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PRECIS OF THE ARCHIVES

OF THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

REQUESTEN (MEMORIALS)

1715–1806.

BY

H. C. V. LEIBBRANDT,

Keeper of the Archives.

VOL. II.

F—O

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REQUESTEN (MEMORIALS)

1715-1806.

Firabert (Jan David); Ensign at the Cape. See Vyrabend. (No. 15; date, 14th December; exhib., 17th December.) 1715-16.

Frits (Joost Hendrik); retires as Heemraad of Drakenstein. See also No. 55; also under burgher Lieutenant. And also No. 124, where he leaves Drakenstein for the Cape. See below, 140. (No. 199; date, 9th December; exhib., 17th December.)

Faber (Steven); had arrived here as Adelborst in 1708 in the "Gansenhoef" at f10; was appointed chief "Ziekevader" on the 8th May, 1714, at f20; wishes to return to Europe. (No. 40; date, ?; exhib., 3rd March.)

Faasen (Simon); burgher; resident in Table Valley; asks for a piece of ground in freehold. (No. 93; date, ?; exhib., 26th May.)

Frens (Christiaan); of Sleswic; arrived in 1712 in the "Bentvelt," as junior Surgeon at f26 per month. Became second chief surgeon last year in the hospital at f36; begs to be appointed to the chief Surgeon's office, vacant by the death of A. v. d. Oever. (Chief Surgeon, 1719; No. 38.) No. 97; date, ?; exhib., 2nd June.)

Froomhof (Dirk); arrived as soldier in 1708 in the "Generale Vrede" at f9. On the 14th March, 1713, was appointed by Com. Joh. v. Steelant junior surgeon of the Hospital at f26; asks for an increase of pay. (No. 101; date, ?; exhib., 16th June.)

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1715-16. **Fritz (Joost Hendrik);** Ex-Heemraad and Ex-lieutenant of the Drakenstein burgher infantry; had removed his domicile to the Cape, where he is compelled to serve as a common burgher. This had never occurred before, as if an officer moved from one district to another, he was never compelled again to act the common soldier, and carry a "snaphaan," unless he had been degraded for bad conduct. *Adam Tas and Jan Lobser,* formerly Burgher Ensigns at the Cape, when moving to Stellenbosch afterwards, were excused from serving. He therefore expected the same treatment. Likewise Jacobus van der Heyden, formerly Heemraad and Burgher Lieutenant at Stellenbosch, when afterwards proceeding to the Cape to settle there, had never been compelled to mount guard, although he had never had any session at any board. The Council, however, decided that he shall do ordinary Burgher service here. (In No. 143, he is mentioned as one of the butcher lessees. (No. 140; exhib., 13th October.)

1717. **Frappé (Hendrik);** Bookkeeper in the Company's service. (No. 28; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

1718. **Frans (Christiaan);** Chief Surgeon here; asks for a plot adjoining the erf of the widow H. Bouman to build a house on it. (No. 7; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Faure (Anthony); of Oranjen; arrived in 1714 in the "Kockinge" as soldier at f9; was afterwards Messenger of the Orphan Chamber for some time; believes that he can honestly support himself, and asks for free papers. (Is proposed Deacon at Stellenbosch, 1719, No. 139.) (No. 11; date, 1st February.)

Franken (Pieter); of Rotterdam; gunner on the "Uno"; asks for an appointment as junior mate on that vessel. (No. 102; date, 22nd November.)

1719. **Friederichs (Johan Heinrich);** a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Fustler (Jacob); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Friesz (Johannes); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Fries (Joost); a burgher in Table Valley. No. 11.)

Fourie (Louis); burgher-infantryman (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, 24th January.)

Fouchet (Steven); burgher-infantryman (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, 24th January.)

Franse (Bartholomeus); Provost of the Fiscal. Real name Bartholomeus Vos (see 1719, No. 126). In his will he emancipates his female slave, No. 126. No. 118; date, 6th October.) 1719.

Frappé (Hendrik); Member of the Civil and Marriage Board. (Deacon at the Cape, 1719, No. 145, and 1720, No. 117.) (No. 143; date, 19th December.)

Fion (Dirk); made burgher in 1700; been so prosperous that he thinks he can spend the rest of his life in the Fatherland; asks for a passage home; his wife and daughter will remain here some time longer to settle his affairs. Has been a considerable time Sergeant and Cavalry Captain of the burghers. (No. 146; date, 19th December.)

Fierabent (Jan David); of Straatsburgh; arrived in 1709 as Sergeant in the "Rosenburgh"; appointed Master of the Horse on the 5th April, 1711, and Ensign on the 16th May, 1713; had since 1689 served the Company in various capacities; asks for the appointment of Lieutenant, vacant by the death of Cornelius Barentsz. (No. 4; date, 9th January.) 1720.

Fourdrinier (Anna); Wife of Surgeon Bartho de St. Jean. (No. 20; date, ?.)

Fenske (Jacob); not described. (No. 86a; date, 31st January.)

Fiet (Coenraad); burgher; had bought at public auction a place belonging to the Hon. Councillor Extraordinary of India and present Governor of Amboina, Adriaan van der Stel, called the "Oude Wijnberg," which, according to the original grant, dated 1st December, 1683, would be 176 morgen and 225 roods in area. A re-survey by the Surveyor Cochius only gave him 173 morgen and 90 roods, as shown by annexed diagram; he therefore asks for a new diagram. N.B.—The diagram mentions Memorialist as Coenraad Vijt, and his place as situated at the "Wijnberg," adjoining the lands of the burghers Jan Vlock, Bos, and the free black Jacobus Ram. On the N.W. it was bounded by the "Wijnberg." (No. 92; date, 3rd September.)

Frappé (Hendrik); proposed Elder of the Cape Church. (No. 117; date, 15th December.)

Faure (Anthony); "Voorlezer," and Schoolmaster at Stellenbosch; gets a certificate of efficiency and good character from the Kerkeraad at that place. (No. 5; date, 6th January.) 1721.

Faure (Anthony); submits the above, and asks for the ordinary emoluments attached to the office of "Sick Visitors" (see below). (No. 6; date, 6th January.)

1721. **Frappé (Hendrik);** proposed at Member of the Marriage Board. (No. 99; date, 8th December.)

Frappé (Hendrik); proposed Deacon of the Cape Church. (No. 1723, No. 133.) (No. 101; date, 8th December.)

1722. **Fiers (Gerrit);** Skipper on the "Rotterdam." (See also No. 54.) (No. 47; date, ?.)

Faucheeran (L.); jnior Merchant, belonging to one of the wrecks. (No. 54; date, ?.)

Faure (Anthony); of Oranjen; arrived in 1714 as soldier, in the "Cockenge"; was on 23rd May, 1719, appointed "Voorlezer" and Schoolmaster at Stellenbosch, at f16, and held the office to date; he has diligently discharged his duties, as is shown by the annexed testimonial of the Minister and Kerkeraad; his time of service has long expired; with his small pay he cannot possibly support his wife and children, and therefore asks for an increase. (No. 79; date, ?.)

Faure (Anthony); proposed Deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 84; date, 20th December.)

Fishermen—Memorial of—who own fishing boats, and ask that they may again fish at, and near Salt River, which has been forbidden them since the vessels had been thrown on shore there in the late gale. Memorial signed by Paulus Hartog, the Widow Jan Verbeek, Harmen Grutter, Johannes Mulder, Titus Jacobse, Jan Pretorius, Jacob of Bougis, Jonker of Macassar, Sobinko the Chinaman, Hercules Valentijn, and Daniel Deuren. The Governor and Council decide as yet to withhold the permission, and not allow the memorialists to fish between the beach and the Salt River. (No. 86; date, 22nd December.)

1723. **French Congregation.** See Drakenstein. (No. 7; date, 20th February.)

1723. Second volume.

1724. **Feijrabent (Jan David);** Lieutenant of the Castle. (No. 20.)

Frechen (Rudolph); of Lohen; arrived as soldier in 1717 in the "Wassenaar"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 61.)

Faure (Anthonij); Deacon of Stellenbosch. (No. 101; date, 9th December.)

1724-5. **Fauri (Louijs);** signature of. (No. 48.)

Feijt (Coenraad); Lessee of the Cape Beer licence; asks permission for a branch tap. (No. 57.)

Feijt (Coenraad); Lessee of the Cape Beer licence; asks permission for a branch tap. (No. 31.) 1726.

Fransen (Willem); of Mastrigt; arrived as "adelborst" in 1723 in the "Nederhoven"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 34.)

Frisnet (Willem); see van Leeuwen (Frans); also Frisnier (Margaretha Geertruij); and the will attached to his request. (No. 45.)

Frappé (Hendrik); arrived in 1706 as "adelborst," and made Bookkeeper in 1717; asks that he may receive the rank of Junior Merchant. (No. 56.)

Ferf (J. H. W.); a baker. (No. 4.) 1727-8.

Feijl (Daniel); proposed as burgher Councillor. (No. 36.)

Frappé (Hendrik); Bookkeeper; wishes the Council not to hold him responsible for damaged timber and broken bricks in his charge, but only for the deficit—if any—lest he be ruined, with wife and children. (No. 75.)

Frappé (H.); Bookkeeper and Superintendent Clerk of the timber stores and slave lodge; submits that a deficit of Rd. 997⅜ should not be charged against him. (No. 9.) 1729-32.

Friksz (Jan Melchior); of Stekborn, Switzerland, arrived in 1721 as soldier in the "Crooswijk"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 116.)

Faasen (Joh. Josua); a ward of the Orphan Chamber; asks "veniam aetatis." (No. 118.)

Frappé (Hendrik); Bookkeeper and Superintendent of the timber stores; arrived in 1706 as "adelborst" in the "Roosenburg"; made bookkeeper in 1717; wishes to return to Europe with his wife and children. (No. 121.)

Focks (Joseph Lodewijk); of Sweinfort, in Frankenland; arrived in 1734 in the "Maria Adriana"; wishes to teach the young reading, writing, and the foundations of the Reformed Religion, which he professes; he therefore asks for burgher papers and permission to start a School. (No. 92.) 1735-36.

Frik (Jan Melchior); "Koster" of the Drakenstein Church; asks for half a morgen of ground near the church there, on which to build a small house. (No. 5.) 1737-38.

Flek (Johan Christoffel); Lance-Corporal here—(? Fleck)—1739-40, No. 76—(native of Hanau). (No. 66.)

Faure (Abraham); proposed as Deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 105.)

1739-40. **Fouchee (Steven)**; can get no money to pay his lease rent. (No. 480.)

1741. **Flora**; (daughter) of Petronella Lammertsz of the Cape; has still two children as slaves in the Company's Lodge, named Johannes and Christina, children of Flora, daughter of Petronella Lammertsz, both of the Cape; she wishes them manumitted, and offers in exchange two strong slave boys, named Anthonij and Floris, both of the Coast of Coromandel. (No. 36.)

Fricq (Jan Melchior); "Koster" at Drakenstein; decease of—is succeeded by Jacob Naudé. (No. 63.)

1742. **Flora**; (daughter) of Petronella Lammertsz of the Cape; has a little daughter, six years old, named Eva, still a slave in the lodge, wishes her freedom, and offers in exchange a strong slave, named Fortuijn of Bengal. (No. 45.)

1743. **Faure (Jacobus)**; has acted at Stellenbosch as "Koster" since the departure of his brother to Batavia, who had held the appointment (viz., Petrus Johannes Faure); the Kerkeraad ask that the appointment may be confirmed. (No. 110; date, 1st December.)

1744. **Faure (Jacobus)**; death of, on the 16th January; is succeeded as "Koster" by Coenraad Fick. (No. 5; date, 2nd February.)

Fick (Coenraad); succeeds Jac. Faure as "Koster" at Stellenbosch. (See above.) (No. 5.)

Farmers' troubles and trials. (See Wheat.) (No. 30.)

Frappé (Hendrik); arrived here as free burgher in 1743 (from Europe). From 1699 to 1702 he had served the Company at Batavia as penman; from 1706 to 1733 he had been employed here, *i.e.*, for 27 years; in 1715 he was appointed by the then Government as first Commissioner for the slave trade with Madagascar, whither he went in the frigate "Leijdsman"; was afterwards appointed on other Commissions, and promoted to be bookkeeper and superintendent of the timber stores and slave lodge; private affairs calling him home, he left in 1733. In order to support his wife and six children, he wishes to re-enter the service. Signature. (See also No. 78 of 1746.) (No. 49.)

Faure (Abraham); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. (Signature, No. 94, 1745.) (No. 66.)

1746. **Flek—? Fleck—(Johan Christoffel)**; of Hanauw; arrived in 1735 as lance-corporal in the "Karssenhoff"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 44.)

Far distant Country Districts (now Swellendam).—Proposed as Heemraden:—Jan Loots, Jacobus Botha, sr., Hermanus Steijn, Philip Cordiers, Louis Fourie, jr., and Joh. Jansen van Rensburg. (No. 93; date, 15th November.) 1746.

Ferraire (Ignatius); agriculturist; asks for the freehold of a cattle farm, named "De Hartebeest Kuijl," situated beyond the Gouritz River, which he has had on loan a long while; he is prepared to pay the annual recognition of Rds. 24, and Rds. 80 besides. (No. 54.) 1748.

Foux (Joh. Hippolijtus); of Marpag; arrived in 1739 as soldier in the "Lage Polder"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 2.) 1749.

Felgenhouwer (Harrier Prottee); allowed to remain over here last year, when passenger on the Return ship, "Vosmar"; has married since, and desires to remain another year to arrange his affairs. (No. 2.) 1750.

Fick (Anthonij); see Vik (Anthonij). (No. 59.)

Faure (Anthonij); see Villiers (Rachel de). (No. 61.)

Franke (Dirk Gijsbert); burgher; see Beer Licence. (No. 70.)

Felgenhauer (Harrier Prottee); having wound up his affairs here, asks for a passage to Europe in the "Hoop" for himself, his wife, whom he has married here, viz., Jacoba Moller, and her two young sisters, Debora Margaretha and Hendrina Catherina. He annexes written permission of the Orphan Masters that the girls may leave, and also another from the Guardians, Abr. Decker and G. Heems, based on the will of the latter's sister-in-law, Debora de Koning, widow of Jac. Moller (dated 6th July, 1748), to whose daughter Felgenhauer was married. (No. 77.)

Frissefeld (George Diderik); of Sneubuijck in Saxony; arrived here in 1747, as soldier, in the ship "De Hoop"; asks for free papers. (No. 11.) 1751.

Fuchs (Nicolai); of Rensburg; wrecked last year at Mossel Bay in the Danish vessel "D'Elephant." Permitted by ex-Governor, Hendrik Swellengrebel, to remain here. Acted since as Surgeon in the Land of Waveren; asks for burgher papers, and permission to continue his practice there. (No. 17.)

Franke (Dirk Gijsbert); became a lessee of the Fatherland Beer and Wine license; asks permission to establish a branch tap in charge of the burgher, Matthijs van Wielig, in the garden of the burgher-Lieutenant Carel George Wieser, situated in Table Valley, and named "Vredenburg," as has often in former times been permitted to his predecessors. (No. 39.)

1752. **Free black—Frederick Adolph**—wishes to manumit his slave, Susanna of the Coast, under the usual conditions, and offers as sureties himself and Jacob Davids. (No. 52.)

Frets (Hendrik); of Hanover; arrived in 1739 as sailor in the "St. Laurens." Made Master-woodcutter in 1743; asks for burgher papers. (No. 55.)

Franck (Dirk Gijsbert); having become lessee of the European beer and wine licence, will carry on the business at his own house at the Cape, and in a branch tap, in his garden, named "Uijtvlugt." He asks, however, to be permitted to open another branch in charge of the burgher Matthijs van Wielig in the garden of the burgher-Lieutenant Carel George Wiese, named "Vreedenburgh." (Requesten 1754, No. 10.) (No. 79.)

Francke (Dirk Gijsbert), Hiebnaer (Joseph Daniel), and Van Wielig (Hermanus), lessees of the brandies and distilled waters in the Cape District; ask permission to establish a branch tap each. (No. 86.)

1754. **Fuchs (Nicolaij);** asks for a plot of ground near the church in the Land of Waveren, two morgen in extent, on which to settle as surgeon. Annexes a certificate from the Kerkeraad of Waveren, showing that they have no objections, as he is an individual whose services are indispensable to the Public. The erf, however, is to be granted on the condition that the main road (Kerk Weg) shall not be altered, and that he shall have no right on the water, except with the permission of the Minister for the time being, in order to cause no injury to the latter's residence. Signed by A. M. Meiringh, V.D.M., Pieter Theron, P. de Vos, and Jacobus du Tooij. (No. 2; date, 12th September, 1753.)

1756. **Fikker (Christiaan Godlieb);** soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 75.)

Flijsman (Fredeick Ferdinand); of Dramme; arrived in 1749 as sailor in the "Akerendam"; made Captain in 1750. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 104.)

Finjee (Gijsbertus); Assistant; of Utrecht. Passenger on the return ship, "Het Huijs te Manspad," which vessel being crowded with passengers, he asks to be removed to the Bengal return ship "Wiltrijk." (No. 75.)

Friks (Jan George); of Hessen Cassel. Arrived in 1752 as soldier in the "Kievietsheuvel." A tailor. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 81.)

Flori (Francis Urbanis); of West in Portugal; arrived here in the French ship "L'Achille," and with permission of Governor Hendrik Swellengrebel remained here. Is a shoemaker by trade, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 96.)

Flek (Jan Christoffel); burgher; asks a passage home for his two sons, Jan Christoffel, 9 years, and Elias, 8 years old. (No. 8.) 1757.

Francke (Gerrit); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1749 in the "Overnes" as young sailor at f8. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 54.) 1758.

Feith (Gijsbert Jan); junior Merchant, and Chief Storemaster at Cochin, passenger on board the Ceylon return ship "Ruijteveld"; wishes to delay here awhile with his wife and 3 children in consequence of the state of his wife's health. (No. 65.)

Feith (Gijsbert Jan); receives permission to leave with his family in the "Lekkerland." (No. 86.)

Faber (Lucas Sigmundus); Bookkeeper and Sworn Clerk at the Judiciary; wishes to remit. (1760, No. 18; 1761, No. 99; 1762, No. 85; 1763, No. 49.) (No. 34.) 1759.

Faure (Boudewijn Verselewel); left here with suspended pay in 1756 in the "Rhoon," in False Bay. Wishes to proceed to Batavia with his wife, whom he married here, and his little son. (No. 151.)

Flek (Jan Christoffel); Burgher-Ensign; and Pirman (Hieronijmus)—executors of the late Burgher Jan Rennebeek—submit that, according to annexed extract, the testator desired, after his death, the manumission of his slave Titus of Ternaten. Offers as sureties Joh. Reijnhold, cook at the Hospital, and the burgher Jan Stauwig. (Extract annexed.) (No. 143.) 1760.

Furste (Johan Christiaan); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 87.) 1761.

Faure (Abraham); Bookkeeper and Secretary at Stellenbosch; wishes to remit. (1763, No. 9.) (No. 57.) 1762.

Fortuijn and Cupido; both of Bengal; baptised as Gabriel and Andries, formerly slaves of the late miller, Jonas Bliek, state that the latter had manumitted them, according to annexed extract from his will; that, however, the executors, the late ex-chief Surgeon, Jan van Schoor, and ex-Orphan Master, Steven ten Holder, had neglected to furnish them with a proper deed of manumission. They accordingly pray to be furnished with one, in order to earn their living like other free men. They are also prepared to furnish the necessary sureties. (Extract from will of Josias Bliek attached.) (No. 174.)

Flaat (Matthijs); saddler; wishes to remit. (No. 29.) 1763.

1763. **Fischer (Johannes);** Lieutenant-extraordinary of Artillery; wishes to remit to Mr. Ulrich Mooser, Captain of an Artillery Company, and Commander of the Arsenal of the Province of Holland. (1764, No. 661.) (No. 53.)

1764. **Frederick (Barthold);** soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 53.)

Felix (Engelbertus); of Middelburg; left Europe as Ship's boy in 1758 in the "Buijtensorg"; arrived here in 1759. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 124.)

Fothergill (Anna); widow of the late Chief Merchant and Secunde, Sergius Swellengrebel. Orphan Masters submit extract from her will, dated 1st March, 1764, in which she desires the manumission of her three slaves, Baly, Cupido, and Regina. They offer as sureties the messenger of Justice, Anthonij Laurens Smith, and the Provost, Jan Jacob Doeksteen. (Extract from will annexed, which further mentions that each of the three was to be paid Rds. 100 out of the Estate.) (No. 157.)

1765. **Flek (Jan Christoffel);** burgher Ensign; asks for a passage home for his two sons, Johannes and Christiaan, 11 and 8 years old. (No. 2.)

Fischer (Roeloff); of Copenhagen; was left here by the Danish ship "Princess Louisa" in 1748. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 21.)

1766. **Fothergill (Mrs. Anna);** widow of the late Sergius Swellengrebel (see above). Orphan Masters wish to send to England a box of clothing, etc., bequeathed by her to her sister, Jenny Fothergill, resident in London. (Extracts from will annexed, in which she bequeaths all her unmade dresses, and two or three of her most valuable dresses to her daughter-in-law, the wife of her son Sergius, and the rest of her wearing apparel to her sister Jenny Roper, the widow of her brother George Fothergill, resident in London.) (Extract is also annexed from a letter written by Jenny Fothergill requesting that the articles may be sent to Mr. Jacobus Boswell, in the English Glass-shop, in the Kalverstraat, Amsterdam.) (27th July.) The list gives the following articles:—56 chemises; 6 stays; 30 linen aprons; 5 "doerias"; do. flowered; 2 cambric do., do.; 2 do., do., plain; 4 do. "doerias"; do. striped; 1 "doerias" apron, plain; 16 pairs cotton stockings; 1 pair silk do.; 67 handkerchiefs, assorted; 20 petticoats, assorted; 1 "Amazone" vest with gold "almassen"; 1 pyoor; 2 "doerias" night jackets; 1 black velvet gown; 1 plain silk do., with fringes; 1 blue satin do., with bright (levendige) flowers; 1 do. "gon"; 1 white satin-embroidered gown, with its apron; 1 do. plain gown, with its apron; 1 do. green and brown silk gown, with its apron; 7

chintz gowns, assorted; 2 white twilled do; 1 "sigterman's" say gown; 1 box, in which there are 1 hand muff; 1 sable do.; 2 coral necklets; 3 flowered gauze mantles, with and without hood; 6 hoods; 6 caps (kapjes); 1 black velvet cap (calot); 1 do. hand muff; 2 golden waist bands; 2 silver do.; 1 black gauze handkerchief; 3 pairs black silk gloves; 2 bodices; 2 sets of lace caps and ruffles. Besides the handkerchiefs or "Palenteijns"; 3 mourning caps, with ruffles and "Palenteijns"; 1 embroidered do., with ruffles; 1 arched do., with the ruffles and handkerchief; 2 caps with fringes; 2 pairs ruffles with do.; 1 handkerchief with do.; 1 "Palenteijn" with do.; 8 caps with lace; 7 pairs of ruffles, with flowered and striped "doerias"; 5 embroidered handkerchiefs; 1 scalloped (geschulpte) cambric handkerchief; 3 caps; 2 flowered gauze caps; 23 "bockebaartjes"; 3 silk aprons, assorted; 2 white embroidered do.; one with gold fringe; 15 fans, assorted; 1 red cloth mantle, embroidered with silk; 1 black velvet do., lined with blue "Pelang"; 1 do. satin do., lined with fur; 1 pelerine, trimmed with ermine; 4 pairs ladies' shoes; 1 do. trays (blaaden); 4 ladies' hats, assorted. (No. 4.) 1766.

Festraats (Jacobus); Chief Surgeon on the "Popkensburg"; wishes to delay here on account of his health. (No. 24.)

Fothergill (Mrs. Anna); widow of the late Secunde, Sergius Swellengrebel. Orphan Masters submit extract from her will, dated 1st March, 1764, and state that there are still in their custody, for the only heir of the late widow, named Sergius Swellengrebel, junior Merchant and resident of Boelecombe and Bonthain, in the Government of Macassar, five cases with clothing, furniture, and other effects, as are mentioned in the annexed extract marked "A," as well as the Codicil, dated 30th March, 1764, marked "B," all which the deceased desired should be transmitted to him. They therefore wish to send the cases, as requested by S. Swellengrebel, to H. Coenraad Sanders, bookkeeper general, and Reijnier van Oosterhout, Merchant and Secretary of the Board of Executors at Batavia, the agents of the said Swellengrebel, and ask permission for the purpose. (Extracts from Codicils annexed, in which testatrix desires that the articles, specified below, should not be sold, but sent to India to her son; also copy of letter of S. Swellengrebel on the subject, and the power of attorney given by him to Sanders and Oosterhout.)

The following articles were contained in the five cases, viz.:— In No. 1: 1 silver tray; 6 do. candlesticks; 1 silver jug and basin; 1 silver soup ladle; 2 shagreen silver-mounted cases, each containing 12 silver spoons, 12 do. forks, and 12 knives with silver handles; 1 silver tobacco chafing dish; 1 steel snuffer, with its "foot"; 1 box of razors; 5 assorted glasses;

1766. 1 silver-mounted case, containing 1 shagreen box, with 1 pair of pearl earrings; 1 shagreen box with a diamond breast piece; 1 do., containing 1 gold ring with 1 diamond; 1 do., with 1 small do.; 1 do., with 5 small diamonds; 1 do. box, containing 1 gold ring with 11 diamonds; 1 do. with blue sapphire (civier) and 12 small diamonds; 1 do. with one emerald and 2 small diamonds; 1 do. with 7 small diamonds; 1 do. with 1 ruby and 2 small diamonds; 1 gold thumb-ring with 9 small diamonds; 1 shagreen case, containing 1 pair of ear drops, each with 22 diamonds; 2 gold clasps, each with 30 diamonds; 1 pair of gold earrings, each with 3 diamonds; 1 gold repeater (watch), with its pinchbeck hook; 1 pinchbeck pocket watch; 1 gold snuff box with mother of pearl "blaaden"; 1 pair of gold calf buckles, with steel clasps; 1 gold watch with hook; 1 shagreen case, containing a gold *etui* with hook; a single gold buckle without clasps; 1 small gold stave; 1 bit of gold; 3 gold rings; 1 gold seal; 1 red seal set in gold, with handle; 1 pair gold earrings; 1 large stone, set in gold as necklet; 5 silver pot-pieces (potstukken); 1 copper do.; 1 small silver-mounted powder horn; 1 pair shoe buckles, with small stones; 2 belt-buckles, with small stones; 1 pair pinchbeck shoe-buckles, inlaid with steel; 1 do. calf do.; 1 do. hat do., with ribbon; 2 pairs silver shoe buckles, with steel clasps; 2 calf do.; 1 silver *etui*; 2 do. snuff boxes; 4 "poroe" do.; 1 pinchbeck chest-buckle, with the ribbons; 1 pair green stone (? emerald) earrings; 4 do. green "borstroosen"; 3 pairs double sleeve buttons (hand-knoopjes), with small stones; 1 penknife with agate handle; 1 small box, with some buttons and stones; 1 "samaar" and coat (blue shot with silver); 1 do., do., white with coloured flowers; 1 robe and coat, do., do.; 1 rose-coloured unmade gown; 1 box, containing a piece of green velvet, and a packet of gold fringe; 1 roll Chinese, pearl-coloured material; 1 white satin embroidered coverlet; 1 white double taffeta mantle; 1 brown gauze neckerchief, gold embroidered; 1 white do., do.; 1 white do., embroidered with silver; 1 pair of shoes, of white material, with gold and silver flowers; 1 set caps, cuffs, and "palantijn" of lace; 1 box, containing 1 set "pijtwerk," caps, cuffs, collars, neckerchiefs; 2 strings of pearls; 1 pair earrings and 1 fan; 1 silk-cottoned chamber cloak; 1 chintz male night-gown; and 1 toilet box, with some strings of pearls, and earrings of little value; 1 blue velvet horse cloth, silver embroidered; 1 do., do., holsterhoods; 1 pair pistols, inlaid with silver; 1 do. silver spurs; 2 riding whips of different kinds; 1 sword hilt; 1 gilt hunting knife; 4 walking canes; 59 table cloths, and bed sheets; 111 pillow cases of different kinds; 275 serviettes, and towels, and some hunting clothes; 15 ells old silver lace. *In case marked No. 2*: 5 silver trays; 2 do. coffee pots; 1 do. punch bowl (pungkan); 1 do. cup; 1 do. tea caddy; 1 do. milk jug; 1 do. tea-kettle; 1 do. chafing dish; 6 do. candlesticks; 3 do.

pepper boxes; 1 do. snuffers, with their tray; 4 silver salt cellars, with their spoons; 2 do. handles for bottles; 1 do. punch ladle; 1 do. small wine cup; 1 do. punch sieve; 4 dozen bottle plates, with chains; 2 do. preserve tongs; 16 do. small spoons of various kinds; 7 do. small forks; 1 do. stand for two bottles, 1 do. bread dish; 6 do. spoons; 7 fruit knives, with silver handles; 1 do. table wreaths, with 4 silver-branched candlesticks; 1 do. large dish and 4 do. small do.; 1 Japan salt cellar; 1 shagreen box, with 13 silver gilt small spoons; 1 do. pair of tongs; 1 shagreen copper-mounted case, containing 12 silver spoons; 12 do. forks; 12 knives, with silver handles; 1 silver marrow spoon; 1 shagreen case, containing 12 silver dessert spoons; 12 do., do., forks; 12 dessert knives, with silver handles; 2 silver-mounted brushes. In the case, marked No. 3: 458 books, in different bindings, and some not bound. In the case, marked No. 4: 19 family portraits. In the case, marked No. 5: 2 family statues. (No. 39; date, 15th April.) 1766.

Faasen (Joh. Jozua); ex-burgher-Orphan Master; at present the husband of Eva Bastiaanse, formerly the widow of Hermanus Vermaak; wishes to manumit the slaves, Johanna and Sophia, and their children, under proper security. (Extract from will of Isabella Fransse, widow of the late Harmen van Marlo, annexed). (No. 34.) 1767-68.

Februarij of Bengal; free black; wishes to emancipate his slave, Silvia of Madagascar. Offers the required security. (No. 38.)

Faij (Pieter); of Overendorp; arrived in 1765 as soldier in the "Pallas," made coppersmith in the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 111.)

Faber (Lucas Sigismundus); Cape Church-Council write, that, as he had been appointed Landdrost of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, they have, in order to fill the vacancy of deacon, caused by his removal, nominated Hendrik Pieter Moller and Oloff Godlieb de Wet. (No. 31; date, 15th June, 1769.) 1768-70.

Do., do., do.; of Middelburg; arrived in 1753 as commander of the soldiers, at f20, in the "Leijden"; made assistant in 1754, and bookkeeper and sworn clerk at the Secretariat of Justice in 1756, and Landdrost of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein the 6th June last year; asks for the rank and pay of junior merchant. (No. 86.)

Floris; of the Cape; wishes to manumit his slave, Flora of Malabar; offers the required security. (No. 16.) 1771.

Fichtener (Lodewijk); burgher; asks for 2 adjoining house erven in Table Valley (No. 6 and 7, in Block 11), 68 sq. roods and 5 do. ft. in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 49.)

1771. **Focade (Johannes la);** wishes to manumit his slave Eva, and her child Carolus, both of the Cape. Offers as sureties himself and Johan P. Zeger. (No. 85.)

1772. **Foeijt (Floris);** Secretary of the Return Fleet; wishes to take home with him a slave, named Philander of Macassar. (No. 9.)

Freere (Hendrik); of Bern; arrived as soldier in 1749 in the "Arnestijn"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 20.)

Faure (Abraham); Bookkeeper and Secretary of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; asks for a plot of ground in the village of Stellenbosch, 2 morgen and 155 sq. roods in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 23.)

Febre (Catharina Louisa la); widow of the late skipper, Anton Leertouwer; wishes to manumit her slave, Abraham of Macassar; offers the required security. (No. 29.)

Flek (Johan Christoffel); Lieutenant of the 3rd Company of burgher infantry here; asks for his discharge, in consequence of increasing years, bodily ailments, and pain in the legs, etc. (No. 63.)

1774. **Fick (Lambert);** burgher; begs that his slave, Jeptha of Bougies, sentenced by the Court to be scourged, branded, and banished on the Island for 25 years, may be accepted by the Company in lieu of the costs of trial. (No. 14.)

Funck (Jan Hendrik); ex-titular junior merchant, etc., at Batavia; passenger on the Return ship "Vrede." Allowed a trip to the Cape from Batavia for the benefit of his health; but as a stay of 2 months here has not profited him, he begs permission to proceed home in the Return ship "Foreest." (No. 17.)

Fischer (Johannes); Lieutenant-Extraordinary of Artillery; asks for the grant of a double house plot in Table Valley, behind the New Hospital, and marked there as Nos. 1 and 2. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 29.)

Fischer (Johan Georg); born in Weltsheim in Wurtemberg; has for 14 years, viz., from 1759-1773, been stationed as soldier in the Castle here. Left for Europe in 1773, and returned hither a few days ago, as passenger, in the "Wackerheijd." Returned hither purposely to become a burgher, and therefore asks for the necessary permission. Having paid his passage out, he humbly requests to be excused from paying the stamp and the cost of his letters of freedom written out at the Secretariat. (No. 71.)

Froneman (Jonas); of Hanover; arrived in 1771 as soldier in the "Blijenburg"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 79.) 1774.

Fritse (Daniel Godlieb); of Vroustad; arrived in 1770 as soldier in "De Princes van Oranje"; a shoemaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 3.) 1775.

Fredriks (Harman); of Millouw; left for India in 1758 as soldier in the "Slot van Cappelle"; made carpenter, when he arrived here in 1764, in the "Burg." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 7.)

Febre (Catharina Louisa la); widow of the late skipper Anthon Leertouwer; wishes to manumit her slave, Augustina La Fontaine of the Cape; offers the required security. (See No. 42—Karnebeek.) (No. 43.)

Fichtener (Lodewijk); Firemaster; asks for a house-erf in Block 17 (No. 5), 68 sq. rds. and 58 sq. ft. in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 56.)

Francke (Joh. Gijsbertus and Jac. Arnoldus); burghers; submit that the repatriated master-ships' carpenter, Albert van Kempen, had, by letter, authorised them to manumit his slave, whom he had left here, named May of the Coast of Coromandel, who had learned the tailor's trade, and been supporting himself hitherto by means of it. They therefore ask Council's permission to carry out their instructions, and offer, as sureties, Christoffel Danielsz and Joh. Abrahamsz. (Letter of Van Kempen annexed.) (No. 103.)

1776.

Feneman (Jan Hendrik); of Delft; arrived in India in 1774 as chief cooper on the "Breedenhoff" arrived here in 1775 with the provision ship "Amsterdam." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 18; date, 13th February.) 1776.

Fleck (Jan Hendrik); of the Cape of Good Hope; entered the service as soldier in 1771, and proceeded to India as such; returned in 1772 in the Return ship "De Pauw." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 28; date, 19th March.)

Foustman (George Ernest); of Berlin; arrived as soldier in 1770, in the "Landscroon"; a wig maker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 50; date, 11th June.)

Froneman (Johan Coenraad); burgher; asks for a house and garden plot in the wagonmaker's valley, in the Drakenstein district, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 morgen in extent. He wishes to carry on his business on it as tailor. (Diagram annexed, and extract from Resolution of L. and H.H., stating that the nearest neighbours had no objection.) (No. 92; date, 10th December.)

1777 Wanting.

1778.

1778. **Fortuijn of Bengal;** ex-slave of the burgher Pieter Hanssen. The latter, having manumitted him, also made him his sole heir, as will be seen from annexed extract from the will. The testator however omitted to appoint anyone through whom he might, in proper form, obtain his letters of freedom. He therefore asks the Council to assent to his manumission, and grant him the proper letters of emancipation, and also to authorise him to administer the estate of his late master Hanssen. (Extract from will annexed.) N.B.—Hanssen is described as a native of Eijderstadt, and his will was drawn up at Swellendam by Secretary Mentz. In it he states that he did not possess Rds. 2,000, and had no parents or relatives living. Request allowed, and memorialist absolved from giving security, and paying the ordinary Rds. 50 to the Diaconate. (No. 16; date, 20th January.)

1780. **Fons (Frans de la);** left Mauritius last year in the private French ship "Le Triton," and arrived here in the following December; wishes to return to France; but as no French vessels arrive here, and his affairs require his presence at home, he asks for a passage in one of the Company's return ships. (No. 33; date, 17th April.)

Freislich (Carolus Augustus); of Dantzig; arrived in 1759 as sailor, in the "Scholtenburg"; made writer in 1762 in the Company's tradesmen's quarters, and discharged from the service at his own request in 1775. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 52; date, 22nd August.)

Faure (Abraham); Bookkeeper and Secretary at Stellenbosch; asks for a plot of ground in the village of Stellenbosch, adjoining the upper end of his erf—one morgen 541 sq. rds. and 80 do. ft. in extent. (Diagram and Landdrost's certificate annexed.) (No. 70; date, 19th September.)

1782. **Fick (Anthonij);** Coenraad's son; asks for a plot of ground in the village of Stellenbosch. (Diagram and certificate of L. and H.H. annexed.) (No. 8; date, ?.)

1783. **Fleck (Jan Hendrik);** burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 11.)

Fourie (Louis); Cornet in the third Company of burgher-Dragoons at Swellendam; is 54 years old, and has discharged his burgher duties for 42 years. In consequence of bodily ailments he can do so no longer, and asks for his discharge. (Signature.) (No. 42.)

Freislich (Carolus Augustus); burgher; holds a power of attorney from the 3rd officer, lately belonging to the "Paarl," Laurens Steenboom; asks that a certain chest, belonging to the latter, may be delivered to him. (Signature.) Power of Attorney annexed. (No. 89.) 1783.

Freislich (Carolus Augustus); and Middelkoop (Goris); holding a power of attorney from Hans Barends, formerly 3rd officer of the China Return ship ("De Paarl"), asks for certain chests belonging to the latter, in order to sell the contents (tea) by public auction. (No. 93.)

Fabricius (Johan Paul Godfried); of Magdeburg; arrived as soldier in 1766, in "De Vrouwe Elizabeth." Asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 155.)

Franck (Johannes Hendrik); asks for a plot of ground in Table Valley, 59 sq. rds. 71 do. ft. in extent. Diagram annexed. The present water arrangements to remain in force. (No. 23.) 1784.

Frech (Joseph); soldier; about to leave in the Return ship, "Willem de Vijfde," wishes to take with him his wife, Catharina Hofin. (No. 58.)

Frölke (Carel Ludwich); surgeon; formerly serving at Battena, in Bengal; taken prisoner by the English 3 years ago, and released on parole; arrived here lately; asks, in consequence of his destitute condition, a free passage home for himself and his five years old daughter, Anna Carolina. (No. 67.)

Furstenberg (J. P.); see Berg (J. P. van den), No. 68. (No. 68.)

Fischer (Johannes Henricus); late assistant at Hougly in Bengal, where he was taken prisoner by the English. Was liberated on parole. Arrived here last year in the frigate "Jagt Rust." In consequence of his poor circumstances, he asks for a free passage to Europe. (Signature.) (No. 72.)

Frederik (Johan Samuel); master gardener; wishes to manumit his slave, Sara Adriana of Batavia, in accordance with the conditions of sale annexed, and to pay the usual fees, etc. The conditions of sale are as follows:—"That Mrs. Johanna Maria Visser, widow of the late skipper, Andries Hanssen, declared to have properly sold, in full ownership and transferred to the master gardener, Johan Samuel Frederik, a certain female slave of hers, named Adriana (? Sarah) of Batavia, on the express condition that the said Sara shall at once be manumitted; the seller renouncing all her rights, and acknowledging to have received in payment for the girl the sum of f.1,000, Indian valuation, etc., etc. (No. 102.)

1784. **Faure (Abraham);** Secretary of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; entered the service in 1736 as "Voorlezer" in the Stellenbosch church, and was in 1761 appointed Secretary, with the rank and pay of bookkeeper. For 48 years he has faithfully discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors. As he is now 68 years old, and suffers from various bodily ailments, he asks for his discharge. As the income of the Secretariat has always been very scanty and the same, together with his pay of f30 per month and the emoluments attached to the office were just enough for the annual support of himself and his numerous family, so that during all the years in which he has been in office, he has not been able to set aside as much as would enable him in his old age to provide for himself and family, he humbly requests that this may be favourably considered, as well as his long period of service, and that you may be pleased to grant him his discharge with retention of his pay and emoluments. (Signature.) Council takes into consideration that what memorialist has said regarding his numerous family and the scanty means at his disposal to support them properly are well known to the Council, and also, that during his many years of service he has given particular satisfaction, and therefore unanimously decides, subject to the approval of the Lords and Masters, to discharge him from the Service with retention of his pay and emoluments. The motives which induced the Council to decide as above are to be properly represented to their Honours, who shall be asked for their gracious approval in the most reverent manner. (No. 114; date, 23rd November.)

Fleck (Abraham); of the Cape of Good Hope; entered the service as soldier in 1781; made assistant the same year; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 118.)

Fland (Godfried Rudolph Christiaan van); of Haarburg; soldier in the bodyguard of the Governor; arrived as soldier in 1773 in "De Jonge Thomas"; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 134.)

1785. **Fuchs (Nicolaas);** had received a most unpleasant order from Governor Van Plettenberg to leave for Europe, as a vessel is ready, as otherwise he would be arrested. This brought him into such a state that he nearly succumbed, as he is convinced that he has insulted nobody, and that it is not his fault that he sees himself ruined. In June, 1781, he entered the service as Chief Surgeon on board the armed ship "Holland." He endeavoured usefully to employ his nine years' study both for the Company and the general public in this place, but to his misfortune, as the result proved, he engaged himself to the widow of the late third Chief Surgeon here, Sieur Johan Michiel Zeijd, with the understanding that he would first voyage to Ceylon,

whence he would at once return to marry her. And as time passed, and he had already served 29 months, he begged the Colombo Government to be discharged from the Service. This was granted, but when he arrived here, he found that the widow had proved faithless and married another. He had therefore left the service without any benefit to himself, though he had served faithfully and properly under all circumstances, and what he especially regrets are the numerous favourable offers made to him by Commander Arnoldus de Leij at "Punta Gale" and Matura, as well as by others, if he would make up his mind to remain there. All this however he rejected, in order to keep his promise to the widow, and came hither at his own expense. But having had this misfortune, he intended to stay here and practise among the people, and therefore requested the permission of the Government for the purpose, which was, however, refused. He now appeals to the Council, as he has no means to leave for Europe, whilst at least 40 families will be inconvenienced by his departure. He had flattered himself that he would be of use here with the knowledge gained from his nine years' studies. He therefore prays to be spared a fatiguing voyage, as well as the heavy expense, etc. (Signature.) (No. 21; date, 9th February.) 1785.

False Bay; see Auret (Jeremias), 1785, No. 29. (No. 29.)

French Hospital; Joh. Augustus Bresler and Joh. Henricus Redelinghuijs submit that they contracted for the French Hospital in 1782, and were compelled, on the representation of the ex-Governor Van Plettenberg and Count of Conway, to erect a new building for the sick of the Pondicherry Regiment. That the building cost them f.12,000 (Indian valuation). That it had been pointed out that the building was unnecessary, and erected solely at the desire of the French, and only caused unnecessary expense to the memorialists, who had sufficient accommodation for their purposes. That in consequence of the important losses suffered by them—which were proved when the building was offered to public auction by order of the ex-Governor, and such a low offer was made that memorialists were obliged to refuse it—they awaited the long-expected arrival of Governor Van der Graaff to make a request to him, which the ex-Governor would not entertain. That they therefore ask that the plot of ground on which the building stands may be given to them in lieu of compensation for their losses. (Situation described as between Lion's Rump and the cemetery, and diagram annexed.) Council decided that a considerable time ago memorialists were ordered to sell the building in order to be broken down. That this should have been done long ago, and that memorialists are now once more ordered to do so, and properly to level the ground, so that the latter may be thoroughly cleared, and left at the disposal of the Company. (No. 40; date, 15th March.)

1785. **Felix (Engelbertus)**; wishes to send to Europe his son, Abraham Jacobus. (No. 92.)

Fuchs (Nicolaas); left Holland in 1781 as Chief Surgeon in the ship "Holland" for Ceylon. Obtained his discharge at his request from the Governor and Council at Colombo, with permission to return to the Cape. (See above, No. 21.) Arrived here in 1784 in the "Dolphijn," and remained here with permission of the Government. He asks for burgher papers, as he wishes to settle down here as surgeon. Annexed is the certificate of his discharge, dated Gale, 13th October, 1783. (No. 94.)

Fabricius (Johan Godfried); wishes to manumit his slave, Rosina of the Cape, on the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 90.)

1786.

Volume missing; have followed the Resolutions of that year.

1786. **Fiscal Amenities**; the Governor (Van der Graaff) mentioned that last Thursday (26th), without his knowledge or any judicial decree (and therefore quite irregularly), by order of the "pro interim" Fiscal, Gabriel Exter, the Constable had removed from the Company's stable, and conveyed to prison, one of the European servants attached to the stable, who, from what His Honour had heard the next day, had only committed a slight offence, for which a domestic correction had been imposed. Such a procedure had surprised His Honour, the more as the apprehension had taken place without his knowledge, of a person and on a spot considered to belong to the department of His Honour's domestics, so that he finds his character not a little injured in consequence, as such a procedure would not have been attempted even in the case of a member of the Council. That, though the Fiscal had been addressed by His Honour on the subject, and had professed that he had not seen it in that light, and further had apologised to him, he had replied that he would overlook it this time. But good order demanded that in future proper provision should be made in this respect, and he had therefore laid the matter before the Council. The latter accordingly advised the Fiscal in future to conduct himself with more attention to the Rules of the Criminal Ordinance, and to take care that by no step of this nature, in future, the character of the members of this Council, much less that of the Governor, be brought into contempt; as well as to let this serve as notice to those who may from time to time hold that office. (p. 130; date, 31st January.)

Frederik (Johan Samuel); see above; asks for a passage home for himself and his wife, Sara Frederika, of Batavia; and, as he is in poor circumstances, a free passage for his wife. Granted, but as his time has not been fully served, his pay will be stopped. (p. 255; date, 28th February.) 1786.

False Bay.—In consequence of the want of vessels there for communicating with the ships, and in order to save the company's wagons and oxen from conveying provisions from Kalk Bay, a boat with 14 sailors shall be stationed there, and for the maintenance of the works there, a carpenter, mason, smith, and wagonmaker. (p. 599; date, 12th May.)

Frielink (Abraham); sick comforter at the Hospital; allowed passages out for his wife, Johanna Troost, resident at Amsterdam, and their two children, Johannes and Elizabeth. (p. 756; date, 29th June.)

Forests; see timber. (p. 912.)

Fischer (Johannes Henricus); arrived this year from Patria in the "Stralen," and left behind in consequence of indisposition; wishes to be employed here in his native place with his rank of assistant, at the Secretariat of Justice. Decided that his salary shall commence from the 1st of July last, when he entered on his duties. (p. 975; date, August 25th.)

French Brig, "François La Roxette."—Governor submits two letters received from Mons. Percheron, Agent of His Most Christian Majesty, from which it appears that it had been seized and the crew murdered. The agent therefore wishes the matter to be judicially investigated, which was agreed to, especially in consequence of the close alliance between the States and France. (p. 978; 28th August.)

Fortification Works.—In accordance with orders from the Masters, dated 28th July last year, issued in consequence of the remarks of Colonel Gilquin, that that Director should be allowed more slaves for completing the Fortification works, it was felt that the present number of slaves employed would be of little benefit if the slaves were not kept properly at work, and the number of European workmen were not increased in proportion. The Governor therefore mentioned that after consultation with the Director and other officers of the latter's department, it had been deemed necessary to divide the slaves into gangs, in accordance with the requirements of the places and designs of each piece of work, and that the number of Superintendents should also be increased. Decided to appoint provisionally to the said works a corporal and three privates as fortification workmen, four "mandoors" over the slaves, and a writer with the rank of sergeant; the latter for compiling the

1786. Rolls and Rosters of the workmen, and for other services at the pen; and instead of allowing as hitherto one of the hired slaves to the Mandoors, to give them each, as in the case of the corporals, monthly service money. (p. 1,058; date, 10th October.)

Fleuriot (Pierre Nicolas de); captain of the ship "Le Consolateur"—see under grain, p. 1,049, 10th October—wishes to export a quantity of butter to Mauritius—see p. 968, 25th August, and p. 1,096, 1st November—but as a similar request is expected from the French Agent Percheron, on behalf of his King's storehouse, his request was not entertained, as the result would be an enormous rising in the price of that article. (See p. 1,155, 28th November, 1786.) (p. 1,150; date, 24th November.)

1787. **Fick (Anthonij);** burgher; asks for a plot of ground adjoining his erf in the Stellenbosch village, 54 sq. rds. and 44 do. ft. in area. Annexed is certificate of Landdrost and Heemraden that there is no objection to the grant, but that he shall build on the land within a year. Diagram not attached. (No. 67.)

Frederiks (Willem); skipper of the "Vlissinger," chartered by the Company. Left for the Zealand Chamber, and destined to Batavia. Complains of the very bad and mutinous conduct of his third mate, who entered as F. G. Heijmers, but whose real name was F. C. Leijons. The skipper gives a long narrative of the evil intentions of this person, and requests the Governor to take such steps in the case as he may deem proper. Council decides on the 30th May to send him back to Holland as a common sailor. (No. 69; date, 18th May.)

Foks (Coenraad); gardener; of Neurenburg; arrived in 1764, as soldier in "Het-Huijs Om"; made gardener in 1779; has already served 23 years, and is 66 years of age. Asks for a pension. (Signature.) (No. 140.)

France (Isle de); letter from the Government there asking, in consequence of the scarcity of supplies there, to be furnished with some. (No. 178.)

1788. **Fehrsen (Hendrik Johannes);** born here of burgher parents, and entered the Service is 1780 as soldier "at the pen" (clerk), and made assistant in 1785. As he has become the owner of a garden in Table Valley, which requires his daily care, so that he can no longer perform his clerical duties as he should, he asks for his discharge and burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 75.)

1789. **Folkers (Hermanus);** captain of the "Standvastigheid"; mentions the death, on the 21st November last, of his sub-lieutenant, James Piël, of Bostrum. As he had died intestate, memorialist is obliged by the Company's instructions to liquidate

the Estate. He has inventoried a portion and sealed the rest, but as his stay here is so short, and the currency here of that nature that he cannot convey it with him to Holland, he requests to be excused from the administration, and that the "curator ad lites" may be appointed instead. (Signature.) (No. 25.) 1789.

Franck (Johannes Hendrik); burgher firemaster; asks for a plot of ground in Table Valley adjoining his garden land. (Diagram not annexed.) Signature. (No. 44.)

Froger (Le Chevalier de); Lieutenant in the Swiss Regiment of Meuron; passenger on the "Gouverneur Falck"; wishes to delay here for his health and the transactions of some private business. (Signature.) (No. 82.)

Faure (A. A.); Landdrost of Swellendam; mentions the distance of his District and other inconveniences caused by rivers and roads, especially in the winter season, when they often become wholly impassable in consequence of heavy rains, so that he would now and then be unable to carry out the duties of his office, as well as those connected with the Court of Justice in which he has to act "Ratione Officii." Moreover, delay is also caused, in consequence, to every-day circumstances which have to be attended to in this widely-extended territory. He therefore requires assistance in the conduct of cases before the Court of Justice and the appointment of one (in the metropolis), who can act for him there in every way, and therefore submits the name of the adjunct Fiscal, "Magister" Johannes Andreas Truter, as his representative. (Signature.) (No. 109.)

Furstenberg (Jan Pieter); burgher; holding power of attorney of the burgher, Johan Godlob Stegmann; mentions that his principal prays for a plot of ground on which there is a well, situated at the Paarl and adjoining his farm—2 sq. rds. and 48 sq. ft. in area—as will be seen from annexed chart. (Chart annexed, and also certificate of L. and H.H. stating that Stegmann would not be allowed more than 18 ft. square.) (No. 121.)

Faure (Anthonij Alexander); see above; entered the Service in 1777 as soldier at the pen, and made bookkeeper in 1785, as well as secretary of Stellenbosch at f30 per month, and lately appointed Landdrost of Swellendam. Asks for the rank and pay of Junior Merchant. (Signature.) (No. 132.)

Frans of Bengal; free black; wishes to manumit on the usual conditions his slave Februarij. (No. 145.)

Fire Engines.—Commissioners of the Court of Justice have considered the many occurrences of fire during the last few years, and the want of appliances to put them out with the help of God. The town has at present very much expanded, and 1790.

1790. everything should be done for its safety. The fire engines on hand are nearly all worn out, and not sufficient in any case of emergency, especially should more than one fire break out in different parts at the same time. The number of engines should therefore be made sufficient. They therefore submit a specified list of 6 engines, which are unavoidably required to meet the growing extension of the town. The Council will remember the terrible scene of destruction which, to all appearance, threatened the town in the night of the 19th January last; a scene, the memory of which still fills everyone's soul with terror and sorrow. Memorialists also submit a petition for 6 millstones for the windmills, and also 100 musket barrels and their belongings for the convenience of the burgher Watchhouse—most of the stock that had been on hand having been distributed during the late war. (Signed) T. C. Rönnenkamp, Joh. Smuts, S. V. Echten, G. F. C. Meijer, C. Mappa, J. C. Gie, and H. J. de Wet. (No. 58.)

Frankel (Andreas); passenger in the English ship "Scarborough," in False Bay; asks for a passage to Ceylon in the "Gouverneur Generaal Mossel." (Signature.) (No. 122.)

1791. **Fehrsen (Hendrik Johannes);** burgher-commissioner here; mentions the large number of whales in Table, Saldanha, and False Bays, which has induced him—as he believes that it will afford him some profit and also benefit the Colony—to risk the establishment of a fishery, and therefore he now asks the Government to point out to him such places where he might cut up and boil the blubber without causing a nuisance. (Signature.) (No. 97.)

Famloeki; a Chinaman; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, his wife, named Regina of Ambon. (Signature in Chinese character.) (No. 115.)

1803. **Fleck (A.);** appointed burgher councillor and member of the Court of Justice in 1790; and when in January, 1793, Commissioners Nederburg and Frijkenius decided to erect granaries here, at the expense of the East India Company, he was appointed cashier, and held that office until shortly after the surrender of the Colony to the English, when the granaries were done away with, and the grain sold. Memorialist accordingly rendered an account of his stewardship, and paid into the Government all the money realised by the sale. But the injurious effects of the abolition having been felt by the British Government, the granaries were re-established, but somewhat on a different footing, and memorialist, as a mark of the approval of his administration, and because he held the office of President of the Burgher Council without remuneration, was re-appointed Administrator and Cashier of the Corn granaries, with a salary

of Rds. 1,500 per annum. And as the happy moment has now arrived that the Colony will be restored to the Motherland, and its Government will be taken over by you (Commissioner J. A. de Mist), memorialist is urged by his duty, as the father of a family, as well as by his present condition, to address you in time with the humble prayer that, as it is evident from the arrangements made with the British, that the granaries will be continued, memorialist may retain his appointment, with such a salary as you may deem commensurate with the work and responsibility attached to the office. He is at the same time prepared to give such information regarding the granaries as may be required. (Signature.) (No. 22; date, 11th February.) 1803.

Fischer (Johannes Henricus); left the Cape in 1779 as young sailor for Bengal, with the object of being trained to the sea service, but was there appointed assistant at the Secretariat. Bengal having been taken by the English in 1781, he was kept there a prisoner of war until 1783, when he was liberated on parole, and permitted to proceed to Europe, *via* Ceylon and the Cape. In 1786 the Directors of the Company ordered him back to Bengal in his former capacity, but having been obliged to remain at the Cape, in consequence of severe illness, he was employed by Governor van de Graaf as clerk at the Judicial Secretariat until 1790, when he was appointed bookkeeper and ordinary commissioner, as well as commissioner for marriages and petty cases. At the same time he had to register the paper money, with the express promise of the Governor that he would be paid for that work. In 1796 he was again made commissioner of Civil (? Marriage) and Petty cases, and also elected deacon of the Reformed Church. From the above it is plain how little he has progressed in a series of years in the service of the Company, and how continually those duties were laid upon him, which in a certain sense are due to the Company, but, for all that, are to be considered as burdensome, and in the usual run of affairs, lead to promotion. With this just hope he had accordingly discharged his duties with the greatest readiness. During the last 7 years he had, with his numerous family, endeavoured to support himself by diligence and zeal in the best way he could, without holding any appointment to which any income was attached. He now begs to commend himself to the favourable consideration of Governor J. W. Janssens. (Signature.) (No. 34; date, 10th March.)

1806-7.

Do., do.; Secretary of the District of Tulbagh; is annually obliged to buy, at the highest prices, the wheat required for his family, and the barley for his horses, whilst near the village there is a large extent of Crown land, cultivated by nobody, 1806-7.

1806-7. which might, without prejudicing anyone, be given out. He therefore asks for the grant in freehold of 2 or 3 morgen of ground adjoining his erf in the village of Tulbagh, under such conditions as may be deemed proper. (Signature.) (No. 48.)

Do., do.—The English translation of the above. (No. 49.)

1715-16. **Geldenhuijs (Barend)**; elected Heemraad of Stellenbosch (proposed as deacon there, No. 151), and as Heemraad, No. 156, and 1718, No. 114, and 1719, No. 139. (No. 19; date, 9th December; exhib., 17th December.)

Gulik (Helena); widow of the Chief surgeon Willem ten Damme. Wishes to send a little box to her son in Europe. See also 1718, No. 40. (No. 52; date, ?; enteb, 16th March.)

Gunter (Anthonij); of Herfort; master cooper at the Castle; requests permission to order out from Amsterdam his wife, Jaapje Mulders. (No. 91; date, ?; exhib., 19th May.)

1716. **Guito (François)**; retires as Elder at the Cape. (See also No. 158.) Is proposed for another year, No. 161; is surgeon of the Hospital, 1717, No. 146. See also below, and 1718, No. 117. (No. 150; exhib., 22nd December.)

1717. **Gulik (Helena)**; widow of the late Chief surgeon Willem ten Damme. (See under Ten Damme)—and also 1719, No. 20, and 1720, No. 29. (No. 36.)

Gunter (Anthonij); master-cooper in the Company's service. Wife's name Jaapje Mulders. (No. 52; exhib., 27th April.)

Groenendijk (Jan); of Amsterdam. Arrived as sailor in 1706 in the "Limburgh" at f10; in 1709 appointed sailmaker at f15. His time having expired, he asks for burgher-papers. He submits a testimonial of Claas Meijboom, in whose service he was, and who describes him as an honest young man; also another from the Harbour Master, J. Brummert. (No. 95; exhib., 24th August.)

Groenewald (Christoffel); agriculturist. (No. 124; enteb., 19th October.)

Geringer (Hans Casper); burgher at Rondebosch. See also No. 141, and 1719, No. 12. (No. 129; exhib., 2nd November.)

Guito (François); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1699 as junior surgeon in the "Nederland," at f26. Was made full surgeon in 1710 by the Hon. Johan van Hoorn, at f35. Asks for an increase. Elder at the Cape, and dies, 1719, No. 53. (No. 150 (1718); exhib., 4th January.)

Gerringer (Hans Casper); farmer at Rondebosch, beyond the Liesbeck River. (No. 13; date, 1st February.) 1718.

Goudappel (Jan); a resident at Stellenbosch. (No. 97; date, 6th July.)

Gerrits (Frederik); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.) 1719.

Gadenne (Jean François); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Groenewald (Christoffel); burgher, and husband of Catharina Nieman. Has three sons, Johannes, Coenraad, and Christoffel. (No. 8; date, 7th February.)

Grootheijning (Anna); Widow Bok, and Mother of the burgher, Michiel Bok. (No. 12; date, 28th February.)

Glasenhap (Johannes); of Swoll; sailor on the "Herstelde Leeuw." (No. 105; date, ?.)

Gausch (Andries); burgher dragoon (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Gerritz (Albert); burgher infantry man (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Gerritz (Casper); burgher infantry man (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Gildenhuijs (Hendrik); infantry man (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Gerrits (Jan); of Voren; infantry man (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Grison (Pieter); infantry man (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Gansch (Pieter); infantry man (Drakenstein). No. 112; date, ?.)

Greeve (Jan Christoffel); of Noortheym; arrived in 1711 in the (?); and made drilling master of the garrison on the 9th January, 1720. Asks for the Ensign's vacancy caused by the promotion of Captain-Lieutenant K. J. Slotsboo. (No. 60; date, ?.) 1720.

Gerritsz (Jan); of Amsterdam; sailor on the "Prattenburgh." (No. 71; date, ?.)

Gulik (Pieter); not described. (No. 86a.; date, 31st January.)

Goedhard (Huijh); of Delfshaven; sailor on the "Rotterdam." (No. 18; date, ?.) 1721.

1721. **Gulix (Helena);** widow of Willem ten Damme; wishes to send a box home to her son, Simon Petrus ten Damme, at Amsterdam. (See also 1726, No. 50.) (No. 40; date, ?.)

Gunnert (Frederik); of Offelen; cook's mate on the "Meijenbergh." (No. 74; date, ?.)

Groothuijs (Jan); of Enckhuijsen; junior mate on the "Baanman." (No. 78; date, ?.)

Groen (Claas); quartermaster on the "Barbesteijn." (No. 80; date, ?.)

1722. **Grové (Andries);** arrived in 1719 in the "Amstelveen" as soldier; appointed clerk in the Orphan Chamber; asks for burgher papers. (No. 5; date, ?.)

Gerritsz (Wouter); of Bommel; under-carpenter on the "Prattenburg." (No. 27; date, ?.)

Goswin (Johan Georg); of Halle in Saxony; soldier on the "Prattenburg." (No. 27, date, ?.)

Gilbert (J.); Captain of an English vessel; asks for masts, etc. (No. 39; date, 29th May.)

Gilbert (J.); asks that one of his brothers may be given a passage to Europe. (No. 52; date, 18th January.)

Gilbert (J.); asks that the second of his brothers may be given a passage to Europe. (See also No. 61.) (No. 55; date, 26th January.)

Greeve (Jan Christoffel); proposed as member of the Marriage Board. (No. 82; date, 12th December.)

Groove (Andries); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 85; date, 13th December.)

Grutter (Harmen); fisherman. (No. 86; date, 22nd December.)

1723. **Gilbert (Thomas);** see Nightingale (William). (No. 38; date, 1st May.)

Gockelius (Nicolas); burgher; owner of an erf in Table Valley. Chart annexed. (No. 90.)

Getroost (Jan Jacob); of Manheim; soldier on the "Voorburg." (No. 114; date, 25th July.)

Greeve (Johan Christoffel); adjutant of the Castle; son-in-law of the late Joost Rijnhard Schenk; asks for a new diagram for his erf in Table Valley. (No. 117; date, ?.)

Greeve (Johan Christoffel); adjutant of the Castle; proposed as member of the Marriage Board. (No. 108.) (No. 22.)

Gietermaker (Jan); late carpenter at Batavia; is blind, and asks permission to take a slave with him to Holland, named Cupido of Bougis. (No. 45.)

Gous (Stephanus); not described; see Nos. 51-54. (No. 54e.)

Grové (Andries); has, since he became a burgher, always faithfully discharged his duties as such at the Cape; that, however, he resides in the District of Drakenstein, and Landdrost Mart. Berg had ordered him to have himself enrolled in that District; that he prefers to remain under the Cape District, partly to avoid the payment of Rds. 50 required of every one voluntarily removing from one district to another, and partly because he is looking out for an opportunity to buy a house here, when he would again be obliged to pay Rds. 50; he therefore prays to be allowed to remain under the Cape, or to be relieved of the payment of Rds. 50. Granted. (See below.) (No. 68; date, 1st August.)

Gerritsz (Jan); burgher-smith. (No. 69.)

Grisella van de Kaap; wife of the burgher Jan Staverinus; her son, Jan van de Caap is still a slave in the Lodge, 13 years old; she wishes him to be manumitted, that he may be properly educated; and offers to give in exchange a healthy male slave named Jeremias of Ceylon. (See below.) (No. 74.)

Grisella van de Caap; makes a similar request as the above in favour of her daughter, Maria van de Caap, 7 years old; and is prepared to give a healthy male slave in her place, named Carel van Bengale. She further requests the same favour for her little daughter (the youngest), named Johanna van de Caap, three years old. (See below.) (No. 95.)

Gieske (Isaaq); passenger on the "Astrea"; asks for the appointment of bookkeeper on that vessel. (No. 98.)

Graveyard—Stellenbosch—See Stellenbosch Church, No. 112. (No. 112.)

Groen (Jan); of Amsterdam; sailor on the "Voorburgh." 1724-5.
(No. 12.)

Grové (Andries); a resident at the "Paardenberg." (See above.) (No. 31.)

1724-25. **Griscella van de Caab**; (See above); wife of Jan Staverinus; says that her little daughter, Johanna van de Caab, four years old, is still among the slaves of the Company in the Lodge. She wishes the child to be manumitted in order to have it properly educated, and therefore prays the Council to grant her request, offering in exchange a strong and healthy male slave named Alexander of Bengal. (No. 45.)

Groenewalt (Johannes); signature of. (No 48.)

Groenewalt (Coenraet); signature of. (No. 48.)

Gildenhuijs (Hendrik); signature of. (No. 48.)

Grand Preez; See De Grand Preez (Josephus). (No. 60.)

1726. **Grové (Andries)**; proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 4.)

Guillaumet (François); sent here in the "Berbices" to establish a silk factory; has a large family, and is of small means; provisions are very dear, and he finds it very difficult to pay his way; he therefore asks for such relief as the Council may deem fit; also a monthly allowance of six pounds of wax candles, and some books of paper for taking care of and attending to the worms. (No. 12.)

1727-8. **Grové (Andries)**; his signature; a resident at Paardeberg. Wife's name Anna Niel. (No. 7; date, 15th October.)

Groengraft (Dirk); skipper on the "Westerdijxhoorn." (No. 54.)

1729-32. **Groenewaldt (Jan)**; proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (Signature No. 64.) (No. 29.)

Grové (Andries); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (Signature No. 64.) (No. 29.)

Groenewalt (Jan); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. (See also No. 68.) (No. 31.)

Groenewalt (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (27th November, 1730.) Signature No. 99. (No. 74.)

Grové (Andries); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (27th November, 1730); and No. 99. (No. 74.)

Grib (Peter); Captain of the Danish E. Indiaman "De Koningin Anna Sophia"; had, by permission of Governor De la Fontaine, landed here 14 Indians. There were originally 15 found by him on his voyage from Tranquebar to the Cape, 8 leagues S. of the line, and in a small Moorish vessel, driven thus far to sea by heavy storms, "crying out to us to save their lives,

and begging to be taken on board my ship. After my arrival here, the 15th man swam on shore, and has hitherto not put in an appearance." He wishes the Governor to take charge of a letter to the first outgoing Danish Indiaman, requesting him to embark these Indians, and take them with him to the coast of Coromandel. (No. 79.) 1729–32.

Grib (Peter); a similar memorial to the above. (No. 79a.)

Gousbergen (Hendrik); ex-skipper on the brigantine "Fijenoord." (No. 81.)

Goutsbergh (Hendrik); arrived in 1725 in the brigantine "Victoria" as mate; made commander by the commander at Delagoa in 1731; and remained as such till July last, when he was suddenly deprived of his command, and placed under arrest by V. d. Capelle and his Council, pretending that he had libelled them. "I acknowledge that I did so, but that I never uttered a disrespectful word against the Governor or members of the Council; they however managed to obtain 18 declarations against me from the men on board my vessel, drawn up and attested in my absence, so that no opportunity was allowed me to cross-question; the result being that on the 1st October I was dismissed, with loss of rank, office, and pay, with confiscation of all my property, and of f1,600 which the Company owed me." He therefore asks that his case may be reconsidered, and refers to his past services, and good conduct, and the loss of his health in the service. Mentions his evil treatment by V. d. Capelle, of which he gives many examples, and asks that the sentence against him, passed by those at Delagoa, may be quashed. Signature attached. (No. 85.)

Goutsbergh (Hendrik); asks permission to appeal to the Court here against the above sentence. (No. 87.)

Graveyard—Stellenbosch. The minister, Land., and H.H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein state that the old graveyard has, for a long while, not been used at all, and has to be cleaned annually, not without considerable expense, to the Board of L. and H.H., as well as the Kerkeraad, as it cannot be allowed to become a wilderness, or a thicket, which would cause great danger in case of fire; that the Council know that no land whatever is attached to the minister's residence, which he could use for a kitchen garden, and that therefore memorialists submit that it would be more profitable to give the whole of the graveyard, or as much of it as the Council may deem fit, for a garden for the minister, not only because it would be a great convenience to him, but also because memorialists would be relieved of an unnecessary expenditure. (N.B.—This document is signed by P. Lourensz (Landdrost), J. W. Hertzogenraath (V.D.M.), D. v. d. Lith, J. Groenewalt, Joh. Louw, G. v. d.

1729-32. Bijl, Theunis Bota, A. Grové, and Jacob Coetzer, as Heemraden; and N. v. d. Heuvel, Jan Valk, and Jacob Cloete, as Kerkeraad. Compare Resol. 26th June, 1732. (No. 108.)

Guillamet (Matthijs); asks for "Veniam aetatis" to assist his father in his business. (No. 119.)

Guillamet (François); signatures of both. (No. 119.)

Groenewalt (Jan); Executor in the estate of the late ex-Land. J. Mulder. See Pheil (D). 134. (No. 134.)

1733-34. **Groen (Jan)**; chief mate on the China return-ship, "Knappenhof." (No. 14a.)

Grandam (Johan Jacob); of Maagdenburg; arrived in 1729 as soldier in the "Meijnden" made third surgeon in 1730, in the Hospital here; asks for burgher papers. (No. 27.)

Ginsen (Hendrik); of the diocese Hildesheim; arrived in 1695 as soldier in the "Jerusalem"; wishes to become an agriculturist, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 41.)

Groenewald (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (See also 101.) (No. 52.)

Golthuijsen (Andries); of Eldrig; arrived in 1730 in the "Herstelling" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 92.)

Gunter (Christiaan); of Leijden; arrived in 1724 as soldier in the "Meijenburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 93.)

Geerkens (Jan Daniel); master of the Armoury; wishes to return to Europe, as he is no longer able to discharge his duties properly; asks for a passage home. (No. 106.)

1735-6. **Goutsberg (Hendrik)**; asks to be appointed skipper to the "Meerlust." (No. 4.)

Gildenhuijsen (Jacobus); of the C. of G. Hope; ward of the Orphan Chamber; asks for "Veniam aetatis." (No. 11.)

Greeve (Jan); of Bijsterveld; arrived as sailor in 1728 in the "Westerdijxhoorn"; a baker by trade; asks for burgher papers. (No. 25.)

Guto (Joh. Theophilus); of the C. of G. Hope In 1725 he entered the service as "adelborst" and was made assistant in 1729. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 38.)

1737-8. **Gockelius (Nicolaas)**; burgher; wishes to emancipate his female slave, Dorinda of Bougis. (No. 2.)

Groots (Michiel); of Rosleben; arrived in 1727 as soldier in the "Reijgersbroek"; appointed superintendent at "Vissershok" in 1733; asks for burgher papers. (No. 12.) 1737–8.

Gildenhuijsen (Hendrik Albertus); of the C. of G. Hope; asks for "Veniam aetatis." (No. 30.)

Gunter (Christiaan); burgher; charged with neglecting his burgher military duties. (No. 112.)

Goossen (Cornelis); executor in the estate of H. Grutter. (No. 5.) 1739–40.

Grové (Andries); proposed as a member of the Marriage Board; (and as burgher councillor, 1742. No. 55). (No. 43.)

Groenewald (Joh.); cannot pay his lease rent, as the times are too hard. (No. 48e.)

Guto (Joh. Theoph.); asks for a passage to Europe; will leave his daughter here in charge of his parents in law, Joh. Wijnoch and Anna de Nijs. (Signatures attached; that of the woman is a cross.) (No. 113.)

Gibeler (Jan Philip); of Nassauw Dillenburg; arrived in 1727 as soldier in the "Assenburg"; appointed sergeant in 1739; asks for burgher papers. (1742, No. 3.) (No. 56.)

Grommert (Jurriaan Christoffel); of Coblentz; arrived in 1731 as soldier in the "Soetelings-Kerk"; made "Baas" at the "Rietvlei" in 1736; asks for burgher papers. (No. 40.) 1742.

Gent (Rev. Willem); wishes to send money to Holland. (No. 67.) 1743.

Gibeler (Jan Philip); prop: as deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 110.)

Giebelaar (Jan Philip); prop: as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 115.)

Graan (Carel van); burgher; see Helena van de Caab. (No. 42.) 1744.

Groenewald (Christoffel); of the C. of G. Hope; asks for "Veniam aetatis." (No. 74.)

Gunter (Thomas); of Frederikstad; arrived in 1739 as sailor in the "Oostrust"; says that, having been deceived at Amsterdam by a certain Andries Rasmusz: Willendorp, he had arranged to pay the latter under the name of Jacoba Pieterse, as if she were his (Gunter's) wife (though he had never been married), a quarter of his salary annually. He prays that this arrangement may be cancelled. (No. 30.) 1745.

1745. **Groet (Jan)**; chief officer and ex-superintendent of the Harbour Depot at Batavia; asks permission to take with him to Holland the slave, named Jeronimo Galant of Mannate. (No. 45.)

Goosen (Cornelis); asks permission to open a bakery. (No. 87.)

Grové (Andries); nominated as burgher Councillor. (No. 96; date, 2nd December.)

1746. **Greef (Pieter)**; of Tonningen; arrived in 1734 as sailor, on the "Stadwijk"; made quarter-master in 1743; asks for burgher papers. (No. 43.)

1747. **Gallitsz (Matthijs)**: of Rijnsburg; arrived in 1734 as soldier in the "Beekvlied"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 5.)

Guts (Samuel); of Stijnborn, soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 48.)

Gunderlof (Johan Joost); of Wildhausen; arrived in 1741 as sailor in the "Patmos"; appointed smith in 1742; asks for burgher papers. (No. 91.)

1748. **Greef (Jan Adolf)**; asks permission to open a bakery. (No. 51.)

1749. **Grooteluijs (Hendrik)**; of Zaal; arrived in 1739 as soldier in the "Watervlied"; appointed mason the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 54.)

Grondling (Johan Christiaan); of Gerlits; arrived in 1745 in the English ship "Caesar"; entered the service the same year; as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 90.)

Greef (Jan Adolf); burgher; asks for a passage home in "Het Slot van Cappelle." (No. 99.)

1750. **Greijling (Jan)**; asks for a piece of house-erf and garden ground in the village of Stellenbosch; position described. Diagram attached. (No. 56.)

Graaff (Adriaan de); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1745 in "Het Hof van Delft" as soldier; made house-carpenter the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 79.)

1751 **Groen (Arij)**; chief mate on the "Admiraal de Ruijter"; submits that having left Batavia in the "Dijda" for Bantam, the "Admiraal de Ruijter" also arrived here, with mostly all her officers dead or sick in bed. That accordingly he had been transferred to that vessel, which left Bantam so suddenly that no time was allowed him to take with him the most necessary clothing and underlinen; much less could any of his ordinary

chests be branded, "as you will gather from the annexed declarations of the skipper and other officers." As it would be very injurious to him to continue the voyage in that state, he prays that he may be allowed to take on board for himself such baggage as is permitted to a chief mate. N.B.—Annexed to this is the declaration, signed by the officers of the "Admiraal de Ruijter." (No. 24.) 1751.

Goltsmit (Jan Jacob); wishes to transmit his pay account to Holland. (No. 5.) 1752.

Giesinger (Johan Marten); of Weinheim; who arrived here as soldier in 1749 in the "Overschie"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 48.)

Geught (Adrianus van der); junior merchant; passenger on the return ship "Hercules"; asks to be allowed to remain here until his wife's confinement. (No. 64.)

Graan (Jacobus); burgher. Asks for the grant of a house-plot and garden ground at Drakenstein, near the Church, —2 morgen in extent—in order to settle on it as shoemaker, for the convenience of the neighbourhood. Annexed is an attestation of the farmer Urbanus Sauerman, dated 22nd September, 1752, that he had no objection to petitioner building on the requested spot, at a fountain situated below his farm. (No. 80.)

Gutsch (Jacob); Ensign. Passenger on the Return-ship "Hercules"; asks to be permitted to remain here awhile, on account of indisposition. (No. 97.)

Guntlach (Jan Joost); burgher. Asks for a plot of building and garden land at the "Perel," on which to settle and carry on his trade as smith. Diagram attached, showing that the plot is 2 morgen in extent, and stretches on the E. towards Berg River, on the N.N.E. towards the farm of Willem van der Merwe, and on the West towards the foot of the Paarl mountain. (No. 72.) 1753.

Goltzma (Jan Jacob); assistant; wishes to remit. (1755, No. 41; 1762, No. 109.) (No. 22.) 1754.

Gensch (Johan Traugot); steward in the Governor's House (Hofmeester). Wishes to remit. (No. 69.)

Greuning (Christiaan); of Straalsond. Arrived in 1750, in the "Cleeverskerck," as soldier. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 81.)

Geerte (Carel Frederik); of Hamburg; arrived in 1752 as soldier in the "Snoek"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 94.) 1755.

1756. **Goltsma (Jan Jacob);** assistant; wishes to remit. (See also 1757, No. 45; 1758, No. 74; 1759, No. 27; 1760, No. 79; 1761, No. 32; 1763, No. 115.) (No. 21.)

Gappel (Maria Elizabeth); widow of the late junior merchant Carel de Graaff; passenger on board the return ship "Lodewijk." In consequence of her indifferent health, she asks permission to delay here awhile. (No. 69.)

Gie (J. C.); see Kie. (1756, No. 77.) (No. 77.)

Guts (Samuel); of Steijnborn. Arrived in 1740 as soldier in the "Beauvignis." A tailor. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 109.)

1757. **Gaasbeek (Huijbert);** of Bloemendaal. Arrived in 1755 in the "Stadwijk" as sailor; made ship's carpenter the same year at f14; asks for burgher papers. (No. 4.)

Gazon (Jean Baptiste Laurent); arrived in Bengal in the Portuguese ship "La Realle Gallere," belonging to Messrs. Nicolaas Grenier and Company in Lisbon; there he embarked for Europe on board the French E. I. Ship, "La Gangé," but hearing, on his arrival at Mauritius, the rumours of war between England and France, he decided to remain on that island until he could proceed in a safe manner. But having waited there in vain until the 8th of October, he decided to leave for the Cape in the Frigate, "Le St. Charles." He asks now to be permitted to proceed to Europe in the return ship "Giessenburgh," with his servant, Thirmier Dauchre de Picard, and to take with him his goods, consisting of 5 trunks with Bengal and Coast linens and goods, for which he is prepared to pay freight and Customs duties. (Signature attached.) No. 66; date, 15th February.)

Graaf Van Essenen (Gerrit Adolf); Military Captain; passenger on the Ceylon Return-ship "De Drie Papegaaijen"; is in ill-health, whilst his wife is very near her confinement; he would therefore like to remain here for some time with her, and a certain free woman, named Sarah Paulusz. (1757, No. 107.) (No. 100.)

Goudberg (Cornelis); Bookkeeper on the outward-bound ship "Ruijskensteijn"; submits that that vessel will receive her despatch on the 13th instant, and that this has placed him in a very serious predicament, for in the action which that ship fought against an English privateer, his wife had the misfortune to be wounded in the breast with a splinter. As the wound is not yet healed, he wishes to remain here with her. N.B.—Signature attached. (No. 103.)

Gulix (Helena); widow of the late Willem ten Damme. 1757.
The Burgher Councillor, Henning Joachim Prehn, and the Secretary of the Orphan Chamber, Johannes Henricus Blankenberg, as Agents of H. Gulix, submit copy of certain instructions given them, and dated the 15th February, 1753, that four of her slaves, formerly known as May, and daughter of Nias, Rentang, Damon, and Adriana, but since baptized as Pieter, Maria, Hermanus, and Adriana, after the expiration of two years from that date, and after they shall have paid the sum of Rds. 200, should be manumitted. This amount having been paid, memorialists pray that they may be given their freedom, and offer themselves as sureties. N.B.—Extract from Instructions annexed. (No. 113.)

Geeres (Johannes); of Tongeren; arrived in 1744 as soldier in the "Leuwerk"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 117.)

Grison (Jannetje); widow of the late burgher, Jacobus Van Os; submits that her son, Anthony Van Os, in consequence of his drinking habits, which have continued for some time, has fallen into very bad habits, thus daily causing great sorrow and affliction to his mother, and as to her no less regret, she finds that her continual admonitions have been of no avail to cause him to reform, she is compelled to request you to take her son, Anthony Van Os, into the service as soldier, and to send him away. (No. 121.)

Gruselje (Anna); widow of the late Pieter Nebbens, 1758.
surgeon on the "Middelburg"; asks, in consequence of ill-health, to be permitted to remain here for a time with her little son Johannes. (N.B.—Leaves with her 2 children, Johannes and Adriana. 1759, No. 45.) (No. 83.)

Grové (Andries); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service in 1755 as soldier; asks for burgher papers. 1759, No. 56. (No. 93.)

Gul (Casper Willem); assistant superintendent at the 1759.
Schuur; wishes to remit. (No. 24.)

Gijsinger (Jan Martin); wishes to manumit his slave girl, Maria of the Cape; offers, as sureties, himself and the burgher Casper Lijbregt. (No. 39.)

Gerritsz (Claas); of the Jouwer; arrived in 1741 as sailor in the "Cornelia"; made quarter-master in 1749. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 90.)

Groodschel (Johan David); of Copenhagen; belonged to the Danish Vessel wrecked near Mossel Bay in 1750. Permitted to remain here by Governor H. Swellengrebel; was, after that, a servant, for two years, of the agriculturist, Casper

1759. Hendrik Batenhorst, and up to date, servant of the ex-heemraad Nicolaas Vlock. Asks for burgher papers. (Certificate of character annexed, signed by N. Vlock.) (No. 110.)

Gruger (Wilhelmus de); of Cologne; arrived in 1754 as soldier in the "Erfprins." Made Mason the same year. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 16.)

1760. **Gul (Casper Willem)**; superintendent at the Company's Post, "de Schuur." Wishes to remit. (No. 110.)

Geerhard (Hendrik); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, named Christeijn, and her child, named Adonis of the Cape. Offers the necessary security. (No. 121.)

1761. **Gul (Casper Willem)**; superintendent at the Company's Post, "Witteboomen." Wishes to remit. (No. 58.)

Groenenberg (Adriaan Van); passenger in the Return-ship "Rademacher"; ex-vice-president of marriage and petty affairs at Batavia; wishes, on account of ill-health, to remain here awhile with his wife and family. (No. 131.)

Germighuijsen (Johan Christoffel); of Spika; arrived, in 1757, as sailor, in the "Overnes"; made mason in 1758 at f14. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 144.)

1762. **Gundik (Joseph)**; soldier; wishes to remit. (1763, No. 58.) (No. 102.)

Gertenbag (Lucas); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 116.)

Grommet (George Christoffel); burgher; asks for a passage home for himself and his wife, Maria Borrijn. (No. 129.)

Greijesteijn (Jacob); of Klijnoostad; arrived in 1759, as soldier, in the "Kroonenburg." Made mason the same year. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 173.)

1764. **Gent (Johannes Godert Van)**; assistant; wishes to remit. (No. 112.)

Gherber (Anthonij); of Eijsig; arrived in 1758 as soldier in the "Kroonenburg." A joiner. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 130.)

Ginder (Christiaan); of Lotharingen; arrived as soldier, in 1760, in the "Overschie";—a tailor—asks for burgher papers. (No. 156.)

1765. **Geregt (Johannes)**; soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 13.)

Greeff (Hendrik); agriculturist; wishes the Company to take over, in payment of the costs, his slave, Moses of Jambij, sentenced lately to be scourged, branded, and kept for 15 years in irons. (No. 29.) 1765.

Groeneweg (Volkert); of Oudtshoorn; Skipper on the Return-Ship "Schoonzigt," in Table Bay. Complains how he has been deceived by Capt.-Lieut. Van der Ham, etc. (Annexed is extract from Minutes of the Council of India, and declarations, etc.) (No. 51.) 1766.

Gast (Jurriaan (David); of Slossebagh; arrived in 1755, as sailor, in the "Herstelder"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 54.)

Graaf (Jorg); of Tornassenheim; arrived, as soldier, in 1761, in the "Borsselen." Made mason the same year. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 62.)

Genike (Johan Godfried); of Koningstem; arrived in 1757, as soldier in the "Amelisweert"; a blacksmith. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 81.)

Glain (Gabriel Adrianus de St.); passenger on the return-ship "Nieuwland"; Merchant and Fiscal of the Return Fleet; wishes to delay here on account of ill-health, with his two children, Gabriella Henrietta and Gabriel Adrianus. (No. 10.) 1767–8.

Glain (Gabriel Adrianus de St.); having been restored to health, he wishes to continue his voyage. (No. 21.)

Geering (George Carel Lodewijk); of Hoogengijst; arrived, as soldier, in 1764, in "De Vrouwe Petronella Maria"; —a surgeon; asks for burgher papers. (No. 65.)

Guiljaam (Balthazar); of Fornheijm; arrived, as soldier, in 1763, in the "Tulpenburg"; surgeon; asks for burgher papers. (No. 69.)

Gerrits (Jurriaan); of San; arrived in 1763 as soldier in the "Kievietsheuvel"; made wagon driver the same year; a mason; asks for burgher papers. (No. 74.)

Groeneweg (Volkert); of Oudshoorn; asks for duplicate receipts for f1,805 paid into the Company's Treasury by his surety, the repatriated Secunde, Pieter Baron Van Reede, Lord of Oudshoorn. (Extract annexed from Resolutions of the Court of Seventeen, dated 13th November, 1766.) (No. 78.)

Gintsenberg (Johan Hendrik); Fire-master; wishes to manumit his slave, Renetta of the Cape. Offers the required security. (No. 79.)

1768-70. **Greuger (Wilhelmus de);** burgher; lessee of the European beers and wines; asks permission to open a branch tap. (No. 48.)

Gintsenberg (Johan Hendrik); Fire-master; wishes to manumit his slave, Aurora of Bali; offers, as sureties, himself and the burgher J. Schabord. (No. 84.)

Grové (Elizabeth); widow of the late ex-heemraad Gerrit V. d. Bijl; asks for a plot of ground, near her place, in the Stellenbosch district,—9 morgen and 20 sq. rds. in extent—(Diagram annexed). (No. 126.)

Grappe (Johan Godfried Jacob); of Maagdenburg; arrived in 1766, as soldier, in "De Vrouwe Elizabeth Dorothea." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 127.)

1771. **Gerens (Michiel);** of Dantzig; arrived as sailor in 1766, in the "Jerusalem"—a shoemaker—asks for burgher papers. (No. 17.)

1774. **Gordon (Robert James);** arrived last year in the "Holland," from Holland, and wishes to return thither in the "Azia." (No. 2.)

Guilland (Johannes); arrived, as soldier, in 1769 in the Hooker "De Zon"; a tanner and shoemaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 16.)

1775. **Geijer (Ferdinand Christiaan);** of Piedingen; arrived in 1764, as soldier, in the "Aschat"; a baker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 2.)

Geijer (Ferdinand Christiaan); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 6; date, 10th January.)

Geuring (George); of Limburg; arrived in 1767, as soldier, in the "Westvriesland"; a smith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 35.)

Gitsenberg (Johan Hendrik); ex-Fire-master; wishes to manumit his slave, Adam of the Cape; offers the required security. (No. 53.)

Grondeler (Johan Michiel); of Vienna; arrived, as soldier, in 1769, in the "Barbara Theodora"; made mason in 1770; asks for burgher papers. (No. 61.)

Grové (Andries Daniel); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 107.)

1776. 1776.

Greiner (Johan Michiel); soldier at the Castle; wishes to take unto himself a little slave girl in the Lodge there, seven years old, and named Anna Lies, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of Jacoba Petronella Lambertse, of the Cape. She has already been baptized, and he wishes to educate her honestly and christianly. Offers f100 for her. (No. 1; date, 2nd January.)

G'Mahle (Johan Jurg); of Neurenburg; arrived as sailor in 1763 in the "Zuijd Beveland"; made wagon-driver in 1765. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 26; date, 1st March.)

Grevel (Johan Valentijn); of Temming; arrived in 1770, as sailor, in the "Bartha Petronella"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 41; date, 30th March.)

Groeneboom (Dirk); of Amsterdam; left here with suspended pay, as mate of "De Held Woltemade." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 59; date, 20th August.) 1774.

Genda of Java; banished, as State prisoner here, with her husband, Soera Dieroma, on the 16th May, 1754; arrived here in 1755. As her husband is now dead, she wishes to return to India with her children. (Request referred to India.) (No. 75; date, 4th October.)

Giraud (Captain Etienne); of the French ship "La Ceres," wrecked here on the 15th October, 1776; wishes to sell some of the cargo here, which he enumerates. Council permits him to sell all his damaged linens here, but nothing that is not damaged, as it would be prejudicial to the Company's trade here. (No. 89; date, 16th October.)

1777 Wanting. 1777.

1778.

Gedouw (Christoffel); and Bentfeld (Carsten Frederik); boatswain's mates on the Return-ship "Diana"; ask permission to have their boxes branded here, and submit certificates of the skipper and officers of their ship. (No. 23; date, 3rd February.) 1778.

Gennip (Justinus van); skipper on the Return ship "Willem de Vijfde." His agents here—the junior merchant and ledger keeper, Jan Frederik Kirsten, and the Marriage Commissioner, Hendrik Pieter Warnecke—submit a request from Van Gennip that his female slave, Seda of Passier, may be manumitted. They are prepared not only to pay the usual Rds. 50 to the Diaconate, but also to give the required security. (No. 41; date, 26th May.)

Grové (Elizabeth); still the wife of Diederik Jacob Bleumer; wishes to proceed to Batavia to prosecute her appeal, in person, in the suit between her and her husband, decided by the Court here in the latter's favour. Granted. (No. 20; date, 1st February.)

Groeneboom (Dirk); burgher; arrived in 1776 as junior mate in the "Held Woltemade." Obtained burgher papers the same year; wishes to re-enter the service with the same rank and pay. (No. 30; date, 30th March.)

Goor (Carel Godlieb); of Damtzig; arrived as arquebusier in 1776 in the "Bodtland"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 39; date, 30th March.)

1780. **Grunig (Christiaan);** burgher; asks for a passage to Europe. (No. 9; date, 8th February.)

Gordon (Robbert Jacob); of Doesburg; sent out to this Government as Military Captain in 1776 (by the Seventeen). Arrived here in 1777, in the "Willem de Vijfde"; lately appointed instead of the repatriated Lieut.-Colonel Hendrik Van Prehn,—subject to the approval of the Directors—head of the Company's Military forces here; wishes to enclose among the despatches a petition that his appointment may be confirmed, and that the Council may support his Memorial. Request granted. (No. 23; date, 2nd March.)

Gordon (Robbert Jacob); see above; obtained, during his journey to the far North of the Interior, a Camel-leopard, the hide and skeleton of which he brought hither with great trouble and expense. He wishes to send both to Mr. Allemand, Professor of Philosophy at Leijden, in order to be presented to His Serene Highness the Stadtholder for his cabinet of Natural rarities. He asks permission therefore to send both away in two cases—the one 6 × 3½ ft., and the other 8 × 3 ft. (Signature attached.) (No. 30; date, 17th April.)

Gelder (Wouter ten); Skipper on the flute "Noordbeeck." As this vessel has to undergo extensive repairs in Saldanha Bay, he asks for his discharge from her and for a passage home. (Signature.) (No. 40; date, 19th May.)

Gansz (Johan Hendrik); of Lijpolisberg; arrived in 1770, as soldier, in the "Veldhoen"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (Signature attached.) (No. 62; date, 5th September.)

Greijbe (Jan Hendrik); of Orkhausen; arrived in 1757, as soldier, in the "Wildrijk"; made under-Superintendent at the "Schuur" in 1772, and retired from the service in 1775.

Asks for burgher papers. (Signature attached.) (No. 83; date, 16th December.) 1780.

Gennep (Justinus Van); Harbour Master, formerly Commander of the "Middelburg" (burnt in Saldanha Bay); asks permission to sell some tea belonging to himself and officers of that vessel. (Signature.) (No. 23.) 1782.

Gents (Wilhelmina Catharina Van); wishes to manumit her slave, Johannes Abraham, already baptized. Offers the required security, etc. (No. 83.)

Geevels (Johannes Henricus); late Chief Mate of the China return-ship, "Hoog Carspel"; wishes to leave for Europe in the Imperial Vessel, "Les Etats des Flanders," and to take with him his chests. (No. 117.)

Grundling (Jan Andries); wishes to open a bakery. (No. 17.) 1783.

Gijlendorp (Leendert); junior surgeon on the Dutch East India Company's ship "Batavia"; asks for his discharge, and permission to leave for Mauritius in the Hamburg Vessel, "De Vergulde Roos," and thence home. (No. 38.)

Goldbach (Rev. Daniel); Minister of the Swartland Church. Orphan Masters report that he had died intestate a few days ago; that his wife and children, among whom his estate must be divided, were in the Fatherland; that according to the 40th section of their Instructions, Orphan Masters considered it their duty to undertake the liquidation of the Estate. That however the "Curator ad lites" was of a different opinion (viz., Salomon Van Echten), and maintained that the deceased, having died as a Company's Servant, it was his (V. Echten's) duty to undertake the liquidation, etc. Orphan Masters therefore lay the matter before the Council for its decision. In the meanwhile, they had permitted V. Echten to carry out the funeral arrangements, etc., and to make an inventory of the estate on behalf of memorialists. Council refers the matter to Van Echten for report and advice. (Resolutions, 25th March, 1783.) (No. 64; date, 24th March.)

Groenewald (Christoffel); burgher; married to Wilhelmina Catharina Van Gent; wishes to manumit his slave, Dorothea Magdalena of the Cape, who has been baptized and confirmed in the Reformed Church; and to do so on the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 105.)

Gunter (Christiaan); burgher; asks for a plot of land in the Stellenbosch District,—1 morgen in extent. Certificate of Landdrost and Heemraden annexed, noting that no objection exists to the grant, and mentioning applicant as a tailor. (No. 17.) 1784.

1784. **Geertruij;** daughter of Maria Adriana Blom, slave in the Company's Lodge; states that among the Company's slaves there is her little son named Adriaan, son of Geertruij, daughter of Maria Adriana Blom, 3 years old. She wishes him manumitted, and offers f100 for the purpose. (No. 48.)

1785. **Geertruij Helena;** of Bengal; free black; wishes to manumit her slave, Jacob of Ceylon, who is cohabiting with her, for which reason she has bought him free; and as she is in very poor circumstances, she wishes to be excused from paying the usual Rds. 50. (No. 10.)

Grole (Gerhardus van); late chief Merchant in the Castle Batavia; passenger on the "Roosenburg"; wishes to take home with him a slave named Fortuijn—bought by him from the burgher, Frederik Hurling—and a female slave, brought with him from Batavia, named Diana. (No. 48.)

Grové (Andries); burgher; asks for a piece of ground adjoining his farm at the Liesbeck River, in the Cape District —2 morgen, 136 sq. rds., and 5 do. ft. in extent. No diagram. (Signature.) (No. 138.)

1786.

1786. Volume missing. Have followed the Resolutions of that year.

Graaff-Reijnet.—The messenger of the Stellenbosch and Drakensteijn Colonies, Johan Jacob Frederik Wagener, a person of the required ability, appointed Secretary of that Colony at f30 per month, and the soldier, Christiaan Helm, as messenger. (p. 1; date, 6th January.)

Graaff-Reinet.—As the Landdrost of the far distant "Velden," or the Colony "Graaff-Reijnet," is ready to journey thither, it was decided to authorise him, on his arrival there, carefully to examine and find out what farm in the Camdeboo or neighbourhood was the best suited for the establishment of the Drostdy of that Colony, that the surrounding residents might have every possible facility of access to it. For that purpose such a farm must be drawn in on behalf of the Company, and the choice left to him who holds it at present on loan, to choose one or two other farms, with the promise that when the same are granted, a proper indemnity shall be given him for the farm taken from him. The Landdrost shall also make arrangements for the provisional housing of the officials, and for other apartments, as near each other as possible, after which proper homes with their appendages might conveniently be erected for the use of the Colony. But as such a farm will also have to serve for depasturing the horses and draft oxen which the officials absolutely require for their use, and it may be that, in consequence of its confined area, or smallness of the pastorage ground, joined to the ordinary Salary of a Landdrost, it may not be able

to afford a sufficient means of subsistence for the latter, he shall, in such a case, examine whether a second farm cannot be found in that region, which might be added to it, and he shall accordingly report on the subject, and also what indemnity should be paid to the owner to the least prejudice of the Company. The Landdrost shall also frame a list of the most suitable residents, which shall contain a sufficient number, and shall be submitted by him to the Council, to enable the latter to select and appoint six Heemraden for the said Colony, of whom two shall serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and subsequently annually two shall be elected from the nomination list submitted, as successors to the retiring Heemraden, and shall have session for three years. And that the Company may, as soon as possible, be re-imbursed sufficiently for the expenditure which it has to incur there by the establishment of the Magistracy, a suitable way would be, that the number of abandoned farms in those regions shall be at once brought under the usual annual recognition tax, and as many more new ones as possible be given out; and the Landdrost is further authorised, with the assistance of the Field-Commandants there, and should these not suffice, also of the ablest Field-sergeants to form a provisional military board, by which at once the strictest and most suitable orders shall be framed, and which shall also adopt effective measures for the suppression of the violence and trouble caused by the Bushmen-Hottentots; for the subduing of whom it shall also maintain regular Commandos, that thus every one may be able once more to occupy the abandoned farms in safety. And whereas the erection of the buildings of the Drostdy and their appendages will at once cause a great expense, and the inhabitants of those regions had formerly offered, when the establishment of a Magistracy in their midst should be agreed upon, that they would bear such expense, and furnish (? material), the Landdrost is also empowered to arrange a subscription to see what each one is prepared to give as a first and voluntary gift for the formation of a capital sum for the District, that it may not be necessary to plunge it into debt at the very commencement. It being further deemed necessary that the Captains or Chiefs of the Kafirs, who are dwelling on the other side of, and along the Great Fish River, should be informed of the appointment of a Landdrost over those regions (over die Velden), it was understood that the said Landdrost should not alone inform them of this through Hottentots known to those nations, and acquainted with their language, but that the said Captains shall be invited by the Landdrost to betake themselves at such times and to such places as may be deemed best for the purpose, on this side of the river, in order to renew the friendship with those natives, which is so necessary. This shall take place in the presence of the Field-Commandants and a company of other residents. At the same time the former agreement, that the 1786.

1786. Great Fish River shall be the fixed boundary line between them and the possessions of the Company, shall be re-affirmed, and the said Landdrost shall deliver to each of the Chiefs a small present on behalf of the Company as a sign of friendship, viz., a grenadier's cap, a piece of plate copper, some copper wire, beads, and a little tobacco, whilst nevertheless great care shall be taken that on that occasion, or afterwards, no trade is carried on with the Kafirs by any one, whoever he may be, and much less the least annoyance or unfriendliness caused or shown to them. And as it is further presumable that, in spite of the express prohibition, one or other of the residents has settled beyond the Great Fish River, which must lead to new hostilities with the aforesaid natives, it was also deemed necessary to order the Landdrost to inform himself carefully on this point, and seriously to notify to and order such persons, as soon as possible, to break up thence, and act in accordance with the aforesaid boundary line, and that notice of this order shall be given to the Kafir Chiefs. N.B.—See further under Plettenberg Bay (p. 66). (pp. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 65; date, 6th January.)

Gennep (Justinus Van); formerly Skipper of the "Middelburg," burnt in Saldanha Bay, and subsequently Harbour Master here; wishes to return home with his wife and children in the War-Ship "Wassenaar," and to take with him, to take care of his wife, a free woman, named Carolina Dicksz, and a female slave, as well as a little slave boy. He is also allowed to draw a bill of exchange on Holland for Rds. 8,000. (See Duminij.) (p. 301; date, 24th March.)

Graaff-Reijnet.—See Bushmen. p. 304. (p. 334; date, 24th March.)

Gunn (George); Military Captain in the British Service; arrived here last year in the French Ship "Le Duc de Chartres." Remained here through indisposition. Subsequently married Maria Elizabeth Krijnauw. Allowed a passage to Holland with his wife and a domestic. He is, however, not allowed to take with him anything more than the clothing which he requires for himself, his wife, and domestic. (p. 545; date, 29th April.)

Graaff-Reinet.—In accordance with the orders of the Masters regarding the establishment of a Church at that Drostdy, it was decided, at the suggestion of the Governor, in order provisionally to afford an opportunity to the residents of the Colony—as in the case of Swellendam—as well as to enable them to have their children taught the grounds of religion, to station there, as sick visitor, Hermanus ter Smitten, left here by the Ship "Voorschoten"—a person having the necessary qualifications for the purpose. (p. 666; date, 14th June.)

Goods asked for in 1783.—According to Council's Resolution of the 29th March, "Secunde" Hacker, and Chief Merchant Le Sueur, had been authorised to sell the whole in bulk to private parties, and on the most profitable terms to the Company; but as this had not been successful, it was decided, on the 28th April following, to sell them by Public Auction. This had already been done at different times, and on the most favourable occasions. A considerable portion had thus been sold, but what is left is still too much to be sold suddenly without considerable loss to the Company. Every precaution is in the meanwhile taken to protect the woollen stuffs from moths, etc. And as it is undeniable that when we wrote to the Directors on the 12th June, 1783, there was a great want here of all kinds of European wares, so that many articles were sold at 100 p.c. profit, it was thought that this should not be lost sight of, but should be turned to the best advantage for the Company. On that principle, action was taken, in order, at a time when care had to be taken to provide the Colony with the required money or goods, and again destroy the paper money, to effect such, not only without loss, but also in the most advantageous manner to the Company; and this would have been the case if the goods had arrived here in proper time, for no objection could have been raised at the prices, regarding which at present the difficulty exists. For as foreign nations had at the time carefully informed themselves of the state of affairs, and had made arrangements with different private persons regarding goods which they had to bring hither, they, by a quick importation, stole a march on the Company, so that the profits expected for the latter from an immediate sale of its imported goods (if they had only arrived in good time) were partly secured by the foreigners, and partly went into the pockets of the residents; whilst in the meanwhile, in consequence of the superabundance of the importations, the Cape was, as it were, filled up, so that to this alone should be ascribed the failure of a proceeding which, we flattered ourselves, would have secured a pleasant result to the Company. Hence we trust that the Directors will graciously consider our conduct in the light as explained, and ascribe our failure to the particular influences of the fickleness of fortune on commerce. (P. 703; date, 14th June.) 1786.

Graaf (Sebastiaan Willem van de); Captain of Engineers. His pay is increased to f100 per month. Also that of other officers. (p. 720; date, 14th June.)

Guntherssin—or Guntserin—(George); Lieutenant in the English King's Service; and Power (George); ditto; arrived in the Danish ship "Lucia Emerentia," which ran on shore, and though floated again, is in such a damaged state that they are afraid to continue the voyage in her. They are there-

1786. fore allowed passages in the China Return-ship "De Africaan" (lying in False Bay), with the wife of the first named, a native servant named Leander, and two native children named Tjoetta and Rosetta. Passage also allowed to John Taylor, Captain in the service of the Hon. English E.I.C.'s service, who arrived in False Bay in the Danish ship "Princess Frederica," which will be detained here a long while for repairs. Will leave in the Ceylon return-ship "Het Slot ter Hoge." (p. 753; date, 29th June.)

Graaff-Reinet.—Landdrost Maurits Herman Otto Woeke submits a detailed report of his doings as required of him, in accordance with the Resolution of the 17th January last. It having been carefully considered with what he had besides communicated, orally and in writing, it was decided to appoint as Heemraden the following persons out of the names submitted in the Report: viz., Adriaan van Jaarsveld; David de Villiers, Sr.; David Schalk v. d. Merwe; Andries Petrus Burgerd; Josua Joubert, Fran's son; and Jacobus Gustaff Tregard; of whom the two first mentioned shall serve one year; the two next two years, and the two last three years, reckoned from the 1st January, 1787, and be successively relieved by those selected from a double nomination, which the Board shall annually submit to the Council in the month of December. As the Elected members will be too far distant to take the oath before the Governor, they shall take it before the Landdrost, who shall be furnished with the formulary which they shall sign, and which shall be sent up to the Governor, before whom they shall renew the oath on the first favourable opportunity. And as Johan Christiaan Helm had been appointed provisional messenger by the Landdrost, and given satisfaction, it was decided to appoint him permanently with a salary of f14 per month. The following instructions were drawn up for the guidance of Landdrost and Heemraden, who were to meet on the first Monday of every month, under the presidency of the Landdrost, in order to hold a Court, and to settle the differences between the people. As the distance from the Court of Justice is too great, the Board will have the power to settle all Civil Cases not exceeding f1,000 (Cape), and further, to decide all questions regarding pastures, boundaries, water leadings, and other matters of that nature. And that the Board may not exceed the limits of their powers, their functions shall be exclusively confined to residents of the District, so that those living in other Districts cannot be forced to summon their "party" (against whom they bring an action) before L. and H. H., though they may be resident in the District of Graaff-Reinet, unless such party be willing to be so summoned; nor shall those who are summoned, be obliged to bring their "parties" before Landdrost and Heemraden. Before ending a case by sentence, L. and H. H. shall endeavour to

bring about an amicable settlement between the parties. Any one being summoned, and not appearing, should he not purge his contempt, shall, besides the Costs, be fined Rds. 5 for the benefit of the District's Treasury; for a second offence, Rds. 10 and costs; and for the third, he shall be declared contumacious, and sentence will be given according to the evidence, with condemnation in the Costs. All sentences of L. and H. H., not exceeding Rds. 50, shall at once take effect, without the right of appeal. In all other cases appeals shall, within ten days after the pronouncement of the Sentence, be allowed to the C. of Justice, and each appeal shall be prosecuted within the year; otherwise it will lapse. However, notwithstanding the aforesaid appeal, in all cases which are in the main reparable, the sentences, pronounced by L. and H. H., may be provisionally executed on a satisfactory guarantee of the winner for restitution, should the appeal go against him. Should the C. of J. decide that an appeal has been bad, the appellant shall forfeit a fine of Rds. 20 for the benefit of the District's treasury, which he shall deposit before the appeal is prosecuted. Should L. and H. H. not agree in their decision, or the votes be equal, they shall, for the present, select one of the most respectable burgher residents to take session at their board, in order to help the latter to come to a decision, and afterwards one of the retired Heemraden. Litigants before L. and H. H. shall not, unless the latter may deem it absolutely necessary, carry on their process in writing, and shall submit all their documentary evidence to that Court. No agent shall be allowed to appear for a litigant, unless the latter be prevented by sickness or otherwise,—the board beforehand investigating the proofs (of such sickness, etc.),—in order to proceed according to circumstances. L. and H. H. shall be bound to settle all cases summarily, and without form of process, at the latest, within two months after the parties have appeared before them; but should this be prevented by special obstacles, or the parties, in order to elucidate their case further, require a longer time, L. and H. H. shall allow a postponement, according to circumstances, or the distance of the farms from which such evidence must be obtained. And as it would tend greatly to the hindrance and delay of Justice, if in criminal cases, existing in the far distant parts, no satisfactory evidence could be procured, as generally, the witnesses, living so far apart, find themselves prevented from appearing before Commissioners from the C. of Justice at the Cape in time, or perhaps not at all, in order to make their depositions, in consequence of wihch delay there is often the danger of dying in prison, or of justice not ending the matter properly, the Heemraden are authorised in criminal cases, to order to appear before them witnesses living in their District when there is "periculum in mora," or they are prevented from appearing at the Cape at the proper time, or at all; and should the Landdrost require it, 1786.

1786. he shall, in all criminal cases, collect the necessary information, and, after four and twenty hours at least, collate the evidence given and sworn, saving, however, the power of the Court of Justice, should there be any mistakes or omissions in the attestations or preliminary evidence, and these be discovered, again to let the witnesses appear before them in order to make a further investigation. Heemraden, however, shall refrain from examining criminals or prisoners, who shall only be examined and, in their confessions, heard before the Court of Justice here, where they are to be prosecuted and tried. And as it would be impossible for Commissioners of the C. of Justice, in criminal cases, to make personal and ocular inspections in the far distant Veld, when such inspection is required, and many cases may occur on which the judges should be thoroughly informed, it has been deemed of the greatest importance that Heemraden shall, for that reason, be authorised in their District, in all cases in which "post mortem" examinations are required, to render assistance to the Landdrost with the Secretary, in order to trace exactly all circumstances connected with them, and make a proper declaration of the result. Similarly they shall make examinations of the bodies of persons murdered, or who have not died a natural death, carefully inspect the place, view the body, and put on paper the number and character of the wounds, stabs, knocks, or other marks visible on the body. In the latter class of inspection the person who shall at the time act as burgher-surgeon, shall, under proper payment out of the District's Treasury, render his assistance, and be expressly sworn. The L. and H. H. shall act with—(p. 844)—all economy in the use of the District's money, and only for such purposes as it is meant for; nor shall they levy any other taxes on the people than those introduced in the other Country districts; but should it be required by necessity, the consent of the Government shall first be obtained. They shall also, in accordance with what has been lately ordered by the masters, consider what taxes may be introduced among the country residents, particularly those of their own District, in order to help the Company—in a manner the least burdensome to the Colonists—in the heavy expenses which she is obliged to bear, in order to keep herself here in a proper state of defence; and to report to the Council as soon as possible. L. and H. H. shall also take care that at once a suitable Law Court is built—to serve at the same time as a suitable dwelling for the Landdrost—as well as all other necessary buildings for the other officials, and the safe custody of prisoners, and that this be done at the expense of the District's Treasury. They shall also make the necessary provisions for the maintenance of the public roads. The latter are to be inspected at the most convenient times, when the necessary orders are to be issued. Annually, at a convenient time, and after previous notification of the day, L. and H. H. shall hold a session for

the returns, by the Inhabitants, of their effects comprised within the District, in accordance with what is contained, in connection with this matter, in the Placcaat issued this day—as well as for the receipt of quotisation, sheep and cattle moneys. The oldest Heemraad shall act as Treasurer, and keep a precise account of the revenue and other dues, and frame and send to us an exact account, as well as a statement regarding the District's Treasury and effects, on the 31st of December, yearly. On a day, to be later fixed by us, the burghers of the—(p. 848)—District shall also meet together for exercise in arms and parade, and the Landdrost is authorised, when no express Commissioners are sent hence for the purpose, to swear in those who are to be enrolled as burghers in the presence of two Heemraden, of which a formal deed shall be passed, signed by the H. H. also, and sent to us. The Secretary, who shall be appointed to the Board, shall keep an exact Index, showing the dates of all decrees, sentences, and other matters, passed by the Board. In case of the death of the Secretary, the Landdrost, with the assistance of two Heemraden, shall at once take custody of all papers, registers, and protocols that were in the hands of the Secretary, and by Inventory, signed by them, afterwards hand over the same to the successor of the deceased, who, just as the present one, shall always be bound to account for the same, and for everything that may have been passed in his time, on pain of dismissal and compensation to those interested, for all the loss that they have suffered in consequence. In case of the absence or death of the Landdrost, the Secretary shall always be at hand, and until further orders, in all civil cases, perform the duties of the Landdrost, acting communicatively with the nearest Heemraad in office. He shall, however, at such meetings not take the chair, which shall, for the time, be occupied by the oldest Heemraad. But during the absence of the Landdrost no meetings shall be convened, except for matters that cannot brook delay, whilst in case of the death of the Landdrost, the Secretary shall as quickly as possible notify it to us, that such arrangements may be made as may be deemed necessary. An authentic copy of the above Regulations and Instructions shall be delivered by the Secretary to every Heemraad appointed, for his information; which copies, in order to avoid continuous writing, shall every time be handed over by the retiring Heemraden to their successors. The Landdrost shall, when taking the oath, declare, that according to the duty of an officer of justice in the District there, he shall, as required by—(p. 852)—the Placcaat issued this day, maintain and protect the rights and authority of the High Sovereign of these lands; and that he shall have in the District, the direction of all Criminal Cases to be prosecuted before the C. of Justice, in accordance with the form of procedure in Criminal cases, dated the 9th July, 1570,—nevertheless leaving to the Fiscal his right

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1786. of prevention in its entirety, so that he shall not only have power to seize and prosecute all kinds of delinquents, but even the Landdrost himself, in case of fraud, collusion, or misdeeds, in the discharge of his office, committed contrary to our intention and approval, and prosecute him personally before the C. of Justice. The Landdrost shall, with all attention, watch, that in those far distant territories, no persons shall make their domicile, who by evil actions or practices, may cause injury to the Company or the District; and that such may be seized, as circumstances may require, and prosecutel before the C. of Justice as all other Vagrants and Vagabonds, in accordance with the Placcaten issued on this subject. The Heemraden shall, when requisitioned by the Landdrost, take preliminary evidence in all criminal cases occurring within their jurisdiction, in which, as the same ordinance further mentions, circumstances demand that the witnesses shall be heard there; but as crimes may occur so great and heavy that the immediate apprehension of the delinquent should be effected, and the great distance of the Drostdy from the Capital does not permit that always, and in all cases, a decree can not immediately be requested of the judge for the purpose, so that it may sometimes happen that the delinquent finds means to escape, and his crime is thus left unpunished, to the great injury of justice, the Landdrost shall in such a case have authority, when from the preliminary examination it shall have fully appeared, both from the fact and the "corpus delicti," and also, that the evidence has been properly taken and minuted, according to Justice and the Placcaten,—to proceed to the apprehension of the person against whom the evidence has been collected, provided that he shall, without the least delay, give notice to the Governor and the C. of Justice of the apprehension, accompanied by the evidence, and ask the Court to confirm his action. For this he shall be responsible, and further in all other cases regulate himself by the aforesaid ordinance regarding procedure in Criminal cases. The Landdrost shall also take care that the interests of the community are not prejudiced in any way, but shall in every way defend, and help to promote them. He shall also keep an exact list of all the Loan places given out in the District, precisely mentioning on it what is paid for them; that those who fail to pay their dues to the Company, may be urged to do so, or even compelled by legal process. And that the Company may not be deprived of its dues, but on the contrary properly compensated for the heavy expenditure which it has to incur for the defence of this place, and the protection of its inhabitants, as well as for the payment of the officials of the Colony, the Landdrost shall take care, and employ all means within the limits of his instructions, to give out as many farms on loan as possible, without one inconveniencing the other. And to prevent the various disputes that may arise regarding the—(p. 857)—Loan places, the Landdrost shall

henceforth, when a place is asked on Loan from the Governor, 1786.
inspect it, to see whether it can be granted without prejudice to others, and give the memorialist a certificate, which shall accompany his request to the Governor, and be deposited at the Secretariat. It must also be specially borne in mind that by the people living close to each other, they will be better able, in case of need, speedily to collect a force when attacked by the Bushmen-Hottentots, and seize or drive back the marauders. And as the boundaries with the Kafirs have now been most plainly and further defined, the Landdrost shall do his best to prevent any one of the residents to cross the Great Fish River, and much less settle there, thus not only preventing the most injurious habit of removing to a distance (from each other), but also hostilities, which would result afresh with the said nation in consequence. And in order to leave no opportunity to the residents to commit acts of violence, or cause annoyance to the Kafirs, who will always continue to beg or to barter their cattle among the residents for other necessaries, it is hereby enacted, in consequence of the scarcity of suitable slaughter cattle, to authorise the Landdrost, once or twice a year, and at the most favourable season for driving cattle hither, to barter from the Kafirs a good number of cattle, and to grant him for that purpose, out of the stores, the necessary iron, copper, and tobacco; (the necessary beads or other trifles, to be bought for the same object). And the Landdrost shall be earnestly urged to conduct the trade in such a manner as will be most profitable for the Company, not causing the least annoyance to the Kafirs and Hottentots; sending the cattle hither in charge of trusted bastards and other Hottentots expressly hired for the purpose, and under the command of one of the Mounted orderlies. The Landdrost shall always conduct the trade, in presence of two Heemraden, with the assistance of the Secretary, and keep an exact account of the copper, iron, and other articles expended; especially also of the cattle bartered; compiling from it a detailed report, to be signed by himself, the two Heemraden, and the Secretary; the original to be sent hither to the Secretariat, and the duplicate to be kept at the Secretary's office at Graaff-Reinet. Proper extra pay (Vacatie), Wagon, or horse hire, as well as the wages of those required to assist in carrying on the trade, or taking care of the cattle, shall be duly calculated for the Landdrost, Heemraden, and Secretary; of which a detailed statement shall be sent hither with the report, in order to be paid from the proceeds of the cattle bartered, when sold, or otherwise out of the Company's chest. The Landdrost shall also be permitted to employ, as messengers and interpreters with the Kafirs, and for other services required, two Captains of the Gonnacqua-Hottentots, provided that, with their belongings, they settle near the Great Fish River, in a corner of the Country; and each one shall receive a cane with a copper knob, on

1786. which the seal of the Company shall be engraved. And in proportion to their fidelity, and their services rendered during the trade for cattle, they shall receive a reasonable reward from the Landdrost, either in the form of cattle, copper, iron, or tobacco, etc. The Landdrost shall for the present, in the most suitable places,—and when the Court House has been erected, then in the latter—hold a Court on the first Monday of every month, consisting of all the Heemraden in function, and be the President of the same, deciding "de plano," and without form of process, all cases appearing before them, in accordance with the ordinance, orders, and instructions for that Board, and take care that they are in every part properly followed, and given effect to. And that the Landdrost may with proper authority carry out his duties, he has been given a Substitute and six mounted orderlies, who will be in the pay of the Company; and the Landdrost, as well as his Substitute, shall take care that the orderlies do not cause any annoyance to the residents. The Substitute shall be bound to carry out whatever may be ordered him by the Landdrost, and affects his office. He and the Landdrost shall be bound to keep proper supervision over the prisons, that they may be properly cleaned; to maintain and keep the prisoners in custody, and as we do not desire that anything contemptuous or despicable should attach to the office of Substitute, the locking up and conducting of the prisoners, and the domestic punishment of the slaves shall be performed by such of the orderies as may be best trusted in these matters. Should it be necessary for the Landdrost to proceed to the Cape, or to travel far from the Drostdy, provision must be made that, during his absence, the administration of his office is not neglected, and therefore, as far as civil and domestic business is concerned, he shall entrust it to the Secretary, who has his instructions how to act in such matters, whilst in Criminal cases the Substitute shall act, with the addition of such orders as may be required by circumstances. And as regards the site of the Court House and other necessary buildings, it appears from the Report of the Landdrost, above mentioned, that the best place for the purpose is that of the burgher Dirk Coetzee, situated in the Camdeboo, at the source of the Sundays River; and as Coetzee has willingly surrendered that farm, and another adjoining it, for the purpose, with the request that, in consequence of the injury he would suffer, proper compensation might be made to him, it was decided to take back the farms for the purpose mentioned, and to give Coetzee instead, in complete freehold, the loan place whose buildings (opstal) he has bought from the agriculturalist, Erasmus Smit, named "de Zondags Rivier," also situated in the Camdeboo, and to give him, moreover, during his life, and without payment of any taxes, such a farm as he may requisition from the Governor, provided it be not prejudicial to any one else. (p. 867.) The Landdrost and H. H.

shall also be authorised, as Coetzee was obliged, in order to secure a proper home for himself, to buy the "Opstal" of Erasmus Smit for a pretty high sum, to compensate him out of the District's Treasury, in a fair and reasonable manner, in proportion to the loss suffered, and the terms agreed to by him. It is also decided to take back the farm of the burgher Schalk Burgert, situated on the Sneeuwberg, on which to keep the horses required by the Landdrost and his subordinates, and so preserve them from the sickness annually raging in the Camdeboo; and L. and H. H. are accordingly ordered to come to a fair and reasonable agreement with him for his compensation. And as the Commandoes despatched against the Bushmen-Hottentots, as well as other necessary expeditions, often find a difficulty because the wagons cannot always be brought together, which are required for the carriage of provisions and other necessaries, L. and H. H. are ordered to buy and keep two suitable wagons, and the necessary number of draft oxen, which the Landdrost,—and with his approval, also the Secretary—for reducing their travelling expenses to the Cape and back, may make use of. And in order not always to be obliged to buy the horses required by the Subordinates of the Landdrost, the latter and the H. H. are ordered, on behalf of the District, to buy a number of mares and a stallion, to be kept on the farm in the Sneeuwberg, that in future, from the increase, riding horses may be trained for the subordinates. And the aforesaid wagons, oxen, and horses shall be placed on the Inventory of the District's effects, and annually, on the election of new Heemraden, be examined and carried forward. And as the subscription among the residents of the District, or rather half the number, according to the list produced by the Landdrost, will amount to Rds. 3,121½, for the purpose of erecting the District's buildings, but as the payment of that amount, and whatever may be further subscribed, cannot be expected immediately, whilst the District has at once to meet many expenses, to be unavoidably incurred, and should be provided with ready money for buying other necessaries, it was deemed best to authorise L. and H. H. for the present, to borrow on interest, on behalf of the District, a sum of three or four thousand Rixdollars. It was also deemed expedient to come to a decision regarding the jurisdiction and the boundaries of the District, or the Drostdy of Graaff-Reinet, and to enact the following,—with the addition of such orders as are to be carefully observed by the people, and to give the necessary notification to the residents of the one thing and the other, by the Publication of Placcaten, that they may serve for the guidance of every one. The said District of Graaff-Reinet shall, in its jurisdiction, be bounded on this, or the Western side, by the "Kleine Leeuwen Rivier," from its source in the Nieuwveld Mountains to where it unites with the Gamka, or "Groot Leeuwen Rivier"; further through the latter to the "Zwarte- 1786.

1786. berg"; and thence, along the N.E. side of those mountains, as far as the "Brakke Rivier"; so far annexing to this Drostdy what had formerly belonged there to the Stellenbosch District; also the following farms situated behind the "Zwarteberg," beyond the "Groote Leeuwen Rivier," and which are at present held on loan by the occupiers, viz.: the farm "Frischgewaagd is half gewonnen," and "Rosendal," loaned by Johannes Viljoen Henningsz; the farm "Remhoogte," loaned by François Venter; the farm "De Klare Stroom," loaned by Pieter de Wet; the farm "de Vrolijkheid," loaned by Jacob Erasmus Laurensz; the farm "De Vondeling," loaned by Albertus Van Jaarsveld; and the farm "Bloemendaal," loaned by Ockert Brits, Rudolphsz. This same jurisdiction of Graaff-Reinet will further extend itself through the Gamtoos River to the Sea, absorbing there what had formerly belonged to the Swellendam District; and, for a better understanding, there shall henceforth be included in the District of Graaff-Reinet the persons living, and the farms situated, in the Nieuwveld Mountains, beyond the small Lion River, from its source, as well as beyond the Gamka or Great Lion River; then, at the North-west of the Zwarteberg, with the addition of those mentioned above, and situated behind it; and lastly, those situated beyond the Gamtoos River. And the said District of Graaff-Reinet shall be bounded on the East side by the Tarka and Baviaan's Rivers, to where they join the Fish River, and thence through the Great Fish River itself, as far as the sea; which Rivers shall be and remain the boundaries of the land of the Kafirs, and therefore all and each of the residents shall be expressly forbidden, in accordance with this enactment, to settle on the other side of the Tarka, the Baviaan's River, and the Great Fish River, or to depasture their cattle there, on pain of immediate confiscation of all the cattle found there. Hence the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet shall be ordered, on pain of the highest indignation of this Government, to watch carefully that no resident transgresses this order, but at once to dislodge those who may, notwithstanding, venture to disobey it. That it shall "de novo" also be most seriously interdicted, that no one shall dare to do any, even the most trifling barter with the Kafirs and Hottentots, and for that purpose, either personally, or with wagons and merchandise, cross the Fish River, or in any other way, towards the Interior, on pain of such penalties as have been enacted in the Placcaten of the 8th December, 1739; 26th April, 1770; and 16th June, 1774; and the more so at present, as the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, in the Instructions above mentioned, has been authorised, with the assistance of two Heemraden and the Secretary of that District, annually to barter, on behalf of the Company, a good number of horned cattle from the Kafirs. And, whereas it also clearly appears from the boundaries fixed for the District of Graaff-Reinet, what persons and places shall henceforth be comprised

within it, all persons shall annually submit returns of their families, servants, slaves, cattle, grain, and other chattels, as far as they are residents dwelling in that District of Graaff-Reinet, and at such a time as shall be appointed by the Landdrost and Heemraden, with the approval of the Council, in order also to pay there the usual head money and taxes on the cattle, as resources of the District; on pain that those, who shall be found negligent in this, shall, each time, incur a penalty of Rds. 50 for the benefit of the District's Chest, independent of the return which he owes, for the payment of which, in case of further unwillingness, proceedings shall be taken against him according to law. And to prevent henceforth fraud in these matters, whether it relates to persons, families, servants, cattle, or other effects, they shall have to be "returned" in the District itself, in which such persons live, or their effects are; with the express order therefore to the respective officers of Justice, and commissioners appointed to sit for the returns here, and in the Country districts, henceforth to receive no other returns, except those of persons, families, servants, and slaves living *in*, and of cattle and further effects, owned *within* the District, in which the returns are made. But in order to meet those residents who do not live in the District in which their possessions are to be "returned," they shall be permitted to authorise for the purpose, a person on their behalf, whether the overseers of the Farms or others, provided that the person, to whom the commission is entrusted, is placed in the position, when such is required by the Placcaten that are in force, to confirm by solemn oath the return which he has had to furnish as Commissioner. Should, however, anyone, not residing in the District of Graaff-Reinet, but nevertheless bound to submit a proper return to the Drostdy of Graaff-Reinet, of all his effects situated in that District, be found unwilling to do so, the Landdrost and Heemraden of that District shall, according to the authority granted to them by this, proceed to the Farm or Farms of the person in the District, who has been in default, in order personally to make an inventory there of the goods which should have been returned, and all this at the cost of such unwilling persons, in order to recover the costs of immediate execution on the goods found there. The L. and H. H. of Graaff-Reinet shall also, like the other Magistracies in the Country Districts, be obliged to keep an exact list of all the burgher residents living under their jurisdiction, in order to send over every year to this Council a complete list of the same; hence all residing in the District shall be bound, at once, after the Publication and affixion of this, to report themselves at the Secretariat of Graaff-Reinet for enrolment, with the addition of their residences, on pain that whosoever shall, after the expiration of 6 months, be found to have neglected his enrolment, shall incur a fine of Rds. 100 for the benefit of the District's Chest. Also

1786.

1786. after the aforesaid publication (of the names) of all residing within the District of Graaff-Reinet, the Ordinance shall be strictly observed, that all and every one who removes his home from one District, of the Cape, or any of the Country Districts, to another, shall be bound, within the period of three weeks, after he has taken up his residence there, to report himself to the burgher Councillors here, or to the L. and H. H. in whose District he desires to dwell, in order to be properly enrolled in the burgher books; and all this on pain of the fine enacted on this point in former Placcaten. And finally, with the renewal, on the 26th April, 1770, and 16th June, 1774, of the prohibitions enacted in the aforesaid Placcaten, it is now further ordered that no one shall depasture his cattle elsewhere than on the place or places which he holds on loan from the Company, and hence all those who have formerly depastured Cattle on a farm or farms now situated within the aforesaid boundary lines, shall be obliged to request the same on loan immediately and without the least delay, on pain not only of confiscation of all the cattle found on them, for the benefit of the Company, but also afterwards such places shall not be obtainable by them on "ordonnantie," but be granted to others. It being further taken into consideration that the boundaries of the Graaff-Reinet District, as now laid down, will comprise within them a large—(p. 883) portion of farms hitherto under the jurisdiction of Swellendam, which, in consequence, is deprived of a considerable portion of its Revenue, which loss, in the present state of its chest, it would hardly be able to suffer, if not remedied in one way or another, it is hereby decreed, in order to make provision in this respect, to order the Lanndrost and Heemraden of Swellendam, that they shall frame a list of such persons, who, in consequence of the new boundary lines, have now been included within the jurisdiction of Graaff-Reinet, as well as of the amounts paid by them into the District's Chest, at the last "Opgaaf"; which amounts the Landdrost and Heemraden of Graaff-Reinet shall be ordered annually to pay out from their revenue to those of Swellendam, until such time as the latter shall have found another source of revenue with which to cover its annual expenditure. And as it has also been deemed necessary to create two companies of Dragoons out of the burghers of Graaff-Reinet in order there also to exercise themselves in arms, as is done at Stellenbosch and Swellendam, it is decided to appoint the following officers to the two companies, viz.:— to the first Company, Adriaan van Jaarsveld, as Captain; Daniel Willem Kühne, as first Lieutenant; Jacobus Gustaaff Tregard, as second Lieutenant; and Tjart van der Walt, as Cornet; and to the second Company, Andries Petrus Burgert, as Captain; Josua Joubert, Frans' son, as first Lieutenant; Carel van der Merwe, Hendrick's son, as second Lieutenant; Christiaan Godlieb Opperman, as Cornet; and Nicolaas Smit as adjutant.

And in order to enable these officers at once to commence their duties, and form a Military Court under the presidency of the Landdrost, they shall beforehand appear before the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden, in order there to hear the form of oath decreed for burgher officers, and provisionally confirm it with their signatures, and the promise that every one of them shall on their first arrival at the Cape, call upon the Governor in order to confirm their signatures by solemn oath, for which purpose the Landdrost shall send the signed form hither. And the Military Court shall be ordered and advised, with all carefulness to be mindful of all such means as may serve to protect the residents from the violence and annoyance caused by the Bushmen-Hottentots, and for that purpose commandeer and despatch the necessary forces, that these savages may continually be surprised in their hiding places, or at least disturbed, and thus—(p. 887)—be forced into peaceful conduct, or a return to their former abodes. To that end, in order that the commandoes, which it will be necessary to call together, may be properly formed, the Military Court is authorised to fine, according to the merits or exigencies of affairs, and for the benefit of the District's Chest, those, who in a case of so much importance, and on which the peace and prosperity of the residents there depend,—are found to be negligent, and not to have observed the command given them for the purpose; the fine not to exceed Rds. 100 in the case of Field Sergeants and Field Corporals, and Rds. 50 in the case of privates. The aforesaid Military Court shall also issue to the Field Sergeants and Field Corporals the necessary orders and instructions in which, particularly those who dwell nearest to the sea, shall be commanded to send up, as soon as possible, reports on matters which may have occurred there,—in the Bays or along the Coast,—and a similar one to the nearest Landdrost, that such necessary measures may be adopted as circumstances may require. And, as already said, the burghers of Graaff-Reinet shall, as here, and in the Country districts, be obliged annually to come together under arms, at such a time as the Military Court there may determine on, with our approbation, in order to perform their exercises during six days, after which, on the 7th day, the march past shall take place, as well as the general muster by the L. and H. H.; from which Parade no one shall be exempted without the permission or consent of the L. and H. H.; but neglecting the same, in proportion as it may be less or more inexcusable, he shall be fined not more than Rds. 40 for the benefit of the Military chest. (Signed by) C. J. v. d. Graaff, P. Hacker, R. J. Gordon, J. J. le Sueur, O. G. de Wet, T. C. Rönnenkamp. (p. 829; date, 19th July.) 1786.

Grain.—See Mossel and Plettenberg Bays. (p. 904; date, 4th August.)

1786. **Geere (Carel Frederik);** burgher; allowed a passage for his son, C. F., to Holland in the "Oudenaarden." (p 1026; date, 3rd October.)

Grain.—Governor submits two letters received from Vicomte de Souillac, Governor; and Motair de Narbonne, Intendant of the Isle of France; which were brought here by the ships "Le Consolateur" and "Le Fabrius," from which it appears that two cargoes had been sent from there to the Cape as a reply to our kind request of the 14th May last, in the painful position in which we had been placed by the failure of the crops, to send us succour. Mons. Ourij, a respectable burgher, and owner of the ship "Le Consolateur," had, at the first news, at once been led to send the first assistance with that vessel, which had already a cargo of wheat on board; and a few days later the hired ship "Le Fabrius" had also been laden by them for this place with corn and rice obtained from Bengal, in accordance with a contract made with Mons. Momeron. Regarding the last mentioned cargo, their Honours mentioned that the Government here had been charged for it the same amount which it had cost there (Mauritius). It consists of 400,000 lbs. wheat and 8,486 lbs. rice, and with the necessary expenses added, amounts to 82,257 livres and 15 stivers. They also requested that the amount might be paid to Mons. Percheron in bills of exchange, payable by the Company three months after sight. And as regards the cargo of "Le Consolateur," they wished to inform us of the disinterestedness of Mr. Ourij, who, judging from the prices ruling at Mauritius, might not have felt inclined to send the cargo to the Cape, if he had not been influenced by laudable motives, being free from all objects of gain. But for the reasons given no uniformity (in price) would be attempted, if the interest of Mr. Ourij were compromised by fixing the cargo of that vessel at the same price as that of "Le Fabrius," all which their Honours submitted for consideration, in order to enable the Council to treat with the Captain of the afore mentioned ship for the purchase of his cargo. And as Mr. Rönnenkamp had been deputed by the Governor to treat with the Captain of "Le Consolateur,"—Mons. Fleurion,—regarding the purchase of his cargo, and had reported that the Captain had declared that, in consequence of the heavy expenditure connected with it, he could not sell for less than six Spanish reals, per 100 lbs., both rice and wheat, provided that he be paid with 12,000 Spanish reals in Specie, and for the rest in Assignations on the Company, and as Mr. Rönnenkamp had moreover pointed out in his quality, as dispenser, that neither with the cargo of the "Fabrius," nor that of the Provision Ship "Resolutie" from Batavia, such a supply had been obtained that until the next harvest, there would be no necessity to buy the Cargo of "Le Consolateur,"—the more so as no importations have arrived in

accordance with the agreement made on the 16th February this year with the American,—and having further considered what the Governor and Intendant at Mauritius had mentioned, it was decided to buy the Cargo of "Le Consolateur" on the conditions mentioned. In consequence of this relief it was also decided to cancel the Resolution of the 12th May last, and place the rations on the old footing. (p. 1049; date, 10th October.) 1786.

Grain (continued).—A percentage of the grain and rice brought by "Le Fabrius" (see above) found to be unfit for use. Decided that, as the object of the Government at Isle de France was not gain, but the result of a wish to help us in our sore straits, to say nothing about it, but to write the bad portion off. (p. 1092; date, 1st November.)

Grain.—As the Provision Ship "De Resolutie," which arrived here from India with rice, is nearly discharged, it was deemed best to send her back with a cargo of grain, the crops promising well. (p. 1129; date, 24th November.)

Grain.—The Chief Administrator, P. Hackius, submits another report regarding the dirt and straw mixed with the grain brought here by the "Fabrius." Decided to write off the loss. He also (p. 1224) submits a memorandum of Articles missing, etc., during the last financial year; also a list of stamps sold and still on hand. (p. 1222; date, 12th December.)

Grain.—Commissioners from the C. of Justice submit that as Providence has blessed the Country with an abundant harvest, so that wheat has gone down to its usual price of Rds. 40 per load, and the bakers will be able to supply the public at the ordinary charges once more, the bakers may in their licences for 1787 be instructed to deliver for twopence a white loaf weighing $1\frac{1}{8}$ lbs., and a twopenny coarse loaf at the weight of 3 lbs. Also that the Council may again permit the baking and selling of cakes (Kleingebak) by those who had hitherto made their living from it solely; but which had been forbidden in the 1st section of the Placcaat of the 12th May this year in consequence of the scarcity of Wheat. (Signed) S. V. Echten; J. Smuts; J. M. Horak; W. F. v. R. v. Oudtshoorn; J. M. Bletterman; C. L. Neethling; C. G. Maasdorp; C. Matthiessen; G. A. Meyer; H. J. de Wet;—C. of G. Hope, 23rd December, 1786. Council decides accordingly. (p. 1269; date, 27th December.)

Grain.—See Timber, p. 1275, 27th December, 1786. (p. 1275; date, 27th December.)

Geere (George Diederik); see Com. of Justice, 29. (No. 29; date, 23rd February.) 1787.

Gie (Michiel Coenraad); assistant in the warehouse office; entered the service in 1782, and made assistant on the

1787. 12th November of the same year. Is now suffering from a chest complaint, and asks for his discharge. (Signature.) (No. 58.)

Goupilliere (Mon. Chevalier de); Ensign in the Meuron Regiment. The Major of the Regiment asks for a further postponement of his departure. (No. 61.)

Graaff-Reinet.—Landdrost and Heemraden report that they have nominated for the retiring Heemraden,—Adriaan van Jaarsveld, and David de Villiers,—Jan Booijsz, Stephanus Naude, Daniel Willem Kuhne, and Nicolaas Smit. (Signed) M. H. O. Woeke, A. v. Jaarsveld, D. de Villiers, David S. v. d. Merwe, A. P. Burger, F. Joubert, and J. G. Tregard. (No. 91; date, 6th August.)

Groenewald (Joh. Casparus); Lieutenant of the burgher Dragoons of Stellenbosch; is suffering from various ailments, and asks for his discharge, etc. (Signature.) (No. 95.)

Giethoorn (Cornelis); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1773 as third surgeon in the "Hoop"; and made surgeon at the Hospital here in 1780. Is for years suffering from a severe chest complaint, so that he is no longer able to perform his duties. He therefore asks for his discharge, in order, as a burgher, to maintain himself and family in some other manner. (No. 108.)

1788. **Groot (Jan Roelofse de);** Skipper on the flute "De Drie Gebroeders"; mentions that he has lost many of the crew by death during the voyage, and will leave behind here others that are sick. He therefore asks to be accommodated with 14 or 15 sailors, as he will otherwise not be able to continue his voyage to Ceylon. (Signature.) (No. 5.)

Gardens.—See Water-leadings, 21. (No. 21.)

Groot (Wijnand de); Sea-Lieutenant; Commander of the "Helena Louisa," bought by the Company. Asks to be relieved of his appointment, and permitted to return home in "De Goede Intentie." (No. 66.)

Groot (Wijnand de); see above; being permitted to leave as requested, wishes to have his cases branded here. (Signature.) (No. 71.)

Gmehle (Johan George); burgher; submits that he had lately bought from the ex-burgher Councillor, Cornelis van der Poel, a certain farm situated at the "Ronde Boschje," named "Rodenburg," but after receipt of transfer, had discovered that the Diagram of the original grant of 5th February, 1666, was missing. As he wishes to sell the place, he has obtained the

Governor's permission to have it re-surveyed; and therefore submits to Council the annexed Diagram (not annexed), compiled by Surveyor Johan Willem Wernich, with a declaration of the latter (not annexed), with the request that it may be approved, so as to enable him to sell the property. (Signature.) (No. 111.) 1788.

Grandcourt (Ijves Nicolaas Pihan); sub-Lieutenant in the Meuron Regiment; left behind here; wishes to proceed to Europe, in the "Voorschoten," on private affairs. (Signature.) (No. 2.) 1789.

Grové (Andries Daniel); had, in 1783, a plot of ground surveyed (with permission of Gov. v. Plettenberg), at the "Krombooms Rivier," with the promise that it would be given him in freehold. In 1785, shortly after the arrival of Gov. v. d. Graaff, he notified to the latter the promise of his predecessor, and Gov. v. d. Graaff renewed that promise. But possessing at the time some land at the Liesbeek River, he neglected the survey of the plot mentioned. The reason was his bitter poverty, which finally forced him to sell his possessions, and with his wife and five children retire to the erf at "Krombooms Rivier," which he does not know if it will ever become his own and his poor family's, who have hitherto had the "Veld" as their house, and the sky as their roof. By selling his farm he obtained some cash, which he spent in having the erf surveyed, as will appear from the annexed Diagram (not annexed). He prays that the ground may be given to him in freehold, and that he may be excused from making the ordinary payment, as the erf had been promised him by the Governors mentioned, before it became customary to demand recognition for lands given out; and because of his well-known poverty; and that the erf will not be able to afford even a sober living for himself and family, unless with great trouble and heavy labour. (Signature.) (No. 8.)

Gie (Jan Coenraad); burgher Captain; wishes to emancipate, on the usual conditions, his female slave Rachel and her three children, Pieter, Hermanus, and Christoffel, all of the Cape. (No. 15.)

Gie (Jan Coenraad); burgher Councillor; asks for a passage to Europe for a youngster lately arrived in a Portuguese ship, and named Bourgonje, born in China, and at present in his care. Wishes to send him home in the "Voorschoten." (Signature.) (No. 19.)

Groot (Jan Roelofsz de); skipper on the chartered ship "De Drie Gebroeders"; is obliged to leave twelve of his crew here, in consequence of sickness, and therefore requests to be assisted with 12 able seamen. (No. 36.)

1789. **Goupilliaire (Le Sieur Chevalier de la)**; ex-officer in the Regiment of Meuron; submits a memorial, a portion of which is only granted, viz., that he may proceed to Holland in one of the first return-ships of the Company. The rest of his request was not entertained. (No. 84; date, 21st April.)

Graaff (Abraham Sebastiaan van de); Councillor in the municipality of the Town of Dordrecht; arrived from Ceylon in the chartered ship "Josephus de Tweede"; wishes to continue his voyage to Holland in the ship "De Goede Trouw." (Signature.) (No. 93; date, 29th April.)

Goetz (George Frederik); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1778 in "De Held Woltemade," with the rank of steward's mate (bottelier's maat). Having served some time in the Warehouse Department, he was, on the 5th June, 1783, made assistant at f20 per month. On the 5th May, 1785, he was promoted to the rank of Bookkeeper, and employed in the expedition and slave trade of that year, and in the following one, in the "Meermin" and "Meeuwtje." Since his return from that expedition he again entered the warehouse, and found himself honoured with the confidence of your Honours, who gave him the keeping of the Secret Artillery Stock Books, until, on the 8th July last year, he was appointed provisional first sworn clerk at the Political Secretariat. He now prays that he may, holding his present position, be honoured with the rank and pay of junior merchant. He wishes the Council to favour his request with the Directors. (Signature.) (No. 103.)

Gülde (Nicolaas); of the Keurpaltz; arrived in 1773 as soldier in the flute "De Hoop," and for 11 years served the Company, with all zeal and fidelity, until in 1785, by the Council's favour, his pay was written off. Since that time however he has never withdrawn himself from the interests of the Company, but did his very best always to be of service to it, both in participating in the various commissions to the Kafirs, whose language he has mastered, and thus been able to assist in settling disputes that had arisen with them, as well as on other occasions. As he has been married here eleven years, and has a family, and moreover possesses such means as enable him to maintain himself sufficiently, he asks for his discharge from the Service, and for burgher papers. (Signature.) Council grants his request, both on account of the evidence in praise of his conduct, and in order to encourage him to continue his assistance as Interpreter to the Commissions sent from time to time to the far-distant Kafirs. (No. 181; date, 13th October.)

Graaff (Hendrik van de); Captain-Lieutenant of Artillery; see "Slave," 187. (No. 187.)

Gunther (Anthonij); Minister of the Reformed Church; 1789
arrived here in the ship "De Zeebouwer"; being unwell, he wishes to remain here a few days longer, and to proceed on his voyage in the ship "De Eenparigheijd." (Signature.) Granted. (No. 199.)

Gerotz (Frederik Carel); a soldier; loaned out of the service; had in October, 1787, requested, that as he had already served 20 years, and lived more than 13 years on the Sneeuwberg, during which time he had been employed by the Field Commandants and Field Sergeants on various Commandoes against the marauding bushmen—on which occasions he had received some dangerous wounds, which are still daily troubling him—he might be placed in burgher freedom. Not having again been at the Cape since 1787, he has however been informed that no favourable decision had been come to regarding his memorial, which very likely is still held back for consideration. And as he has since again been employed on different Commandos against the Bushmen, and his conduct is in every way such that he flatters himself that the Landdrost Heemraden and Military (burgher) officers of Graaff-Reinet will be able to supply the best evidence to that, he now takes the liberty to repeat his request, that he may be placed in burgher freedom. (Signature.) Council decides to grant his request for the reasons adduced by him, and in consequence of the good character given him by Landdrost and Heemraden of Graaff-Reinet. (No. 205; date, 11th December.)

Gerotz (C. D.); see above; letter from Landdrost Woeke of Graaff-Reinet mentioning that he will esteem it a great favour, as if shown to himself, if the Council were to grant free papers to Gerotz. (No. 209; date, 24th October.)

Gous (Andreas); Lieutenant of the Burgher Cavalry. His agent, J. W. Vercueil, submits that Gous, during the time that he lived on his farm at the Diep River, named "Berg en Daalen," had granted to the daily passing wagons an outspan place adjoining the land belonging to memorialist, but as in time the number of travellers had considerably increased, and neither passengers nor their cattle could obtain any drink water there, Gous had continually to suffer the nuisance that they came to fetch their drink water from his property, and often drove their cattle thither either for water or pasture, so that he often suffered enormous loss from the destruction of his crops. This he always, as far as it lay in his power, endeavoured to prevent by proper means, and accordingly gave the travellers, years ago, two outspan places, viz., the "Calabasche Kraal" and the "Klippenkloof." But as, off and on, certain persons endeavour to avoid this arrangement and object to it, he prays that, by the affixing of notices, every one may be forbidden to use

1789. the first mentioned outspan place, and ordered to be satisfied with the two others, or that the Council may take such other steps as it may deem fit. Matter referred for inquiry to Commissioners from the Court of Justice. (No. 212; date, 11th December.)

1790. **Gunners.**—Christiaan Joh. v. d. Lith, Otto Luder Maasdorp, Willem Ferdinand Versfelt, all of the Cape, wish to be appointed gunners of the second class, and will, as soon as vacancies occur, be proposed as cadets. (Signed) P. H. Gilquin. (No. 16; date, 7th January.)

Graaff (Hendrik van de); of 's Hertogenbosch; had been in 1786 Military Lieutenant on the ship "De Arend." Arrived here the same year in the "Wijnanda Lubertha"; made Captain Lieutenant in 1788 (in the Artillery). Wishes to proceed to Europe with his wife, whom he has married here, viz., Cornelia Tiba Bode and their infant, as well as a female slave named Dina of the Cape. As he wishes to return, he requests the Council to write in his favour to the Directors for their permission for that purpose, and that he may retain his rank. (Signature.) N.B.—Memorial examined and endorsed by P. H. Gilquin. (No. 28; date, 7th February.)

Graaff (Sebastiaan Willem van de); Captain of Engineers in the Company's service, and in garrison here. Has completed his five years' contract, and wishes the Council to support his memorial to the Directors to be promoted to the rank of Major. (Signature.) (No. 29; date, 7th February.)

Gilquin (Colonel-Commandant); proposes the Lieutenants De Horn and Helvag for the vacancies caused by the retriment of Captain D'Uttenhoven and Captain-Lieutenant De Mijlius. (No. 34.)

Girardin (Louis Gabrielle); submits that there is in the slave lodge a child, named Girardin, which he wishes to emancipate, offering the Company the usual f100 (Cape Valuation) for the purpose. (Signature.) (No. 39; date, 16th February.)

Gie (Johan Coenraad); Burgher Councillor, and as such having session in the Council of Justice. Has reached the high age of 63 years, and finds his bodily and mental powers weakening, so that he can no longer properly perform his duties, especially also as he is getting very deaf. He therefore wishes to retire from office, with retention of his rank as member of the C. of Justice, and on a level with that of the junior burgher in function. (Signature.) (No. 56; date, 2nd March.)

Goetz (George Frederik); first sworn clerk at the Political Secretariat; submits that Aaltje v. d. Heijden, widow of

the late ex-burgher Councillor Hendrik Oostwalt Eksteen, had, in her will of the 28th October, 1780, willed to her granddaughter, married to memorialist, a female slave, named Candace of the Cape, on condition that, after the death of memorialist's wife, she might choose her home with any of the other children or grandchildren, but that neither she nor her children were ever to be sold or alienated. From this memorialist concluded that there is no reason why she should not be emancipated, and he prays accordingly to be permitted to do so on the usual conditions. (Signature.) (Extract from will attached.) (No. 64.) 1790.

Gijsendorp (Leendert); surgeon on the wrecked ship "Helena Louisa"; being married here, he wishes, for the sake of his wife and her very aged mother, to remain here without pay. (Signature.) (No. 123.)

Gie (Jan Coenraad); submits a list of provisions required for the troops and sailors who had been on board the wrecked ship "Le Comte de Conway," wrecked here, and who are to be conveyed to France in the English Ship "Aurora." (No. 131.)

Gawers (Jeff.); passenger on the Genoese ship "Maria," wrecked here; wishes to proceed to Europe in the Company's ship "Dortwijk," lying in False Bay. (Signature.) (No. 134.)

Geijer (Christiaan Ferdinand); burgher; has earned his living 15 years as a baker. Through want of storage room in the town, he has always kept his grain in a corn granary on his farm, called "Rheezicht," beyond the "Roodebloem." Having arranged his whole business on that line, it would cause him great loss if, like other bakers, he is necesitated to buy his grain in the Capital. He therefore prays for permission to continue to store his grain as hitherto, being prepared to pay the usual tithes on each load of meal conveyed to the Cape from the windmills. (Signature.) Matter referred to Mr. van Reede van Oudtshoorn for report. (No. 212; date, 12th October.)

Groenewald (Jacobus); ex-Heemraad; asks for a piece of ground—7 morgen in extent—near the village Stellenbosch, between his farm and that of the burgher Gabriel Russouw, Dan. son. Annexed are (1) Diagram; and (2) Certificate of L. and H. H. that there is no objection. (No. 237.)

Graaff-Reinet.—Landdrost Woeke submits that the District is very extensive, so that often its messenger cannot properly perform his duties, and he himself, when sales are held, is often deprived of the messenger's services, and thus compelled to postpone a large amount of business. That the District of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein cannot compare with Graaff-Reinet in area, and yet an assistant messenger is kept there in 1791.

1791. the Company's pay. He therefore requests that Graaff-Reinet may also be provided with an adjunct, with a salary of Rds. 50 (per annum); and proposes to appoint the sailor, Gustaav Erlank, to act as messenger, whenever required. He trusts that his reasonable request will be granted, etc. (Signature.) The Council (Resolution 19th August, 1791) grants the request, and decides to discharge Erlank from the service. (No. 16; date, 9th April.)

Graaff-Reinet.—Landdrost Woeke mentions that on the 9th April last he had sent in a memorial to Governor v. d. Graaff requesting that the vacant places among the burghers might be filled by the persons suggested by him, and also in another letter of the same date, that an adjunct messenger might be appointed. As he does not know whether these matters have been brought to your notice (viz., The Hon. Isaac Joh. Rhenius, Administrator, and Council), he once more requests that, as the burgher-Captain Daniel Willem Kuhn has removed to Swellendam, and since died; and as the sub-Lieutenant Christiaan Rudolph Opperman, being too corpulent to ride on horseback, has asked for his discharge, and by the death of the Adjutant, Willem Burgard, and sub-Lieutenant, Willem Louw, their places have also become vacant,—the Council may be pleased to appoint:—The first Lieutenant, Jozua Joubert, as Captain; the sub-Lieutenant Nicolaas Smit as first Lieutenant; the Cornets Cornelis Botma and Abraham de Clercq as sub-Lieutenants; the Cavalry sergeants, Jacobus Adam Hurter and David Schalk v. d. Merwe of the Rifles (Schutters), as Cornets; the burgher Carel David Gerotz as Adjutant; and in the Reserve Company, the Cornet, Johan Adam Raubenheimer, as sub-Lieutenant; the Adjutant, Zacharias Blomerus, as Cornet; and the ex-Cavalry sergeant, Andreas Hendrik Krugel, as Adjutant,—and to let those promotions take effect, as soon as practicable, that those officers may be able to perform their burgher exercises on the 1st November next, etc. (No. 17; date, 2nd July.)

Graaff (Sebastiaan Willem van de); Captain of Engineers; arrived in 1785 as such in the "Voorschoten." Wishes to repatriate with his family, but before doing so, also to retire from the service, with retention of his rank, so as to enable him to settle his private affairs. And as he may desire to return to the Colony, he prays that the Council may write to the Directors in his favour, that they may give him permission to come back, and re-instate him in his present position. (Signature.) (No. 50.)

Graaff-Reinet.—See "Butcher-Contractors, 1791, No. 61," near the end. In reply to the Council's letter to Land. Woeke, his H. H. and Military Council, the following was the answer:—"They have the honour to

submit to you a petition laid before them, on the 12th July last, with the most humble request to you, in as much as the contents are the simple naked truth, to cast a favourable eye on the condition of the residents, and favourably represent their case to the Directors, that they may be somewhat relieved of their unbearable burdens, etc.—Signed by M. H. O. Woeke; A. P. Burger; J. Jacobs; H. v. d. Bergh; J. Joubert; D. S. v. d. Merwe; J. Naude; J. Booijsen; A. P. v. Jaarsveld; Jan du Plaisier; J. G. Tregard; Carel v. d. Merwe; Nic. Smit; H. v. d. Merwe; Cornelis Botman; C. J. Tregard; and B. Lindeque. Graaff-Reinet, the 12th July, 1791." The Memorial is as follows:—"Representation to acquaint you with the deplorable condition of the residents of our District and its causes." Many residents had previously, through fear, decided (and which decision is shared by others of the present time) to abandon their farms, believing that by flight, even through the whole world, they could suffer no greater injury, or be worse off than here. On this followed the inroads of the robbers, which are continuing until this moment. Hence, as true guardians of the bulk of the people, we submit their grievances that some relief may be obtained. We humbly submit (1) that tranquillity and peace are most noble things, when the people of the land may enjoy them in quiet obedience to and under the protection of their Government. This however, it seems, cannot happen. (2) That they now only request the remission of their recognition debts on their loan places, as the majority of them have, in consequence of the disturbances, fallen so far in arrear, that however much they may try, they cannot possibly pay the Company. In spite of this they are, on pain of punishment, compelled to bear all the burdens and expenses which cannot be avoided. In short, they pray that the losses suffered by them, since the establishment of the Magistracy, and which are only a portion of the whole, may be considered, as they are already known as true, through the Report of the Landdrost. (3) That against this you should weigh the continual loss of time and other insecure burgher conditions, and then judge whether all these things can permit of an increase of our Recognition tax. (4) That to be brief, we only mention, in connection with our insecure condition, what happened last March on the Sneeuwberg. No condition can be more insecure, when not only daily whole possessions have to be abandoned to plunder, but we are not, even in broad daylight, secure in our houses with our wives and children and servants. For instance, the wife of Willem Jacobus v. d. Merwe was cruelly murdered ninety yards away from her house, and her husband heavily wounded. Four men opposed the marauders, whilst many arrows were shot into the house and against it. In broad daylight Pieter Zwanepoel (? was also killed), and six others besides, and the house plundered. One of the servants of Pieter Oberholster was also killed, and a

1791.

1791. horse and some sheep were carried off. The house and plantations of Gert Jacobus Koekemoer were burnt, twenty-two horses were killed, and two men wounded. (5) That there are at present many muskets among these murderous thieving tribes of bushmen, which they have captured from our people, and which they also know how to use. We believe this has become well known through the Report, and to mention everything would therefore be superfluous. (6) That we therefore note your desire to know whether no alleviations of our sufferings can be found. (7) That we understand that it may be possible that the people (volk) will request amelioration of their condition, and the removal of everything that may hinder them, but should this not be practicable, then the people ought to be informed, where their knowledge is incomplete. In this respect nothing can diminish the acknowledgement of what is due to their zeal, or the respect which their representatives should cherish for their lawful rights and dignity. (8) That the people may also ask for a thing which they may deem well founded and absolutely necessary, though it may in reality not be so; in that case their error should be pointed out to them. It will then be their duty to be more prudent in future, and should a misleading and obdurate mob venture to force its Government to grant them manifestly unjust things, we would deem it our duty to support our Government, in accordance with our oath and duty, in making a right use of all the means placed in its hands by the law, in order to suppress such arrogant assumption. (9) That we also understand that all groundless refusals to comply with the requests of the people, or to conform to their lawful and necessary demands, or at least to comply with them imperfectly, would give the people the right respectfully to reiterate their requests. (10) That should however notwithstanding, it might unexpectedly happen that the 'Velden' lying to the North of this were abandoned, as often before, the most deplorable results might be expected, for one would not, as before, find a suitable means to advise the people and secure them relief. They would simply return, as this course has already become an old custom to them. (11) Finally, to let the people flee and wander like sheep without a shepherd, and to injure them as well as many others in their possessions is contrary to the country's highest laws, and we could not be responsible for the deplorable results. (12) We, who sigh at the sight of the people, who are, and remain the victims of disasters, fully understand that the small number of signatures to a well-founded truth, is sufficient in a pressing necessity like the present, as it does not entail a complete change of the constitution, or matters of great moment in a Town or the State; for reason and fairness have their value and weight in themselves—they are not measured by the ell, or weighed in the balance, for a motive which would urge many people to request an unreasonable and useless thing, cannot be

compared with that which would move ten men to request a fair and necessary thing. (13) If the subjects requested in the address suggest themselves to you as an urgent necessity, we shall receive it with gratitude, and hasten to bring comfort to the sighing suppliants.—(Signed) A. van Jaarsveld; A. P. Burger; J. J. Joubert; D. S. v. d. Merwe; A. P. v. d. Berg; Carel v. d. Merwe; J. Jacobs; Jan Booijsen; J. P. Tregard; Nicolaas Smit; H. v. d. Westhuijsen; J. Naude; C. Botma; C. R. Opperman; D. de Villiers; A. de Klerck; Barend Lindeque." (Note.—I have endeavoured to make sense of the original, which is for the most part a confused jumble of words, the meaning of which it is almost impossible to guess. The signatures were those of the men who professed to represent the community, and were known as "De Volksstem." (Voice of the people.) The Council itself had to guess the meaning, for the following is minuted:—"It appeared that the desire of Memorialists in general comes to this, that their Recognition debts may be remitted, which they, and others with them, still owe the Company, without the Council being sufficiently informed whether their request is really based on good grounds. It is therefore decided to postpone the decision on this matter also, until the aforementioned Commissioners shall have appeared before the Board, when the grievances of Memorialists will be carefully considered and judged. In the meanwhile, in accordance with the Resolution of the 7th instant, the Landdrost, Heemraden, and Military Board will be required to submit a detailed Return of the true condition of affairs in their District regarding the robberies of the so-called Bushmen-Hottentots and the means which might, with the hope of success, be adopted to oppose the said savages in their fury, in such a manner that our people may once for all be delivered from their annoyances, and secured in the peaceful and tranquil enjoyment of their chattels and property; whilst, in order as much as possible to tranquilise Memorialists for the present, and secure them from the attacks of those robbers, the Landdrost, Heemraden, and Military Council will be instructed, should they have the least hesitation regarding the proposed meeting of the country residents in their District in November next, in order to carry out their Military exercises at the Drostdy, and have their Review,—by which meeting the scattered farms would be denuded of men,—then not to have the Parade this year, but rather to postpone it until the security of the District shall have been restored by proper means." (Resolution, 13th September, 1791.) (No. 61.) 1791.

Garisch (Christoffel); of Manheim; arrived in 1790 as soldier in the "Voorschoten." Wishes to earn his own living as a watchmaker, and asks to retire from the service. (Signature.) (No. 91.)

1791. **Gilquin (P. H.);** Colonel-Commandant; mentions that the burghers, Jan Jacob Werlin, Nicolaas Christoffel Denner, Johan Thomas Pietersen, Oloff Abraham Meijer, and Christ. Joh. Meijer, desire to act as gunners. Mentions also that very favourable reports regarding them have reached him from the Lieutenant of the burgher-gunners, H. Zin; and therefore he proposes them as such. (See further under "Gunners.") (No. 101.)

Gunners (Burgher); names of those at present serving:—The gallant Lieutenant H. Zinn; Gunners Hoppe, van Eijck, Egidius, Hensé, Lutter, Schierhout, Roeder, Sies, Furstenberg, Bonthuijsen, Morgendaal, Schroeder, Neustadt, van der Schijff, Smit, Wispeler, Onke, and J. J. Werlin; also N. C. Denner, J. T. Pietersen, O. Abr. Meijer, and C. J. Meijer, these latter five proposed to the Council on the 12th August, 1791, by the Colonel and Chief of Artillery. (See above under Gilquin.) (No. 101a.)

Government House (False Bay).—Gideon Rossouw has, by purchase, become the owner of the so-called.—Asks for the grant of a strip of land at the Elsies Bay, between the "Vishoek" and False Bay, on which to make a kitchen garden and sow some barley for his horses. No Diagram. (Signature.) (No. 111.)

Graaff-Reinet. — Church affairs — Memorial of Cape Church Council to the administrator, Joh. Isaak Rhenius, and Council.—That in consequence of the many unpleasantnesses to which the sick visitors at Graaff-Reinet are from time to time exposed, it is highly desirable, on the occasion of the appointment of the present sick visitor, to draw up a full code of instructions, to which he shall be bound to adhere, without heeding any contrary orders from anybody, even on the spot. And as we do not know what becomes of the alms collected, and which must be fairly considerable in such a District, it will be advisable to require from the Landdrost, who is said to have the custody of them, an exact statement of the amounts hitherto collected, and to what use they have been put, and further to require such a statement annually, if the moneys are to remain in the same hands. And as proper rules should be framed for the manner of collecting, and the proper supervision of the Religious Services there, the (Cape) Kerkeraad would suggest that for the present an Elder and two deacons be appointed there, as is usual in congregations not having a permanent Minister, who might take charge of the alms for the poor, and deliver them annually to one or other Church, which shall put them out at interest, until they may be required, when they can be returned. Should the Council fall in with this proposal, memorialists should be authorised to form a nomination list, as

it is a purely ecclesiastical affair, and cannot very well be entrusted to the Landdrost and Heemraden. In the case of other congregations it has been usual, when they were being established, that the nomination list is framed by one or other neighbouring congregation, whilst, according to Church law (Kerken-ordering), no nomination for the call of church officers can otherwise be framed than in the presence of, if not two, then at least one Minister; but in consequence of the great distance of this congregation, this cannot very well be done. (Signed, for the Kerkeraad), C. D. Wentzel, Scriba. Council decides (28th October) as requested. The Cape Kerkeraad to administer the Fund until the Graaff-Reinet Congregation shall require it. (No. 124; date, 26th October.) 1791.

Grundling (Catharina Judith); widow of the late burgher, Willem Burgerd, Barend's son; mentions the confused state in which her husband left his affairs at his death, and wishes certain loan places, still standing in his name, properly transferred to the right parties, as they have not been occupied by her husband for many years, and she is unable to pay the arrear recognition moneys. The places are described as situated behind the Sneeuwbergen. (Signature.) Annexures attached. (No. 132.)

Graaff-Reinet.—L. and H. H. report that from the 1st to the 3rd of November the burgher-parade had come off unhindered; and submit a list of the newly joined who have taken the burgher oath. (No. 194; date, 7th November.)

Graaff-Reinet.—L. and H. H. nominate Stephanus Naude, Schalk Jacobus Burgerd, Barend's son, Nicolaas Smit, and Zacharias Blomerus, *vice* Willem Louw, deceased, and Andries Petrus Burgers. (No. 195; date, 7th.)

Geijer (G. F.); has served for a series of years as clerk in different offices, and now seizes the present state of affairs to offer his services for one or other office. (Signature.) (No. 64.) 1803.

Goetz (Andreas Martinus); burgher; shows that in the unfortunate year, 1787, he had also become the victim of the Revolution in Holland of that time, which compelled him to seek refuge in France. After he had spent the little means which he still had left, he was finally compelled to enlist in the Regiment of Meuron, destined to the Cape. In that Regiment (according to annexed "Congé Militair") he had always served honestly and loyally until near the end of 1795, when the Cape was surrendered to the English. Since that he had always striven to obtain a living by honest means; but in consequence of the want of the necessary means, he gradually went back, so that now he knows of no other way than to you, in order to be delivered from his present miserable condition. He therefore

1803. prays for the superintendentship of some Country Post, or, if the Castle and Barrack Canteens are to be continued, to give him the appointment to one, or to assist him in any other manner as your wisdom may dictate. (Signature.) N.B.—The "Congé Militair" is annexed to the Memorial, in which he is mentioned as André Geitz, corporal in the Depôt at the Cape of Good Hope, "natif de mauris Munster, en la Province d'Elsas"—thirty-two years old, and 5 feet 5 inches in height, etc. (No. 72; date, 8th March.)

Grové (Johannes Sigismundus); a native of the Cape. During the seven years' occupation of the Colony by the English, his domestic affairs have so retrograded in consequence of the suspension of trade, that he has fallen on very anxious times, and in order to maintain his wife and children, he prays to be favoured with the appointment of Superintendent on one of the Country's Posts. (Signature.) (No. 73.)

1715-16. **Hugo (Daniel);** proposed as Deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 11; date, 1st December; exhib., 3rd December.)

Heuffke (Johannes); nominated as Burgher Councillor; (retires as such, No. 154). Nominated member of Marriage Board, No. 155. See also 1717, No. 100. (No. 16; date, ?; exhib., 17th December.)

Heijningh (Nicolaas); mentioned as bookkeeper, and proposed as member of the Marriage Board. (Retires, 1717, No. 143.) (No. 18; date, ?; exhib. 17th December.)

Heijns (Paul); 60 years old; been at the Cape 36 years; had served the company part of that time in different ways. Had finally become burgher and lessee of the wine license; had heavy losses, mainly caused by the ravages of the—(No. 77; date, ?; exhib., 28th April)—Small-pox; begs the Company not to ruin him by selling his house, etc. (See also No. 77; same subject.) (No. 20; date, ?; exhib., 19th December.)

Hümmell (Andries); of "Dieverde"; arrived in 1713 in the "Gamron" in India, and at the Cape as chief surgeon, at f36, in the "Nederhoven." Had served the company 20 years. Is getting old and has a weak leg, broken when in the Company's service. Wishes to settle here as burgher; likes the climate. (No. 23; date, ?; exhib., 21st January.)

Hommers (Isaac); Burgher and Cooper at the Cape; finds the climate disagrees with his health, and requests a passage to Batavia for self and wife. Will pay for the latter, and work his passage as cooper. (No. 106; date ?; exhib., 14th July.)

Hop (Jan); mentioned as a burgher. (No. 138; exhib., 29th September.) 1715–16.

Hugo (Daniel); proposed as elder for Drakenstein. (Retires, 1718, No. 113.) (No. 152; date, 6th December; exhib., 22nd December.) 1716.

Heijningh (Nicolaas); servant of the Company; proposed as member of the Orphan Chamber. (No. 153; date, 16th December; exhib., 22nd December.)

Heemraden of Drakenstein complain that all the sheep and cattle money collected in their district is paid into Stellenbosch, where it is spent, excepting a few small sums, which have been given to Drakenstein for the completion of its parsonage. As the District is heavily in debt, it will not be able to finish the said building, as there is no money. The long contemplated bridge over the Berg Rivier will likewise be left unattempted, though the citizens would be greatly benefited by it. They beg that the treasury of Drakenstein may be separated from that of Stellenbosch, and that the sheep and cattle money of Drakenstein District be no longer paid to that of Stellenbosch. In this way the District will be kept out of debt, and its interests properly looked after. Signed by Claude Marais, S. W. V. M. (Schalk Willem van der Merwe) and Jacques Therone. (No. 41; date, ?; exhib., 22nd December.) 1717.

Hage (Isaak); junior mate on the "Gansenhoef." (No. 47; date, 20th April.)

Hardt (Jan); boatswain's mate on the "Velserhooft." (No. 55; date, 17th January.)

Holst (Jurriaan); boatswain on the "Velserhooft." (No. 55; date, 17th January.)

Heemraden inclined to erect the windmill sent out by the Directors on the spot known from olden times as the "Ruijter stal"; they submit diagram (annexed in volume), and ask for the place in freehold for the public. Granted. (No. 59; date, 25th May.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); of Delft; arrived in 1709 as "adelborst" at f10 (in the "Vosmaer"); made bookkeeper in 1711 at f30; asks to succeed Cashier Jacob Voet, who had been made Landdrost. (No. 66; date, 2nd June.)

Hijnck (Jan); made boatswain's mate on the "Hoogermeer." (No. 99.)

Harmansz (Jan); arquebusier; made boatswain's mate on the "Hoogermeer." (No. 99.)

1717. **Heufken (David);** a resident in Table Valley. (No. 100; date, 3rd August.)

Heijn (Pieter Albertus); chief carpenter at the Cape. Deceased. (No. 109; date, 14th September.)

Heufke (Joh.); Captain of the Burgher corps; asks for his discharge, in consequence of his ill-health and ruptures. (See also No. 112 and No. 113.) (No. 111; date, 4th September.)

Hartingh (Jan Harmensz); late husband of Maria Baijers. (No. 124; date, 19th October.)

Hartingh (Harmen Jansz); son of the above. (No. 124; date, 19th October.)

Hazewinkel (Christoffel); burgher; proposed as member of the Marriage board. (No. 143; date, 21st December.)

1718. **Heijning (Nicolaas);** asks to be appointed junior merchant, and gives a short sketch of his career. (No. 73; date, 14th June.)

Hoesemans (Anthonij); Wine lessee, and burgher. (See wine lessees, and also 1718, No. 108, and 1718, Nos. 109 and 110.) (No. 87; date, 13th September.)

Haringcarspel (Cornelis); of Amsterdam; chief mate on the "Uno." Mentions how the vessel had been seized by a pirate, and its Captain, Pieter de Vlaming, shot; how he had by prayers and supplications obtained the release of the vessel, and brought her safely into port. Asks for the appointment as skipper. (No. 104; date, 22nd November.)

Heuffke (Cornelis); retires as member (burgher) of the Marriage and Petty Court. (No. 112; date, 10th December.)

1719. **Hutet (Carel Jacob);** a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Hendrix (Jurrien); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Halck (Coenraad); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Hertog (Abraham); a burgher in Table Valley in 1712. (No. 9; date, 21st February.)

Hofman (Adolph); of Batavia; has for some time earned his living here by teaching the children to read, write, and cypher; as the usher of the Company's School has died, he asks for the appointment. (No. 32; date, ?.)

Haasewinkel (Simon); of the Cape of G. Hope; is inclined to enter the military service of the company. Has his father's consent, and asks to be accepted and sent to India. (No. 45; date, 30th May.) 1719.

Hendrikz (Jan); of Middelburg; chief surgeon on the "Barbesteijn"; asks for appointment as second surgeon at the Hospital. (No. 58; date, 18th July.)

Hendrikz (Claas); of Amsterdam; sailor on the "Leijtsman." (No. 65; date, 8th August.)

Hamilton (Robert); of (?) Gilsbeks; boatswain's mate on the "Voorburg." (No. 87; date, ?.)

Huijgen (Willem Willemsz); of Middelburg; third mate on the "Hof niet altijd Zomer." (No. 98; date, 19th September.)

Heijlon (Frederik); burgher dragoon (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Harting (Harmen); of the Cape; burgher dragoon (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Heijns (Johannes); of the Cape; burgher dragoon (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Heijlon (Jacobus); burgher infantry man (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Henninghuijzen (Arnoldus); burgher infantry man (Drakenstein.) (No. 112; date, ?.)

Helm (Coert); paid for providing timber for the temporary quarters occupied by the commissioner during the Parade at Stellenbosch; also for making the tents, etc. (No. 114; date, December 17 and 18.) 1718.

Hazewinkel (Christoffel); member of the Civil and Marriage Board. (No. 143; date, 19th December.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); member of the Marriage Board. (No. 143; date, 19th December.)

Heijns (Hendrik); asks to be appointed to a vacancy in the Secretary's office. (No. 82; date, 6th August.) 1720.

Hoeke (Gerrit); of Oldenburg; soldier here, and coachman of the Fiscal (86, b.). (No. 86; date, 27th August.)

Hoesemans (Anthonij); burgher; see wine lessees. (No. 90; date, 3rd September.)

1720. **Holthuijs (Lodivicus);** of Groningen; soldier on the ship "Wijnendaal," taken over into the "Huijs ter Boede," as third surgeon. (No. 99a; date, ?.)

Hugot (Daniel); agriculturalist at Drakenstein; asks for the freehold of a piece of land, which he has held on loan from the company. (No. 106; date, 12th November.)

Hop (Jan); burgher and resident here; asks in freehold a piece of land at the Paarl. (No. 108; date, 12th November.)

1721. **Hofman (Coenraad Frederick);** Ex-Superintendent on the West Coast of Sumatra; has been exiled here by the Government of India in the "Kiefhoek," without his knowing why; humbly prays that, because of his advanced years, he may be allowed in his miserable condition to spend the rest of his life in one of the neighbouring farms in solitude. (No. 14; date, ?.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); Junior Merchant and pay book-keeper. (No. 46; date, 20th February.)

Hootes (Matthijs); of Oldenburg; soldier on the "Westerdijkshoorn." (No. 56; date, ?.)

Harts (Catharina); widow of Jacob Vogel; owns an erf in Table Valley, on which she has erected the foundations and walls of a house. Was prevented as yet from finishing it, on account of a fire on her farm at the Liesbeeks River, and the subsequent death of her husband. She asks permission under these unfortunate circumstances to sell the erf. (No. 62; date, ?.)

Hertog (Abraham); Junior; of the Cape; wishes to proceed to Delagoa in the Company's Service, and to be accepted as a soldier. (No. 62; date, ?.)

Hoesemans (Anthonij); Wine lessee. (No. 72; date, ?.)

Hottentot women have intercourse with slaves, thus producing a mixed breed. Certain farmers, viz., J. C. v. Brakel, M. Krugel, D. Pheil, Jan Jurgen Roose, F. du Toit, W. v. Zijl, and W. De Vos, pray that such children may be, for a time, indentured to those who rear them, and who otherwise would have no compensation for all their trouble and expense. (No. 73; date, 9th September.)

Hansz (Wensel); of Bovenholm; boatswain's mate on the "Haarlem"; made boatswain on "De Uno." (No. 90; date, 18th November.)

Hasewinkel (Christoffel); proposed as Member of the Marriage Board. (See below.) (No. 99; date, 8th December.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); proposed as Member of the Orphan Board. (No. 107; date, 23rd December.) 1721.

Hessert (Ludewigt); of Hamburgh; sailor on the "Heijkerszand." (No. 109; date, ?.)

Hennings (Wilhelm); arrived in 1720 in the "Kokinge" as soldier; appointed on the 1st April as Clerk in the pay office; asks for the permanent rank and pay. (No. 34; date, ?.) 1722.

Hendrikz (Cors); tobacco planter; informed that, as the cultivation of tobacco here is no success, he therefore wishes, instead of returning home, to obtain burgher papers for himself, his wife, two sons, and a daughter. (No. 43.)

Holloway (William); Chief Mate on the wrecked English Ship "Chandos." (No. 51; date, 25th June.)

Heijpe (A.); not described; belonged to one of the wrecked ships. (No. 54; date, ?.)

Hasewinkel (Simon); of the Cape; entered the service as soldier in 1719; thinks he can support himself honestly by agriculture, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 70; date, ?.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); proposed as Member of the Orphan Chamber. (No. 81; date, ?.)

Hasewinkel (Christoffel); Member of the Marriage Board for the burghers. The Board complains that he has attended only once since his appointment. (Retires 1723, No. 128.) (No. 82; date, 1st December.)

Hertog (Paulus); a fisherman. (No. 86; date, 22nd December.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); proposed as Member of the Orphan Board. (No. 19; date, 23rd March.) 1723.

Hofman (Adolf); entered the service in 1719 as "Adelborst"; had since served in the school of Rev. Slicher as usher. After Mr. Slicher's departure to Drakenstein, all the work had fallen on him, thus increasing his expenditure, especially his house rent. He therefore asks to be appointed Schoolmaster with a sufficient salary. (No. 22; date, ?.)

Hoeseman (Anthonij); innkeeper (deceased). No. 39; date, ?.)

Hendriksz (Jacobus); asks for the freehold of a certain erf in Table Valley, adjoining that of Cornelis Smuts. (Diagram attached.) (No. 66; date, ?.)

1723. **Haarhof (Frans);** of Ham; had his banns published with Maria Catharina Lefevre on the 4th August, but Rev. P. v. Aken notified that Catharina Hofman had stopped them, saying that she was engaged to him. Matter therefore referred to the Commissioners, who (73) condemned the proceedings of v. Aken as irregular, in a long and interesting memorandum. (No. 72; date, 17th August.)

Hofman (Catharina); see Haarhof (Frans). (No. 72; date, 17th August.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); Dispenser. (No. 77; date, 31st August.)

Hogekost (Berent); of Altona; Chief Cooper on the "Opperdoes." (See also No. 92.) (No. 86; date, ?.)

Hoogh (Rasmus); boatswain on the "Goudriaan." (No. 99; date, 14th August.)

Huijgen (Jan); third officer on the "Margaretha." (No. 103; date, 25th April.)

Huijge (Willem); Chief Mate on the "Wolphaersdijk." (No. 108; date, 25th April)

Haege (Isaac); Skipper on the "Voorburg." (No. 114; date, 25th April.)

Hoogeboom (Frans); of Amsterdam; boatswain on the "Voorburg." (No. 115; date, 21st October.)

Hensse (Hans); of Sondenburg; sailor on the hooker "Zeepost." (No. 116; date, ?.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); proposed as Member of the Orphan Board. (No. 130; date, 8th December.)

1723-4. **Haarhof (Frans);** arrived as soldier at f9, in 1719 in the "Meijnden" believes himself capable of earning his living as an agriculturist, and therefore asks for his burgher papers. (No. 5; date, ?.)

Henemans (Hendrik); Second Mate on the wrecked Hooker "Meterin." (No. 10; date, ?.)

Harthals (Simon); Junior Mate on the "Castricum." (No. 38.)

Hasewinkel (Christoffel); burgher; asks to be allowed to proceed to Europe on business. (No. 97.)

Hartkamp (Willem); of Deventer; arrived in 1719 in the "Lakeman" as sailor; allowed to enter the service of his Cousin Elizabeth Maijboom; asks for burgher papers. (No. 110.)

Heufken (Cornelis); a resident at the Paardeberg. (No. 31.) 1724-5.

Hozzeman (Nicolaas); a clerk in the service. Repatriates. (No. 32.)

Hospital—Directors of,—viz., K. J. Slotsboo and O. de Wet,—complain that the common people, soldiers, sailors, and other non-residents, are in the habit of continually running in and out of the place, and under the pretext of visiting their friends, buy at a trifling price the property of the sick, thus depriving these poor people of their little all, and also their clothes. They also smuggle strong drinks into the wards, and commit all other kinds of irregularities. Directors therefore request to be allowed henceforth to keep the Hospital closed against that class of people, and that only admittance be allowed on Wednesdays and Saturday afternoons from one to three o'clock to those desirous of seeing their friends. (No. 42.)

Heijtfeld (Hendrik); of Stemphert; arrived in 1700 as soldier in the "Vosmeijr" believes to be able to earn his living as agriculturist, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 54.)

Heijns (Hendrik); proposed as Member of the Marriage Board. (No. 5.) 1726.

Heufke (Cornelis); proposed as Member of the Marriage Board. (No. 5.)

Heijns (Hendrik); proposed as Deacon for the Cape. (No. 7.)

Heufke (Johannes); burgher-lessee of one-quarter of the Wine (Cape) licence. (No. 24.)

Hazewinkel (Christoffel); burgher; not allowed to proceed to Europe on business, before the suit between him and the burgher J. F. Delitz has been settled by the C. of Justice. (No. 49.)

Heijns (Hendrik); born here; entered the service in 1720 as "adelborst"; made assistant at the Secretariat two years later; asks for burgher papers. (No. 63.)

Heufke (Johannes); Wine lessee. (See also Nos. 67 and 68.) (No. 18.) 1727-8.

Heenemans (Hendrik); provisional skipper on the "Spieringshoek." (No. 26.)

Heems (Martinus); proposed as deacon for the Cape. Signature, No. 129. (No. 35.)

Heijns (Hendrik); proposed as deacon for the Cape. (No. 35.)

1727-8. **Heufke (Cornelis);** proposed as burgher councillor. (No. 36.)

Hasewinkel (Christoffel); burgher; arrived in 1686 from Holland; became a burgher in 1707. Worked hard for 42 years. Wishes to spend the rest of his life in Holland. (No. 38; date, 17th February.)

Hobbels (Melchior); corporal; arrived a year ago in the "Castricum"; is a tailor by trade; asks that his wife Christina ten Velde, at Amsterdam, may be sent out to him. (No. 40.)

Haijnes (William); Skipper of the English Ship "Frederik"; asks for the loan of an anchor. (No. 55.)

Hobbels (Melchior); of Amsterdam; arrived as Corporal in 1727 in the "Castricum"; (see above, No. 40); asks for burgher papers. (No. 58.)

Henemaas (Hendrik); of Rotterdam; Skipper on the "Spieringshoek." (No. 61.)

Heems (Guilliam); proposed as Member of the Marriage board. Signature, 1729-32, No. 101. (No. 77.)

Heufke (Cornelis); proposed as burgher councillor. (No. 79.)

1729-32. **Himmelrood (Nicolaas);** burgher at the Cape; wishes to proceed to Holland and spend his last days there. (No. 6.)

Heufke (Joh.); quarter lessee of the wine licence. (See also No. 51.) (No. 26.)

Hugo (Jacob); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 30.)

Hennion (Jacobus); proposed as deacon for the Cape. (1733-34, No. 47.) (No. 33.)

Heijns (Hendrik); proposed as member for the Orphan board; (and proposed as deacon, 1733-34, No. 47.) (No. 34.)

Heems (Martinus); proposed as deacon for the Cape (1733-34, No. 47). (No. 67.)

Heems (Guilliam); proposed as burgher councillor (and member of the marriage board, No. 73.) (No. 69.)

Heeger (Ernst); of "Soest bij de Lipstad"; arrived as soldier in 1720 in the "Haringthuijn"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 92.)

Hugot (Jacob); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (1733-34, No. 95.) Signature, 1735-36, No. 114, and 1737-8, No. 104. (No. 98.)

Hertzogenraadt (J. W.); Minister at Drakenstein. His signature, No. 104. (No. 98.) 1729-32.

Holm (Eggert Lourentz); Commander of the Danish E.I.C. ship "Queen Anna"; allowed to proceed to Saldanha Bay to have his vessel repaired and buy refreshments there; but his request for a heavy cable and planks which he required is not entertained. (Holm's signature attached.) (No. 16.) 1733-34.

Hesselbaard (Andries); of Halle; arrived in 1726 in the "Jacoba" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 22.)

Heems (Guilliam); proposed as member of the Orphan board. (No. 47.)

Hotman (Theodorus); of Coningsbergen; arrived in 1729 as soldier in the "Carssenhoff"; appointed the same year apothecary at the Hospital; asks for burgher papers. (No. 57.)

Hockeling (Jan); skipper on the "Alsem." (No. 60.)

Honk (Hans Jurgen); of Cleeburg; soldier; arrived in the "Westerdijxhoorn" in 1723; submits a burial certificate showing the death of his wife, to whom, during her life, a part of his wages had been paid. (Certificate attached.) (No. 68.)

Hollius (François); bookkeeper on the "Paddenburg"; wishes to take with him to Europe his wife Hendrina Schellinger, whom he has married here. (No. 69.)

Hubertus (Johannes); of Amsterdam; arrived as "adelborst" in 1728 in the "Delfsland"; served some time in the stables of the company; a saddler by trade; asks for burgher papers. (No. 84.)

Heems (Martinus); proposed as member of the marriage board. (No. 100.)

Hop (Jan); proposed as burgher Councillor. Signature, No. 115. (1737-8, No. 103.) (No. 49.) 1735-6.

Heems (Martinus); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service in 1720 as "adelborst"; made bookkeeper in 1730, and in 1732 superintendent of the timber store and slave lodge; asks for the rank of junior merchant. (No. 60.)

Hubener (Jochem);—? Hubner; of Geedebus; arrived in 1729 in the "Oostrust' as soldier; asks for burgher' papers. (No. 84.)

Herberhausen (Jan Christoffel); of Munden; arrived in 1726 in the "Jacoba" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 89.)

1735-6. **Haman (Johan Jurgens)**; of Dresden; arrived in 1732 as soldier in the "Petronella Alida"; made smith in 1733; asks for burgher papers. (No. 98.)

Heijde (Christiaan Henne); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1732 in the "Barbestein" as soldier; appointed saddler in 1736; asks for burgher papers. (No. 105.)

Heems (Martinus); proposed as deacon for the Cape (and Orphan master, 1741, No. 60.) (No. 112.)

Heijns (Hendrik); proposed as member of the marriage board. (No. 117.)

1737-8. **Heijns (Jan)**; asks the Company to take over for the costs of the trial, his slave Cæsar of Timor, lately sentenced to be scourged, and kept in chains for three years. (No. 16.)

Hiddeman (Jan Dirk); of Caan; arrived in 1733 as soldier in the "Sorgwijk"; appointed smith to the Company; a wagonmaker by trade; asks for burgher papers. (No. 19.)

Hendriksz (Jacobus); wishes to manumit his slave, Maria van Batavia. (No. 26.)

Hertog (Paulus); a burgher. (No. 26.)

Hasenwinkel (Simon); signature of. (No. 30a.)

Hop (Jan); proposed as member of the Orphan board. His signature, No. 74a and No. 102. (No. 44.)

Heijning (Daniel); bookkeeper here. (No. 61.)

Hofman (Simon); superintendent of the woodcutters; asks for the manumission of a slave child among the Company's slaves, named Andries, the son of Christina Helena, about 4 years old; it had already been baptized; he wishes to give it a Christian education. (No. 72.)

Hansen (Pieter); of Ijderstee; arrived in 1728 in the "Stadwijk" as sailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 79.)

Heufke (Johannes); ex-burgher councillor, wishes to manumit the female slave, Maria of Malabar, and her child, Maria of the Cape. (No. 89.)

Honk (Hans Jurgen); burgher; see Boetendag (C. D.), 1739-40, No. 18, and 1742, No. 42. (No. 92.)

Hiebener (Jochem Daniel); burgher. See Schreuder (Jan Jurgen), 1739-40, No. 18, and 1742, No. 39. (No. 96.)

Hoetman (Jacob Theodoor); burgher; proposed as member of the marriage board. (No. 101.)

Hassing (Jan); proposed as deacon for the Cape. (1741, No. 58 and 61.) (No. 106.) 1737-38.

Heijns (Anna); see Doesen (Cornélia). Signature, No. 130b. (No. 130a.)

Heijns (Hendrik); see Doesen (Cornelia). (No. 130a.)

Horn (Johan); of Wolffenbuttel; arrived in 1736 as soldier in the "Noord-Waddinsveen"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 11.) 1739-40.

Holst (Jan); lessee of the one-quarter brandy licence. (No. 98, and 1742, No. 39 and 42.) (No. 18.)

Horn (Jan); Keeper of Honk's branch-tap at Salt River. (No. 21.)

Hop (Jan Hendrik); proposed as member of the burgher council. Signature, No. 108. (No. 42.)

Hanekom (wife of Jurgen); cannot pay her lease, as the Hottentots have driven her away from the place. (No. 48c.)

Hugo (Jacob); says he cannot get money to pay for the lease of his farm (Veepost). (No. 48c.)

Honk (Hans Jurgen); beer lessee; complains that certain residents are making and selling ginger beer, greatly to his injury, and contrary to the placcaten and his lease conditions. (1747, No. 41.) (No. 49.)

Heems (Martinus); of the Cape; bookkeeper; asks for the rank of junior merchant. (No. 52.)

Haksteen (Pieter); junior merchant on the "Wickenburg"; marries here Maria Isabella Meijer, and wishes to take her with him. (No. 82.)

Heufke (Pieter); husband of Johanna Roveen (q. v.). (No. 95.)

Horak (Jan Andries); and Jacobus Hendriksz; heirs and executors in the estate of Johanna Titusz: of Macassar, widow of the late Titus Jacobsz: of Macassar; state that she had willed, that after her death, her slaves Fortuin of Boegis, Abdul of Boegis, Augustus of the Cape, and Lena of Bengal, with her six children, Jacobus, Johannes, Clara, Juliana, Rachel, and Johanna of the Cape, should be manumitted; and therefore they ask the Council's permission to do so. (No. 103.)

Heijning (Daniel); proposed as Orphan master (and marriage commissioner, No. 110). (No. 109.)

Hofman (Sijmon); wishes to take with him to Europe his adopted child, named Andries van de Caab. (No. 21.) 1741

1741. **Holst (Jan);** states that he is the lessee of the European beer and wine license, and also surety and partner in the general wine lease; that as no one can be injured by it, he prays that he may be allowed to sell European beer and wine in all the wine taps. Refused. (No. 41.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); dispenser; his signature. (No. 46.)

Hoppe (Hendrik); of Hamburgh; arrived in 1734 in the "Nieuwland" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 48.)

Heems (Guilliam); Lieutenant of the Burgher Cavalry; resides at present in the country, and cannot discharge his military duties, etc., properly without serious loss to his business, for if it is his turn to mount guard, he must spend a whole month at the Cape; asks for his discharge. (No. 54.)

Helm (Loert); burgher; married the widow of the late Pieter Gerritsz: Boshouwer, nicknamed "De Boode," and so became owner of a farm in the Stellenbosch district, whose title deeds cannot be found; he submits title deeds of Jan Margara of Losanan, showing that the latter's ground adjoined that of Boode; he wishes to sell the place to Matthiam Le Roex, and wishes to have it surveyed, etc. Annexed is the title deed granted by Gov. S. v. d. Stel to J. Margara of Losanen. (No. 55.)

Halberg (Andries); of Carelscroon; junior mate on the "Papenburg." (No. 47.)

1742. **Hartog (Paul);** burgher; asks "veniam aetatis" for his son Phillippus. Refused. (No. 51; date, 6th November.)

Hop (Jan Hendrik); proposed as member of the burgher council. (No. 55.)

Heems (Martinus); proposed as member of the Orphan board. (No. 56.)

Hassing (Jan); proposed as member of the Marriage board. (No. 57.)

1743. **Hollius (François);** arrived here some years ago as burgher from the Fatherland; wishes to leave for Batavia, where he has resided for many years. (No. 9.)

Hertzog (Jas. Barthel); burgher, cannot carry on his trade as Wagon Maker, as he cannot obtain the wood required for his work; he therefore asks permission to proceed to Batavia with his son, five years old. (No. 16.)

Holst (Jan); burgher; lessee of the foreign Beer and Wine licence; wishes to establish a branch in the garden of the burgher Jan Rogier in Table Valley. (No. 94.)

Hendriksz (Jacobus); wishes to manumit his slave, Jan of the Coast; offers as co-security the burgher Job Jacobsz. (No. 97.) 1743.

Heresy—charge of—against the Sick Comforter Van Dijk. The Kerkeraad of the Cape, Rev. Franciscus Le Sueur, Jac. de Hennion, Decker, Slotsboo, Haszingh, Van Dockum, and Blankenberg, with the Rev. A. M. Meiring, report that long ago complaints had been made against Van Dijk, who in the country districts preached the most incoherent sermons without, as in duty bound, reading a good one; that he prayed "ex-tempore," instead of reading his prayers; that he never, as he ought to do, ended with the Lord's Prayer, saying that the unregenerated had no right to address God as Father; that he imported all kinds of new things into the Church, and that this threatened the peace and unity of the Church, and unsettled people's minds; that instead of holding Catechizatism at the Cape, which he was permitted to hold, he did the same thing here, contrary to our orders; that Memorialists had addressed him on the subject, and found that the reports concerning him were true; that he had been lovingly ordered to refrain from all disputes, as they were not customary here, and tended more to break down than to build up; that they had ordered him to confine himself within the bounds of his calling, and to do his work as sick visitor among the people, that is, to cathechize, and so bring the people to a knowledge of God; that he should beware of introducing any new things into the doctrine, as it would unsettle the people very much; that he was to conduct his prayers according to the Formula, and end them with the Lord's Prayer, the usual custom of the Church; that however this conceited Sick Visitor, despising our admonitions, boasted that he would perform his work "ex professo" in an Evening Service in the Cape Congregation; that accordingly the Revs. Le Sueur and Meijring, with the Elders, attended the conventicle; that they were astonished to see the large crowd assembled; and that they witnessed the following:—

(1) Opening the Meeting with a long pedantic prayer, and doing the same without the Lord's Prayer, contrary to the Instructions and Orders he had received. (2) Stating what has been mentioned above, regarding the Lord's Prayer, and speaking of it as a matter of Theology, from which the knowledge and practice of Religion for Salvation is inseparable. (3) At the same time he made use of many covert and dangerous expressions, *e.g.*, asking how God could be addressed as Father, when, through sin, Man had fallen away from Him, thus denying the natural relationship between God and Man; and that this cannot but do harm. (4) He further, in confused terms, and with great verbosity, behind which he endeavoured to hide his meaning, quoted some good Theologians, but anything like what

1743. they said,—as we at once referred to them,—so that we accordingly concluded that he had only quoted them that he might appear orthodox also, and so deceive the ignorant; and as the pinnacle of his conceit, he mentioned that not a single Apostle had ever prayed the Lord's prayer, thus leaving the impression that those who used the Lord's prayer felt and did otherwise than the Apostles, and were therefore not orthodox. Finally he ended his nonsensical talk by challenging all to refute his statements, though we must say that very few of his hearers knew what he had said; for the darker his words are, the more they make us fear. We therefore summoned him before the "Kerkeraad," and reprimanded him, as we felt it our duty to do; but instead of submitting, he had the assurance, instead of trying to clear himself, to give us further cause for anxiety; for when Mr. Le Sueur asked him whether, with his opinions, he was not in closer sympathy with the erring "Hernhutters" than with us, —as it had been observed that he not only had familiar intercourse with the so-called Hottentot Converter, when the latter was at the Cape, but that they also embraced each other in the most tender manner as "beloved"—he replied that he did not trouble himself about the opinions of that person, whether they were good or bad, but that he valued his friendship, and loved him, and that the Hottentot Converter was a man who loved Jesus. Is this not an open confession that an error of understanding is no sin, and does this not offer sufficient reason to fear justly that this sick comforter is really of the household of the erring Count of Zinzendorff and his erring followers, who hold the same ideas, and consequently tolerate all kinds of opinions among themselves, however extravagant they may be? This has been proved too often in our Fatherland; and we have therefore deemed it necessary absolutely to forbid Van Dijk to give instruction of any kind whatever in the Cape Congregation, in order to preserve the peace of the Church, and prevent the downfall of the orthodox doctrine; for these things generally do not remain where they begin, but creep on like the cancer, especially when the necessity of knowing the truth is thought little of, and those words are used among the people, which (words) appear to have Satan as their Author. An ignorant Multitude is easily led astray. Of these our proceedings we have deemed it necessary to give you notice, as such a person, supposed to be under the control of the Church, cannot but do great mischief among the country people. We wished him to acknowledge his error, and to promise henceforth to adhere strictly to the "Formularies of Union," without any injurious intermixtures; but as he remains obdurate, our anxiety has become greater, and therefore we refer the matter to your consideration as Maintainers of the truth and defenders of God, that you may decide what shall be the best course to pursue, etc., etc. (No. 105; date, 8th October.)

Heijden (Hendrik van der); proposed as deacon for the Cape Church. (No. 109.) 1743.

Hop (Jan Hendrik); proposed as Burgher councillor. (1744, No. 68.) (No. 112.)

Hop (Jan Hendrik); proposed as Orphan master. (1744, No. 69.) (No. 113.)

Helena van de Caab; wishes to manumit her two children, still her slaves, named Cornelis and Pieter of the Cape; offers as security the burgher Carel van Graan, and the Free black Jan Adriaanse. (No. 42.) 1744.

Heijden (Alida van der); widow of the ex-burgher Councillor Hend. Oostwalt Eksteen; wishes her late husband's contract cancelled, in which he bound himself (1740) to supply the Company with all the salt-fish it required; the mortality among the slaves is one reason for the request. Council in meeting of 29th October, 1744, refuses. (No. 59; date, 29th October.)

Holst (Jan); see Jan van Ingen. (No. 62.)

Hassingh (Jan); proposed as deacon for the Cape (and marriage commissioner, No. 70). (No. 65.)

Holder (Steven ten); proposed as Orphan master. (No. 69.)

Heijning (Daniel); proposed as Marriage commissioner. (1746, No. 37, and 1747, No. 28.) (No. 70.)

Henk (Coenraad); of Breemerveur; arrived in 1730 as young sailor in the "Valkenisse." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 76.)

Hendriksz: (Jonas); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Hendrik of the Coast (of Coromandel). (No. 66.) 1745.

Hop (Jan Hendrik); Burgher Councillor; supports the request of his son Frederik, and daughter Maria, for "Veniam aetatis." (No. 69.)

Heemraden—nomination of new.—For Stellenbosch: Jacob Cloeten; Gerhard v. d. Bijl; Adriaan van Brakel; and Andries Brink; and for Drakenstein: Hend. v. d. Merwe; Joh. Louw, Jacob's son; Wijnand Louw; and Steven Marais. (No. 100; date, 22nd November.)

Heijde (Pieter Jurgen van der); Burgher. His widow, Maria van Aalwijk, asks for the freehold of two cattle farms, one at the Bosjes Fontein, beyond the Palmiet Rivier, 1746.

1746. and the other at Hartebeest Kraal, at the Valse Rivier, called Middeldrift; is prepared to pay the annual Quitrent, viz., Rds. 24 and Rds. 100, for each. (No. 9.)

Herhold (Albregt Johan Hendrik); of Butsouw; arrived in 1739 as soldier in "'t Huijs te Marequette," a carpenter by trade; asks for burgher papers. (No. 51.)

Houman (Eduardus Christiaan); of Riga; arrived in 1745 as soldier in the "Vreeland"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 69.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); Dispenser; submits a list of articles to be written off. (No. 75.)

Hop (Jan Hendrik); Infantry burgher Captain here, is already 61 years old, and suffers severely from gout; asks to be relieved as Captain, and from all burgher duties. (No. 94.)

1747. **Hanssen (Johan George);** of Berlin; arrived in 1736 in the "Hilversum" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 2.)

Hoetman (Jacob Theodore); wishes to manumit two slaves, Lea and Jacoba of the Cape; asks permission to do so, and offers as security the burgher Joh. Klee. (No. 9.)

Hauptfleisch (Jan George); burgher-surgeon here; states that he has been informed that his slave, Alexander of Colombo, had succeeded in escaping to Tranquebar in the Danish E. I. C.'s ship "Crown Princess of Denmark," that on his arrival there, he had been handed over to the Governor (Ernst Bonsak), and temporarily employed as soldier, Capt. Sporing intending to take him back to the Cape. When, however, the vessel returned to Tranquebar from Atchin, Alexander was nowhere to be found, and it being presumed that he had fled to Nagapatnam, memorialist now asks the Council to write in his favour to Nagapatnam that he may recover his slave. He also submits the statement of Captain Sporing, dated 6th May, 1747, and of the chief surgeon of the "Crown Princess of Denmark," Christiaan Sievers, and Jan Christiaan Bosch. (No. 52; date, May.)

Hilve (Jan Matthijs); of Saxen-Gotha; arrived in 1739 in the "Patmos" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 62.)

Helmuth (Willem); of Ditmarsen; arrived in 1745 as soldier in the "Schellag"; made corporal in 1746; asks for burgher papers. (No. 67.)

Heijning (Nic.); dispenser; submits a list of articles to be written off. (No. 73; date, 31st August.)

Heeling (Evert); of Zuijldoon; arrived in 1732 in the "Pallas" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 76.) 1747.

Hitsman (Anthon); of Hanover; arrived in 1744 in the "Wooitkensdorp" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 78.)

Hofman (Michiel); of Wurstburg; arrived in 1736 as soldier in the "Westerbeek"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 100.)

Hendriksz: (Jacobus); wishes to manumit a slave girl, named Apollonia Isaacse of the Cape; offers, as co-security, Job Jacobsz:. (No. 101.)

Hetner (Hans Jurgen); of Dresden; arrived in 1736 as sailor in the "Beekvliet"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 106.)

Hoffmeester (Carel Adleda); wishes to remit. (No. 15.) 1748.

Heems (Martinus); Junior Merchant and Superintendent of the timber stores; wishes to remit. (No. 28.)

Heijning (Daniel); Junior Merchant and ledger keeper; wishes to remit. (1749, No. 40, and 1750, No. 22.) (No. 41.)

Heijdenrich (Godfried); of Mulhausen; arrived in 1733 as soldier in the "Flora"; made corporal in 1739; asks for burgher papers. (No. 43.)

Hirtsveld (Benjamin); of Wijsenfeld; arrived in 1740 in the "Beukestein" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 48.)

Hatting (Hans Hendrik); asks for the freehold of the cattle farm, "De Calabasse Crael," situated below the "Kleine Paardenberg," and held by him in loan for a long while. It is not worth much, and he can just earn his living on it. He wishes to have the farm for nothing, as he has to support also his poverty-stricken mother and her children. He is prepared, however, to pay the annual recognition. (No. 52.)

Huijer (Willem Ferdinand); of Mittouw; arrived in 1744, in the hooker "Hector," as second Surgeon; asks for burgher papers.) (No. 53.)

Hubener (Joachim Daniel); wishes to manumit his slave, Rachel of the Cape; offers as co-security the burgher François de Nicker. (No. 110.)

1749. **Hemmij (Otto Luder);** of Bremen; arrived in 1740 in the "Buvegnies" as sergeant; made assistant the same year, and bookkeeper in 1742. In 1748 he was appointed Adjunct Fiscal; asks for the rank of Junior Merchant; (also 1750, No. 32; 1756, No. 48). (No. 8.)

Haare (Jan Geert); of Enkshagen; arrived in 1737 as soldier in the "Watervlied"; made "Veldwagter" in 1741; asks for burgher papers. (No. 44.)

Hacker (Pieter); bookkeeper; asks for the rank of Junior Merchant. (No. 46.)

Holman (Diederik); of Bileveld; arrived in 1745 as soldier in the "Hersteller"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 61.)

Hurling (Jan Frederik); of Sweden; arrived as soldier in 1743 in the "Adrichem"; made house carpenter the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 68.)

Hendriksz: (Jacobus); wishes to manumit his slave, Daniel Isaksz: of the Cape; offers as co-surety Job Jacobsz:. (No. 69.)

Hendriksz: (Jacobus); wishes to manumit his four slaves, Roselijn of Bengal, her two children, Jacob and Mozes Isaksz: of the Cape, and a slave girl named Jacoba Jacobsz: of the Cape; offers as co-surety Wijnand Jacobsz: (No. 76.)

Hendriksz: (Jacobus); see above. From the extract of the mutual will, attached to his memorial, it appears that his wife's name was Christina of the Coast (of Coromandel). (No. 77.)

Holst (Jan); lessee of two quarters of the brandy license; wishes to transfer one quarter to the burgher, Michael Pentz. (No. 84.)

Holst (Jan); lessee of the European beer and wine license; wishes to establish a branch tap under the burgher Matthijs van Wielingen, in the garden of the burgher-Lieutenant, Carel George Wieser, in Table Valley, called "Vredenburg." (No. 85.)

Hansen (Lodewijk); burgher; asks for a passage home for himself and wife in the return ship "Het Slot Van Cappelle." (No. 96.)

Heemraden—Nomination of New.—For Stellenbosch, Willem Morkel, Gerhard Van der Bijl, Adriaan Van Brakel, and Andries Brink; and for Drakenstein, Pieter du Toit, Joh. Louw, Jacson, David de Villiers, and Wijnand Louw. (No. 109; date, 24th November.)

Heemraden—Nomination of New.—For Swellendam, Nic. Louw, Frederik Potgieter, Cornelis Van Roijen, and Esajas Engelhert Meijer. (No. 110; date, 15th November.) 1749.

Hilbe (Jan Matthijs); burgher; asks for a passage home for himself and his wife, Hendrina Schellinger. (No. 3.) 1750.

Hugo (Pieter); holds on loan two cattle farms, the one at the Hex River, called the "Buffels Kraal," and the other, on the other side of that river, called "De Eendragt." He wishes to have them in freehold, and besides the annual recognition of Rds. 24, he offers to pay down for each the sum of Rds. 80. (No. 7.)

Hakkerd (Pieter); bookkeeper. (No. 18.)

Hont (Carel Lambregt); assistant. (No. 24.)

Herhold (Albregt); asks for a house erf, and garden ground, in the Village of Stellenbosch. Position described and diagram attached. (No. 57.)

Hoetman (Jacob Theodoor); had sold his garden and the buildings in it some time ago to the "Second Skipper," Hendrik Baak, lately arrived from Batavia. He and his predecessor, Hans Casper Rigter, had always considered the boundaries to be according to diagrams, but when resurveyed lately, it appeared that the land contained 321 square roods more than the diagrams allowed. As this has caused unpleasantness, and Raak wishes to have transfer as the boundaries have been all along, and not according to the three diagrams, he begs the Council to grant him the 321 square roods, and a new diagram. (The old diagrams are attached to this memorial.) (No. 73.)

Hop (Jan Hendrik); wife's name Hilletje Verschuer. (q.v.) (No. 75.)

Hertzogenraad (Jan Carel); Orphan Masters mention that at the request of the Junior Merchant and Artillery bookkeeper at Batavia, they have permitted their ward, a minor named Anna Maria Hertzogenrath, to proceed to India to join her brother Jan Carel Hertzogenrath; and now request the Council to approve of the same. (No. 76.)

Helweg (Jacob Michielse); of Elburg; arrived in 1739 as sailor in the "Reijgersdaal"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 78.)

Heemraden.—For Stellenbosch: Adr. V. Brakel, Pieter Loubster, Andr. Brink, and Hendrik Emanuel Blankenberg; and for Drakenstein: Joh. Louw, Jacob's son, Jac. v. d. Spuij, Charl Marais, and Pieter du Toit. (Nominated.) (No. 95; date, 9th November.)

1751. **Horak (Jan Andries);** of Alterdam; arrived in 1734 in the "Hillegom" as soldier; appointed bookkeeper in 1774, and in 1749 Landdrost of Swellendam; asks for the rank and pay of Junior Merchant. (No. 1.)

Heijden (Aletta V. der); widow of the ex-burgher Councillor H. O. Eksteen; asks for a passage to Europe for her two sons, Michiel Casparus, 12 years old, and Paulus Henricus, 11 years old. (No. 3.)

Heufke (Cornelis); burgher; asks for a passage home for his son Cornelis, 11 years old. (No. 4.)

Hoetman (Jacob Theodor); burgher. Wishes to manumit his slave, Rebecca of the Cape, and her 2 children, named Manuel and Johanna. Will submit to the usual conditions, and offers as sureties the Junior Merchant and Secretary of Justice Jan Frederik Timenendorf, and the burgher Mathias Lotter. (No. 37.)

Hiebenaar (Johan Daniel); Deele (Bernardus); Holst (Jan); and Schreuder (Jan Jurgen); being lessees of the brandy, etc., license, they ask for permission to establish a branch tap for each portion. (No. 40.)

Holst (Jan); see above under Hiebenaar (Johan Daniel). (No. 40.)

Hitsman (Jan Anthonij); burgher; asks for a building plot in the newly-surveyed blocks in Table Valley. (No. 73.)

Hendriksz (Jacobus); resident here; asks as above. (No. 90.)

Holtman (Jacob Theodoor); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave child named Hendrik of the Cape, on the usual conditions, offering as sureties the Junior Merchant and Superintendent of the timber stores, Martinus Heems, and the Bookkeeper, Jan Frederik Precelius. (No. 105.)

1752. **Heijning (Daniel);** wishes to remit. (No. 11.)

Hurter (Willem); wishes to remit. (No. 16.)

Hacker (Pieter); wishes to remit. (No. 28.)

Heems (Guilliam Hendrik); wishes to remit. (No. 40.)

Heijning (Daniel); Junior Merchant and Bookkeeper; asks for a passage to Europe, in the "Vreede," for his son, 6 years old, and named Nicolaas. He is to be a saloon passenger, and petitioner is prepared to pay the passage money; also that for a free black named David of Bengal. (No. 45.)

Holleman (Diederik); burgher; asks for the freehold of a certain bit of ground below the "Roode Sands Kloof," two morgen in area, in order to carry on his trade of blacksmith on it for the benefit of the residents of the "land of Waveren." He annexes a certificate from the farmer, Jacobus Therond, whose ground the plot adjoins, stating that it is quite to his liking that Holleman should build on that ground. (No. 47.) 1752.

Hilbe (Jan Matthijs); burgher; asks for a passage for himself to Europe, and accommodation, etc., in the Gunner's room. Prepared to pay the usual sum. (No. 53.)

Hoetman (Jacob Theodoor); burgher; asks for a passage to Europe, and accommodation in the Saloon. Prepared to pay the usual sum. (No. 57.)

Hofman (Jan Bernard); of Straalsond; arrived as Corporal in the "Vrijheijt" in 1744. Made Substitute-Landdrost on the 8th January, 1750. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 71.)

Hiebenaar (Joachim Daniel); having become lessee of the 4 parts of Brandy and "Strong waters'" license, asks permission to establish a branch tap to each part. (No. 78.)

Hartman (Jan Adam); of Ruslauw, Anhalt; arrived in 1748 as soldier in the "Witsburgh"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 83.)

Heemraden—Landdrost and—nominate for Stellenbosch: Gerhard Van der Bijl, Andries Brink, Willem Morkel, and Nicolaas Vlok, *vice* Adriaan V. Brakel and Pieter Laubster; and for Drakenstein: Charl Marais, Pieter du Toit, Senior, Hendrik Van der Merwe, and Roeloff Van der Merwe, *vice* Joh. Louw, Jacob's son, and Jacobus V. d. Spuij. (No. 93.)

Hindenburg (Hercules); Assistant; wishes to transmit his pay to Holland. (No. 5.) 1753.

Hurter (Willem); Assistant; wishes to transmit his pay to Holland. (No. 11.)

Hekstroom (Zacharias); Assistant; wishes to transmit his pay to Holland. (No. 19.)

Hacker (Pieter); Assistant; wishes to transmit his pay to Holland. (No. 28.)

Hemmij (Otto Luder); Assistant; wishes to transmit his pay to Holland. (No. 29.)

Hop (Hendrik); Lieutenant of the 2nd Company of Burgher Cavalry here. Living in the Country, it is very difficult for him to discharge his duties properly, not only because, when it is his turn to mount guard, he must remain a whole

1753. month in Town, but also attend the Military Court Meetings. As his farm is situated at the "Parel," such journeys cost him three days each time, to the great injury of his affairs. He therefore requests to be discharged as Lieutenant at the Cape, and should there be an officer's vacancy at Stellenbosch, that he may be favoured with it. (No. 79.)

Hiebenaar (J. D.); see Francke (D. G.), and "Requesten," 1754, No. 101. (No. 86.)

Holst (Jan); Lessee of the European beer and wine licenses; wishes the burgher Hermanus Van Wielig to take charge of the business at his house here at the Cape, and besides his branch tap, in charge of Mathijs Van Wieligh, to open another, under the management of the Widow Dirk Van den Bergh in her garden named "Domburgh," situated in Table Valley. (No. 87.)

Hasse (Johan); of Bronswijk; arrived in 1751 in the "Spaanderswout" as soldier. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 91.)

Horst (Jacob Van der); of 's Graveland; arrived in 1736 as soldier in the "Noordwaddingsveen." Appointed Master Carpenter in 1748 at f30. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 97.)

Hacker (Pieter); wishes to manumit his female slave, Johanna of the Cape. Offers himself as surety. (No. 108.)

Heemraden—Landdrost and—nominate for Stellenbosch: Gerhard V. d. Bijl, Adriaan V. Brakel, Pieter Laubster, and Willem Morkel, *vice* Johannes Louw Pietersz, and Daniel Malan; and for Drakenstein: Wijnand Louw, Jacobus V. d. Spuij, David de Villiers, and Hendrik Hop, *vice* Jan de Villiers and Joh. Alb. Mijburgh.—Signed by A. v. Schoor, Joh. Louw, J. de Villiers, D. Malan, J. A. Mijburgh, As. Brink, Pieter du Toit, and N. Vlock. (No. 117; date, 19th November.)

1758. **Heemraden—Landdrost and**—of Swellendam—nominate Pieter Pienaar, Michiel Mulder, Jan Lagranche, and Jacobus Bota, Theunisz; *vice* Esaijas Engelbertus Meijer and Louis Fourie.—Signed by J. A. Horak, H. Steijn, and L. de Jager. (No. 118.)

1754. **Heijning (Daniel)**; Junior Merchant and pay accountant; wishes to remit. (1755, No. 36; 1757, No. 16.) (No. 7.)

Heems (Guilliam Hendrik); Bookkeeper; wishes to remit. (1755, No. 17.) (No. 17.)

Heuter (Willem); Master Gardener at Rondebosch; 1754.
wishes to remit. (1755, No. 68.) (No. 29.)

Hemmij (Otto Luder); Junior Merchant and Assistant Fiscal; wishes to remit. (1755, No. 14; 1757, No. 15; 1750, No. 5; 1760, No. 26.) (No. 34.)

Hacker (Pieter); Junior Merchant and Cashier; wishes to remit. (1755, No. 15; 1757, No. 17.) (No. 50.)

Hofman (Christina); Verbeek (Martha), widow of the late Skipper Dignus de Vlaming; and Verbeek (Bartholda); show that their late father and step father, the Sick Visitor here, Adolf Hofman, had in 1742 paid into the Treasury, for remittance to Holland, on account of the Skipper, Willem Vroom, Rds. 480; that however both vessels in which the first and second bills of exchange were sent over, were lost, and the amount had remained unpaid. They accordingly request another draft in lieu of those lost. (No. 72.)

Hurli(n)g (Jan Frederik); burgher; Lessee of the Cape wines and brandies at Rondebosch; asks permission to open 3 branches, viz., at the house of Joh. Bruijns at Rondebosch, at the house of Jac. v. Wielig, on the other farm of Bruijns, named "Varietas," and at the Salt River, where he wishes to build a small house for the third branch. (See also 1755, Nos. 96 and 97; and 1756, No. 1271.) (No. 102.)

Heemraden—Landdrost and—of Stellenbosch—nominate as H. H. for Stellenbosch: Joh. Louw, P. Son, D. Malan, P. Laubster, and Arnoldus Maasdorp, *vice* Andries Brink and Nic. Vlok; and for Drakenstein: Jac. v. d. Spuij, Joh. Alb. Mijburgh, Stephanus Grove, and Joh. Louw, Jacob's son, *vice* P. du Toit, Sr., and H. v. d. Merwe.—Signed by A. Van Schoor, As. Brink, Pieter du Toit, N. Vlock, H. v. d. Merwe, G. v. d. Bijl, D. de Villiers, A. v. Brakel, and H. Hop. (No. 134; date, 18th November.)

Heemraden—Landdrost and—of Swellendam—nominate as H. H.: Nic. Louw, Jac. Botha, Theunis son, Louis Fourie, Sr., and Carel Pietersz de Jager, *vice* Andries de Jager and Hermanus Steijn.—Signed by J. A. Horak, H. Steijn, A. J. Holtshausen, Laurens de Jager, Pieter Pienaar, and W. Mulder. (No. 135; date, 25th November.)

Haake (George Frederik); Bookkeeper at the Com- 1755.
pany's Shambles; wishes to remit. (No. 50.)

Hendricksz: (Johannes); Gunner's Mate; wishes to remit. (No. 52.)

1755. **Houtcamp (Willem);** Ensign; is about to leave for Europe in the "Peijlsweerd"; wishes to manumit his female slave, Manis of Padang. Offers the required sureties. (No. 58.)

Hoijer (Willem Ferdinand); burgher; asks for a house and garden plot at the Paarl, between the farm of Jan du Plessis and Peter Blignaud,—2 morgen in extent,—in order to settle on it as Surgeon. (No. 78.)

Heijning (Nicolaas); Merchant and Dispenser; wishes to manumit his slave, Dina of Macassar; offers as sureties himself and the Junior Merchant and pay bookkeeper Daniel Heijning. (1759, No. 40.) (No. 86.)

Hartog (Paul); burgher; asks for a house and garden plot in the district of Stellenbosch, at the "Moddergat," between the farms of Jan Otendaal and Michiel Romond—the same erf on which the widow Gerrit Gerritsz:, nicknamed Elsje Speldenberg, used to live. He wishes to settle on it as a blacksmith. (No. 89.)

Hessen (Hendrik Peter); of Mulheim. Arrived in 1724 as soldier in "Het Stadthuijs"; made corporal in 1730 at f14. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 108.)

Heller (Johan Lodewijk); of Bronswijk; arrived in 1743 as soldier in the "Adrichem." Made Carpenter the same year. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 111.)

Hanssen (Lodewijk); of London (?) in Holstein; arrived this year as corporal in the "Sparenrijk," at f14. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 116.)

Heemraden—Landdrost and—of Stellenbosch—nominate as H. H. for Stellenbosch: Pieter Laubster, Nicolaas Vlok, Andries Brink, and Hendrik Emanuel Blankenberg, *vice* Gerhard V. d. Bijl and Adriaan V. Brakel; and for Drakenstein: Jac. V. d. Spuij, Joh. Louw, Jac. Son, Jan. de Villiers, and Pieter du Toit, sr., *vice* David de Villiers and H. Hop. (No. 135; date, 24th November.)

Heemraden—Landdrost and—of Swellendam—nominate as H. H., Philip de Pré, Nic. de Bruijn, Carel Pieterse de Jager, and Jan la Granche, *vice* Andries Holtshausen and Lourens de Jager.—L. and H. H. also notify that, for some years, the burgher David de Leeuw has been staying in this District without living with any one, or on any farm, and refuses to subject himself to any burgher duties. They therefore pray that the said de Leeuw may, as a useless fellow, and as a deterrent to others, be sent out of the Country. (No. 136; date, 24th October.)

Horst (Jacob Van der); of 's Graveland; burgher; asks for a passage home. (No. 1.) 1756.

Haan (Hendrik); of Itschoe. Arrived in 1740 as soldier in the "Horssen." Wagonmaker. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 2.)

Hout (? Haupt)—(Carel Albregt); Assistant; wishes to remit. (1760, No. 82; 1762, No. 119; 1763, No. 33.) (No. 19.)

Heemskerk (Jan Van); Naval Captain; wishes to manumit his slave Januarij, of Porto Novo. Offers the required security. (No. 60.)

Hennop (Johan Frederik); of Kruitsnag; arrived in 1753 as soldier in the "Persijnenburg." Currier. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 71.)

Holst (Jan Daniel); of Amsterdam; arrived this year as Chief Sailmaker in the "Immagonda" at f20. Asks for his discharge and burgher papers. (No. 112.)

Hiebnaar (Joachim Daniel); burgher; lessee of the brandy and distilled waters' license in the Cape District. Wishes to establish branch taps. (1757, No. 130; 1758, No. 116 and 117 and 125; 1759, No. 126; 1760, No. 152 and 153.) (No. 126.)

Heijns (Hendrik); ex-burgher commissioner; heir of his aunt, Aletta Van der Storm, widow of the late Merchant and Commander at Rio de la Goa, Claas Nieuwhoff; submits that the testatrix, in her will of the 3rd April, 1723, desired that her slave, named Jacob of the Cape, was to remain with memorialist until his 25th year, and after that to be manumitted. As the time has now expired, memorialist wishes to carry out the terms of the will, and offers the required sureties. N.B.—Extract from will attached, showing that when it was made Jacob was four years old. (No. 153.)

Heron (Lieut.-Colonel Alexander); in the service of the King of England; passenger on the French frigate "Le St. Charles" from Mauritius; states that before his departure from the Coast of Coromandel, he had entrusted all his cash to a certain gentleman, for the purpose of buying as many diamonds as he could get for it. But when he demanded the money back, he was told that it had been sent to Golconda, and that the party was therefore unable to pay it back, except in Coast Goods. A good friend advised him to accept the offer, rather than to leave his property behind in India. After receipt of the goods he embarked on board the French E. I. C.'s ship "Le Lijs," with permission of Mons. Zakee, Governor of Pondicherry, 1757.

1757. in order to continue his voyage to this place; but in consequence of disasters, suffered in June last, he was obliged to run into a Mauritius harbour, where he at once asked Mons. Magon for another ship for conveying himself and his goods thence to Batavia. A vessel was given him for 2,500 Spanish reals, but in consequence of her bad condition, he was obliged to put back, and ask Mon. Magon for another ship, which was given him on payment of 2,000 Reals. He accordingly arrived in her here. He now requests, in consequence of the great losses and excessive expenditure suffered by him, as well as the many hindrances encountered since his departure from Coromandel, that his unfortunate fate may be considered, and that he may be permitted, with his three domestics, to proceed home in the return ship "de Liefde," as she has no passengers, and accordingly more accommodation, and to take with him the following:—

1 trunk 3½ x 1 ft. 8 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.
1 „ 3 ft. 10 in. x. 1 ft. 9 in. x 1 ft. 8 in. } with coast linens.
1 „ 3 ft. 7 in. x 1 ft. 9 in. x 1 ft. 7 in.

1 „ 3 ft. 10 in. x. 1 ft. 9 in. x 1 ft. 6 in.
1 „ 3 ft. 10 in. x 1 ft. 7 in. x 1 ft. 3 in. } with do. chintzes.
1 „ 3 ft. 10 in. x 1 ft. 8 in. x 1 ft. 4 in.
1 „ 3 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 2 in.

1 case 4 ft. 3 in. x 1½ ft. x 2 ft. 3 in., with Bengal linens.

1 trunk 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. x 2 ft.
1 „ 4 ft. 5. in. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. } with porcelain.
1 „ 5 ft. 2 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. x 2 ft. 2 in.

The three cases with porcelain are destined by memorialist as presents for His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the Hon. Fox, Secretary of State in England. The memorialist is not only prepared to pay the ordinary passage money for himself and his domestics, but also for his goods, the duty payable to the Company. Hoping for a favourable answer, he signs himself Alexander Heron. (No. 5; date, 25th January.)

Hacker (Pieter); asks for a passage home for his son Jacob, 5 years old. (No. 7.)

Holst (Jan Daniel); burgher; asks for a passage out for his wife IJda Rijntous, resident in Amsterdam. (No. 9.)

Hout (? Haupt)—(Carel Lambregt); Assistant and Vendu clerk; wishes to remit. (1759, No. 25; 1761, No. 10.) (No. 42.)

Hoffmeijer (Jan Hendrik); Superintendent at the Company's Post "de Schuur"; wishes to remit 4 years' pay. (No. 48.)

Harms (Hans); wishes to remit; (skipper on the Hooker "Hector"; see 1758, No. 16; 1759, No. 2; 1760, No. 22; 1763, No. 119.) (No. 79.) 1757.

Heuter (Willem); master gardener; wishes to remit. (1758, No. 34; 1759, No. 48; 1760, No. 112.) (No. 86.)

Hammes (Pieter Casper); soldier; wishes to remit. (1758, No. 11.) (No. 93.)

Heijlon (Anna); widow of the late burgher, Dirk Jansz: van den Bergh; wishes to manumit her slave, Flora of Pallenbang. Offers as sureties herself and the burgher Jasper Martens. (No. 115.)

Hartman (Michiel); of the Palatinate; arrived in 1748 as soldier in the "Osdorp." Made wagon driver in 1753 at f14; asks for burgher papers. (No. 118.)

Haberman (Jacob); of Hessenland; arrived in 1752 as soldier in the "Akerendam." Made cooper the same year. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 127.)

Hurling (Jan Frederik); burgher lessee of 3 parts of the brandy and distilled waters' license. Wishes to establish branch taps. (No. 129.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Adriaan v. Brakel, Nic. Vlock, Mich. Romond, and Dirk de Vos, *vice* And. Brink and Arnoldus Maasdorp; and for Drakenstein: Stephanus Grové, Roeloff v. d. Merwe, David de Villiers, and Wijnand Louw, *vice* Jac. v. d. Spuij and Jan de Villiers. (No. 150; date, 14th November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Lourens de Jager, Pieter Pienaar, Andries Holtshausen, and Carel Pieterse de Jager, *vice* Louis Fourie, sr., and Jac. Bota, Theunis' son. (No. 151; date, 25th October.)

Herbst (Hendrik); miller; wishes to remit. (1760, No. 68.) (No. 75.) 1758.

Haijnendorf (Jan Diederik); of Soest; arrived in 1749 as soldier in the "Baarzande"; made woodcutter in 1753 at f12; asks for burgher papers. (No. 78.)

Herbst (Christiaan Frederik); of Coningsbergen; arrived as arquebusier in 1752 in the "Vosmaar" at f11; made sword cutter the same year, at f14; asks for burgher papers. (No. 85.)

1758. **Heijlon (Anna);** widow of the late Dirk van den Bergh; wishes to manumit her slave, Dorinde of Balij. Offers as sureties the burghers Augustus Schrijver and Paul Tets. (No. 109.)

Hen (Michiel); of Herburg; arrived in 1748 as sailor in the "Leijden"; made wagon maker in 1749. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 129.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch nominate for Stellenbosch: Daniel Malan, Nicolaas Vlok, Joh. Alb. Mijburgh, and Dirk de Vos, *vice* Gerhard v. d. Bijl and Pieter Laubster; and for Drakenstein: Joh. Louw, Jac. son, Jac. v. d. Spuij, Roelof v. d. Merwe, and Hendrik François Moller, *vice* Hendrik Hop and J. Blignaut. (No. 138; date, 20th October.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate, as New Members, *vice* Philip du Preez and Nicolaas de Bruijn: Andries Holtshausen, Jacobus Botha, sr., Philip Rudolf Botha, and Esaias Engelbregt Meijer. (No. 139; date, 25th October.)

1759. **Henneveld (Simon van);** Extraordinary-Lieutenant of Artillery; wishes to remit. (1760, No. 16; 1761, No. 4.) (No. 9.)

Hoebert (Christiaan Lodewijk); Assistant; wishes to remit. (1761, No. 68; 1762, No. 56; 1763, No. 120.) (No. 19.)

Hendrik Pietersz; free black of Ceylon; wishes to manumit his slave, Constance of Ceylon, and offers as sureties the burghers Jan Van Soest and Jacobus Van Graan. (No. 88.)

Hersog (Frederik August); arrived in 1755 as arquebusier in the "Voorland" at f10; asks for burgher papers. (No. 102.)

Heijlon (Anna); widow of the late burgher Dirk Van den Bergh; wishes to manumit her slave, Daniel of Macassar. Offers as sureties the burghers Jasper Martens and Theodorus Heegers. (No. 113.)

Hoeting (Maria van); widow of the late burgher, Jan Frederik Schreuder; wishes to manumit her slave, Jacob of Bengal. Offers required security. (No. 130.)

Heijger (Philip); of Hanover; arrived in 1749 as soldier in the "Hoff d' Uno"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 132.)

Helena Johanna, of Ceylon; free black; wishes to manumit her slave boy, named Cupido of Bengal; offers the required security. (No. 141.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate Andries Brink, Nic. Vlok, Hend. Cloete, and Dirk de Vos for Stellenbosch, *vice* Adriaan V. Brakel and Michiel Romond; and for Drakenstein: Jan de Villiers, H. Hop, J. Blignault, and Jacob Marais, *vice* David de Villiers and Stephanus Grové. (No. 170; date, 19th November.) 1759.

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Andries Holtshausen, And. de Jager, Carel Pietersz: de Jager, and Michiel Muller, *vice* Hermanus Steijn and Fred. Potgieter. (No. 171; date, 25th November.)

Herhold (Albregt); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 1.) 1760.

Harders (Rev. Remmeus); wishes to remit. (1761, No. 88; 1762, No. 111.) (No. 14.)

Hoebert (Christiaan); assistant; wishes to remit. (No. 40.)

Hersog (Frederik August); burgher; wishes to remit. (No. 63.)

Heuven (Jacob); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 81.)

Heemraden—Stellenbosch and Drakenstein—nominate for Stellenbosch: Nic. Vlok, Dirk de Vos, Gerrit V. d. Bijl, and Pieter Laubster, *vice* Dan. Malan and J. M. Meijburg; and for Drakenstein: Jan de Villiers, Steph. Grové, J. Blignault, and P. Loret, *vice* R. v. d. Merwe and H. François Moller. (No. 99; date, 17th November.)

Heemraden of Swellendam nominate Carel P. de Jager, Michiel Muller, Nic. de Bruijn, and Jac. Botha Theunisz:, *vice* Laurens de Jager and P. Pienaar. (No. 100; date, 25th October.)

Hansen (Lodewijk); Steward in the Governor's house; wishes to remit. (1761, No. 111; 1763, No. 74.) (No. 113.)

Heijts (Godfried); soldier; wishes to remit 4 years' pay. (No. 117.)

Homan (Otto Tietje); of Sandijk; arrived in 1739 in the "Nieuwerkerk" as soldier. Made wood cutter in 1749; has served the Company faithfully and honestly for 21 years; has already reached the high age of 61 years, and can no longer properly perform his duties; asks for a pension. (No. 147.)

Heijden (Hendrik Van der); Captain of the burgher Cavalry here; asks for his discharge, in consequence of increasing years and failing health (No. 154)

1760. **Hendrina of the Cape**; slave in the Company's Lodge here; wishes to be manumitted, and offers in her stead a healthy male slave, named David of Malabar. (N.B.—Certificate of Surgeon St. Jean is attached, mentioning that David was between 28 and 30 years old, healthy, and strong, etc.) (No. 160; date, 29th September.)

1761. **Hemmij (Otto Luder)**; Junior Merchant; wishes to remit. (1762, No. 14; 1763, No. 79.) (No. 1.)

Henneke (Johan Diederik); turner; wishes to remit. (No. 39.)

Heijning (Daniel); Junior Merchant and pay bookkeeper; wishes to remit. (No. 69.)

Heijden (Philip van); Ensign of the Castle; heir of the late Ensign and Engineer, Joseph Porté; wishes to remit. (No. 90.)

Hendrikse (Johannes); Quarter Master; wishes to remit. (1763, No. 93.) (No. 92.)

Hendrikse (Johannes); wishes to manumit his female slave, named Johanna of Bengal. Offers the necessary security. (No. 114.)

Hanewinkel (Johannes); Sergeant on the outward bound "Gustaaf Willem"; wishes to take with him to Batavia his wife, Johanna Eversdijk, and her little daughter, Engela Johanna. (No. 132.)

Herstadt (Pieter); bookkeeper and Secretary of the return fleet; is suffering from ill-health, and his wife is very near her confinement; wishes to remain here awhile with his family. (No. 134.)

Herstadt (Pieter); asks permission to leave with his family, all being quite well again. (No. 143.)

Hasselaer (Anna); burgheress; wishes to manumit her slave, Jan Cupido of the Cape; offers the required security. (No. 177.)

Hop (Christiaan Frederik); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Petro of Bengal. Offers as sureties the burghers Joh. Burgert Van Dijk and Reijnier Van Blerck. (No. 178.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Gerrit v. d. Bijl, Dan. Malan, Adriaan v. Brakel, and Pieter Laubser, *vice* Andries Brink and H. Cloete; and for Drakenstein: Jan Blignault, Roelof v. d. Merwe, Pieter Loret, and P. du Toit, jr., *vice* Hendrik Hop and Jacob Marais. (No. 194; date, 23rd November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Philip du Preez, Hermanus Steijn, Nicolaas de Bruijn, and Jac. Botha, Theunis' son, *vice* Jac. Botha, sr., and Philip Rudolf Botha. (No. 195; date 24th Ooctober.) 1761.

Holtman (Laars); sword cutler; wishes to remit (No. 49.) 1762.

Hendriksz (Hieronijmus); Lieutenant of the Castle; wishes to remit. (No. 108.)

Henssen (Johannes); Corporal; wishes to remit. (No. 117.)

Heuter (Willem); of Obercarspel; arrived in 1750 as master Viticulturist, at f20, in the "Leijden"; made master gardener in 1754; asks for burgher papers. (No. 169.)

Hendriks (Johan Leenhard); of Embden; arrived in 1757 as soldier in the "Amchisweerd"; a shoemaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 173.)

Hurter (Jan Willem); burgher; wishes to emancipate a female slave in the Company's lodge, named Sophia of the Cape. Offers in exchange a strong, healthy, male slave, named September of Malabar. (Annexed is a certificate signed by J. v. d. Riet and C. Nelson, first and second chief surgeons at the Hospital, stating that September is about 24 years old, healthy, and strong.) (No. 178.)

Holtman (Laars); of Stockholm; arrived in 1758 as soldier in the "Batavier"; made sword cutler the same year at f14; asks for burgher papers. 1763, No. 22. (No. 184.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Adriaan v. Brakel, Pieter Laubzer, Joh. Alb. Meijburgh, and H. Cloete, *vice* Nic. Vlok and Dirk de Vos; and for Drakenstein: H. Hop, R. v. d. Merwe, H. François Moller, and Jacob Marais, *vice* Jan de Villiers and Stephanus Grové. (No. 217; date, 15th November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Nic. de Bruijn, Jan Lodewijk de Preez, Laurens de Jager, and Pieter Pienaar, *vice* Andries Holtshausen and Andries de Jager. (No. 218; date, 25th November.)

Heidenreich (Godfried); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Aurora of Nagapatnam, with her child, Juliana of the Cape; offers the necessary security. (No. 220.)

Heeteren (Jan van); Mason; wishes to remit. (No. 21.) 1763.

Hurter (Willem); burgher; wishes to remit. (No. 65.)

Harts (Herman); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 98.)

1763. **Holtman (Johan Casper);** of Ringensberg; arrived in 1757 as soldier in the ship "de Jager"; made groom in 1758; a shoemaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 122.)

Holtshausen (Andries); Burgher Captain of the Swellendam Dragoons; asks for his discharge in consequence of old age and bad health. (No. 144.)

Hammes (Pieter Casper); of Remscheid; arrived in 1753 as soldier in the Diemen. A smith; asks for burgher papers. (1764, No. 5.) (No. 149.)

Hugot (Pieter); agriculturist; asks for the freehold of a cattle farm in the District of Stellenbosch, named "De Hertebeeste Kraal," which he has been occupying on loan for some years. Is prepared to pay, besides the annual recognition of Rds. 24, a purchase amount of Rds. 80. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 156.)

Haan (Hendrik de); burgher; submits extract from the will of his wife, Geertruij Emmens, d.d. 8th December, 1761, desiring the manumission, after her death, of her slaves Maart and Amitas of Timor, and their child Mina of the Cape; offers the required security—(No. 182). (Extract from Will annexed.) (No. 181.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Ad. v. Brakel, P. Laubser, D. de Vos, and Josias de Kock, *vice* G. v. d. Bijl and D. Malan; and for Drakenstein: H. Hop, J. de Villiers, R. v. d. Merwe, and S. Grové, *vice* J. Blignault and P. Loret. (No. 191; date, 14th November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate L. de Jager, Esaias E. Meijer, Jac. Botha, Theunis' son, and P. Pienaar, *vice* C. Pietersz: de Jager and M. Muller. (No. 192; date, 25th October.)

1764. **Horak (Jan Andries);** junior merchant and Landdrost of Swellendam; wishes to remit. (No. 30.)

Heijne (August Hendrik); Trumpeter; wishes to remit. (No. 121.)

Holtman (Johannes Casparus); burgher; asks for a passage out for his wife, Anna Catharina Arendsen, residing in Leijden. (No. 122.)

Heere (Huijbert Johan de); chief merchant and passenger on the return ship "Noord Nieuwland"; wishes to take home with him a slave boy, named July of Ceylon. (No. 127.)

Haan (Louisa A. de); widow Jacobus Bruijns; wishes to proceed to Batavia in order personally to prosecute her appeal in the suit between her and Ensign Jan Aernout Bleumer. (No. 145.) 1764.

Hagen (Stephanus); wishes to manumit his slave girl, Christina Geertruijda of the Cape. Offers as sureties himself and the agriculturist David Malan. (No. 161.)

Holtman (Joh. Casparus); lessee of the Cape wine and brandy license at Rondebosch; wishes to appoint as his assistants, Willem and Joh. Bruijns, at their residences the "Brewery," and Rondebosch; also H. Driehaar, residing at the house of Bruijns at the so-called "Drie Koppen." (No. 168.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Adr. v. Brakel, Nic. Vlok, Michiel Romon, and Dirk de Vos, *vice* J. A. Mijburgh and H. Cloete; and for Drakenstein: H. Hop, J. de Villiers, J. Blignault, and P. Loret, *vice* H. F. Moller and Jac. Marais. (No. 186; date, 19th November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Gideon Van Zijl, Jacobus Steijn, Gerrit H. Meijer, and Reijnier Van Rooijen, *vice* Phil. du Preez and Hermanus Steijn. (No. 187; date, 25th October.)

Huijskens (Clamer); Chief Surgeon on the outward bound "Voorland"; asks for permission to take with him to Batavia his wife, Johanna Catharina Tamé, whom he had married here in 1763. (No. 3.) 1765.

Hune (Diederik); Corporal; wishes to remit. (No. 13.)

Haman (Carsten); arquebusier on the "Neptunus"; wishes to remit. (No. 14.)

Heering (Arnold); Superintendent at the Clapmuts; wishes to remit. (No. 14.)

Hase (Christoffel); Assistant Provost; wishes to remit. (No. 14.)

Hogerschorst (Martien); Sergeant; (his executors wish to remit). (No. 14.)

Hagemeester (Johan Hendrik); of Straalsond; arrived as gunner's mate in 1764, in the "H. Schat." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 39.)

Hage (Steven); of Broek in Munsterland; arrived in 1736 in the "Knappenhoff" as soldier; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 41.)

1765. **Halgreen (Cornelis);** of Westerwijk; arrived in 1757 as arquebusier in the "Jager"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 49.)

Hauk (Andries); of Canberg; arrived in 1757 as soldier in the "Oud-Carspel"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 55.)

Hendriksen (Hendrik); of Oldenburg; arrived as soldier in 1752 in the "Nieuw Nieuwerkerk"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 68.)

Hanna; daughter of Sara of the Cape, a slave in the Lodge here. Wishes to be manumitted, and offers, in exchange for herself, a male slave named Solomon of Malabar. (Certificate of surgeons attached, which states that Solomon was about 14 years old, healthy and strong.) (No. 71; date, 5th August.)

Hoeve (Joh. Sigismundus); skipper on "Het Huijs te Bijweg"; wishes to take with him the wife he has married here, viz., Catharina Cornelia de Waal. (No. 72.)

Heits (Godfried); of Starrenburg; arrived in 1753 as soldier in the "Diemen"; a wagon maker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 88.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Adr. v. Brakel, J. A. Mijburgh, H. Cloete, and Martin Melk, *vice* P. Laubser and Josias de Kock; and for Drakenstein: J. Blignault, P. Loret, T. A. Therond, and P. du Toit, jr., *vice* J. Grové and R. v. d. Merwe. (No. 101; date, 18th November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Jac. Botha Theunisz, P. Pienaar, P. ter Blanche, and D. du Plessis, *vice* Nic. de Bruijn and J .L. de Pree. (No. 102; date, 25th October.)

Hartman (Johan Adam); asks for the grant of a house erf in Table Valley, adjoining his dwelling house and erf—15 sq. roods in extent. (Diagram attached.) (No. 103.)

1766. **Heijse (Johan Christoffel Carel);** of Saxen Wijmer; arrived as soldier in 1760 in the "Wildrijk"; made carpenter in 1761; asks for burgher papers. (No. 9.)

Hanna of Boegies; a free black; wishes to manumit her slave, April of Bengal; offers as sureties the bookkeeper Johan David Storm and the Messenger of Justice A. L. Smith. (No. 28.)

Haan (Louisa A. de); widow of the late Jac. Bruijns; wishes personally to proceed to Batavia to prosecute her case against the Ensign Jan Aernout Bleumer. (No. 30.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: W. Morkel, J. A. Mijburg, H. Cloete, and Joost Reijnhard van As, *vice* N. Vlock and D. de Vos; and for Drakenstein: J. Blignault, R. v. d. Merwe, P. Loret, and Jacob de Villiers, *vice* H. Hop and Jan de Villiers. (No. 74; date, 24th November.) 1766.

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate J. A. Holtshausen, G. H. Meijer, M. Muller, and J. C. Kok, *vice* E. E. Meijer and L. de Jager. (No. 74; date, 24th November.)

Horak (Jan Andries); Landdrost of Swellendam; had for some years been suffering, so that he is no longer fit for duty, and accordingly asks for his discharge, with the retention of the rank of Junior Merchant. (No. 76.)

Hooftman (Jan Casper); of Swijnfort; arrived in 1760 as soldier in the "Bosch en Hoven"; made carpenter in 1763; asks for burgher papers. (No. 82.)

Heijning (Isabella Angenita); widow of the late Sea Captain and Harbour Master, Willem Vrugt, wishes to send over to Willem van Meeden, Preceptor at the Latin School, and Pieter Lightart, ex-skipper at Amsterdam, such clothing, linen, gold and silver as belonged to her late husband, and which by division have become the property of her 2 step sons, Servaas and Steven Vrugt. All have been packed in a case, etc. (No. 2.) 1767-8.

Heerink (Arnold); of Bronselen; arrived in 1758 as arquebusier in the "Drie Papegaaijen"; made Superintendent at the Clapmuts in 1763 at f20; asks for burgher papers. (No. 5.)

Hinken (Jurgen); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1765 as sailor in the "Voorland"; made assistant the same year, at the pay office; asks permission to return home to visit, at their request, his aged parents, and take charge of their affairs. (No. 8.)

Huijsvooren (Marten); Chief merchant, and ex-commander of Japan; passenger on the return ship "Walcheren"; wishes to delay here for a while, with his little son Librecht Marten, to recover his health. (No. 9.)

Hoeven (Hendrik Leonard van der); bookkeeper and passenger on the return ship "Walcheren"; wishes to delay here, on account of his health. (No. 11.)

Harmeijer (Gerrit); skipper on the return ship "De Silveren Leeuw"; wishes to take with him the slave Philander son of Nias, for the service of Isaac Anthonij, son of Anthonij Boonen, Merchant, in his care. (No. 15.)

1767-8. **Hoeve (Joh. Sigismundus);** skipper; wishes to be appointed to the "Orange," and to take with him to Europe his wife, whom he married here, viz., Catharina Cornelia de Waal, and a little slave girl, named Florinda of the Cape, not yet 12 years old. (No. 19.)

Hemmij (Otto Luder); acting Fiscal, and junior merchant; requests that a mistake in a letter of credit may be amended. (Correspondence annexed.) (No. 23.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: J. A. Mijburg, D. de Vos, H. A. Malan, and Jac. Conterman, *vice* Adr. v. Brakel and M. Melk; and for Drakenstein: Jac. Marais, P. Loret, And. du Toit, and J. du Prez, *vice* T. A. Theron and P. du Toit, Jr. (No. 58; date, 16th November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate H. Steijn, J. L. du Preez, J. Holtshausen, and L. de Jager, *vice* G. v. Zeijl and J. Steijn. (No. 59; date, 24th October.)

Haksteen (Jacob); junior merchant; arrived in 1766 in the "H. Schat," and remained here for his health; wishes to proceed on his voyage. (No. 61.)

Huijsvoorn (Marten); has recovered his health, and wishes to leave. (See No. 9, above.) (No. 63.)

Hop (Hendrik); Captain of the 2nd Company of burgher dragoons at Stellenbosch; has for some years suffered from gravel, which has lately become so very severe that he can no longer sit on a horse; he is also suffering from other bodily infirmities, and accordingly asks for his discharge. (No. 99.)

Hillegers (Frans); of Amsterdam; arrived as sailor in 1763 in the "Velsen"; a silver smith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 107.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Dirk de Vos, M. Melk, Jac. Conterman, and Jan Bernhard Hoffman, *vice* H. Cloete and Joost Reijnhard van As; and for Drakenstein: R. v. d. Merwe, P. Loret, Paul Roux, and P. Blignault, *vice* J. Blignault and Jac. de Villiers. (No. 126; date, 5th December, 1768.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Jac. Steijn, Gideon Van Zijl, Esaias Meijer, and Joh. Holthousen, *vice* Dan. du Plessis and P. Terblans. (No. 127; date, 25th October, 1768.)

Hottentot's Holland Kloof; Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein submit that, as the traffic on that

Kloof is considerable, and it costs money to keep it in proper repair, a tax should be levied for the purpose on such farms beyond the mountain whose occupiers make use of the pass. (No. 128; date, 5th December, 1768.) 1767-8.

Hagenbag (Carel); of Marburg; arrived as soldier in 1763 in "De Erfprins"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 3.) 1768-70.

Heijdenrich (Godfried); burgher; asks for a passage home in order to be cured of a severe rupture, from which he has been suffering for more than 12 years. He intends to return here, and asks permission to leave his wife and children here, and is prepared, after payment of his passage money, to take with him of his means only as much as he may require for the purpose stated, leaving all he possesses in the care of his wife for her maintenance. (No. 23.)

Hurter (Jan Willem); burgher; asks for the grant of a piece of land in the Cape District, adjoining his place "De Brouwery," named "De Papenboom"—7 morgen and 93 sq. roods in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 42.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Adriaan v. Brakel, N. Vlock, D. de Vos, and Josias de Kock, *vice* J. A. Mijburgh and H. A. Malan; and for Drakenstein: J. de Villiers, Sr.; R. v. d. Merwe, T. A. Theron, and P. du Toit, *vice* Jacob Marais and Andries du Toit. (No. 66; date, 20th November, 1769.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Pieter Terblans, Jac. Botha, Theunis' son, Dan. Plessies, and Joh. Holsthousen, *vice* G. H. Meijer, Esaias's son, and H. N. de Bruijn. (No. 67; date, 25th October, 1769.)

Heijse (Johan Christoff Carel); burgher; wishes to repatriate. (No. 81.)

Harts (Herman); of Nijmegen; arrived as sailor in 1757 in the "Walcheren"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 92.)

Hilgers (Frans); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave Philida and her two children, Johanna and Mietje; offers the necessary security. (No. 98.)

Heijning (Nicolaas Dominicus); assistant; wishes to manumit his slaves, Arend of Macassas and Cecilia of the Cape. Offers the required security. (No. 110.)

Haszings (Jan); Captain of the 1st Company of burgher infantry here; asks for his discharge, in consequence of increasing years and bodily infirmities. (No. 112.)

1768-70. **Haan (Hendrik);** burgher; wishes to repatriate. (No. 125.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: N. Vlok, J. A. Mijburgh, D. de Vos. and Jac. Conterman, *vice* M. Melck and J. B. Hofman; and for Drakenstein: J. Blignault, P. du Toit, Jacob de Villiers, and Wentzel Christoffel Coetzer, *vice* P. Loret and Paul Roux. (No. 138; date, 19th November, 1770.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Gerrit Hendrik Meijer, Esaias's son, Daniel Plessies, Marthinus la Grange, and Jan Holtshausen, *vice* Hermanus Steijn and Lowrens de Jager. (No. 139; date, 25th October, 1770.)

Hoeber (Michiel); of Heidelberg; arrived in 1764 as soldier in the "Amerongen"; a shoemaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 142.)

1771. **Holtman (Johannes Martinus);** of Hamburg; arrived in 1766 as "boy" in the "Bartha Petronella"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 12.)

Hoffman (Casper); of Gersveld; arrived as junior cooper in 1763, in "De Vrouwe Petronella"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 15.)

Heeling (Everd); burgher; deceased. The burghers, Dirk v. d. Schijff, Senior, and Casper Lijbregt, submit that in deceased's will they had been appointed guardians of certain 3 children of the free woman, Dina of Bengal, adopted by him as his heirs, viz., Anna Maria, Casparus, and Jan Hendrik; that Casparus, now 20 years old, has for some time, notwithstanding frequent corrections, abandoned himself to a dissolute life; and that therefore memorialists pray that he may be drafted into the service as a soldier. Memorial is signed by memorialists. (On the 7th May, 1771, the Governor and Council granted this request, but on the 15th following, it was decided not to give effect to it, as the complaints in the Memorial by no means harmonised with the truth; therefore the deed ordering the impressment of the accused youth was suppressed by the Governor.)—(Extract from will attached, in which testator declares that through his care the three children had been instructed in the Christian Reformed Religion, and baptized in the church here, and that they were to be his sole heirs in equal shares.) (No. 37.)

Hoep (Willem); of Lunenburg; arrived in 1768 as soldier in the "Zuijd Beveland." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 44.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Joh. Alb. Mijburgh, H. Cloete, Joost Reijnhard van As, and Jac. Conterman, *vice* Adr. v. Brakel and Josias de Kock; and for Drakenstein: T. A. Theron, Paul Roux, Thielman Roos, and P. Marais, D.'s son, *vice* J. de Villiers, Sr., and R. v. d. Merwe. (No. 78; date, 25th November.) 1771.

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate H. Steijn, Sr., L. de Jager, J. A. Holtshausen, and Esaias Meijer, E. son, *vice* Jac. Steijn and Gideon v. Zijl. (No. 70; date, 25th October.)

Hegge (Jacobus van der); of the Hague; arrived in 1770 as steward's mate in the "Vleisingen"; a watchmaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 80.)

Hatting (Andries); (see Laurens (Maria). 1772, No. 12.) (No. 12.) 1772.

Huts (Johan Wilhelm); of Warskerke; arrived in 1766 as arquebusier in the "Luxemburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 14.)

Haan (Alida Petronella de); widow of the late first "laborant" at Batavia, Joh. v. Leeuwen; arrived here in the return ship "Hoolwerff." As her husband died here, she has no inclination to proceed to Europe, but wishes to return to Batavia. (No. 18.)

Heijnout (Christoffel); of Bareijdt; arrived as soldier in 1767 in the "Gijnwensch." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 28.)

Helsdingen (Jan Guilliam van); burgher; asks the council to take over from him his slave Panijn of Mandahar, lately sentenced by the C. of Justice to serve 50 years on Robben Island, in lieu of the costs of the trial. (No. 60.)

Holst (Jan Daniel); burgher; lessee of the wine and brandy license at Rondebosch and False Bay; wishes to make over half of his lease to Jan Simon Keijser. (No. 64.)

Holst (Jan Daniel); wishes to open branches in charge of the burghers Jan Willem Hurter and Tobias Rogiers at their place "de Brouwerij" and "Het Rondeboschje," and of Jan de Goede, at the House of Rogiers, at the so called "Driekoppen," and of Joh. Casparus Holtman at the Salt River. (No. 65.)

Hop (Christiaan Frederik); Agriculturist; see Melck (M.), No. 71, 1772. (No. 71.)

1772. **Heemraden.**—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Joh. Alb. Mijburg, Joost Mijnhard Van As, J. Bernardus Hoffman, and Pieter Gerhard Wium, *vice* N. Vlok and D. de Vos; and for Drakenstein: Roelof v. d. Merwe, J. Blignault, Jacob Marais, and Andries Brink, Jr., *vice* Pieter du Toit and Wentzel Christoffel Coetzer. (No. 90; date, 23rd November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Jac. Joh. Bota, Martinus La Grange, Jac. Steijn, and L. de Jager, Sr., *vice* G. H. Meijer, E.'s son, and Jac. Bota. (No. 91; date, 24th October.)

1773. **Hartman (Johan Adam);** burgher; asks for a house erf adjoining his residence—18 sq. rds. 131 sq. ft. and 90 sq. inches in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 1.)

Henning (Anna); widow of the late bookkeeper Nic. Anthon Alleman; wishes to manumit her slave, Catharina of the Cape. Offers the required security. (No. 31.)

Heijneman (Frederik); of Witmond; arrived as sailor in 1762 in the "Oosthuijsen"; made artilleryman in 1768; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 39.)

Hugot (Pieter); agriculturist; wishes to manumit his slave, November of Sambouwa. Offers the required security. (No. 41.)

Holst (Jan Daniel); burgher; wishes to repatriate with his wife, Aletta Johanna Biesel, and their 3 children, Jacobus Johannes 5, Henricus Johannes 3, and Johannes Frederikus 1½ years old. (No. 59.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Adriaan v. Brakel, Nic. Vlok, Joost Mijnhard v. As, and Philip Wouter de Vos, *vice* H. Cloete and Jacobus Conterman; and for Drakenstein: R. v. d. Merwe, Paul Roux, David de Villiers, J. P. son, and Phil. Alb. Mijburgh, *vice* Thos. Arnoldus Theron and P. Marais. (No. 74; date, 15th November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Jac. Steijn, Hans Jurgen Botha, Jan Holtshausen, and Jac. Joh. Botha, *vice* Nic. de Bruijn and Dan. du Plessis, Charles' son. (No. 75; date, 25th October.)

1774. **Hoek (Michiel);** of Straatsburg; arrived in India as soldier in 1758 in the "Hercules"; arrived here in 1764 in the Return Ship "Noord Beveland," as carpenter. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 9.)

Heijdenreich (Jan Ernst); of the Cape; entered the service as soldier in 1769; a locksmith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 21.) 1774.

Helena of the West Coast; widow of the late Pieter Pietersz: of Bengal; wishes to manumit her slave, named Fortuijn of the Cape. Offers as sureties herself and the burgher Frans Hendrik Stapelberg. (No. 22.)

Heijningh (Isabella Angenita); widow of the late sea-captain and Harbour Master here, Willem Vrugt; asks for a passage home for her son, Willem Nicolaas, 8 years old, in order to secure him a good education. (No. 36.)

Henning (George); of Hartsberg; arrived in 1765 as soldier in the "Vredenhof"; made tanner in 1773. Asks for brugher papers. (No. 43.)

Hitzman (Johan Anthon); burgher-Captain, asks for a house plot (No. 4 in block No. 13), 39 sq. rds. 35 do. ft. and 48 do. inches in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 69.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Jan de Villiers, J. P. son, Diederick Jacob Bleumer, Adriaan Van Brakel, and Hendrik Oostwald Loubscher, *vice* Jan Bernhard Hofman and Pieter Gerhard Wium; and for Drakenstein: Paul Roux, Wentzel Christoffel Coetzer, Stephanus du Toit, P. Son, and Hendrik Louw, *vice* Jan Blignault and Andries Brink, Junior. (No. 89; date, 21st November.)

Herts (Johannes); of Crimberg; arrived in 1771 as soldier in the "T. Hijson," a baker; asks for burgher papers. (1755, No. 17) 1775.

Hesseling (Willem); of Engert; arrived in India in 1759 as young sailor in the "Vrouwe Petronella Maria." Arrived here in 1760; made soldier in 1763. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 18.)

Harders (Rev. Remmerus); of the Land of Waveren; his wife, Petronella Van Reede Van Oudshoorn, submits his inability to continue his ministrations in consequence of mental disease, and asks that he be declared emeritus with retention of his pay, etc. Granted, as he had been 17 years there, and was a man of pure life and doctrine. (Resolution, 28th March, 1775.) (No. 27.)

Hagemeister (Johan Heinrich); burgher; asks for a passage home. (No. 29.)

Heintjes (Pieter); of Koldorp; arrived in 1767 as soldier in the "Huijs te Boede"; a tanner; asks for burgher papers. (No. 46.)

1775. **Heugh (Evert);** of Tonderen; arrived as arquebusier in 1771 in the "Blijenburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 48.)

Hanekamp (Arnoldus Albertus); of Amsterdam; arrived in India in 1771 as Gunner in the "Hijsom"; arrived here as such, in the provision Ship "Amsterdam"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 49.)

Heijer (Dirck); of Lange Walde; arrived in India in 1769 as Cook's Mate in the "Blij Wijk"; arrived here in 1770 in "de Vrouwe Margaretha Maria"; made wagondriver in 1772; asks for burgher papers. (No. 50.)

Hasselaar (Anna); widow of the late burgher Christoffel Groenewald; asks the Council to take over from her, in payment of the costs, her slave, Moses of the Cape, banished for 25 years on Robben Island. (No. 52.)

Heijse (Johan Andries); of Cassel; arrived here as soldier in 1768 in the "Huijsom"; made artilleryman in 1773; a watchmaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 64.)

Houman (Eduard Christiaan); burgher; asks for two House Erven in Table Valley in Block 16 (Nos. 4 and 5), 91 sq. rds, and 28 do. feet in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 74.)

Hitzman (Johan Anthon); Burgher Captain of the Company's Reserve; wishes to manumit his female slave, Jeniora of ..... Offers the required security. (No. 83.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Joh. Albertus Mijburgh, Jacobus Conterman, Hendrik Oostwalt Laubscher, and Albertus Joh. Mijburgh, *vice* Joost Rijnhard Van As and Philip Wouter de Vos; and for Drakenstein: Jan de Villiers, Sr., Jacobus de Villiers, Sr., Steph. du Toit, P. Son, and Gerhardus Munnik, *vice* David de Villiers, J. P. Son, and Philippus Albertus Mijburgh. (No. 101; date, 13th November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Hermanus Steyn, Sr., Fred. de Jager, Pieter Ter Blanche, and Esaias Meijer, *vice* Lourens de Jager, Sr., and Martinus le Grange. (No. 102; date, 25th October.)

1776. **Heijningh (Cornelia);** widow of the late Rev. Johannes Appeldoorn of Stellenbosch; wishes to send to the Amsterdam Chamber (care of Dijken and Mulder, Merchants there) a case with Latin books. Case is 34 inches long, 9 inches high, and 22 inches broad. (No. 4; date, 16th January.)

Herman (Johan Zacharias); of Dijdelleben; arrived as soldier in 1767 in the "Damsigt." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 24; date, 1st March.)

Holtz (Johan Christoffel); of Willenburg; arrived as soldier in 1767 in the "Lijmuijden"; a shoemaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 39; 30th April.) 1776.

Helle (Christiaan Frederik); of Stockart; soldier; arrived in 1770 as soldier in the "Kroonenburg"; a smith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 61; date, 20th August.)

Hartz (Herman); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Rosetta of Batavia, provided that she remains with him as long as he is alive and unmarried. Should he marry, she can go and live elsewhere. Offers as sureties himself and the burgher Roelof Roelofsz:. (No. 78; date, 4th October.)

Heeringe (Philip Lodewijk); of Manheijm; arrived as soldier in 1761, in the "Overnes"; made smith in 1762; asks for burgher papers. (No. 97; date, 10th December.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Jan Bernhard Hoffman, Pieter Gerhard Wium, Philip Wouter de Vos, and Johannes de Waal, *vice* Adriaan van Brakel and Jan de Villiers, J. P. Son; and for Drakenstein: Jalob de Villiers, Sr., Andries Brink, Junior, Thomas Arnoldus Theron, Junior, and Hendrik Louw, *vice* Paul Roux and Wentzel Christoffel Coetzer. (No. 110; date, 25th November.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate as new members, Ferdinand Albregt Bierwaard, Esaias Meijer, Hendrik van der Merwe, jr., and Martinus Le Grange, *vice* Jac. Steijn and J. Andries Holtshausen. (No. 11; date, 25th October.)

1777 wanting.

1778.

Hanszen (Lodewijk); steward of the Governor; deceased. Orphan Masters refer to the pay still to his credit, the abuses connected with the payment of moneys due to deceased servants, the inconvenience and loss sustained in consequence by widows and orphans, and request that the Resolution of the Batavia Board on the subject, dated the 24th December, 1773, be given effect to. (Resolution annexed.) (No. 5; date, 20th January.) 1778.

Hamels (Michiel); skipper on the Return Ship "De Jonge Stellingman"; is very unwell, and wishes to stay here for a while to recover. (No. 6; date, 20th January.)

Helmbold (Johan Christiaan); assistant; passenger on the Return Ship "De Bodt"; wishes to take home with him his slave, named September of Bengal. (No. 9; date, 20th January.)

1778. **Hughes (Edward);** Commander of the English King's Ships in India, and at present on this roadstead, on board the "Salisbury"; submits that, as he must stay here for a while, and afterwards at St. Helena, in order to take under his convoy the English E. I. Vessels successively expected on their return to Europe, and as he is anxious to forward, without delay, some weighty despatches in the King's service, for His Majesty's Ministers of State and the Admiralty, that passages may be granted to Messrs. William Burke and William Wadsworth,—who had been entrusted with those despatches—in the Dutch Return Ship "De Jonge Hellingman," and to permit them to transfer themselves in the Channel to an English Vessel, in order the sooner to deliver the despatches. Request granted. (Seal of Hughes attached.) (No. 22; date, 24th January.)

Herbst (Hendrik); miller; asks for a passage home for his son Hendrik, 13 years old. (No. 28; date, 24th February.)

Herholt (Jan Daniel); of the C. of G. Hope; left last year as quartermaster for Batavia in the "Indiaan"; returned this year in the "Hoolwerff"; a carpenter; asks for burgher papers. (No. 37; date, 14th April.)

Hamels (Michiel); see above, No. 6; being completely restored to health, he wishes to continue his voyage home. (No. 38; date, 5th May.)

Hurling (Frederik); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service as soldier, and employed at the pen. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 67; date, 8th December.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Jacobus Steijn, Daniel du Plessis, Lourens de Jager, and Martinus le Grange, *vice* Hermanus Steijn and Pieter ter Blanche. (No. 76; date, 12th October.)

Herbst (Johan George); of Nijkerken; arrived in 1770, in the "Willem de Vijfde," as soldier; a glazier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 79; date, 15th December.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and Heemraden of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nomine for Stellenbosch: Joost Rijnhard Van As, Hendrik Oostwald Laubscher, Joh. de Waal, Arent's son, and Jan de Villiers, Abraham's son, *vice* Joh. Bernhard Hoffman and Philip Wouter de Vos; and for Drakenstein: Paul Roux, Wentzel Christoffel Coetzer, Stephanus du Toit, P. Son, and Jacob de Villiers, Jan's son, *vice* Jacob de Villiers, Sr., and Andries Brink, Junior. (No. 81; date, 7th December.)

Hervieux (Catharina); arrived in 1774 in the little frigate "De Herstelder" from Holland. Wishes to return home with her infant daughter, and, as she is poor, she asks for a free passage. Granted. (No. 9; date, 19th January.)

Holt (Johan Christiaan Elias); Porter in the Slave Lodge; asks for the manumission of a little slave girl in the said Lodge, named Johanna, daughter of Elizabeth of the Cape, three years old. She has already been baptized, and he wishes to educate her honestly, and in a Christian manner. He offers for her f100 (Indian valuation). (No. 11; date, 19th January.)

Hendriks (Johannes Jacob); accepted in 1770 as young soldier into the service; made sergeant in 1774. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 13; date, 19th January.)

Horak (Johannes Marthinus); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service in 1764 as soldier, and placed as writer at the Political Secretariat; made Assistant the same year, and bookkeeper in 1774, and lately, first sworn clerk at the Political Secretariat. Asks for the rank and pay of Junior Merchant. (No. 26; date, 24th February.)

Heijns (Nicolaas Godfried); burgher; asks for a passage to Europe. (No. 46; date, 13th April.)

Halhad (Nathaniel Brassij); obliged by ill-health to leave Bengal for Europe, he accordingly left that place in the English E. I. Company's Ship "Rochefort" with his wife, Helena Louisa Riebaut, daughter-in-law of the Hon. Joh. Mathias Ross, Director of the Dutch E. I. Company in Bengal, and arrived here in January last. In consequence of the weak state of his health, he could proceed no further; during his stay here, no English vessels have called, and on account of the growing hostilities between France and England, it is not probable that any will. Memorialist has now been completely restored to health, but sees no chance of getting home, and therefore asks to be allowed passages for himself, his wife, and female slave in the Return Ship "Ridderkerk." (Signature attached.) (No. 48; date, 20th April.)

Haij (Robert); Haij (Robert); for John Haij; Stevenson (James); and Burnett (John); submit that on account of their bad health they were obliged to leave India, and only succeeded in doing so in a Dutch Vessel, viz., the "Hof ter Linde." They ask to be permitted to finish their voyage in her. (No. 62; date, 10th January.)

Hargis (Ernst Frederik); of Schomburg; arrived in 1765, as soldier, in the "Nieuw Nieuwerkerk"; a surgeon; asks for burgher papers. (No. 71; date, 31st August.)

1779. **Heemraden.**—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Joh. Albertus Mijburgh, Jacobus Conterman, Hendrik Oostwalt Laubscher, Joh. de Waal, Arent's son, and Pieter de Villiers, Sr., *vice* Phil. Alb. Meijburgh and Hendrik Louw. (No. 100; date, 6th December.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam submit that questions, decided at their Meetings, are in no way, or not properly, submitted to by the losing parties, thus causing the Magistracy to fall into contempt, and which Magistracy has the honour to represent you in this District. This inconvenience is caused by the great extent of the District, so that, in order to carry sentences into execution according to legal forms, great trouble and expense are incurred, and in many cases the expenses often exceed the principal claim, and might cause the total ruin of the losing party. Add to this the ignorance and simplicity of many of the residents, who, not knowing the consequences for themselves, neglect to comply with the sentences; whilst others, knowing better, but seeing that no executions are carried out, especially in the far interior, wait to see whether judicial pressure will be brought to bear against them, so that the winner of the case remains frustrated in his object. It is true that the High Government in 1685 authorised the Land. and H. H. to decide cases not exceeding f25 in value, and to give effect to their decisions at once, notwithstanding an appeal be noted; but that was when the Country was sparsely populated, so that executions could be carried out with little expense. Now, however, it is different, as above stated. They would therefore ask whether, in the Council's opinion, it would not be serviceable to raise the amount to a certain fixed higher sum, and enable the L. and H. H. to decide summarily by sequestration. They further submit that instead of the retiring Heemraden, Ferdinand Albregt Bierwaard and Hendrik Van der Merwe, they have nominated Esaias Meijer, Laurens de Jager, Jr., Laurens de Jager, Sr., and Martinus Le Grange. (No. 101; date, 25th October.)

1780. **Hennig (Jan Frederik Libregt);** of Lausohstet; arrived last year in the "Johanna Margaretha," as passenger from Holland. Permitted to remain here. Asks for burgher rights. (No. 3; date, 18th January.)

Hickeij (W.); passenger on board the English Company's ship, "The Nassau," in False Bay; asks for a passage home in one of the Dtuch Return ships. (No. 12; date, 22nd February.)

Hickeij (W.); see above; refers to the urgency of his private affairs, and as the English ship "Nassau," on which he is a passenger, will, in consequence of the distress in which she is, not be able to leave False Bay for some months, he asks for a passage home in a Dutch ship. (No. 14; date, 14th February.)

Huijsteen (Rutger van); of Baaren; arrived in 1773 as soldier in the "Asia"; made woodcutter in 1774. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 22; date, 22nd February.) 1780.

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate as Heemraden for Drakenstein: Jacob Marais, Sr., and Jacob de Villiers, Sr., *vice* Andries Brink, jr., deceased. (No. 28; date, 3rd April.)

Helberg (Johan Hendrik); of Hamburg; arrived in 1772, in the "Groenendaal," as soldier. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 35; date, 2nd May.)

Harscher (Johan Hendrik); burgher at Batavia; arrived here in January last in the "Stavenisse"; asks for a passage to Batavia. (No. 46; date, 27th June.)

Heijntjes (Pieter); agriculturist; asks the Government to take over, for the costs, his slave, named Fortuijn of Bengal, sentenced by the Court of Justice to 25 years' banishment on Robben Island. (No. 50; date, 8th August.)

Hartong (Johan Frederik); of Kreijsvelt; arrived in 1776 as soldier in "De Vrouwe Cornelia Hillegonda"; made corporal in 1767, and sergeant at False Bay in 1769. Asks for burgher papers. Signature attached. (No. 59; date, 5th.)

Hoddenson (Johan Lodewijk); of Oldenburg, near Bremen; arrived as soldier in 1779 in the "Diana." An organ builder; asks for burgher papers. (Signature attached.) (No. 63; date, 5th September.)

Helsdingen (Johannes Guilleaume van); lessee of the 2nd quarter of the brandy license in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch. (No. 64; date, 5th September.)

Heijde (Pieter Jurriaen van der); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service in 1765 as soldier; made assistant in 1767; and retired from the service in 1774; asks for burgher papers. (No. 71; date, 19th September.)

Heijde (Pieter Jurriaan van der); assistant; mentions that his slave, Panayan of Bougies, is of a malevolent nature, and has shown it to such an extent that, in order to be safe from him, he begs the Company to take him over, and banish him on Robben Island. (Signature attached.) (No. 72; date, ?.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Pieter Gerhard Wium, Philip Wouter de Vos, Jan de Villiers, J. P. Son, and Jac. Groenewald, *vice* J. R. van As and Jan de Villiers, Abr. son; and for Drakenstein: Jacob de Villiers, Sr., Stephanus du Toit, P.'s

1780. son, Jacob de Villiers, Jan's son, and Joh. Petrus Roux, *vice* Paul Roux and Wentzel Christoffel Coetzer. (No. 93; date, 4th December.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Ferdinand Albregsz: Bierwaard, Martinus le Grange, Jacobus Johannes Botha, and Christiaan de Jager, Andries' son, *vice* Jan Andries Holtshausen and Heliger Muller. (No. 94; date, 25th October.)

1781. **Hartong (Johan Frederik);** burgher; wishes to open a bakery. Signature attached.) (No. 3; date, 9th January.)

Heijden (Aaltje van der); widow of the late ex-burgher-Councillor H. O. Eksteen; wishes to send her grandson, George Gabriel Muller, to Europe to be educated. Asks for a passage. (Signature attached.) (No. 10; date, 30th January.)

Hoog (Pieter de); of Bruxel; arrived as junior surgeon in India in 1770, and here in 1772, in the "Hoolwerf"; made timber-writer of the Company in 1775. Asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 31; date, 20th March.)

Hillegeest (Jan Christiaan); of Branlage; arrived in 1776 as arquebusier in the "Azia." Asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 39; date, 30th May.)

Hofman (Johan Bernhard); Captain of the 2nd Company of burgher-Dragoons at Stellenbosch; is getting old,—having already reached 61 years,—and unable longer properly to discharge his duties. Asks to be relieved of them. (Signature.) (No. 52; date, 14th.)

Huijske (Christoffel); burgher; asks for the grant of an erf—one morgen 163 sq. rds. and 200 ft. in extent—adjoining his old erf at the bottom end of the Stellenbosch Village. Wishes to erect a house and out-buildings on it. (Diagram annexed and certificate of L. and H. H. showing that there were no objections.) Certificate gives the name as Heiske. (No. 52a; date, ?.)

Hoven (Hendrik Herman van); wishes to manumit his little slave boy, Hendrik of the Cape. Offers the required security, etc. (No. 73; date, 16th November.)

Hinschman (Thomas); Orphan Masters mention that his wife, a passenger on one of the Bengal return ships, has died here, and that Abraham Chiron, bookkeeper in the Company's service, with whom the deceased had lodged until within a few days of her death, intended to issue the necessary orders for her burial, and take charge of all the goods and effects left by her,

as well as by her husband; that the President had at once enquired from Chiron to know on what grounds he claimed to interfore with the Estate; that Chiron had replied that he had done so by virtue of the papers delivered to him by Hinschman, as well as of those found among the property of his deceased wife; and that therefore he believed himself justified, in order to cause no unnecessary confusion in the burial of the corpse, to take provisional charge of the Estate; that the President had reported all this to the Board; that memorialists understand that perhaps, on the ground of a literal construction of Memorialists' instructions, the liquidation and administration of Estates left by the death of strangers, who pass this place, taken strictly, were not confided to their care, so that they could not with the least show of justice claim the least opening or elucidation, much less an obligation to undertake the administration; nevertheless the origin, natural character, and attribute of Memorialists' Board seem to require that they should watch over the interests of unknown (Vreemde) minor children, and heirs who are interested, and might claim a right to the estates of strange passengers who may happen to die here without having taken the necessary precaution to make a proper will; as well as over the interests of those who have been domiciled here. The Memorialists, being of this opinion, but on account of the vagueness of their instructions, not wishing, without your express authority, to meddle with any thing of this nature, decided to address you for the conservation of the rights of the minors and other absent interested parties, as well as to comply with the obligation,—under which they judge themselves to be,—with the humble request that you may be pleased to order Chiron to give you, as chief guardians, inspection and exhibition of all such papers on which he bases his pretended rights as executor and guardian of the minors; and should it appear that he is legally entitled to both offices, then to grant to Memorialists, for their security, a proper deed of discharge; but should the contrary be found to be the case, to dispose of the interests of the minors and others interested in such a manner as you may deem best for the benefit and security of the same. Governor submits to Council documents showing that Chiron had been properly appointed to act both by deceased and her husband on the latter's departure from False Bay. (No. 75; date, 19th November.) 1781.

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Joost Mijnhard van As, Philip Wouter de Vos, Jan de Villiers, J. P. son, and Andries Christoffel van der Bijl, *vice* Jacobus Conterman, and Hendrik Oostwalt Laubscher; and for Drakenstein: Phillippus Albertus Meijburg, Stephanus du Toit, P. son, Hendrik Louw, and Jacob de Villiers, J. P. son, *vice* Jacob Marais, and Pieter de Villiers, Sr. (No. 86; date, 3rd December.)

1781. **Heemraden.**—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Jan Andries Holtshausen, Sr., Heliger Muller, Hermanus Steijn, Sr., and Jacobus Johannes Botha, *vice* Jacobus Steijn and Daniel du Plessis. (No. 87; date, 21st November.)

1782. **Haupt (Johannes Jacobus);** of the C. of G. Hope; arrived here in 1780 as sailor in the "Middelburg"; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 1; date, 18th January.)

Holleker (Pieter); see de Wet (H. J.), 1782, No. 5 and No. 10. (No. 10; date, 8th February.)

Harmeijer (Gerrit); Land (Axel); Plocker (Dirck); and Steedsel (Hendrik); late skippers of the "Hoog Carspel," "Honcoop," "De Paarl," and "De Dankbaarheid," ordered to proceed to Saldanha Bay, submit that after the unexpected fatal loss of their vessels and their difficult return to the Cape, they find themselves unable to support themselves, and therefore ask for the ordinary emoluments and board money for themselves. (Signatures.) (No. 12; date, 12th February.)

Hicks (J.); submits that Captain van Gennip had informed him that he had been ordered to inform him that the Council had decided to detain him as a prisoner of war. He cannot conceive that his conduct on board "Het Kasteel van Dansburgh" would have caused him such a heavy misfortune, and fears that it has been reported to his prejudice, especially with regard to the drawing of his sword, which he declares on honour that he did not do, and never thought of doing. 'Tis true that he had a hunting knife at his side. He was asleep in bed when the noise on deck and the cry that the vessel was attacked by armed boats awoke him. He thereupon dressed and went on deck. When the Cable had been cut he had assisted in making sail, being a naval officer, and believing, as every one else did, that there was war between the States and Denmark. Hence he had desired to get away, and could not in the least imagine that he had done wrong, or violated the laws of neutrality. He therefore prays the Council not to ruin him, but should the Council decide to keep him in detention, and bring such a heavy misfortune on him, to permit him to depart with the ship in which he had arrived here. If the Council knew his private affairs, they would plead more favourably for him than he could do himself. Everything for which he had slaved in India for 18 years is in danger, and its preservation depends solely on his speedy departure for England, as only his presence there will be able to prevent a total loss which he would not be able to make good, on account of his years and the bad state of his health. The little capital which he had possessed, he had remitted to a Mr. Fletcher, Merchant in London, who had failed since, in consequence of heavy losses at sea, and this ship, "Het Kasteel van

Dansburgh," was the third one on which, since January, 1781, he had paid his passage, in order to save as much of his property as possible. The first vessel returned to Bengal in a leaky state, and the second was detained by the Government at Madras for other reasons. He trusts that the humane feelings of the Council will favourably regard his condition and circumstances, and remains with the highest respect—(Signed) J. Hicks. On Board the "Morning Star," the 6th March, 1782. (Request granted by Council.) (No. 29.) 1782.

Harmeijer (G. J.); Land (Axel); and Steedsel (Hendrik); skippers of the "Hoogcarspel," "Honcoop," and "Dankbaarheid"; submit that the cases of the Fiscal against them have been concluded; that the two first mentioned were suspended from office and rank, with forfeiture of all the pay and premiums still to their credit, and that the third was declared as having earned no pay since the 21st July last year, when memorialists were obliged to leave their vessels; that they are now nine months here, and have spent the little that they had; that they have nothing left with which to maintain themselves, and no means of livelihood; that as a result of the loss of their vessels and their property, blank ruin stares them and their families in the face, and therefore, as there is no opportunity to proceed home in a Company's vessel, they beg to be allowed to do so in a foreign one. (No. 51.)

Hoever (Johan Carel Godlieb); of Plaus in the Voogdland; arrived in 1761 as soldier in the "Leijmuijden." Asks for burgher papers. (Signature attached—spells his name Hoeffer.) He also submits—(30th June)—a certificate from H. le Sueur, M.D., mentioning that he was suffering from an old chest complaint and asthma, as well as from a rupture, which might cause him great injury. (No. 60.)

Heijdenrijck (Johan Jacob); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service as soldier in 1773; made wagon driver in 1774. Asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 92.)

Horak (Jan Andries); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service, as soldier at the pen, in 1774; made assistant the same year. Retired lately with suspension of pay. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 95.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Joost Rijnhart van As, Hendrik Oostwalt Laubscher, Eduard Wium, and Christiaan Joel Akkerman, *vice* Peter Gerhard Wium and Jacobus Groenewald; and for Drakenstein: Hendrik Louw, Johannes Petrus Roux, Jacob de Villiers, J. P. son, and Josua Joubert, Gideon son, *vice* Jacob de Villiers, Sr., and Jacob de Villiers, Jr. (No. 103; date, 2nd December.)

1782. **Heemraden.**—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Jacobus Steijn, Hendrik Anthonij van Vollenhoven, Daniel du Plessis, and Jacob van Reenen, *vice* Esaias Meijer and Laurens de Jager. Heemraden also submit that the year's revenue will not cover the expenditure, and ask permission to borrow from the Orphan Chamber Rds. 1,000 at reasonable interest. (No. 106; date, 25th October.)

Harmeijer (Gerrit); and Steedsel (Hendrik); late skippers on the China and Bengal return ships "Hoog Carspel" and "Dankbaarheid," ask to return home in the Imperial private vessel "Les Etats des Flandres," and to take with them certain boxes belonging to them, and landed from those vessels before their departure to Saldanha Bay. Harmeijer also asks to be allowed to take with him his son Coenraad, formerly "young sailor" on his ship. (Signature.) (No. 111.)

1783. **Hiebner (Joachim Daniel);** of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service as soldier in 1776. Left the same year for Ceylon in the "Honcoop"; returned hither lately in the Frigate "Jagt Rust." Asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 2.)

Haupt (Johannes Jacobus); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 12.)

Hoffman (Willem Daniel); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 15.)

Huijcksloot (Michiel van); late third officer on the China return ship "Hoog Carspel"; asks permission to sell some tea by public auction. (No. 23.)

Huijcksloot (Michiel van); of Delfshaven; late third officer on the China return ship "Hoog Carspel"; asks for his discharge, and permission to return home in the Danish ship "Constantia." (No. 39.)

Haman (Johannes Jurgen); burgher; asks for a plot of ground for an erf situated at the "Dwars Rivier," in the so-called "Bangehoek"—401 sq. rds. and 5 sq. ft. in extent—on which to carry on his trade as blacksmith. (Diagram annexed, and also certificate from Landdrost and H. H. that there was no objection to the grant.) (No. 46.)

Huijsing (Dirk); skipper on the Private Prussian Ship, "De Kroonprins Van Pruijssen"; shows that his vessel had been chartered by the E. India Company to bring out a cargo of goods to the Cape. That he has now shipped for the homeward voyage a full return cargo, a portion of which consists of "pound" goods, such as coffee, sappan wood, etc. That it cannot be required of him to deliver the same weight when dis-

charging in Holland. This he fully explains, and begs that his case may be carefully and favourably considered, etc. (Signature.) (No. 47.) 1783.

Hijnouth (Christoffel); burgher; lately married to Anna Catharina Fick, widow of the late burgher Abraham Craaijwinkel; submits that, according to the will of the latter, should his widow die or remarry, his slave Cupido of Ceylon was to be manumitted. He therefore asks to be allowed to do so on the usual conditions. Extract from will annexed. (No. 81.)

Hospital.—Johannes August Bresler, the entrepreneur (contractor) or supplier of the French Hospital for the sick of the Regiment of Pondicherrij in garrison here, trusted that the Regulations made by you regarding the prices of Provisions would have remained the same, and been kept so, as enacted by you; but, notwithstanding this, all provisions have from time to time risen to such high prices that memorialist, in consequence of his contract to supply provisions and stores for the French sick, has been most urgently compelled to appeal to your Honours, in full confidence that reflection will be brought to bear on the difference of prices of provisions between last year and this, when the 21 stivers per month allowed were sufficient to give memorialist a moderate profit, as for the daily maintenance of the sick he could obtain the below-mentioned provisions at the following prices: 6 lbs. meat for 6 stivers; 8 small white loaves for 6 stivers; one half-aum of wine for from 5 to 9 Rix-dollars; one half-aum brandy for 9 Rix-dollars; one do. vinegar for $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rix-dollars; one load of fuel for 3 Rix-dollars. At present however he is obliged to buy at the following rates: 3 or 4 lbs. of meat for 6 stivers; 7 small loaves for 6 stivers; a half-aum of brandy for 12 Rix-dollars; a half-aum of vinegar for $5\frac{1}{2}$ Rix-dollars; and a load of fuel for $4\frac{3}{4}$ Rix-dollars. From the above it will be seen that memorialist would be foolish to believe that under present circumstances he would be able to earn a living, as, if he allows matters to go on as they are doing now, he will become the cause of his own ruin. He further submits that daily he receives for 70 sick a little more than 30 Rix-dollars income, whilst the expenditure amounts to 28 Rix-dollars. This he is prepared to show whenever required to do so. It is therefore evident that very little profit remains over, out of which interest on capital, servants, and tradesmen are to be paid, without mentioning other trifles and presents required from memorialist; *e.g.*, as long as the surgeons of the Regiment Meuron attended at the Hospital to the sick of the Regiment Pondicherrij he had not only been obliged to maintain two of them at his own expense, but also, in addition, give them free lodgings and gifts in cash, without ever at any time having

1783. asked compensation for the same. This kindness was thus made a law, for you are well aware that memorialist is not obliged to maintain the physicians, but that his undertaking is solely confined to the maintenance and lodging of the sick. He therefore, for the reasons adduced, appeals to you to consider his well-founded grievances, and whether it can be required of him, at his personal loss, to maintain the sick, with the present high prices of provisions, at the same rates as when prices were much lower. He accordingly trusts that you may be pleased to compensate him in some degree by allowing him 30 stivers per man for the maintenance and lodging of the aforesaid sick as usual, and as a moderate profit to him, instead of the present rate of 21 stivers, which is at present insufficient, and considerably injurious to him. But should it please you that the rations shall be supplied from the Company's Stores, and the white loaves and vegetables on the same footing as is customary in the other hospitals of the Company, and to give the meat out of the Company's Shambles, he hopes that you may decide to give him, merely for lodging and the provision of light, nursing, and fuel, the sum of 15 stivers per man, and that with your permission, should one or other of the proposals be accepted, it may make a commencement on the 1st of August next, and continue until better times, or as long as the Regiment of Pondicherrij remains here. But should it unexpectedly happen that you decide not to entertain either proposals and make no changes, which Memorialist humbly states will in course of time cause him considerable loss, if he is to content himself with your decision, he humbly takes the liberty to declare to you that, compelled by the law of self-preservation, he would rather entirely abandon this livelihood of his than continue it to his own loss, which will hereafter be proved to have been entirely ruinous to himself. He therefore once more urgently requests you to deliberate and resolve in accordance with the circumstances and consequences of the case, as by doing so, you will, as Fathers of the People, secure a moderate profit to memorialist as a burgher and resident in this place, to the well-being and prosperity of himself and his, and compensate him for his considerable loss; for should this matter be much longer delayed and no redress be afforded him, he will be compelled humbly to request you, on the first possible occasion, to be relieved of his undertaking, in order to avoid his own ruin.—(Signed) J. A. Bresler. (N.B.—This memorial is in his own handwriting.) Council refers the matter for report to the Upper Merchant and Secunde Pieter Hacker, who reported on the 5th August that Bresler's statements were perfectly true, but that they had considered that 30 stivers were rather too much, whereupon Bresler had undertaken to accept 27 stivers, which would give him but a poor return for his trouble and care. And as he had not been authorised to lodge or board the two surgeons, he could

not claim compensation from the Government, etc. Council adopts report. (No. 102; date, 29th July.) 1783.

Hartman (Jan Adam); burgher; asks for a house erf adjoining his old erf in Table Valley—12 sq. rds. and 79 sq. ft. and 60 sq. inches in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 106.)

Henning (Jurgen); burgher; asks for the grant of a house erf adjoining his old one in Table Valley—26 sq. rds., 43 sq. ft., and 22 sq. inches in area. Diagram annexed. (No. 107.)

Hurter (Jan Willem); deceased; late ex-commissioner for Civil and Marriage cases. His son Jacobus Adam, and son-in-law, Arend Munnik—executors—submit that he wished the manumission, after his death, of his slaves January and Rebecca. They ask permission to do so, and submit also extract from will. (Signatures.) (No. 130.)

Heerden (Franciscus Van); Naval Lieutenant in the service of the States; asks for his discharge and burgher papers. He annexes copy of a memorial to his Captain, Count Van Rechteren, showing that he is far advanced in years, and suffering from wounds received in former campaigns, and that he cannot hope for restoration to health, etc. Receives his discharge, provided that he remains here as a burgher. (No. 142.)

Henningh (Pieter Hendrik); of Abstad; arrived in 1768 as soldier in the "Vrouwe Petronella"; a joiner; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 144.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Jan de Villiers, J. P. son, Jacobus Groenewald, Eduard Wium, and Christiaan Joel Ackerman, *vice* Philip Wouter de Vos, and Andries Christoffel van der Bijl; and for Drakenstein: Jacob de Villiers, Sen., Jacob de Villiers, Jan's son, Johannes Petrus Roux, and Pieter Gerhard van der Bijl, *vice* Philippus Albertus Mijburgh, and Stephanus du Toit, P. son. (No. 165; date, 1st December.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Esaias Meijer, Ernst Frederik du Toit, Pieter du Prez, and Stephanus Jansz. Wijers, *vice* Ferdinand Albrecht Bierwaard and Christian de Jager. (No. 166; date, 26th October.)

Heijns (Andries); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 1.) 1784.

Heeroldt (Br.); has been informed that the skipper of the "Ouwerkerke" is too ill to continue the voyage, and accordingly he asks for the appointment. (No. 7.)

1784. **Halfman (Lambertus Arnaud);** skipper on the Return ship "Het Slotter Hooge"; has been provisioned for only 120 men, and carries 159. He therefore asks for more supplies, and gives a list. (No. 30.)

Heijns (Nicolaas Godfried); see Swart (Alida). (No. 47.)

Hebner (George Godlieb); 3rd officer on the condemned Ceylon Return ship "Amsterdam"; asks for the same appointment on the "Geregtigheid." (No. 56.)

Heerden (Franciscus Johannes van); and Geertruida du Toit, his wife; divorced from each other. Secretary Neethling of the C. of Justice mentions that the woman had been the widow of the late Provost Jan Jacob Doeksteen, and that the latter, on his death-bed, had made her promise that she would emancipate his slaves Jacob, July, and Jan, and the female slaves Salda and Cananga. This his wife had promised to do, but she delayed doing so; and when she was engaged to Van Heerden, she told him of her verbal promise to her late husband, who expressed his satisfaction at the time, and also after marriage. When however disputes arose between him and his wife, Van Heerden backed out of his promise, so that after the separation, his wife was forced to summon him before the Court, when an arrangement was arrived at between them, and an action avoided, the result being that now the petitioner (Neethling) is enabled to request the manumission of the aforesaid slaves on the usual conditions, etc. (No. 87.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Andries Christoffel van der Bijl, Jan de Villiers, Abraham's son, Jacobus Groenewald, and Samuel Joh. Cats, *vice* Joost Rijnhard van As, and Hendrik Oostwald Laubscher; and for Drakenstein: Jacob de Villiers, J. P.'s son, Philippus Albertus Mijburgh, Daniel Rossouw, and Adriaan Louw, Adr.'s son, *vice* Hendrik Louw and Josua Joubert, G.'s son. (No. 128; date, 6th December.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Lourens de Jager junior, Pieter du Toit, Petrus Pienaar, and Jac. Joh. Botha, *vice* Jan Andries Holtshausen and Heligert Muller. (No. 129; date, 25th October.)

Houthuijzen (Willem); the Company's watch maker; wishes to manumit his female slave, Spasie of the Cape, under the ordinary conditions. He annexes certificate from J. Steijn, in which the latter states that he had sold to memorialist the woman Spasie for Rd. 600, on condition that she was to be manumitted. (No. 130; date, 7th December.)

Hiebner (Petrus Johannes); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service in 1778 as soldier, and made sergeant in 1782; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 137.) 1784.

Heerden (Franciscus van); burgher; asks for a passage home in "De Jonge Franc." (Signature.) (No. 13.) 1785.

Hijneman (Frederik); burgher at Stellenbosch; asks for a plot of ground adjoining his old erf in the village—267 sq. rds. and 90 do. ft. in extent. Diagram and certificate of L. and H. H. annexed. (No. 15; date, 25th January.)

Heerden (Franciscus Johannes van); wishes to manumit, in accordance with an arbitration before the Court, between himself and his divorced wife, Geertruijda du Toit, formerly widow of the late Jan Jacob Doeksteen, the slave Jan of the Cape. The agreement was that Jan was to be manumitted on condition that he was to remain with v. Heerden and during that time be instructed in religion and baptized, and should V. Heerden leave for the Fatherland, he was at once to manumit Jan, but if he remained here, he was to treat him well and properly. (No. 17.)

Heijligers (Hendrik); sick visitor; left Europe for the Enckhuijser Chamber in 1774. Served his time in India. Allowed to return home with retention of rank and pay in 1781; arrived here in the "Batavia," and was forced to remain here in consequence of the war. Has now passed some months without drawing any pay, which he finds very hard, and therefore asks to be employed in his old capacity on an Enckhuijser return ship, which carries no sick Comforter. (No. 33; date, 4th March.)

Haan (Johan Michael); of Oberwijler; arrived in 1769 as sailor in the "Burgh." Asks for burgher papers. Certificate annexed, that he had been a loan servant to Theunis Gerrit Van Aard. (No. 39.)

Huijsers (Arij); Merchant, and ex-first Administrator in the Corn-depôt at Batavia; passenger on the "Meerenberg"; wishes to take home with him a slave named Oro of Boegies. (No. 47.)

Hoppe (Georg Willem); burgher; wishes to send to Europe to enable him to obtain a good education, his son Jan Hendrik. (Signature.) (No. 49.)

Hemmij (Oloff Joh. Jacobus); Assistant; holding Power of Attorney from the supercargo at Canton in China, Egbert van Carnebeek; wishes to send to Europe to take care, on board, of Carnebeek's little son, who is a passenger on the "Draak," the slave named April. (Signature.) (No. 54.)

1785. **Halfman (Lambertus Arnoud);** Naval Captain in the Company's service. His Agents, O. G. de Wet and G. H. Cruijwagen, mention that Halfman, when returning to Holland in 1784 in "Het Slot ter Hooge," called here and left in the charge of the burgher-Lieutenant, Joh. Gijsb. V. Reenen, a slave named Fortuijn of Bengal, Halfman's property. That it was the latter's intention to manumit Fortuijn, and to do so in the least costly manner, as a fair and just reward for his good faith, zeal, and virtue in discovering the well-known mutiny and the horrible intention of the Eastern Natives on board the vessel, to commit the same murders on that vessel as had been perpetrated on the "Java." By the information of this slave the horrible crime was prevented in good time. Such a faithful deed, and one of such importance, deserves to be rewarded as much as possible, and therefore memorialists ask to be allowed to manumit Fortuijn, without paying the usual fee of Rds. 50 to the poor. (Signature.) (Fortuijn's sale and transfer to one of his Masters are annexed, and show that he had been sold for Rds. 200, at 48 heavy stivers in 1777. These are accompanied by another from another Master, dated in 1783, showing that he had been finally sold for Rds. 90. Halfman however, according to a third transfer, paid Rds. 120 for him. Annexed is also Halfman's letter, showing why he wished to liberate him. (No. 115.)

Hesler (Godfried); of Leijpening; arrived in 1770 as young sailor in the "Damzigt"; a millwright; asks for burgher papers. (No. 118.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate for Stellenbosch: Jacobus Conterman, Jac. Groenewald, Pieter Gerard Wium, and Samuel Joh. Cats, *vice* Eduard Wium, and Christman Joel Ackerman; and for Drakenstein: Hendrik Louw, Josua Joubert, Gideon's Son, Daniel Rossouw, P. Son, and Isaac de Villiers, Jan's Son, *vice* Jacob de Villiers, Jan's Son, and Joh. Petrus Roux. (No. 135.)

Heemraden.—Landdrost and H. H. of Swellendam nominate Daniel du Plessis, Pieter Hendrik Ferreira, Jan Andries Holtshausen, and Hillegard Muller, *vice* Jacobus Steijn and Anthonij V. Vollenhoven. (No. 136; date, 25th October.)

Volume Missing. Have followed the Resolutions of that year.

1786. **Hoetz (Jan);** Steward in the Governor's House, is, at his request, discharged from the service, and permitted to return home in the War Ship "Munnikendam." And at his further urgent request, the Directors will be asked, should he feel inclined to return hither, in consideration of his being married here, and is leaving six children here, and of his having given

satisfaction in his service, to allow him a passage on one of the Company's Ships. (p. 202; date, 7th February.) 1786.

Harringa (Jan Hendrik); Commander elect at Japan; permitted to take home with him a female slave, named Rosetta of the Cape. (p. 219; date, 7th February.)

Hospital.—As the Directors had ordered that the completion of the Hospital should be at once proceeded with, and the works and repairs at the Batteries, etc., do not permit of any workmen being removed for that purpose, the Governor had consulted the Director of Fortifications, Gilquin, with the result that it was deemed advisable to entrust the completion of the Hospital to private hands, as there were no workmen of the Company to spare for the purpose. Moreover, through want of accommodation elsewhere, the Military might be harboured in it also, should the Directors resolve to increase the garrison here. Hence Gilquin had drawn up the conditions, according to which, as the first step, is to be given out the further completion of a portion (Perceel off Vak) of the Hospital, extending from the Great Gate (Portaal) or Middle portion, towards the already existing buildings on the N.W. Tenders accordingly to be called for by Messrs. Jacobus Johannes Le Sueur and Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp on the 22nd of May next; the lowest tender to be accepted. (p. 532; date, 19th April.)

Hulsenbosch (Dirk); formerly Commander on the ship "Het Loo." His Agents, Marten Bateman and Joh. Boomgaard, wish to remit by draft to Holland Rds. 897.20 left by certain persons deceased on that vessel. (p. 539; date, 26th April.)

Hegge (Abraham Van der); ex-harbour master of Colombo; arrived here last year in the "Triton," and wishes to continue his voyage to Europe with his wife and two slaves to take care of the latter. (p. 544; date, 29th April.)

Hacker (Pieter); President of the C. of Justice, is to buy, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, some butter for the Company at 10 stivers per lb., and also such books as are required by the C. of Justice for its judicial proceedings. (p. 630; date, 17th May.)

"Holland."—(The Dutch War Ship) wrecked; 52 of the men taken into the Company's service. The rest had been sent back to False Bay under an officer—(25th May)—by command of Commander Willem Silvester, of the Squadron of 3 War Ships on their way to India—the names of the other two being the "Goes" and the "Juno"—which, as he wrote to the Governor, were in want of almost everything, so that he sent in an enormous requisition for equipment material, which could

1786. not possibly be complied with, as most of the articles were not in stock, and if what is still on hand is given up to the War Ships, the effect will be most injurious to the valuable Return ships of the Company. Council accordingly decided, with an eye on the great scarcity of bread here, and mindful that the Goes" and "Juno" should not be compelled to winter here, because destitute of what they urgently required, to assist the "Juno," for her voyage, out of the "Vrede" and "Vrijheid," and moreover to take out of those vessels such other cordage as must be kept here for the Company's ships. (p. 641; date, 20th May.) On the 20th the matter was again discussed and the lists gone through, on which the articles were marked that could not be supplied; whilst regarding the great scarcity of bread, Mr. T. C. Rönnenkamp was despatched to Com. Silvester to make the best arrangements with him regarding that distressing subject. Com. Silvester to be also requested that one of his War Ships shall convey home the two return ships "De Afrikaan" and "Het Slot ter Hoge"—(p. 642; date, 20th May) —at present anchored in False Bay. (p. 642; date, 20th May.)

Hospital.—Messrs. Jac. Joh. Le Sueur and T. C. Rönnenkamp report that in accordance with the Resolution of the 19th April last, after the affixing of notices, calling for tenders for the erection of a part of the Hospital, extending from the large (main) porch, or the middle part, to the already existing buildings to the N.W., they had, in the presence of Colonel and Director Gilquin, taken session on the 23rd inst., to consider the tenders sent in, and had accepted those of the burghers Jacobus Joh. Vos, Arend Van Wielligh, and Jan Hendrik Vos, as being the lowest—Gilquin agreeing—the amount being Rds. 29,000, and the building to be handed over—(p. 648)—complete, on the 1st of May next year (1787). Approved. As, in consequence of the War, the workmen had to be employed for defensive purposes, but nevertheless received their pay as debited to the Hospital, though at the end of each year it was transferred to the War account, which is now being cancelled, and as the workmen are still continuously employed in fortifying this place, and therefore draw nothing any more against the Hospital building, especially because a portion of the latter has been given out to private contract, it was decided to transfer the pay of the workmen from the first of next month to the Fortification accounts, until the time when it will be possible for the Company to erect the rest of the building. (p. 645; date, 30th May.)

Hospital (the old); decided in accordance with Resolution of last meeting to sell the ground, and commission the Councillors, Oloff Godlieb de Wet and Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp, to have the plot surveyed and divided into erven on which suitable dwellings might be erected, and to submit a

chart of the same for the approval of the Council. The erven to be sold by Public Auction, after being advertised, on the 31st July next, and to be paid for in three instalments as usual. And as the erven are situated near the Church, and on the S.E. Side of the major portion of the Cape, it is to be expressly conditioned, in order to avoid the danger of fire, that the buildings to be erected shall all be provided with flat roofs and by no means with thatched ones, whilst the erven on the N.W. side shall have their waterflow towards the street on that side, and not over the erven situated behind them. (p. 661; date, 14th June.) 1786.

Houses.—Moderately sized and small ones are so scarce that the rent is above measure high, to the great oppression of the public. It is therefore urgently required that new erven shall be given out once more for the building of houses. At the suggestion of the Governor it was therefore decided, in order to secure the greatest profit to the Company, for the present, publicly to sell to the highest bidder one or two of the blocks still lying waste (onbetimmerd), and for that purpose to have them subdivided by the Commissioners of this Council into such building lots as they may deem most suitable, and also to have proper diagrams framed of the same, with the further condition that, whereas no transfer dues could fairly be claimed on the plots sold, they will be required, when sold again, and subject to all such dues as the Company, as Lord of the soil, may claim for itself, in accordance with previous custom. The member and secretary, Oloff Godlieb de Wet, was accordingly authorised to act as Vendu master; and, in order to encourage the public to buy, notice was also to be given that the stock of timber still on hand would also be offered for sale a few days after the sale of the erven, the chief administrator Pieter Hacker to attend to this. (p. 663; date, 14th June.)

Hospital.—The urgent necessity, and the importance to the Company, to complete the hospital. European wood is necessary in order at once to protect the building from wind and rain. The topmost roof to be of teak, so that a large quantity of that timber will be required, not only for the purpose mentioned, but also for the repairs of other buildings. This is to be explained to the Directors, as well as that we have asked the India Government to comply with our request for timber. In the meantime, in order not to delay the completion of the Hospital, such measures have been adopted, as are contained in our Resolution of the 9th April last. We also hope that when the cutting of Timber at Plettenberg Bay—for which every possible effort shall be made—is successful, as a kind of wood is found there which in durability is equal to Teak—much of the latter will afterwards be economised. (p. 700; date, 14th June.)

1786. **Hospital.**—Council to ask Directors' pardon for not having, ere this, sent them the plan of the ground of the Old Hospital now broken down. The matter had been merely delayed until it had been decided whether the ground was to be sold, or retained for the use of tne Company. And as the Directors have hitherto been left in ignorance of the purpose for which the ground should be applied, they are to be informed that it is certainly not suitable for barracks and stores, as it is situated in the best portion of the Cape, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church, and in the principal street, whilst there are sufficient other spots in better localities for barracks and stores. It is accordingly expected that, if cut up into "Erven" for dwelling-houses, and publicly sold, it will bring in a considerable amount to the Company, in consequence of its desirable situation. But as it will be too risky to await the Directors' orders on the subject, as time may make a considerable change in the value of landed property, it was decided to sell the ground soon by public auction, and the more so, as it is expected that the sale will cover to a large extent the amount paid for the stores lately bought by the Company. (p. 707; date, 14th June)

Hacker (Pieter); administrator and secunde; thanks the Directors for his honourable discharge, with retention of rank and quality. (p. 720; date, 14th June.)

Hagge (Abraham van der); ex-harbour master at Colombo; leaves in the "Constantia" for Holland. (p. 725; date, 14th June.)

Hanse Towns.—Council decides to comply with their request, contained in a note from Mr. Martens, "Charge d'affaires" of those Towns, and to furnish copy of the note and of the original Proclamation to the Council of Justice here. (p. 738.)

Hospital (old).—Commissioners Oloff Godlieb de Wet and Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp submit a chart, showing the divisions of the ground into 10 dwelling plots with a street between, running N.W. (now Church Street). This was approved, but, at the suggestion of the Governor, it was decided to retain one of the erven at the N.W. side, marked on the chart as No. 6, in order to serve for a building for a Military Seminary, under such conditions as may be arranged with the Lieutenant of Engineers Thiebo, who has been entrusted by the Governor to give the necessary instruction to the Cadet corps. The remaining nine erven to be sold by Public auction. (p. 741; date, 23rd June.)

Hospital (old).—As the sale of the ground of the old Hospital, cut up into house-erven, and of 20 other erven in the S.W. of the Town, all properly surveyed and charted, might not be advantageously effected, in consequence of the scarcity of

money among the Capitalists, it was decided to permit the buyers to keep their first instalments, on Interest, on condition that each one produces two satisfactory sureties. (p. 762; date, 19th July.) 1786.

Harbour Master.—Captain François Duminij—having been appointed as such, the Governor lays on the table a code of Instructions for his guidance, consisting of 35 sections. It was unanimously adopted. (p. 794; date, 19th July.)

Hospital erven (see above, under Hospital, old).—The Commissioners O. G. de Wet and Tobias C. Rönnenkamp report that, in accordance with the conditions arranged on the 14th June and 19th July last, they had sold, by Public Auction, nine House erven of the ground of the Old Hospital, as well as 20 House erven in the two new blocks in the S. West of Cape Town; that the 9 erven had realised f118,475, and the 20 others f42,275. This was approved. Thereupon the Governor mentioned that the Burgher Councillor, Jan Coenraad Gie, was inclined to sell two warehouses, one 100 ft., and the other 67 ft. deep, and both 16 ft. broad, with a suitable dwelling-house adjoining, nearly opposite the store and erf lately bought by the Company from the burgher Jacobus Joh. V. d. Berg. Adjoining the latter was still a plot of ground, 100 ft. square, occupied hitherto by Gie, with permission, and temporarily walled in by him, and which also he was ready to part with. As it is the object of the Company to buy a few more stores, the situation of the aforesaid warehouses and house with their ground and the opposite erf, would be of very great use. He had therefore ordered the Master-carpenter and Master-mason to examine and appraise them. They had found them well built and valued them at f45,000 at the present rate of value of immovable property. As the sale of the Hospital and other erven had rendered sufficient for the purpose, it was decided to commission O. G. de Wet and T. C. Rönnenkamp to buy the aforesaid plots from Gie, according to the taxation rendered. (p. 891; date, 4th August.)

Hottentots' Holland.—Heemraden of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein report that the owners of the farms there complain that the Liquor licensee of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein had opened a tap in Hottentots' Holland, and that accordingly their slaves were daily drinking themselves drunk, and thus became unfit to do their work; that all kinds of irregularities were the result, and that no discipline will be possible among them so long as the tap continued there. Council decides, in order to prevent all further troubles, to insert a condition in the next lease, forbidding the establishment of a tap at Hottentots' Holland—the Landdrost to attend to this matter. (p. 940; date, 9th August.)

1786. **Hospital erven.**—Buyers of these erven, and of those in the two new blocks, having according to conditions of sale, requested that their first instalments might remain on interest at 6 p.c. under special mortgage of those erven, their request was granted, viz.:—The burgher Jan Jacob Meijer, the first instalments on 2 erven of the old Hospital ground; numbers 8 and 10, with the burghers Johan Michiel Elzer and Joh. Marthinus Holtman, as sureties for f9,668 (Cape). The burgher Gideon Rossouw, first instalment of erf No. 9, with the burghers Christiaan Kruger and Danl. Jacobus Rossouw as sureties for f5,343 (Cape). The burgher Andries George Hendrik Teubes, first instalment of No. 1 in block 20, with the burghers Jan George Volmer and Johan George Locher, as sureties for f1,084 (Cape). The burgher Artillery Officer, Jan Hendrik Zin, first instalment of No. 2 in block 21, with the burgher-Lieutenant, George Hendrik Bunding, and Christoffel Hendrik Niehaus as sureties for f650 (Cape). The Junior Merchant and Land Surveyor Christoffel Hieronijmus Lijste, the first instalments of 4 erven, Nos. 4, 5, 9, and 10 in block 21, with Lieutenant Bernardus Van Balen, and the burgher Antonius Josephus Bekker, as sureties for f2,072 (Cape). In consequence of the well-known solidity of the ex-burgher Councillor Johannes Karnspek, no sureties were demanded from him, but only a special bond on the 2 erven bought by him, viz., Nos. 5 and 7 of the ground of the old Hospital, with interest at 6 p.c. on f8,502 (Cape). Total Capital at interest f27,319 (Cape). (p. 1038; date, 10th October.)

Hoops.—1,615 half-aum hoops not to be sold, but kept back for the use of the Company. (p. 1060; date, 10th October.)

Haman (Nicolaas); burgher; is granted an erf at the "Planke Brug," in the Stellenbosch District—1 morgen 499 sq. rds. and 12 do. ft. in area. (p. 1110; date, 1st November.)

Hilgers (Frans); receives a plot of ground improved by him in the same way as that granted to Burgher Lieutenant George Hendrik Bunding—(see under Bunding, p. 1137; date, 24th November)—for Rds. 2,109.15. (Situation of plot not mentioned.) (p. 1141; date, 24th November.)

Herbst (Christiaan Frederik); burgher; receives in ownership a house erf in Table Valley, at the foot of the Lion's Hill, on the other side of the Canal cut there (? Buitengracht)—133 sq. rds., 37 do. ft., and 36 do. inches in area—a portion of which he had already been using for some time, and levelled and enclosed at great expense. Is to pay the same amount as was fixed by Resolution on the 24th December last, in the case of Bunding, and Hillegers (q. v.), viz., Rds. 1,611.43. (p. 1216; date, 12th December.)

Heemraden for Stellenbosch and Drakenstein nominate Jan de Villiers, J. P. son, Samuel Joh. Cats, Pieter Gerhardus v. d. Bijl, and Adriaan Louw, Jacobus' son, *vice* Andries Christoffel v. d. Bijl, Jan de Villiers, Abr. son, Jacob de Villiers, J. P.'s son, and Adriaan Louw, A.'s son. (p. 1249; date, 12th December.) 1786.

Heemraden for Swellendam nominate Jan Andries Holtzhausen and Gabriel le Roux, *vice* Esaias Meijer and Ernst Frederik du Toit. (p. 1250; date, 12th December.)

Harvest; good and abundant. (See Grain, p. 1269; date, 27th December, 1786.) (p. 1269; date, 27th December.)

Hasselt (Leonard Robert Jacob van); junior merchant; left Holland in the private outward bound "Maria"; wishes to remain here for a while on account of ill-health. (No. 5.) 1787.

Hasselt (L. R. J. van); being now completely restored to health, wishes to proceed to Batavia in the "Berkhout." (No. 25.)

Heijning (Isabella Agnita); widow of the late Harbour Master, Willem Vrugt; asks for a passage home in the "Straalen." (No. 44.)

Heijning (Geertruida Johanna); asks for a passage home in the "Straalen." (No. 45.)

Heijning (Isabella Agnita); see above; wishes to manumit her slaves, Eva of the Cape and Diana of Madagascar, and their five children, named Andreas, Johannes, Petrus, Arend, and Job. She is prepared to pay the Rds. 50 to the Poor fund for each of the mothers, but as the children are still very young, she hopes that she will be excused from paying for them also. She is also prepared to give the necessary security that they will not for the next twenty years fall on the Poor fund. (No. 48.)

Haringman (Cornelis); Naval Lieutenant in the States' Service; was left here sick by the warship "Hoorn." He wishes to return home in the Bengal Return Ship "Straalen." (No. 49.)

Hilligers (Frans); burgher; obtained by Resolution of the Council, dated 24th November, 1786, a plot of ground in Table Valley, at the foot of the Lion Mountain, on the other side of the Canal made there, provided that he paid the Company for it in three instalments f6,327 (Cape). As money is so scarce, he is unable to raise a loan to pay the first instalment, and asks the Company to take a bond on the ground and the buildings to be erected on it. (Signature.) (No. 65.)

1787. **Herbst (Christiaan Frederik);** burgher; bought an erf at the foot of the Lion Mountain on the 12th December, 1786, above the Canal dug there. Is unable to pay the first instalment, on account of the scarcity of money, and asks permission to cede the ground to the fire master Arend van Wieligh. (No. 66.)

Hasselt (J. G. J. van); extraordinary pyrotechnist; does not see any prospect of bettering himself here, and therefore requests to be sent to Batavia as land surveyor, for which work he had been expressly sent out. (No. 80.)

Harbour Master.—F. Duminij suggests, as Fire Master, Johan Michiel Elger, *vice* Maarten Baateman, deceased; and as sergeant at the Fire Engine, the burgher Michiel Kiliam, *vice* Pieter Zeegers, deceased. (Signature.) (No. 93; date, 3rd September.)

Hitzman (Johan Anthon); Elder of the Lutheran Congregation. The Kerkeraad nôtify his death, and that they have selected for the vacancy the brother ex-Deacon, Charles van Cahman.—(Signed) Andreas Lutgerus Kolver, Pastor; C. Matthiessen, O. Bergh, C. Paulsen, J. D. Karnspeck. (No. 107; date, 4th September.)

Heuzer (Jan Leopold); of Renzaal, in the County of Mark; arrived in the "Middelwijk" as soldier in 1784, and made assistant in 1786. Complains of failing eyesight, wishes to retire in consequence, and asks for burgher papers. (Surgeon's certificate attached.) (No. 126.)

Hiebner (Petrus Johannes); bought last year a garden and erf from the widow Eckhard; shows what difficulties he has in irrigating his garden. Council decides to send copy of memorial to Messrs. Le Sueur and Rönnenkamp, as well as to the Commissioners from the Court of Justice. (Signature.) (No. 134.)

Haan (Abraham de); asks for two pieces of ground adjoining his land and garden in Table Valley—120 sq. rds. and 122 sq. ft. in area. (No. Diagram.) (No. 135.)

Hemonnet (François); Skipper on the Dutch ship "Onzeekeren"; submits that his chief mate, Hendrik Keleman, had, on examination, failed to pass. Being now in want of another, he requests that the Lieutenant of the frigate "Meermin," stationed here, Jan David Sluijter, may be permitted to join his ship. He also asks for 3 sailors to replace a like number that had died. (Signature.) (No. 137.)

Hoppe (Willem); burgher; asks to be allowed to leave for Europe with his two children, Pieter Frederik and Jacomina

Sophia, and a female slave, Alida of Batavia, in the Danish Company's ship "Princess Sophia Magdalena." (Signature.) (No. 162.) 1787.

Hugel (Colonel Von); Commandant of the Wurtemberg Regiment; permitted, at his request, to re-enlist two soldiers, named Wilhelmus Jonger of Berlin and Johan Hendrik Scholtz of Stettin, who have served their time, and arrived here from Ceylon, the one in the "Paarl" and the other in the "Jonge Frank." (No. 185.)

Hilligers (Frans); see above (1787, No. 65); cannot pay his second instalment, as money is so scarce, and therefore wishes to be allowed to mortgage his erven for the amount, offering as securities Jan Christiaan Bam and Jacob Joseph Pero. (No. 15.) 1788.

Hebel (Anthorise); and Jurk (Antoine); soldiers in the Meuron Regiment; taken into the Company's Service. (No. 16.)

Hoeven (Hendrik Herman Van); smith; is about to repatriate, and wishes to take with him, passage free, as he is poor, his adopted son, Hendrik Daniel. (Signature.) (No. 39.)

Horak (Joh. Martinus); timber merchant and first sworn clerk at the Political Secretariat, as well as Member of the C. of Justice; wishes, in consequence of too much work entailed by the latter office, to be relieved of it with the rank of Ex-Member of the C. of Justice. (Signature.) Decided, for reasons, merely to give him his demission as Member of the Court of Justice. (Resolution 4th April, 1788, p. 410.) (No. 49.)

Heckroodt (Hendrik); burgher; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, his female slave, Candace of Bengal. (Signature.) (No. 54.)

Hurter (Jan Willem); burgher; submits that on his grant (vergunning), viz., "de Olifants Bos," situated behind the False Bay Mountains, towards the sea shore, there are no stabling for horses, no shelter for the herds, or kraals for the oxen, and therefore requests to be allowed to erect those buildings. (Signature.) (No. 84; date, 14th April.)

Hugel (Colonel Von); see above (1787, No. 185). In answer to his memorial, Council decides to agree to his proposal regarding the Officers of the Wurtemberg Regiment mentioned by him, and to place the rest of his request in the hands of the Colonel and Director Gilquin to inquire and report to the Council in how far it may be consonant with the agreement with that Regiment, and in what manner, and with the greatest sav-

1788. ing to the Company, provision may be made for repairing the arms of that Regiment, in accordance with the Contract. (No. 88.)

H..... **(J. M.)**; first sworn clerk at the Political Secretariat, humbly showeth; that since 1763 he had acted first as provisional, and afterwards as permanent clerk, and been appointed first sworn clerk in 1778, one of the most difficult and laborious offices in the service, as you are aware. That since his earliest youth he has passed 25 of his best years, especially the last 10, as first sworn clerk, in a most difficult, yea, almost slavish service. All this he did, notwithstanding the clearest injury and danger to his health, in consequence of a sedentary life, for which his constitution was so little suited, as you will see from the annexed declaration of the burgher surgeon, Casper Termijtele. Nevertheless he continued in the discharge of his duties, partly on account of the obligations which he owed to the late Secretary Bergh, to whose faithful care, as that of a second father, memorialist owes his education. The continual expostulations of Mr. Bergh that memorialist should not withdraw his assistance from him, exhausted as he was in the service, induced memorialist not to withhold that assistance in a service for which he (Bergh) had trained him; and partly on account of an inborn ambition to remain, as long as it was possible, of service and use to a worthy Company, of which memorialist was a foster child, and from which alone he had derived his subsistence and maintenance, without, like other servants, having had one or other private means of livelihood, for which, besides, the ceaseless heavy work at the Secretariat left no leisure moments. It was therefore the intention of memorialist, after the death of Mr. Bergh, to retire from the service, and as a private individual look out for other means of subsistence for his poor (sobere) family. This you are aware of, and also of the reasons which made memorialist change his mind, when it pleased you, shortly before the death of Mr. Bergh, to give the weighty office of Secretary to Mr. de Wet, and to inform memorialist that in time he would receive another appointment, more in accordance with his genius and bodily constitution. With that pleasant prospect before him, he continued in office until now, the duties of which he discharged with tireless industry and zeal to the best of his ability, sometimes at the cost of his health, without ever fixing his thoughts on the unhappy fate that dogged him, and was about to befall him. For when the moment was approaching in which memorialist might cherish the surest and best founded hopes of an improvement in his position and earthly fortune, as the only fruits of a twenty-five years difficult labour, he has to hear, to his great grief, that, however much he had endeavoured at all times to perform all the duties of his office, it had been dis-

covered and found that, during the past ten years in which memorialist had, as first clerk, served at the secretariat, divers transfers of immovable properties had taken place, of which the duties had not been paid into the Company's Treasury, and also that the recognition sum of divers loan places, according to the entries in the "Ordonnantie" books at the Secretariat, had never been received by the Treasury. Hence your Honours, concluding that all this had been caused by inattention and negligence at the Political Secretariat, where the "ordonnantien" (grants) had to be prepared and despatched, and for which memorialist, as first sworn clerk was chiefly held responsible,—decided to authorize the Court of Justice to seize and sequestrate all the goods and effects of memorialist, in order thus to recover the loss which the Company would otherwise suffer. What shall, or can, memorialist adduce, in order to excuse himself? Nothing else your Honours, than that, relying on your undeserved goodness and favour, he must honestly and candidly confess his fault, and that every thing has been the result of wrong action, and inexcusable personal negligence on the one hand, and too great a careless confidence on the other. You are well aware that during the years in which memorialist served as first clerk, the establishment and the affairs of the Company at the Secretariat, as the first and chief Department of the Government, have, especially since the last war until now, very much expanded and increased. This is clearly shown by all the Voluminous Resolutions, Letters and other "Retroacta" at the Secretariat, since that time, as well as by all the private Deeds which have all to be executed there, so that it is plain how much the business for a first clerk had increased. The ceaseless work of memorialist becoming daily more difficult and heavier, he remained without the assistance of any one, especially during the last years of the life of the late Mr. Bergh, who, worn down by continual work, and wrestling with bodily ailments, left the control of his Department on the shoulders of memorialist alone, so that he was sometimes overwhelmed with work, and incapacitated from paying all that attention to the daily business which had to be expedited, and was the duty of the first clerk to attend to. He had therefore sometimes, under pressing circumstances, been obliged to entrust one matter and another to others. 'Tis true that the Company cannot suffer the least loss, either through memorialist's wrong and careless administration, his careless confidence in others, or for other reasons or causes, which he has already attempted to adduce for his exculpation. Nor would memorialist for a moment endeavour to question the right of the Company to claim fair compensation from any one, through whose carelessness or negligence it has suffered loss. No! Gentlemen! far be it from him that he should deplore his unhappy fate caused by his own fault. He only hopes and expects, by

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1788. submitting his interests to you, to obtain from you that special mercy for an unfortunate servant, and that consideration for him which depend solely on your undeserved kindness, for which he humbly prays. And though he fears that he has already taxed your precious attention too long, he believes that you will take into your most favourable consideration the circumstances in which he is placed, and of what weight and interest it may be to him, to adduce everything that may merit some consideration for mercy. He therefore prays your indulgence for the following. The administration of the "Ordonnantie" or the of old so-called Wildschut (hunters') books, in which were entered the grants of loan places, was entrusted to the ordinary clerks at the Political Secretariat, who, for the fees which they drew for it, had to expedite the "ordonnantien" (grants), and register the payment of the Recognition moneys, without any secretary or first clerk ever concerning himself about it, the latter being merely responsible for the Stamp on the receipts for cattle delivered in payment of arrear recognition, and in case of loan places being surrendered, to sign the cancellation of the grants on the books; or in extraordinary cases, e.g., disputes between occupiers of such loan places, or in other circumstances, when, by order of the Governor, some note had to be made on the "ordonnantie." This system continued until one or two years before the death of Mr. Bergh, who thought it expedient to make such a change that the booking of the grants of loan places should remain on the old footing, but that the Registrations and paid arrears were henceforth to be signed by the memorialist as first clerk, as has been done since by memorialist and other sworn clerks appointed later. And memorialist may now, from a statement of the manner in which commissions for the Country people, in expediting the leases of their loan places, and the collection of arrears are ordinarily conducted, deduce and point out the possibility that very often, —and especially under such pressing times, when memorialist was, as it were, overwhelmed by manyfold business in other matters connected with his office, and had to devote his attention exclusively to them,—his confidence, wrongly placed, might have been somewhat abused. But though he might most clearly convince you of this, it would certainly never serve as an exculpation from the blame that he should have paid greater attention to all such matters in which the interests of the Company were so immediately concerned. He only prays that a favourable view may be taken by you on this head, as the care and administration of the "ordonnantie" books of the Loan places had for so long a time, before the latter had been entrusted to his charge, been confided to the ordinary clerks of the Secretariat, and principally to the senior one, of whom no one is any longer in the service. Whether or in how far he may be held responsible for abuses and mistakes for which others have

signed and made themselves responsible, he nevertheless sub- 1788.
mits to your Honours' decision, which must naturally depend on the nature and character of the matters themselves and the interests of the Company, for the prevention of all injurious consequences, which might still more aggravate the unhappy lot of your memorialist. To your usual sense of fairness and justice he therefore submits himself. But in what manner, finally, will memorialist be able to compensate the Company for what is justly its due? 'Tis true, his goods, effects, and small possessions have been judicially seized and are lying under sequestration. But if his possessions, moreover weighted with private debts, are by judicial process to be distrained, and publicly sold in the ordinary manner, especially at the present time, when the want of money is so severely felt, the result cannot be otherwise than the complete ruin of memorialist and his innocent wife and children, without his even being able to pay the Company its own. Unable therefore personally to do anything himself, he will, in these anxious circumstances, require the help of his family, relatives and other good friends, who have offered,—in case you are pleased to take all these matters into consideration, and grant memorialist time and prolongation for paying what otherwise the Company might lose in consequence of his negligence, and might justly claim,—to give the required security. He therefore prays that everything that may in any way serve as a palliation, and alleviation of his unhappy lot, may be viewed in the most favourable light, and that you may be pleased to grant him forgiveness of his faults, and in consideration of his many years' service and his unfortunate condition and circumstances, to exempt him from all the consequences of a judicial prosecution, and to remove the sequestration from his goods and effects,—the most injurious results of which he has already had to experience in his public credit and domestic affairs,—and grant him day and time to convert his possessions into money in the best, most convenient, and advantageous manner, that from the proceeds, as well as from what his family and friends may add, he may be able to pay what the Company may justly and fairly claim from him as compensation. (Signature.) On the 17th June the Council resolved as follows--17th June):—"that notwithstanding the appointment of the Commission, consisting of "Magister" Jacobus Joh. le Sueur, the titular Merchants Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp, and Salomon Van Echten, as well as the Junior Merchant Egbertus Bergh, appointed on the 4th April last, to investigate the loss caused to the Company by the negligence of the first sworn Clerk at the Political Secretariat, J. M. H....., the latter nevertheless still remains in the enjoyment of his office, without his being able with propriety to do so, pending the inquiry. That the service of the Company is in consequence being considerably hindered, whilst the uncertainty

1788. exists regarding the length of time which the investigation will still cover, and the difficulties that may be met with, which might tend to further delay. That therefore it is deemed best to make timely provision, and provisionally to suspend Horak from office, with stoppage of pay and emoluments; and as it is necessary at once to appoint a successor, to elect the present acting sworn clerk at the Secretariat, George Gerard Diemel, because of his abilities, as first sworn clerk, subject to the consent of the Masters, and in his place as sworn clerk, with authority to exercise the office of Notary, the Assistant serving there, viz., Pieter Hendrik Faure. (N.B.) Annexed to H.....'s Memorial is a certificate from surgeon Casper Termytelen, who has attended H..... for five years, and states that he was suffering from vertigo or giddiness caused by indigestion, the result of his sedentary life. That he requires strong bodily exercise, and that the medicines given by him and other Medicos had hitherto been without effect. (Signature.) See further, Resolution of the 24th July 1788, p. 94, 123, 124 and 135. (No. 92, date?; exhib., 17th June.)

Hoeven (Hermanus ter); sick visitor, and Dempers (Hermanus); burgher; submit that their properties are situated at the foot of the Lion Mountain, and suffer great damage from the rush of storm water, which causes holes and sluits, so that the first undersigned fears that his otherwise strongly built walls will be washed away; whilst the second undersigned, not having his property enclosed, suffers great loss in bricks from the cattle trespassing on it. In order to prevent these inconveniences, they ask for the grant of a trifling portion of useless rocky and washed out land belonging to the Company adjoining and between their properties, in order to make on it such alterations as will check the violence of the water, and by means of a wall, prevent the trespassing of strange cattle. In the diagram (not annexed) the ground asked for is marked with a yellow line, and if it cannot be granted in freehold, they ask to have it on quitrent, or in any other way the Council deems proper, etc. (Signature.) (No. 109; date, 19th August.)

Hoppe (Willem); had, in November last, received permission to repatriate in the Danish Ship "Sophia Magdalena," with his two children and a female slave. Had afterwards decided to remain, in order to transact some business, and had now re-married, so that he wishes to remain here on his former footing as burgher. (Signature.) (No. 110.)

Holtzapfel (Frederik Godhold); submits that he was made assistant in 1768, was sent in 1769 as Commissioner, in the ship "De Zon," to Madagascar for bartering slaves for this Government; returned in 1770, and made a second voyage to that Island the same year; returned in 1771, and performed his

ordinary duties at the pay office; was made bookkeeper in 1773, and appointed first Commissioner to proceed in the little vessel "De Snelheid" to the Islands Anzuary and Madagascar, in order there to negotiate slaves for the Company; returned in 1774, and after having submitted his report, was again selected as Commissioner to proceed to Madagascar, returning hither on the 30th December of the same year. He then continued his duties at the Pay Office until 1776, when he was once more despatched in the Ship "De Zon," on an expedition to 6 degrees to the North of the Line, along the African Coast, calling, during the voyage, at the Islands Oiboe and Crimba, Zanzibar, the town of Brava, the Comorin Islands, and finally Madagascar; returning from this perilous voyage, through God's goodness, on the 25th April, 1777. In the meanwhile Memorialist having, by Governor Van Plettenberg, been relieved of his commission, was appointed ordinary Commissioner, which office he has held hitherto, whilst he was also at different times employed in extraordinary services and commissions, principally during the late war. And as these five sea voyages have injured his health to such an extent that he cannot possibly any longer, especially at sea, suffer any fatigues, which are inseparable from his present appointment, he wishes to pass the rest of his days in rest, and therefore requests to be discharged from the service, with the retention of his rank. (Signature.) (No. 119; date, 30th August.) 1788.

Council takes into consideration the 23 years of faithful service always rendered by memorialist with the utmost zeal and to the general satisfaction of the Government here, and therefore complies with his request. (Date, 30th August.)

H..... (J. M.); see above. The commission deputed to examine his defalcations submit their report, showing a large deficit, and that most likely some of the clerks also had a finger in the pie. Case accordingly referred to the Fiscal for proceeding against the offender, and for enquiry in how far the clerks may also be guilty. In connection with this, H..... and his relations submit to the Council a memorial praying that he may not be dealt with judicially, but politically; pointing out the ruin and shame which would result to him and his family, if judicial proceedings were to be instituted against him. This memorial, in H.....'s own handwriting, is a pitiful appeal to mercy, and worth reading, as it casts many sidelights on Cape life more than a century ago. It was signed by J. M. H.....; Ijda Margaretha H....., born Atleda; J. C. H.....; Maria Josina de Wit, born H.....; P. J. de Wit; J. M. H.....; Maria Margaretha H....., born Melk; J. A. Blankenberg; widow de Wit; J. A. de Wit; J. F. Kirsten; P. J. Truter; Alida Maria Schenck, widow of Mattheus van Wielligh; N. v. Wielligh; J. v Wielligh, born van Sittert; A. H. Theubes;

1788. Josina Catharina Theubes, born van Wielligh; and Hester Nusser, widow Mainier. N.B.—A slip of paper annexed to the above has the following:—"Most of the family not being present at the Capital, they will afterwards also request to sign the memorial, *e.g.*: Ad. M. H....., and his wife, Susanna Coetzer; Hester Catharina H....., and her husband, Mengo Blankstein; the Rev. Petrus van der Spuij, and his wife, Maria Elizabeth Atleda; the Rev. Meent Borcherds; Christoffel Brand; and Pieter de Waal. Council decides that they cannot take notice of these two memorials, but to deposit them at the Secretariat.—The minutes of the Council of the 30th August contain the following:—It was decided to authorise the pay bookkeeper, Clement Matthiessen, to close the accounts of the late first sworn clerk, J. M. H....., and the ordinary clerk at the Political Secretariat, Quist Mollerstrom, in consequence of their having absconded. (Date, 24th July.)

Hugo (Daniel); lessee of the 1st and 3rd portions of the brandy license in the Cape District; wishes to open two branch taps. (No. 126.)

Hugel (Colonel von); submits a memorial. Council decides to grant the first part, viz., the conditions proposed by him, but as regards the second portion, whereas for some time payments from the Treasury had to be made in three quarters silver and one quarter paper money, to authorise the Cashier henceforth to pay the Wurtemberg and all other Regiments here with one third silver and two thirds paper money, and as this will necessitate the Government being continually provided with a sufficient quantity of silver coin, in order to carry on this manner of payment,—though we trusted that it would be otherwise, as we informed the Directors on the 5th January last that the Government could very well get on with paper currency, if it were only annually provided with a certain amount of hard money, to which the Directors had replied that we were to formulate our requisition according to the sum required for the payment of the Wurtemberg Regiment, and estimated the amount at f300,000—the Council had further to resolve to inform the masters that, in order to pay all the troops in like manner, as well as for all produce supplied, the Government will annually require a sum of f300,000, and that our requisitions will be framed accordingly, with the assurance to the masters that the strictest economy will be studied in the expenditure. (No. 130.)

Hardenbergh (Willem Ludolph van); had on the 7th instant been appointed sworn clerk to the commissioners of the Court of Justice, on condition that he shall also serve at the Political Secretariat. He had flattered himself that with the latter appointment he would also be permitted to practise as notary, which would have given him a means of livelihood, so that he

is now unable to support his wife and two children, as the duties of his dual office do not leave him time for any private business, on which, however soberly, he has hitherto maintained his family. He therefore asks to be permitted to practise as a notary, having the consent of the Political Secretary, Mr. van Aerssen, and the approval of all in the office, who are practising as Notaries. (Signature.) Request granted. (No. 139.) 1788.

Helleman (J. C.); commander on the war brigantine "Diana," is in want of a sailor, and asks permission to take with him Gerrit de Goede of Veurne, left ill here by the ship "Zoutman." (Signature.) (No. 149; date, 1st November.)

Hamman (Johannes Jorgen); asks for a plot of ground near his farm, in the district of Stellenbosch, 2 morgen and 5 sq. rds. in extent. (Diagram not annexed.) Certificate of L. and H. H. that there is no objection. (No. 160.)

Holtman (Marthinus); burgher and signal man of the signal cannon and flags, on the other side of the Salt River at the general Ford towards the Interior; submits that his place, buildings, and whole establishment are also situated at the same Ford, in area five morgen and 325 sq. rds., stretching towards the E. and S.E. along the said river; but as it is almost entirely useless land, he decided to request the Council to grant him in freehold or on quitrent a piece of cultivable land, stretching to the north along the said River,—five or six morgen in extent,—in order to enclose and use it for agricultural purposes, or a Cattle run, as he may deem best. . . . (No. 168; date, 29th March, 1785.)

Hilligers (Frans); (see above—1787, No. 65, and 1788, No. 15); asks, for the same reasons, that his third instalment may also be left at interest at 6 p. c., under security of the erven, and such buildings as he may have erected on them, and as sureties he offers the Master of the ships' carpenters, Meendert van Eijk, and the retired Post Holder at Robben Island, Jacob Seigneur. (No. 1.) 1789.

Heijden (Philip van); Military Captain; wishes to manumit his little slave boy, Marthinus of the Cape, under the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 20.)

Hiller (Carel Sigfried von); Ex-lieutenant of the Wurtemberg Regiment; wishes to leave for Europe in the ship "De Drie Gebroeders." (Signature.) (No. 37.)

Hugel (Colonel von); Commander of the Wurtemberg Regiment here; requests to be permitted to exchange the first sergeant of the Company of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the said Regiment, named Christiaan Philip Eytelwijn, for the commander of the soldiers on the ship "Vredenburg," Jan Godfried van Stokel; and further, to take into the ranks of the Regiment the

1789. gunner of the ship "Meerwijk," Jan Pauletskij. Council consents, provided that memorialist prepays what van Stokel and Pauletskij owe the Company, and gives another man in the place of the latter. (Signature.) (No. 55.)

Harp; Free black of Batavia; wishes to proceed to Batavia in the "Demararij," and to be allowed a free passage for himself, his wife (Wijf), Hessie of the Cape, and their child, Saartje. (Signature.)

Hofmeijer (Stephanus) and Smuts (Hilletie); widow of the late burgher Wm. Versfelt; burgher and burgheress of the Cape, at present residing in Table Valley; submit that for a long time they have been worried and troubled by the Miller of the Company's Barley Mill, who was continually turning off the water coming from the Platte Klip; yea! even at such times, when, according to Extract from Council's Resolution of the 5th April, 1787, the water had been accorded to them. In former years the Miller had permitted memorialists to make use of the water in the afternoon, but evidently cannot be moved to do so longer. As the largest portion of the Cape washes in that water, memorialists estimate that they can only use a portion of it a few hours in the morning, as the water, which comes from Platte Klip, is dammed and kept back by the number of washers, so that sometimes about 8 or 9 o'clock no water is running any longer. Thus the vegetables in the garden must wither away, and be burnt up, besides the inconvenience of sometimes being severely injured by the South-easters. Should this continue, total ruin would stare the undersigned in the face; hence, in order to prevent this, they pray that they may be allowed each (every other day) to have a stream of water from 5 to 7 in the evening, in order to be used for irrigation purposes; and should their prayer be heard, they will bind themselves to send every evening a couple of slaves to the Platte Klip in order to break open the dams made by the washers. Thus the Company's Mill would also obtain more water, whilst the other gardeners would not be able to make any objection against their request, because no other gardens are interested in the said water, except memorialists, as you will be able to see from the Resolution before mentioned. (Signature.) (No. 78; date, 3rd April.)

Council refers the matter to its Member, "Magister" Jacobus Johannes Le Sueur, and the Commissioners from the Court of Justice, in order to investigate and report on it, and whether, and in how far, any other arrangement can be made, in accordance with the Resolution of the Board, dated 5th April, 1787. (Date, 3rd April.)

Helm (Johan Christiaan); messenger of Graaff-Reinet; had asked L. and H. H. there for the grant in ownership

of an erf marked No. 30, subject to the payment of such a sum as that Board might fix. (See extract of that Board's Resolution of the 3rd March, 1788.) He therefore prays the Council to confirm the Board's decision. N.B.—Copy of the Resolution of the 3rd March, 1788, is annexed, showing that the price Helm had to pay for the erf was Rds. 25. (Signature.) (No. 83; date, 21st April.) 1789.

Heineman (Frederik Arnold); burgher firemaster, holding the powers of attorney of the burgher Tobias Mijnhart, junior, and Carel Frederik Hendrik Rigter; asks for the grant to his principals of certain three erven, in accordance with the Resolution of L. and H. H. of Graaff-Reinet, dated 3rd March, 1788. (Signature.) N.B.—The certificate of L. and H. H. in the case of Rigter mentions the erven as Nos. 27 and 28, for which he had to pay Rds. 50, and in that of Mijnhart as No. 26, for which he was charged Rds. 25. (No. 105.)

Hugel (Colonel Von); Commanding the Wurtemberg Regiment. The Governor notifies to the Council that the Colonel some time ago had handed him a Memorial holding the request that in accordance with the tenor of the agreement (Capitulatie), made with that Regiment, there might be paid to that Regiment, in proportion to its strength, a similar sum monthly as cooks' money, such as is enjoyed by the Battalion of Colonel Gordon. That he had requested V. Hugel to delay this matter for a while, until the opinion of the Military Commission, sent out by His Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange, at the request of their High Mightinesses, shall have been submitted. That the latter had been pleased to remark on this subject that the claim of the Colonel had appeared to them to be a very fair one, so that there should be strong reasons why it should not be acceded to; that he (the Governor) had thereupon thought it good to produce in Council Copy of this Memorial with the observations of the Commission. These papers having been read and considered, it was decided to allow V. Hugel the Cooks' monies, in proportion to the present strength of the Regiment of Wurtemberg, and to let this payment have effect from the day on which it had a right to claim this surplus, and also to order the Pay-bookkeeper to make out a clear statement on this head, and now, and henceforth, in proportion to the strength of the Regiment, to calculate the aforesaid "douceur" for the Cooks, that is, in proportion to the number of men really present here. The amount to be paid to the Colonel. (No. 135; date, 4th August.)

Haas (Daniel); has served the Company since 1766 in various grades, and during the last 17 years as skipper on the vessels stationed here. During that period he had to undertake many dangerous and fatiguing voyages, which have not a little

1789. ruined his health. Moreover, he is now suffering from weakening eyesight, so that he can no longer be of any service at sea to the Company. He therefore asks for his discharge and burgher papers, with such a rank as the Council may deem fit. (Signature.)

Hugo (Daniel); lessee of the 2nd and 4th parts of the Cape Brandy lease; wishes to open a branch tap under Herbert Velthouwen, resident in a house of the burgher Smook, where the "Witte Duifje" is the signboard. (Signature.) (No. 155.)

Hugo (D.); see above; wishes to open a branch tap under Lammert Heijbret, resident in a house of the burgher Smook, where "Het Lam" is the signboard. (Signature.) (No. 156.)

Hugo (D.); see above; wishes to open a branch tap under Piet Van Huijben, in the house of Mrs. de Waal, where "Het Opregte Anker" is the signboard. (Signature.) (No. 157.)

Hugo (D.); see above; wishes to open a branch tap under the burgher Schreuder, in the store of burgher Therszen, where "De Roode Os" is the signboard. (Signature.) (No. 158.)

Hugo (D.); see above; wishes to open a branch tap under the burgher David Lijst, in "De Witte Swaan," the house of Therszen, under Piet Van Huben, in "Het Opregte Anker"; in the house of the Widow de Waal, under Leendert Huijbregt, in "Het Lammetje," his house; under Jan Alte, in the house of Daniel Hoofd; under Jacob Hendrik de Boer, in 'De Wurtembergsche Vlag," the house of Daniel Hoofd; under Carel David Havener, butler of the Company, at his house; under Martin, Sergeant of the Wurtemberg Regiment, in the house of Martheze Zeris of the Wurtemberg Regiment; under Schreuder, in "De Roode Os," the store of Therszen; under Tender, in "Het Blaauwe Anker," the house of the widow Van Schoor, under the Gaoler at the Castle, Willem Schoester, in "De Koning Van Pruijsen," the house of Willem de Krieger; under Annosius, "de Franche Cazerne"; under Willem Schoeffen, in the house of van Leeuwen; under Mrs. Bauer, in her own house; under Mrs. Breeirs, in "Het Roode Hart," the house of Fred. Calmeijer; under Joggen Bent, living in the country, in his own house; under Marbach, in his own house; under C. Bam, in his house, "De Sweedsche Vlag"; under Sevenbuijtel, in "Het Witte Paard," the house of Mrs. van der Riet; under Hoofdsmit, in "De Witte Beer," the house of van Laaren; under Andries Bruins, resident in his own house in the country; under Hannes Sigeler, in "Het Fortuijn," the house of Mr. Fisser; under Jan Ebson, in "De Orange Boom," the house of Cromhout; under Marius van der Schijff, in the house of Hans Jebsen; under Roms, in the house of Schikkerling; under Staute, in his house in the country; under Carel

Smit, in " De Keizer's Kroon," the house of widow Baartman; under Hendrik Bremeijer, in " Het Goude Anker," the house of the widow Baartman; and under Carel Goor, in " De Eenhoorn," his house. (No. 162.) 1789.

Hunels (Hermanus); sailor, of Leijden; arrived in " De Generaal Maatsuijker," and remained here, on account of ill-health. Was afterwards placed on the frigate " Meermin," in which he went to Plettenberg Bay, where he was appointed to attend to the goods saved from the wreck of the " Maria." On his return to the Cape, he had the misfortune, when on board one of the laden wagons, near the river " De Dauconma," about a day's journey from Plettenberg Bay, that it turned over, so that his left arm and shoulder were broken and the shoulder blade completely dislocated, which, on account of the absence of surgeons in such a far distant district, had for him that painful result that he lost the use of his arm, for the shoulder, being dislocated, it has become stiff and hangs down straight alongside his body, as will appear from the declarations of Lieutenant Winkelman, of the Wurtemberg Regiment, and the junior Merchant Kirsten. And as according to the declaration of the chief Surgeon of the Hospital, he can do no longer service, and is unable to support himself, he prays that he may be discharged and granted the f500 fixed by regulation for the loss of the left arm, having lost the use of it in the service. He also asks to be permitted to reside in the country with the burgher Wessel Nosloo (? Vosloo), who, compassionating Memorialist, was so good as to offer him a home. (Signature.) Council decides to write off his salary, and according to the latest " Articulbrief " to pay him f500. (No. 173.) N.B.—Annexed are the declarations of Kirsten, Winkelman, and the chief surgeon, Js. Leuwer. (No. 172; date, 6th October.)

Hoppe (George Willem); burgher; submits that in 1786, as general agent of Elizabeth van der Trans, widow of the late Jan van der Trans, he had publicly sold by auction a certain house-erf in Table Valley, and that he and the junior merchant, Jan Hoetz, had bought the same for f20,700 (Indian valuation). As seller of the house, he could not transfer it to himself, and therefore prepared to transfer it to Hoetz alone, who gave him an underhand acknowledgment that half of the properly belonged to him, and that half of the purchase amount had also been properly paid by him. Afterwards he and Hoetz decided to sell the property, but could find no buyers, so that he (Hoppe) bought it himself for f20,200, in order to close accounts with Hoetz, and with the hope that in better times he might sell it advantageously, and thus prevent the loss which he would otherwise suffer. Having truly represented his case, he trusts that it will be plain to you that at the last sale he became the owner of only half of the property, or the share of Hoetz, so

1789. that he prays that he may be permitted to pay only half of the transfer dues, that is, on f10,100, which he has to pay to Hoetz. (Signature.) Request granted conditionally. Hoppe to bring further evidence that he had paid his share of the transfer duty on the first sale, and that he had afterwards merely bought Hoetz's half. (No. 201 ; date, 11th December.)

1790. **Hofland (Gerrit);** arrived in Batavia in 1785 as gunner's mate. Made assistant the same year in the Warehouse Department. As his contract term expired 2 years ago, he wishes to proceed home in the "Sparenrijk." (Signature.) (No. 22.)

Holder (Hendrik); skipper on the Company's ship "Veere"; states that Corporal Pieter Meijer had died on his board, and that he is unable, in consequence of his short stay here, and because of the currency here (paper), to liquidate the Estate according to the Company's Rules. He therefore wishes it to be handed over to the "Curator ad lites." (Signature.) (No .49; date, 23rd February.)

Hickman (Thomas); Lieutenant of the Genoa Ship "Maria," wrecked here; asks permission for himself, two children, named William, 6 years old, and Mary, 4 years old, as well as for Richard Diddanis, a passage home in the "Trinconomale." (No. 84.)

Horneman (H. P.); see Brouwn (Pieter), No. 102, 1790. (No. 102.)

Holtsapfel (Fred. Gotholt); had in 1785 remitted 200 ducatoons to Godlob Silo in Holland, which have not been paid out by the Directors, as the draft had been made payable to Justus Hendrik Pfeil. He wishes this error rectified, that Silo's heirs may receive the money, etc. (Signature.) (No. 105.)

Hoppe (Willem); asks for a strip of ground adjoining his erf on the usual conditions. (Signature.) No diagram annexed. (No. 195.)

Holtzmeijer (Jan); arrived in 1775 as soldier in the "Catwijk aan Rijn." After nine years' service he became a loan servant to the burgher Jan Roep. After the latter's death, he obtained permission from the Governor and Council to marry Roep's widow, viz., Anna Elizabeth Staff. The latter ,at her death, left him guardian of her two minor children, of whom one is now married to the Naval Lieutenant in the service of the State, Cornelis Coomans, at present commanding the Company's Brigantine "De Helena Louiza." Memorialist is at present still charged with the administration of the inheritance of his late wife's son, Johannes Roep, nineteen years old. The inheritance of the latter, as well as of memorialist, out of the Estate mostly consists of immovable property, principally of a

house situated at Simons Bay and a farm at the Liesbeeck's River, for the administration of which a large number of slaves, wagons, oxen and horses, etc., is required, and especially the unbroken superintendence of memorialist. For all these reasons he prays to be discharged from the service, and to be given burgher papers, etc. (Signature.) (No. 200.) 1790.

Haupt (Johannes Jacobus); Deacon of the Reformed Congregation here, having removed to Drakenstein, which is too far from the Cape to enable him to perform his duty, he asks to be relieved of the same. (Signature.) Granted. (No. 221.)

Hamman (Josias Hendrik); asks for the grant of a plot of ground,—6 morgen in extent,—between his farm and that of the burgher Gabriel Rossouw, near the Village of Stellenbosch. Certificate of L .and H. H. annexed, stating that there would be no objection, but as the ground asked for abuts on the water-leading of Rossouw, he must take care that he does not damage it when working his land. Diagram attached. (Signature.) (No. 241.)

Hugel (Colonel Von); see above, 1789, No. 135. Ardently desires to proceed to his new destination in India, as soon as possible. He wishes to leave in the ship "Zeeland," but suggests that, as it would be very expensive to embark the whole regiment and material in her, to delay her departure until the arrival of the "Marie Cornelie" of Zealand, etc. (No. 1; date, 4th August.) 1791.

Haan (Abraham à de); burgher; had on the 1st of this month (August) undertaken to supply as much root fuel as the Company might require for its establishment at Rds. 3 per load. He had, however, since discovered that in consequence of the great quantity continually brought in, it has become very scarce in the neighbourhood, and no longer as good as previously. He therefore asks permission to obtain as much as he requires from the Zeekoevlei and adjoining Downs, where, with the consent of the repatriated Governor V. d. Graaff, he had formerly collected fuel for the Company's brick kilns, and where a large quantity can still be obtained. He would thus be able to carry out the Government's intentions, and always have a sufficient supply on hand. (Signature.) (No. 25; date, 19th August.)

Hitzeroth (Johan Christoff); soldier in the service; arrived as such in 1785. Being heavily ruptured, he can no longer discharge his duties, but believes that he will be able to earn a living by means of his trade as a furrier, and as such be useful to the Public, and therefore asks for free papers. (Signature.) (No. 33; date, 19th August.)

1791. **Heijns (Joseph);** of Wurtsburg; sailor; arrived in 1782 in the "Dankbaarheid," and had to remain here in consequence of the capture of his and other vessels in Saldanha Bay. Being in poor health, he was permitted to remain here with stopped pay. Afterwards he was permitted by Governor van Plettenberg to marry, and is now the father of a numerous family. He now wishes to retire from the service, and asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 42.)

Hartwigh (Riks); first coachman at the Company's stables; arrived in 1776 as young sailor, and appointed to his present position in 1790. Has now been 15 years in the Colony, is married, and has children. Being able to earn a living as a burgher, he asks for his free papers. (No. 67.)

Heughel (Colonel von); replies to Council's letter of the 31st August, regarding the reclaiming of the soldier Tombagh. Council (13th September) deemed it best to leave the decision to the High Contracting parties and await it here, and in the meanwhile to acquiesce in the reasons submitted by the Colonel why he could not deliver up the soldier. Notice of this to be given to the pro-interim "Fiscal," "Magister" Jacob de Neijs, for his information. (No. 68.)

Holtz (Alexander von); of Manheim; Corporal; made Drum-Major, *vice* Luijten; see Loon (Jan van). (No. 95.)

Hoets (Jan); arrived in 1789 as junior merchant in the "Teijlingen." His permanent malady, headache, is getting worse as he grows older, and therefore he wishes to retire from the service, and become a burgher. (Signature.) (No. 142.)

Haan (Abraham de); lessee of the Cape Saltpans; asks permission to sell his salt through the burghers Joh. Weesberg and Mozes Davids, as well as through Johanna Petronella of the Cape; and wholesale at the Garden "Roosenburg." (Signature.) (No. 166.)

Hoffman (Casper); burgher; wishes to repatriate with his wife, Elizabeth Hartwigh, and his 4 children, named Johannes, aged 12; Willemina, aged 8; George, aged 3; and Christoffel, aged 1 year and 5 months. (Signature.) (No. 177.)

1803. **Horak (Jan Carel);** born at the Cape, and trained, since his youth, in the Company's service. Made assistant in 1782 at the Political Secretariat, and at the expiration of his Contract, bookkeeper, with increased pay, and removed to the "Negotie" office, where he remained until 1795, when the Colony was surrendered to the English. He has never had any means of subsistence otherwise than in the Company's service. He might therefore have followed the example of others, and

entered the English service, having been more than once requested to do so, with the most advantageous promises and the assurance of an income for the support of himself, his wife, and children. But as he considered himself too much bound to his oath and duty, to enter a foreign service, he decided to refuse all those advantageous offers, and to continue to live as a private individual, with the happy prospect that the Cape would be restored to its lawful sovereign, and under the Batavian Government. As this has now taken place, he wishes to be re-accepted in the service under the Batavian Government, etc. (Signature.) N.B.—On the back of this Memorial is written:— "Mr. Barnard takes the liberty to recommend Memorialist in the strongest manner to the Commissioner-General, Mr. de Mist, making himself responsible for the fidelity and zeal of Memorialist in every post in which he may be employed." (No. 7.) 1803.

Haubtfleisch (Godfried Gabriel); has been acting since 1791 as Messenger of the Colonies Stellenbosch and Drakenstein. Has faithfully discharged his duties, and prays to be continued in his appointment. (Signature.) (No. 12; date, 5th March.)

Haupt (Daniel Petrus); born here. For the maintenance of himself and his numerous family he was permitted to carry on the business of a notary, and now he prays that he may be permitted to continue doing so. (Signature.) (No. 18; date, 5th March.)

Haupt (Carel Albregt); Dl. son. See Burnet (Anthonij). (No. 23; date, 23rd February.)

Hüth (Willem); was in 1798 appointed by Lord Macartney as "Baas" at the "Witte or Silver Trees," at a monthly salary of Rds. 12 and 5 skillings. He has been informed that certain persons have decided to request the Government to favour them with his appointment, which he has faithfully held. He has no other means of subsistence than what this humble office yields, with some few profits attached to it. He is too convinced of the magnanimity of the Governor-General (Janssens) than that he should fear that, because he had been appointed by an English Governor, that would be reason sufficient to remove him from office, and to deprive him of his livelihood. He therefore asks that he may retain his appointment at the "Witteboomen." (Signature.) (No. 39; date, 10th March.)

Heijdenrijch (J. F.); late "Baas" of the Company's Armoury; submits, with permission, that he entered the service in 1761 as soldier at a monthly wage of f9, and under a Contract of 5 years, which was signed by R. Tulbagh. In 1764 he was appointed gun-locksmith with f14 salary—also signed R.

1803. Tulbagh. After the expiration of his Contract, he made a voyage to Europe at his own expense, in order there to profit for his own trade by visiting various gun-factories. In 1769 he returned to the Cape as soldier in the "Vrouwe Cornelia Hillegonda," and was again appointed to the Armoury as gun-locksmith with the same salary of f14. (This contract was also signed by R. Tulbagh.) On the 10th March, 1772, he was promoted to the rank of Master-workman with a salary of f20 per month (Signed, J. V. Plettenberg). On the 8th March, 1775, his pay was increased to f25. In 1780, after the expiration of his Contract, he was once more engaged at f30 (Signed, J. V. Plettenberg). In 1785 (11th November) he was promoted to the rank of "Baas" in the aforesaid Armoury with a salary of f50, with a three years' Contract, signed by C. J. Van de Graaff. Having submitted all these proofs, he offers his services for such work as he may be deemed fit for. Has a wife and 10 children, for whose support he is obliged to work in his old age. Though he has obtained a piece of ground from Governor Van Plettenberg behind the Castle, for which he paid the Company f225—(Indian valuation)—where he had a little cottage built and a garden laid out in order to continue (? regain) his health there, having suffered ten months from illness, at the time when the Colony fell into the hands of the English, still his business was very much weakened. He apologises for any mistake which he may have made in his Memorial. (Signature.) (No. 63; date, 10th March.)

Hendriksz (Henricus Jacobus); born here; asks to be appointed Superintendent on one of the Country Posts, so as to be able to support his family. (Signature.) (No. 79; date, 18th March.)

Heuning (Jacobus); after the Colony had passed over to the English, he had, on account of the death of his slaves, and inability to pay his interest, been obliged to surrender his Estate. Having also to give up his home, he was obliged to earn a sober living, though he had in every way endeavoured to improve his circumstances. As the Post, named Paarden Island, had formerly been used as a Hospital for all sick horses and cattle, and it is intended to employ it again for that purpose, he prays to be appointed superintendent there, with such a salary as may be deemed fit. (Signature.) (No. 83; date, 23rd March.)

Halaran (Edward); arrived here, when the Colony was surrendered, as sergeant in H.M.'s 95th Regiment, and also as bandmaster of the same. The Regiments being draughted (?), he was discharged at his own request. Having a wife and 3 children, he did not like to leave the Colony, and took service in the Scotch Brigade Regiment, commanded by Col. Dundas. The Regiment being ordered to India, he left it, according to

agreement, and was by Col. Dundas recommended to the Admiralty-Court, which he served until its close. Being now out of employment, he wishes his case to be taken into favourable consideration, etc. (Signature.) (No. 85.) 1803.

Hollen (Nicolaas); formerly junior surgeon in the Company's Service; remained here as prisoner of war, and married; is, through sickness, very much in want of country air, and inclined to re-enter the service. He therefore asks to be made Superintendent on one of the Islands or Country Posts. (Signature.) N.B.—Commissioner-General J. A. de Mist, in his own handwriting, in the Margin, refers this memorial to the Governor and Council for their disposition. (Signature.) 19th August, 1803. (No. 104.)

Hofman (Johannes); born in Hessenland, 36 years old; married; at present serving as quarter-master in the 7th Company of the 23rd Battalion Batavian Infantry; has seen the advertisement of the 11th August for the appointment of some correspondence messengers in these regions, especially towards the various bays. He would be glad to obtain such a Post, and therefore offers his services, as he has already served the country honestly and faithfully for 18 years, etc. (Signature.) (No. 106; date, 25th August.)

Heijdenrijch (Susanna); widow of Jacob Rohland; submits that she has a garden situated in Table Valley, at the foot of the Devil's Hill, and to the S.E. of the Castle. That that garden has been granted to her predecessors as a temporary possession (Vergunning), and purchased by her late husband in 1789, under the same conditions. She wishes to obtain it now in freehold, as well as the usual Title deeds. (No. 10.) 1806-7.

Heijdenrijch (Susanna).—The Dutch original of the above with signature. (No. 11.)

Helsdingen (Salomon Johannes van); petitioned in April last for a piece of land formerly requested by Colonel Henry of the Batavian Republic; he is now informed that it has been granted by your Excellency to Mr. William Duckett. He is therefore obliged to look out for another place, and has accordingly fixed upon a plot in the proximity of Hout Baij, below the "Lange Hoogte," and called the "Joseph's Kraal," in the ward of the Field Cornet Lambert Colijn. He therefore asks for the freehold of it, etc. (Signature.) (No. 132; date, 3rd June, 1806.)

Heuser (Leopold); residing at the Liesbeck River; states that between the Estates of Sijbrand van der Spuij and David de Villiers lie about 60 acres of ground fit for agriculture with the new and improved plough though with trouble and labour.

1806-7. He asks for the plot in freehold, at a reasonable price. (No. 161; date, 16th October, 1806.)

Heuser (Leopold).—Dutch original of the above. (Signature.) (No. 162.)

Hoeve (Jan Van der); resident in Cape Town; shows that there is a plot of ground sixty feet square in Table Valley, to the S.E. of the garden of Simon Petrus Van Blerk, adjoining the land lately granted to Mr. Johannes Bresler, which with much trouble and labour might be appropriated to useful services. He therefore asks for the grant, as it will prejudice no one. (No. 165.)

Hoeve (Jan Van der).—Dutch original of the above with signature. (No. 166.)

1715-16.

1715-16. **Jordaan (Pieter);** proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 11; date, 1st December; exhib., 3rd December.)

Jansz (Cent); Master gardener in the Company's service here; had entered the Company's service in 1693, and arrived here in the "Moer Capel"; came here again in 1704 in the Domburg"; did his duty since faithfully in the gardens; served more than 20 years; wishes to support his wife and children like other burghers, and therefore asks for his discharge, and burgher rights. (No. 43; date, ?; exhib., 10th March.)

Jes (Hans); agriculturist; lessee of the farm "Bakoven," granted him years ago by Governor van Assenburgh, and lying along the Berg River; asks the grant in freehold. (No. 83; exhib., 5th May.)

Jubert (? Joubert)—(Pieter); agriculturist at Drakenstein; was lessee of the farm "de Plaijsante" at Breede River, in the land of Waveren; had improved it very much, but suffered great losses during the late war with the Couquemans, who robbed him of a large number of cattle; begs to be gifted with the freehold of the place. (No. 87; exhib., 12th May.)

Jansz (Pieter); of Marseveen; agriculturist at Drakenstein; bought 2 erven from Philip Philipsz Egter (or Rigter); asks for transfer. (No. 138; exhib., 29th September.)

Jourdaan (?); signs as deacon of Drakenstein. (No. 145; date, 25th October; exhib., 3rd November.)

Jansz (Simon); of Harlingen; asks for appointment as sailmaker on the "Oudenaarde." (No. 132; exhib., 16th November.)

1717. **IJsbrandsz (Jouke);** sailor on the "Loosdregt"; applies for appointment of boatswain's mate. (No. 98; date, 2nd August.)

Jeronimus (Jan); of Amsterdam; arrived as sailor in the "Unie," in 1713; made trumpeter the same year (25th July), at f16. Asks to be allowed to return home as a time-expired servant. (No. 2.) 1718.

Jerff (Albert Andriesz); burgher; married Anna Maria Mulder in 1705, who had a son, named Abraham Wijsraad. Wife dead. Son now 14 years old. Memorialist is no longer able to support him, and therefore begs that he may be taken in the Company's service at sea. (No. 73; date, 14th June.)

Jansz (Frederik); a "Mardijker"; asks for a passage to Batavia for a female slave, named Martha of Macassar. (No. 86; date, 13th September.)

Ipelaar (Jacobus); of Leijden; Junior mate on the "Uno"; asks to be appointed chief mate on that vessel; mentions his great sufferings on board, when the ship had been seized by pirates and its captain shot. (See "Haring Carspel"—see also 1720, No. 40.) (No. 103; date, 22nd November.)

Jansen (Gerrit); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.) 1719.

Jansen (Hermann); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Jurgen (Frederik); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Jansen (Gerrit); a Company's servant. (N.B.—Two of this name.) (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Ipse (Pieter); Quartermaster on the "Leijtsman." (No. 64; date, 8th August.)

Jongerheld (Jacob); of Vlissingen; second mate on the "Hof niet altijd zomer." (No. 97; date, 19th September.)

Jansz (Gerrit); of Sapmeer; arquebusier on the "Herstelde Leeuw." (No. 103; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Jansohn (Jan Dirk); burgher-dragoon (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Jacobsz (Jan) of the Cape; Burgher-dragoon (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Jonasz (Roelof); burgher infantry man (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Jansz (Guddert); of Ceulen; burgher infantry man (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

1719. **Innes (Joris);** of Zutphen; "adelborst" on the "Stad-Leijden." (No. 123; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Joubert (Pieter), junior; proposed as Deacon at Drakenstein. (See also 1720, No. 109.) (No. 138; date, 5th December.)

1720. **Justice—the Court of.**—To prevent confusion, the Court shall henceforth be considered a judicial bench; and in this sense the Resolution adopted on the 22nd November, 1718, is amended. (N.B.—The said Court often received Memorials which were not at home there.) (No. 66; date, 14th May.)

1721. **Jansz (Jan);** of Meurs; sailor on the "Meijenbergh." (No. 74; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

1722. **Jansz (Carel);** of Bengal; asks for the freehold of an erf in Table Valley, situated between those of Rev. D'Aillij and the burgher Durand Sollier; wants to build a house on it. (No. 81; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

1723. **Jansz (Pieter);** of Nijmegen; agriculturist. (No. 33; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Jansz (Warner); of Hardewijk; sailor on the "Lakeman." (No. 40; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Joubert (Pieter), junior; deacon of Drakenstein. (No. 85; date, 13th December.)

Jacobse (Petrus); fisherman. (No. 86; date, 22nd December.)

Jacob van Bougis; fisherman. (No. 86; date, 22nd December.)

Jonker van Macasser; fisherman. (No. 86; date, 22nd December.)

Jacobsz (Claas); of Hamburg; arrived here in 1718 in "Den Dam" as soldier; is a tailor by trade, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 2; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Jansz (Claas); of Rensburg; agriculturist; had had surveyed for himself in 1714, in the "Land van Waveren," a piece of ground, called "Rensburg"; asks for freehold and title deeds. (Chart attached.) (No. 31; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Jansz (Pieter); of Wijngaarden; arrived in 1716 in the "Hijnenstein" as soldier, and was employed since in the service as Wagonmaker. His time having expired, he asks for burgher papers. (No. 34; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Jacobsz (Philip); of Utrecht; sailor on the "Margaretha." (See also 103.) (No. 93; date, ?; exhib., ?.) 1723.

Jansen (Hendrik); of Lubeck; arquebusier on the "Borselen." (No. 110; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Jansz (Cornelis); of Amsterdam; arquebusier on the "Voorburg." (No. 114; date, 25th July.)

IJpelaar (Frans); of Alkmaar; corporal on "Het Raadhuijs van Vlissingen"; asks to be appointed surgeon on the "Voorburg," having passed his surgeon's examinations in Holland. (No. 119; date, ?.)

Joubert (Pieter); proposed deacon at Drakenstein. (No. 121; date, 5th December.)

Jubbels (Pieter); obtained permission from the India Government to settle here as burgher, with his wife and children —arrived in the "Herstelling"—submits the papers granting the authority. (See 124.) Becomes a baker (see 1727-1728, No. 4). (No. 123; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Second Volume.

Jacobsz (Catharina); widow of the burgher Jan Verbeek; asks a passage for her son, Johannes. (No. 1.) 1724.

Jansen (Abraham); of Amsterdam; sailor in the "Midloo." (No. 40.)

Jager (Alexander); of Essing; arrived in 1703 in the "Borgsander," as soldier; served since as hunter, and employed to kill seals on Dassen Island; having failed to report his proceedings on his return, and fearing punishment, he had gone inland, where he had miserably wandered about until he became aware of the Placaat of 13th October, 1722, granting pardon to "run-aways"; that, however, the two months, allowed by the Placcaat, had passed before he heard of it; that being disgusted with the life he led, he had addressed the late Fiscal, Cornelis van Beaumont, and begged him to consider his case favourably, but had received no reply; that accordingly he throws himself on the mercy of the Government. (No. 70.)

Jansz (Nicholaas); of Amsterdam; junior mate on the "Astrea." (No. 94; date, ?.) 1723-4.

Joubert (Pieter); retires as deacon of Drakenstein. 1724-5.

Jacobsz (Pieter); of Brugge; arrived in 1723 as sailor in the "Middelwout"; a mason by trade. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 17.) 1726.

1727-8. **Jourdan (Paul);** husband of Rachel Niel. (No. 7.)

Jacobsz (Marcus); arrived in January, 1707, in the "Raadhuijs van Vlissingen"; sentenced by the Court of Batavia to 10 years' hard labour here; term expired; asks to be permitted to return to Batavia in the "Prattenburg." (No. 15.)

Joubert (Pieter), senior; wine lessee. (No. 18.)

Jansz (Mattheus); of Lingen; arrived in 1727 as soldier in the "Samaritaan"; served as cook in the Hospital, having been previously cook's mate in the same; wishes his appointment to be made permanent. (No. 53.)

Joubert (Gideon); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 80.)

1729-32. **Joubert (Gideon);** proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 127.)

Intie (Aallan); of Mana Capo, situated near Oelo Jambi; sent here many years ago as convict; after expiration of his sentence, permitted to seek his own living; makes his will, and desires that his slaves, Mannus of Bouton and Sabina of Macassar, with their daughter, Rabia of the Cape, shall be manumitted, and be his heirs. (No. 14.)

Intie (Aallan); etc.; memorial of the above-mentioned slaves, for their manumission. (No. 14.)

Jansz (Evert); of Frederikshal; arrived in 1730 as sailor in the "Land van Beloften"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 23.)

1735. **Jacob of Madagascar;** free black; wishes to manumit his slave, Sara of Madagascar; submits as surety the name of the free black, Arnoldus Koevoet of (?). (No. 13.)

1735-6. **Just (Carel Titus);** of Alkmaar; arrived in 1727 as soldier in the "Carssenhof"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 40.)

Jansz (Joh.); of Ceylon; free black; wishes to emancipate his slave, Lea of Timor. (No. 66.)

Joon (Christina); of Malacca; widow of the Reverend Adam Willebrand Meercamp. Her husband having died on the Return-ship "Popkinsburg," she wishes to return to India, having no friends in Europe. (No. 87.)

Jacobi (Georg Coenraad); of Bremen; arrived in 1732, in the "Petronella Alida," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (1739-40, No. 5.) (No. 104.)

1737-8. **Jansz (Juriaan);** of Ditmarssen; arrived in 1728 as sailor in "Het Wapen van Hoorn"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 10.)

Jubbels (Pieter); burgher; asks for passage for himself and wife to Batavia. (No. 17.) 1737–8.

Jansz (Johannes); of Ceylon; wishes to manumit his slave, Roosje van Bengalen. (No. 24.)

Johannes of Bengal; free black; mentions that his son, Jacob of the Cape, is still a slave, and wishes to manumit him. (No. 90.)

Jonasz (Claas), junior; see Ackerman (Geertje). (No. 116.)

Jurgen (Jan); of Remsche; arrived in 1736 as ship's corporal in the "Beekvliet"; since employed as smith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 24.) 1739–40.

Joubert (François); agriculturist; resident at the "Bartholomeus' Klip." (No. 48 c.)

Joubert (Gideon); agriculturist; resident at the "Bartholomeus' Klip." (No. 48 c.)

Joubert (widow Gideon); times too bad to get money to pay lease rent. (No. 48 c.)

Joubert (widow Jan); too poor to pay lease rent. (No. 48 c.)

Jourdan (Jan); can turn nothing into money. (No. 48 c.)

Johanna; daughter of Sophia Jansz of the Cape; has, in the Company's slave lodge, her son Johannes; she wishes to emancipate him, and offers instead another slave, named January of Bengal. (No. 100.)

Jonker (Adolph); a burgher; (see Aron of Balij). (No. 32.) 1742.

Jubels (Pieter); burgher; wishes to leave for Batavia with his wife. (No. 10.) 1743.

Jacobse (Maria); widow of Pieter Barendse Blom; asks for the grant of her loan-place, on this side of the "Valse Rivier," at the "Assegaaij Bossen Fontein." (No. 19.)

Jannas of Tagal; is now 19 years in banishment here, while his sentence was 10 years; all these 9 years he has been serving the Company (as convict). He looks upon the Governor-General (Van Imhoff) as a King placed to rule over them, and as the saviour of himself and his fellow-sufferers, and if he does not help them as the ruler appointed by God, there will be no help for them at all; he prays that he may be allowed to return to Batavia.) (No. 33.)

1743. **Jacobsz (Job);** burgher; (see Hendriksz (Jacobus). No. 97.)

1744. **Jacobsz (Pieter);** of Hoessum, in Jutland; arrived in 1734 as soldier in the "Wickenburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 33.)

Ingen (Jan van); repatriated skipper. His agents—Abraham Paling and Jan Holst—ask permission to manumit his slave-girl, named Malatti of Mandaar. (No. 62.)

Jager (Andries de); proposed as Heemraad for the Overberg Districts. (No. 71.)

1745. **Janse (Johanna);** wife of Jan Cok. (q. v.) (No. 3.)

Jacobse (Pieter); of Hoezeim, in Jutland; formerly a soldier; now a burgher; wishes to remit money to Europe. (No. 24.)

Jacobsz (Pieter); of Turenhout; burgher; wishes to leave for Holland with his wife, Susanna of Batavia; being poor, he asks that he may work his passage home. (No. 24.)

1746. **Jurgens (Frans);** Cook in the Company's slave lodge; asks for a passage out for his wife, Anna Boekstal, resident at Amsterdam. (No. 10.)

Jacobsz (Daniel); of Drammen; arrived as sailor in 1732 in the "Barbesteijn"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 41.)

Johanna; (daughter) of Elsje Mulder of the Cape—a female slave in the Company's lodge—wishes to obtain the freedom of her son (Jacobus), and her own, offering the sum of f100 (Indian valuation). (No. 71.)

1748. **Jacobsz (Jan);** of Veere; arrived in 1748 in the Zaamslagh" as agriculturist; asks for burgher papers. (No. 42.)

Jaan (Johannes); of Wijssenveld; arrived in 1742 in the "Papenburg" as soldier; appointed house-carpenter in 1743; asks for burgher papers. (No. 93.)

Indraphnet (Walter); of Hinderlaage; soldier; arrived in 1743 in "Het Huijs ten Duijne"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 109.)

1749. **Jansz (Stoffel);** of the County Lippe; arrived in 1732 in the "Cornelia" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 72.)

Joosten (Jan); burgher; wishes to remove to Batavia with his wife and child. (No. 97.)

1750. **Immens (Abraham Thomas van Boudijk);** junior merchant on the "Vrijburg"; intending to marry the widow

of the late naval Ex-Lieutenant, Christiaan Philip van Jongheijn, he wishes to stay here with suspended pay. (No. 74.) 1750.

Isak; Son of Helena, daughter of Sola of the Cape; wishes to be emancipated; he therefore asks the Council to be so good as to grant his request—he giving to the Company, in his place, a strong and healthy male slave, named January of Ambon. (No. 13.) 1751.

Justice—Council of—nominate as burgher Councillors: Jan Lourens Bestbier, Alexander Coel, Hendrik van der Heijden, and Jan Hassing, *vice* Joachim Prehm and Jonas van der Poel. (No. 100; date, 2nd December.)

Jean (Bartho de St.); wishes to remit. (1756, No. 42; 1758, No. 32; 1759, No. 46; 1760, No. 21; 1762, No. 9; 1763, No. 13.) (No. 20.) 1752.

Jonker (Adolff); burgher, and "Koster" at Drakenstein"; asks for the freehold of a piece of ground at the Paarl —2 morgen in extent—on which to settle. (No. 75.)

Jacob of Ceylon; free black; wishes to manumit his slave girl, named Lea of the Cape; offers as sureties, Jacobus Hendricksz and Job Jacobsz. (No. 95.)

Jean (Bartho de St.); wishes to remit. (1755, No. 27; 1756, No. 42; 1757, No. 74; 1761, No. 74.) (No. 20.)

Johannes Augustijn of the Cape; free black; wishes to manumit his female slave, named Clara of the Cape. Offers as sureties, himself and the ex-burgher Commissioner, Nic. Brommert. (No. 59.) 1753.

Jacob of Ceylon; wishes to manumit his slaves, Anthonij of Bengal and Dina, daughter of Nias. Offers as sureties, himself and Pieter Mathijs Pietersz. (No. 71.)

Johannes; son of Maria—daughter of Calmeronde of the Cape—slave in the Lodge—wishes to be manumitted; offers in exchange, a slave named Scipio of Ternaten. (Certificate of Surgeons St. Jean and J. V. D. Riet states that Scipio is about 30 years old, strong and healthy. (No. 104; date, 1st December.)

Jacobsz (Job); requests permission to teach the youth here reading, writing, cyphering, and the elements of the Reformed Religion, which he professes. Memorial referred to the Church Council here, who are to examine him as to his ability, and report the result. Signed by M. Bergh, Assist.-Secretary. (No. 121; date, 11th December.)

1754. **Jurgens (Pieter);** of Berge in Solingen (uit het Berghsland van Solingen), but known on the books as Jan Frederik Wagenaar; arrived in 1741 as soldier in "Het Wapen van Hoorn"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 112.)

Jurgen (Jan); of Pilsen. Arrived in 1740 as soldier in the "Hogersmelde"; made chief caterer in the Company's slave lodge in 1742, at f16; asks for burgher papers. (No. 138.)

Immens (Abraham Thomas van Boudijk); junior merchant; asks for a passage home for his step-son, Johannes Anthonij van Junghen, nine years old. (No. 75.)

Jong (Dirk de); Lessee of the European beer and wine license; asks permission to establish branch taps at the house of the burgher Hermanus van Willing at the Cape; in the garden "Vredenburg," belonging to Mathijs van Wieling; and in the garden of the burgher, Dirk Gijsbert Franck, named Uijtvlugt." (See also 97, 1762, No. 194.) (No. 95.)

Immens (Abraham Thomas van Boudijk); Doctor in Law, arrived here in 1750, in the "Vrijburg," as junior merchant; obtained Council's permission to marry here, and, without pay, earn his living like other residents. But as his wife and children have all died since, he wishes to return home, and asks permission to do so. (No. 7.)

Januarij of Paliacatte; free black; wishes to emancipate his slave, September of Ceylon. Offers as sureties, himself and the free black, Jan Pas op. (No. 79.)

Jonkman (Johan Daniel); of "Het Ampt Pattenburg"; arrived in 1748 as a journeyman at f14. Asks for burgher papers. (1757, No. 53.) (No. 97.)

1756. **Jong (Dirk de);** burgher; lessee of the European Beer and Wine License; submits that the burgher Hermanus van Willing will carry on the business in his house at the Cape; the burgher Hendrik Wittig will do the same in his garden, named "Uijtvlugt," in Table Valley; and Johan Verlee, burgher, in his house here at the Cape. 1758, No. 120; 1759, No. 128; 1760, No. 151; 1761, No. 163.) (No. 125.)

Jergsted (Johan); of Idenhalle; arrived in 1747 as soldier in the "Overnes"; made cooper in 1753 at f16; asks for burgher papers. (No. 152.)

1757. **Jansz (Goris);** see Middelkoop. (No. 124.)

Jansz (Anthonij); of Jassenbergh; arrived in 1752, in the "Orange," as young sailor; made woodcutter in 1753 at f12; asks for burgher papers. (No. 137.)

Jansz (Sierrke); of Nieuwstad Geus; arrived in 1753 as soldier in the "Huijs te Manpadt"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 138.) 1757.

Jonecke (Daniel); soldier; wishes to remit.

Ilson (Robbert); boatswain's mate; wishes to manumit his slave, Sara of the Cape, but now baptized as Sara Cornelisz; offers as sureties, himself and the burgher, Jacob Zandelaar. (No. 100.) 1758.

Josina; slave in the Company's Lodge; wishes to be emancipated; offers in her stead a healthy male slave, named Coridon of Stambouwa. (Certificate of surgeons, St. Jean and V. d. Riet, attached, stating that Coridon was about 30 years old, strong and healthy. (No. 106.)

Joubert (Josua); agriculturist; asks for the freehold of a cattle-farm in the district of Swellendam, named "De Koo," which he has had on loan for some years. Is prepared to pay the annual recognition of Rds. 24, and offers, as purchase price, Rds. 80. (Diagram attached.) (No. 128.)

Jan Abrahams; free black; wishes to manumit his female slave, Rosa of the Cape, and her two children, Minerva and Clara; offers as sureties, himself and the burgher Pieter Broeders. (No. 158.)

Jansz (Johannes); of Bengal; wishes to manumit his slave, Willem Jansz of Bengal; offers as sureties, himself and his fellow free-black, Johannes Jonasz. (No. 142.) 1760.

Joubert (Josua); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 165.)

Josina of Madagascar; heiress of the late soldier, Hendrik Hindeman, of the Canton Bern; wishes to remit. (No. 57.)

Josina (of Madagascar); submits that among the slaves in the Lodge is her little son Joseph; she wishes to see him manumitted; offers f100 for him (Indian Valuation). (No. 121.) 1761.

Jean (Bartho de St.); first Chief Surgeon here; left in 1712 in the "Unie" as junior surgeon at f26 for Batavia; served there as such until 1717; re-entered the service in 1719 as junior surgeon, and arrived here in the same year in the "Mijnden," and was employed in the Hospital as Surgeon at f30. In 1723 he was made second chief surgeon with f36, afterwards increased to f40, f45, and f50. In 1745 he was made first chief Surgeon at f60, which in 1750 were increased to f65. In consequence of his increasing years he wishes to pass the rest of his life in rest and quiet, and therefore asks for his discharge with retention of his rank; and as he has served the Company nearly

1761. 50 years, faithfully and honestly, that he may also retain his salary and emoluments, as he will always be prepared to render service to the Hospital whenever required. (No. 137.)

Israel (Johan Frederik); of Dielingen; arrived in 1756 as soldier in the "Sloterdijk"; a carpenter; asks for burgher papers. (No. 181.)

1762. **Jacobsz (Wijnand);** burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Elizabeth of the Cape, and offers, as sureties, himself and the free-black, Jacob Isaacksz. (No. 155.)

Joris of the Cape; free black; wishes to manumit his slave, Alida of the Cape; offers the required security. (No. 158.)

Johanna of Bengal; free black; wishes to manumit her slave, Joemat of Macassar, but baptised Jan Willem; offers the necessary security. (No. 168.)

Jansz (Paulus); of Groningen; arrived here as sailor in 1753 at f7, in the "Baarsande"; made wagon-driver in 1758; a shoe maker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 175.)

Joon (Johan Godhelf); of Leijsing; arrived in 1757 as soldier in the "Ruijskensteijn"; a shoemaker; asks for burgher papers. (1763, No. 132.) (No. 188.)

1763. **Jansen (Johannes);** ex-burgher-captain at Batavia; repatriating in the return ship "Vosmaer"; asks for a passage for a female slave, Flora of Ceylon, for the service of his wife and little daughter. (No. 132.)

Jacobsz (Jan); burgher-fire-master here; asks for a plot of garden ground, adjoining his land in Table Valley—306 square roods in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 134.)

Jacobsz (Cornelis); of "De Thuijn van Alcmaar"; arrived in 1748 as sailor in the "Huijgewaard"; made wagon-maker in 1753; asks for burgher papers. (No. 140.)

Jorsen (Johan); left here in 1754 by an English vessel; wishes to settle as burgher here. (No. 178.)

1764. **Jacobus Hendriksz;** free black; wishes to manumit his slave, Pedro of Bengal; offers, as securities, the burghers Wentzel Tiggy and Joh. Nic. Beerends. (No. 170.)

1765. **Jauch (Carel Philip);** bookkeeper; repatriating in the ship "Leekerlust"; wishes to remain here for a while, for his health. (See Tauch.) (No. 8.)

Janssen (Jans); of Holstein; arrived in 1761 as sailor in "De Vrouwe Rebecca Jacoba"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 31.)

Janse (Casper); of Osnabrugge; arrived in 1741 as soldier in the "Cornelia"; made field-guard in 1744; asks for burgher papers. (No. 34.) 1765.

Jansz (Jan); of Holstein; arrived in 1756 as arquebusier in the "Amerongen"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 60.)

Jallas (Hans Hendrik); of Holstein; arrived in 1746 as soldier in the "Maarseveen"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 67.)

Iwijns (Dirk); of Santen; arrived as sailor in 1757 in the "Bosch and Hoven"; a wagon maker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 78.) 1766.

Jansz (Jan); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Helena of the Cape; offers, as sureties, himself and the burgher Coenraad Schreinder. (No. 83.)

Jong (Anthonij de); ex-skipper of the return-ship "Leijmuijden," which arrived here last year; having been allowed to remain here for his health, and being now quite recovered, he asks for a passage home. (No. 12.) 1767-8.

Jean (Ferdinand de); ex-town surgeon at Batavia; wishes to take with him home—to take care of himself, his wife, and little son—two slave boys, named Jaco of Malacca and Sangoro of Bombasia, and a slave girl, named Cananga of Cheribon. (Signature attached.) (No. 68.)

Johanna Sophia Maria Fatima, of the Cape; a slave in the Lodge; has for some years discharged the duties of Matron in the same, and as far as she knows, satisfactorily. Wishes very much to be emancipated; and offers in her stead a male slave, named Maij of Malabar; will also continue to discharge the duties of Matron until her successor has been appointed. (Certificate of the Surgeon attached, stating that Maij was about 11 or 12 years old, healthy and strong.) (No. 91; date, 15th July, 1768.)

Jeser (Johan Michael); of Speek; arrived as soldier in 1764 in the "Keukenhoff"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 117.)

Jonk (Johan Michael); of Terfeld; arrived in 1765 as house-locksmith in the "Bleijswijck"; wishes to earn a living by watchmaking; asks for burgher papers. (No. 6.) 1768-70.

Jeser (Hendrik); of Lemmerik; arrived in 1756, in the "Sloterdijk," as junior sail-maker. Became burgher in 1762; re-entered the service in 1764, with the rank of upper-sail-maker; asks for burgher papers—(No. 32). (No. 20.)

Jason of the Coast; wishes to manumit his slave, Cupido of Tranquebar; offers the necessary security. (No. 32.)

1768-70. **Jansz (Johannes);** of Ceylon; deceased. Orphan Masters as Executors of his Estate, and that of his wife (deceased) —Rosetta of Bengal—submit that the latter, in her Will, desired the manumission of her slave, Augusto of Ceylon. They offer as sureties, the burghers Jan Mostert of Wieringen and Daniel Winst. (Extract from Will annexed. (No. 68; date, 12th December, 1769.)

1771. **Jonckhoff (Luur);** of Oldenburg; arrived as young sailor in 1764 in the "Bosch en Hoven"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 20.)

Jansz (Hendrik); of Bengal; wishes to manumit his two slave boys, Willem and Hendrik of the Cape. Offers the required security. (No. 22.)

Johanna, daughter of Petronella of the Cape—a slave in the Lodge here—wishes to be manumitted, and offers in her stead a strong, healthy male slave, named Maart of Malabar. (Described by the surgeon as about 18 years old, healthy, and strong.) (No. 38; date, 15th.)

Jansse (Steven); of Groningen; arrived in 1764 as soldier in the "Cattendijk"; made sergeant in 1769; asks for burgher papers. (No. 42.)

1772. **Johanna of the Cape;** wishes to manumit her slave, Benjamin of the Cape; offers the required security. (No. 21.)

Joon (Johan Godlob); substitute of the Landdrost of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; asks for a passage out for his wife, Johanna Eleonora Hasin, at present in Breslau; and as, when he left Holland, he ceded a quarter of his annual salary to his wife, he now wishes this arrangement to be cancelled. He arrived here as sergeant in 1757, in the "Ruijskensteijn." (No. 41.)

Jacobsz: (Wijnand); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Februarij of Bengal; offers the required security. (No. 47.)

Jurgens (Frans); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Titus of Bengal; offers the required security. (No. 49.)

1773. **Jacobsz: (Jan);** ex-fire master; asks for the grant of a plot adjoining his garden in Table Valley,—1 morgen and 240 sq. rds. in extent. (Diagram annexed.) Granted under certain conditions. (No. 46.)

1774. **Johanna Adriana of Jambij**; free black (deceased). In accordance with the decision of the Court of Justice, dated 17th March last, Orphan-masters wish to manumit her slave, Hendrina of Bengal. They offer the required security. (Ver-

dict of the Court annexed which followed on the procedure of the Secretary of the Court, Christiaan Ludolph Neethling, plaintiff, *Nomine officii*, *versus* the burgher Christoffel Krijg. Court annulled the Will of the said Johanna Adriana, but ordered that the slave, Hendrina, shall be manumitted. (No. 41; date, 3rd March.) 1774.

Johannes Christiaan of the Coast (Coromandel); wishes to manumit his slave, David of Ceylon. Offers the required security. (No. 65.)

Joubert (Josua); agriculturist; asks for a plot of arable land, adjoining his old land and farm, named the "Reebocke Clooff," at the Wagonmakers' Valley, in the Drakenstein District,—11 morgen and 402 sq. rds. in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 78.)

Jensen (Andreas); of Mariendaal; arrived in 1759 as soldier in the "Ruijteveld"; and made sergeant in 1753; asks for burgher papers. (No. 19.) 1775.

Johanna of Bali; free black; wishes to manumit her slave, Candasa of the Cape; offers, as sureties, the burgher Levinus Simons, and the free black, Alexander Benjamin. (No. 21.)

Janssen (Jurgen); burgher; asks for two house-erven in Table Valley, in Block 18, Nos. 5 and 6, 68 sq. rds. and 58 sq. feet in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 77.)

Janssen (Jens); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 105.)

1776.

Johanna Maria of the Cape; wishes to manumit her slave girl, Lena of the Cape, and offers, as sureties, herself, and the burgher Frans Hilgers. (No. 13; date, 16th January.) 1776.

Jarling (Jan Jacob); of Lussaam; arrived as sailor in the "Beemster-Welvaren," in 1773; a shoemaker; asks for burgher papers (No. 64; date, 20th August.)

Jooste (Albert); of Nieuwschand; arrived in 1771 as soldier in the "Schagen"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 88; date, 24th October.)

Jourdaan (Stephanus Petrus); asks for a plot of house and garden ground at the Paarl,—2 morgen in extent,—to carry on his trade on it as a tailor. (Diagram annexed, with extract Resolutions of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein's Landdrost and Heemraden, showing that the nearest neighbours had no objections.) (No. 91; date, 10th December.)

1776. **Joosten (Albert);** burgher; wishes to teach the young reading, writing, and cyphering, as well as the elements of the Christian Reformed Religion, which he professes.—Referred to the Kerkeraad.' (No. 94; date, 10th December.)

1777 wanting.

1778. **Jong (Hendrik de);** burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 3; date, 15th January.)

Joosten (Albert); burgher; asks for a passage out for his wife, Dina Marcus, resident in Amsterdam, and their two children, Johannes Hendrik, and Anna Margaretha. (No. 13; date, 20th January.)

Jansz: (Johannes); of Bengal; wishes to manumit his slave, Arcat of Bougies; offers to pay the required Rds. 50 to the Diaconate, and give the necessary security (No. 58; date, 1st September.)

1779. **John (Johan Godlob);** of Leipzich; substitute Landdrost at Stellenbosch; arrived in 1757 as soldier in the "Ruijskenstein"; made sergeant in 1766; has served 22 years faithfully; is about 60 years old, and no longer able to discharge his duties efficiently; asks for a pension. (No. 2; date, 5th January.)

Jacobus (Frederik); free black; bought some time ago from the burgher Christiaan Frederik Hof a female slave, named Lorint of the Cape, daughter of the manumitted female slave, named Johanna of Maashoorn, to whom Memorialist is married. He wishes to manumit Lorint, and to have her instructed in the Christian religion, and therefore begs to be excused from paying the usual Rds. 50,—though prepared to give the usual security. (No. 33; date, 30th March.)

Jonker (Adolph); "Koster" of Drakenstein (deceased); is succeeded by the burgher Hartwich Johannes Luttig. (See Resolution, 30th March, 1779.) (No. 41; date, 22nd February.)

1780. **Jooné (Johan Godlieb);** of Soblits; arrived in 1770, as soldier, in "De Princes van Oranje"; asks for burgher papers. (Signature attached.) (No 84; date, 16th December.)

1782. **Jonasz: (Helena);** widow of the late burgher Claas Coert; and Dina of Bima, widow of the late Claas Jonasz:; heirs of the late Armorina Jonasz:, widow of the late Christiaan Wijnands; request, in accordance with the Will of the latter, the manumission of her two slaves, Maria and Augusta Petronella of the Cape. They are prepared to pay the usual Rds. 50, required by Law. Both slaves are mentioned as having been already baptized. (Extract from Will attached.) (No. 24.)

Joubert (Josua), Gideon's son; agriculturist; asks for a plot of cultivable ground adjoining his old lands and farm, named "Rheeboks' Kloof," situated in "Wagonmakers' Valley," in the district of Drakenstein. He has held the land on lease since 1774. It is 15 morgen and 588 sq. roods in extent. Diagram not annexed, but, instead, an extract from Resolutions of the "Heemraden Vergadering" at Stellenbosch, dated the 1st July, 1782, stating that the Heemraden, Jacob de Villiers, senior, and Stephanus du Toit, P. son, had inspected the ground, and that de Villiers had reported that it could be granted without any prejudice to the neighbouring farms, provided that no change shall be made in the distribution and leading out of the water there. Joubert is also to pay the annual recognition. (No. 69.) 1782.

Jager (Christiaan de); Andries' son; Lieutenant in the 1st Company of the Swellendam Land Militia; has been suffering for some years from gout, and is no longer able to ride on horseback. He therefore asks for his discharge. (Signature.) (No. 41.) 1783.

Janssen (Jens); burgher-ensign; and Hessenbosch (Jan Coenraad); Superintendent of the Masons. Hold Power of Attorney from Hendrik Farnsen, junior mate; and ask for certain chests of the latter, in order to sell the contents (tea) by public auction. (Signatures.) (No. 92.)

Jacobsen (Andries); of Apenrade; arrived in 1773 as arquebusier in the "Holland"; made quartermaster in 1775; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 97.)

Joubert (Gideon); Pieter's son; and Joubert (Paulus); having, together, bought the bakery, residence, and erf of the ex-baker, Adriaan de Necker, ask permission to carry on the business with the latter's license, during the four months still to run. (Signatures.) (No. 115.)

Jourdan (Stephanus Petrus); burgher; asks for a plot of ground at the "Paarl Diamant,"—174 sq. roods in extent. (Diagram annexed; also certificate of Landdrost and Heemraden that he wishes, in order to carry on a butchery business, to build a shall house and kraal on it. (No. 5.) 1784.

Jans (Godfried); of Wasenburg, in Keurpalts; arrived as soldier in 1771 in the "Tempel"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 14.)

Jansse (Helena); widow of the late burgher, Baltus Willem Beets; wishes, in accordance with the will of her late husband, and on the usual conditions, to manumit her slave Dorothea, and her child, Johanna Susanna,—both of the Cape. (Extract from Will annexed.) (No. 44.)

1784. **Jacobse (Adam);** free black; wishes to emancipate his slave, Lea Maria of the Cape, whom he has had instructed in the Christian religion, and who has also been baptized in the Church here. As he wishes to marry her, he begs to be excused from paying the Rds. 50 to the poor fund. (Signature.) (No. 76.)

Jonasse (Helena); burgheress; widow of the late Claas Coert, and only surviving heir of the late widow Christiaan Wijnands; wishes, in accordance with the Will of the latter (annexed), and a certain sentence of the Court of Justice (annexed), to manumit six slaves of the late widow Wijnands, viz., Mozes, little Mozes, Arend, Jan, Arenda, and Rebecca, on the usual conditions. From the annexed extract of the proceedings of the Court of Justice, it appears that Helena Jonasse had been compelled by Civil process, to manumit the slaves, receiving in exchange for them Rds. 600 according to the Will, and compelled to pay the costs of the case. (No. 101)

Joubert (Josua); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (Signature.) (No. 115.)

1785. **Johanna,** daughter of Cathrijn of the Cape; slave in the Lodge; wishes to be emancipated, and offers, in exchange, a strong, healthy male slave, named September of Timor. Certificate of Chief Surgeon Pieter Domus annexed, that the slave is healthy, etc. (No. 23; date, 22nd February.)

Iffland (Godfried); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Spasie of the Cape, under the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 65.)

1786. Volume missing. Have followed the Resolutions of that year.

Jacobse (Elizabeth Johanna); wife of the ex-burgher of this place, Michiel Christiaan Vos,—at present called as Minister to Holland,—is allowed a passage on the "Vlugge Trekvogel," to join her husband. She is to pay her passage at the rate agreed upon by the Company and the owners of the vessel (page 529; date, 19th April.)

Juno (the); Warship; to convoy home the Return-ships "Het Slot ter Hoge" and "De Afrikaan"; will leave as soon as the "Meermin," sent to False Bay with provisions for the warships there, returns. Arrangements are also to be made to supply her with at least 2,000 lbs. of biscuits, 10 muids peas and beans, and 50 live sheep; but as the warship, "Goes," also requires a considerable quantity of stores, the Captain suggested that instead of biscuits, he should be supplied with 10,000 lbs. of rice, 15 muids of peas and beans, and 50 live sheep. Suggestion adopted. And as provisions are very scarce, it was fur-

ther decided henceforth to allow the warships, only twice weekly, fresh bread; and four times ditto, fresh meat and vegetables. (p. 655.) 1786.

Joubert (Josua); burgher; asks for the grant of an erf on which to carry on his wagonmaker's trade. Erf is named "Welgelegen," and is 2 morgen 7 sq. roods in extent. He submits statements of the neighbours that they have no objection. Erf described as situated on the S.W. side of the "Cuijl's Rivier," in the Cape District. He is, however, not to interfere with the water or the outspan, etc. The neighbours who signed were Joachim Scholtz, Daniel Bosman, Gn. Joubert, Franssoijs Petrus Haege, and David Muller. (No. 85; date, 14th July.) 1787.

In 't Anker (Willem); left Europe for China as assistant Supercargo in the "St. Laurens"; remained here sick; has now recovered his health, and wishes to leave in the "Constantia" for Batavia. (No. 128.)

Jepsen (Hans); of Swalen; quartermaster on the wharf; arrived in 1768 as arquebusier on the "Kronenburg," and made quartermaster in 1774. Is getting very old now; is already 51 years of age; is suffering from many ailments, and weakness of sight, so that he can no longer perform his duties. Has served the Company 20 years, and now asks to retire. (No. 139.)

Jurgens (Françiscus Xaverius); proposed as firemaster by the temporary Harbour Master, *vice* Pauelsen, retired. (No. 149.)

In 't Anker (C.); skipper on the ship, "de Paerl"; had by desertions and deaths at Mauritius (lost?) so many men that he was obliged to obtain from Count van Rechteren, Commander of the warship, "Princess Louisa," 22 men, who arrived on board, on the 10th April last. They had properly done their duty during the voyage, and memorialist prays that they may receive pay in proportion to the services rendered by them. No agreement was made with Count van Rechteren, the only one being that, should both vessels be here in the roadstead at the same time, the men would then be returned to him. On the list are three Americans and one Portuguese, who requested to be allowed to work their passage to the Cape, and who have been most zealous in doing so as sailors. As the voyage was long and fatiguing, and as memorialist is still in want of men for his crew, he has deemed it his duty to recommend "these persons to your favour, with the request that they may receive a douceur for what they have undergone, and for their torn clothes. (Signature.) Annexed is the list of the men above mentioned. (No. 181.)

1788. **Jurgens (Anthon Jacob);** Messenger of Justice; received his discharge in 1787, in order to repatriate. In his place was appointed the Quartermaster, Willem ten Bengevoord, who, since his appointment, has been in such poor health that he has been unable to discharge his duties, so that Memorialist was obliged to continue his duties as Messenger. But as Memorialist was leaving, Carel Ewald Ziervogel, a quartermaster, was provisionally appointed as his successor. Memorialist now wishes to leave by first favourable opportunity. (Signature.) (No. 12.)

Jepsen (Hans); submits that his late wife, Christina Pieterse, formerly widow of the late burgher, Fred: Ferdinand Fleisman, had, by will, desired the manumission, immediately after her death, of her slave Cathrijn and her two children, Jan and Cornelis, all of the Cape. He is prepared to pay the Rds. 50 for Cathrijn, but submits that, as he has taken the education of the children upon himself, he may be excluded from paying the same amount for each of them, or at least for one. Will also give the usual security regarding the poor fund. (Signature.) Extract from Will attached. (No. 50.)

Lochner (Johan George); burgher; sole heir of the late Lucia of Batavia, widow of the late burgher, Joseph Macer Ciganich, also known as Dominicus Rosa—according to annexed extract from Will. Submits that Lucia desired the manumission, after her death, of the slaves Ningria of Mozambique, August of Ceylon, and Daniel of the Cape. He is prepared to pay the usual Rds. 50 for each, and render the further security required. Attached is the extract from the Will, which mentions Lochner as "the ex-burgher messenger." (Signature.) (No. 51.)

Isaak of Batavia; free slave; asks, in consequence of his poverty, a free passage to Batavia for himself, his wife, (Wijff) Jacomina, and their children, Rachel, Omi, and Bida, all of the Cape. (No. 169.)

1789. **Janson (Laurens);** skipper on the chartered ship, "De Goede Hoop"; submits that as his chief mate has been attacked by a serious illness, and can be of no service whatever, that he may be supplied with a junior mate from the Wharf. (Signature.) (No. 71.)

Jansen (Laurens); sea-captain in the Company's service, and lately passenger in the Company's chartered ship "Handellust"; asks permission to proceed to Europe in the China Return-ship "Blitterswijk." (Signature.) (No. 98b; date, 1st May.)

Jeeger (Thomas); of Kunbergen; soldier; was suspected of theft in 1785, and sentenced by the Court of Justice, on the 28th June of the same year, to be confined on Robben Island,

until the crime of which he was suspected had been proved. His pay was accordingly stopped on the 10th March, 1785. He remained quietly on the Island until this year (1789), when the Court, as a result of his memorial, ordered him to be liberated from his confinement, and on a suitable occasion, to be sent to Europe in his former rank. He believes that the last verdict of the Court not only frees him from the suspicion which had fallen on him, but has also restored him completely to the rank in which he has, for 15 years, had the honour to serve the Company. Hence he prays "Your Honours to be so good as to pay out to him his arrear wages since 1785." (Signature.) Council grants his request. (Resolutions 19th May, 1789). (No. 106.) 1789.

"Jonge Frank" (de); Minute of its ship's Council.—As the captain-Lieutenant, Francois Hemonat, must remain here through illness, Governor and Council, subject to the approval of the High Council of India, promote Lieutenant Meindert Pieter Clement to be Captain-Lieutenant, and the sub-Lieutenant Arij Janse Bestebroer, to be Lieutenant. Having looked about for a suitable person to fill the post of sub-Lieutenant, they appoint Laurens Brink, boatswain's mate, to that office. (Signed) Jacob Veer, Meindert Pieters Clement, A. J. Bestebroer, and Jan de Gendt. (No. 151; date, 15th May.)

Janssen (Egbert); boatswain's mate on the "Zeeland"; wishes to have his box branded. (No. 53.) 1790.

Johansen (Anthonij); captain of engineers in the service; arrived lately from Ceylon, in the "Arend," with wife, son, and adopted little daughter, and wishes to delay here on account of his health. (Signature.) (No. 69.)

Johansen (Anthonij); (see above); asks permission to proceed on his voyage with his family in the ship, "Trincomale." (Signature.) (No. 76.)

Johansen (Anthonij); (see above); his wife is too ill to leave in the "Trincomale," and he therefore begs to be permitted to stay here a time longer. (No. 85.)

Jansen (Laurens); Captain of the ship "Macassar," bound to Batavia; submits a list of ship's material required for his vessel. (Signature.) (No. 109.)

Jacobus of Ceylon; free black; wishes to manumit his slave, Jacob of the Cape, on the usual conditions. (No. 201; date, 28th September.)

Jantzen (Andries); soldier; arrived as such in 1776 in the Flute "de Hoop"; has served faithfully, but having broken his leg, he can no longer do so; by permission of the Governor he took service with a burgher, in order to earn his living with

1790. his shoemaker's trade. In 1781 he received the Governor's permission to marry a daughter of the burgher, Evert Schutt. Three children have been born to him, whose education requires a continuous supervision and diligence on the part of memorialist. He therefore asks for his discharge, and for burgher papers. (Signature.) N.B.—Memorialist's Lieutenant-Colonel (A. Harnels) backs the request, and gives Jantzen a most excellent character. (Signature.) (No. 211.)

Inundations.—See Stellenbosch Inundations, 1790, No. 240. (No. 240.)

1791. **Jantze (Joachim Andries)**; First Lieutenant of the Stellenbosch Burgher-Dragoons; is in consequence of continuous illness unable any longer to ride on horseback, and therefore asks for his discharge, with the rank next to that of the burgher captains. (Signature.) (No. 14.)

Jurgens (Michiel); skipper on the "Vrouwe Maria Cornelia"; asks for a new yard, rudderpin, etc., for his vessel. (Signature.) (No. 74.)

Joseph (George); Frans Elsner; and Wijnand Schild; arrived as soldiers in 1762; and as, after long service, they have now reached the age of 60 years, they ask for pensions. (No. 94.)

Jongh (Jan de); V.D.M.; passenger on the "Arend"; having been very ill during the voyage, he thought he would soon recover here, but now his wife is suffering from dysentery, and he therefore wishes to remain here for her recovery. (Signature.) (No. 125.)

Joseph of Batavia; free black; asks for a free passage to Batavia. (No. 126.)

Jongh (Jan de); (see above); wishes to continue his voyage to Batavia. (Signature.) (No. 139.)

Ijselle (Jan); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Carolina of the Cape, under the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 196.)

1803. **Jones (Josephus)**; was, on the 21st September, 1784, accepted as gunner in the Artillery here, and made cadet on the 13th July, 1785. On the 2nd May, 1788, he was made bombardier by Colonel Gilquin. Some time later he was ordered by Governor van de Graaff to make a journey inland, in company of the Lieutenant of the said Artillery, Frederici, in order to survey the coast from Cape Agulhas to the Zwartkops River

Bay, which journey was not accomplished without trouble—it having lasted eight months. On their return, Lieutenant Frederici submitted a report to the Governor, who promised to reward memorialist for his services. Shortly afterwards he was again sent out to St. Helena Bay, in order to survey that also. During that time they also made various charts for the Governor, who thereupon returned to Europe. Memorialist, abandoning his duties as Artillery man, for some years acted also as draughtsman to Captain Thibault of the Engineers, when news of the war arrived here. He was astonished to find that many, who had entered the service after him, had been promoted to the rank of officers, whilst he had obtained no advancement, though he was sure that his superior officers of that time could not at all reflect upon his services or conduct. He accordingly submitted a request to Commissioner A. J. Sluijsken in order to obtain some promotion, with the result that a few days later, before the English had taken the Cape by capitulation, he was promoted to the rank of officer, and had to serve with the Engineers. Being now a prisoner of war, he looks forward with joy to the prospect that the time has come, if permitted, once more to serve the Batavian Republic, and therefore he commends his person to the protection and favourable consideration of the Governor—J. W. Janssens. (Signature.) (No. 32; date, 5th March.) 1803.

Jager (Simon Frederik de); born here; has, during 18 years acted as the agent of various residents, but in consequence of many disasters and non-payment by his clients, he has suffered enormous losses, and therefore, for the sake of his wife and children, he wishes to improve his condition, and, as the work of the Messenger of the Court of Justice is growing heavier every day, he prays that, for the convenience of the public, a separate janitor may be appointed to the Board of Commissioners for Civil and Marriage affairs, and that, for the sake of his family, he may be appointed. (Signature.) (No. 54; date, ?.)

Jonasse (Jonas); has been in the Company's service since 1766, and in that year did service on the "Noord Beverland," as sailor on her voyage to Batavia and Ceylon; and finally repatriated in 1790 in the "Agatha," arriving here in 1791 in the ship "Sijbilla Antoinetta." As, on the departure of the latter vessel from Texel he lost, nearly completely, the use of his right hand whilst hauling in the anchor, for which the Directors promised him a generous reward as compensation. But this never reached him, in consequence of the surrender of the Cape. He has served the Company 36 years, and is now already 60 years old, and therefore prays to be favoured with a humble appointment, commensurate with his abilities. (Signature.) N.B.—Annexed is a printed form, in which he acknowledges a certain

1803. debt due to the Hon. Lippe, viz.:—f150, which was to be deducted from his wages as sailor, as he was now leaving in the "Jonkvrouwe Sijbilla Antoinetta." (No. 112; date, 19th October.)

Jonasse (Jonas); (see above). Certificate signed by K. C. Dekenah, stating that he (Jonasse) was a native of Koningsbergen, and appointed at the equipment wharf, as sailor, at the time when he (Dekenah) was boatswain there. Immediately after the surrender of the Colony, he and others were discharged. (1795.) At his request this certificate is given him. (Signature of K. C. Dekenah.) (No. 114; date, 27th September.)

Itzen (Joachim); when serving under the former British Government as head clerk to his Majesty's Agent-Victualler, he let his store behind the large Government building at Simon's Town for public purposes, but, since the departure of the former English Navy and Army, the same has not been occupied. As he is desirous of disposing of the same, he offers it to Government for a reasonable price, or asks permission to sell it by auction or demolish it. (Signature.) (No. 125; date, 7th June, 1806.)

1806-7. **Jager (Frederik Simon de);** agent for Abraham Kloppers; has, as appears from annexed extract from the Resolutions of Governor and Council, dated the 11th August, 1803, obtained the use of one morgen of ground, near Kalk Bay, in order to establish a fishery there, under the conditions expressed in the resolution. The mode of the concession, however, as well as the smallness of the plot, preventing the petitioner from deriving every advantage from it, he requests that he may be granted the plot in freehold, with an additional four or five morgen near it, that he may be able not only to carry on his fishery, but also such useful agriculture as the soil is fit for. (Signature of F. S. de Jager.) (No. 150; date, 5th August.)

Jager (Frederik Simon de); Copy of the resolution above mentioned:—"The Inspector Cloete, having submitted his considerations regarding the petition of A. Kloppers, etc., the Council decided to grant to A. Kloppers, during the Government's pleasure, and until it shall be pleased to take it back, a plot of ground near Kalk Bay—two acres in extent—and to allow him in summer to remove thither his fishery, which has been granted to him near Muizenberg, on condition: (a) that he shall be obliged to enclose the plot with a fence, so that the wagons which frequently pass to and fro may outspan without hindrance; (b) that he shall not build any more houses than such as shall be requisite for his family and fishery, which latter shall be his only trade; and that the land shall not be employed for any other purpose. Of this, a deed shall be delivered

to Kloppers in the usual form. (Signed J. H. Neethling, Secretary.) (No. 151.) 1806-7.

Kriel (Steven); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 152; date, 1st December; exhib., 3rd December.) 1715-16.

Kerkeraad of Stellenbosch request, after the resignnation of Koster Ceval, permission to appoint another in his stead, as they always had the privilege to do so. Council decides that they shall propose two names for the Council to select from. (No. 27; date, 27th January; exhib., 28th January.)

Koopermans (Johannes); see Cuijperman. (No. 39; date, ?; exhib., 25th February.)

Knotter (Mathijs); of Leijden; arrived in India on the "Unie," as Lance-Corporal, in 1703, at f12 per month. Had since become corporal at f16; had, after that, been promoted to the rank of sergeant at f20. As this promotion had not been confirmed by Governor H. Bekker at Ceylon, he wishes to proceed to Batavia, to lay his case before the Council there. (No. 46; date, ?; exhib., 10th March.)

Kemels (Widow); resident in the gardens. (No. 63; date, ?; 24th March.)

Kraijnag (Daniel); of Grabow; asks for the grant of a plot in the gardens occupied by him. (No. 64; date, ?; exhib., 24th March.)

Kine (Elias); burgher; sells a piece of ground at Joostenberg to the burgher H. Roodenburgh. (No. 65; date, ?; exhib., 7th April.)

Kruijsman (Arnoldus); Heemraad of Stellenbosch; made burgher-lieutenant of Drakenstein. (No. 124, signs as deacon of Drakenstein. No. 145, retires. No. 152, proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. No. 156 and 1719, No. 142.) (No. 108; date, ?; exhib., 14th July.)

Kruger (Jacob); see Cruger. (No. 112; exhib., 28th July.)

Kerkeraad of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; (see "Ministers," and below. (No. 126; date, 23rd August; exhib., 1st September.) 1716.

Kleijnveld (Valentijn); see Clijnveld. Made burgher Councillor. (1717, No. 145. See also 1718, No. 116 and 118, 1719, No. 144, and 1720, No. 116 and 123.) (No. 154; date, 13th December; exhib., 22nd December.)

1716. **Kriegel (Matthijs);** proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (His signature, 1717, No. 142. See also 1718, No. 114; and 1719, No. 114 and 142.). (No. 156; date, 14th December; exhib., 22nd December.)

1717. **Keijser (Paulus);** of Salsingen; arrived in 1707 as soldier in the "Generale Vrede"; asks for free papers, to become an agriculturist. (No. 1; date, ?; exhib., 5th January.)

Kerkeraad of Stellenbosch refer to the fire of 1711, which laid in ashes the pretty little Church and the houses around it. The congregation then met, at first in the house of the Minister, and afterwards in a little press-house belonging to the Heemraad Jan Botma. Although for 6 years the congregation enjoyed the peaceful use of that building, the continuation of the same depends on the good-will of the owner solely; and with reverence be it said, the place is very unsuitable for a congregation numbering fully 50 members, who, under your good and christian government, enjoy and expect what is good. Having for such a long while been deprived of a public place of worship, the necessity of which you will acknowledge, as well as themselves, memorialists humbly pray, by the mercy of God, by the radiance of His glory, by the earnest desire of this congregation, and so many other immortal souls, who ask you for it, that as guardians of God's Church, you will not reject the prayer that this work—the building of a House for the God of Heaven within our boundaries—may be undertaken, and diligently carried to completion. We pray God to move your hearts to step over all seeming obstacles, and once for all to decide upon and promote this work, so glorious and pleasant to God, so praiseworthy and proper in christian rulers, so very serviceable and profitable for the Church here, so rich in splendour and elegance for a country. We also request that you may be pleased to promise us a share of the money given for pious purposes, believing that we have reason to hope for it according to your apostil attached to the Memorial of Land: and H: H:. Such an amount, added to what we have in hand, will go far to realise our purpose, especially if you help us in what may be wanting to commence and continue the building. . . . . Signed by H. Beck, V.D.M., P. v. d. Bijl, D. Coetse, J. de Rens and I. M. (Jacques Malan?). In the second request (No. 49), the Minister states that the Council, in reply, had desired to be furnished with plans and specifications for a church, etc. That he encloses a sketch, which he could only obtain 3 weeks ago, but without any specifications, so that he could not comply with the Council's wishes. The Hon. H. Bekker, Commander of the Return Fleet, being now here, he repeats his request, and begs that all members of the Council may decide to let the work take effect. Already for that purpose f3,500

have been lying ready for a long while. He also begs that proper persons may be appointed to do the work. (For the ground plan, see after No. 64, Vol. 1717.) (No. 12; date, ?; exhib., 9th February.) 1717.

Kolff (Bartholomeus); quartermaster on the "Velserhooft." (No. 55; date, 17th January.)

Koster (Jacob); quartermaster on the "Westerdijxhorn"; 22 years old. Had served the State as "adelborst" from 1705 to 1712. Left as sailor in the Company's service in 1713, and returned home in 1716. Went up lately for his examination as 3rd officer, but was merely appointed quartermaster. Asks to be appointed 3rd officer. Granted, provided that he be previously examined. (No. 86; date, 23rd June.)

Kerkeraad of Stellenbosch thank the Council for allowing their church to be built—the material to be carried on, and money to be borrowed from the Cape "diaconate." As the Council decided on the 30th March, 1717, to reserve the right to nominate certain persons to direct the work and control the disbursements, they request the Council to do so, and allow these persons to take up the money which has been a long while deposited in the Treasury of the Company, and also the f2,025 in the hands of the District Treasurer. Also to order the surveyor to mark off the church yard on the place selected. They also wish the Company to supply the woodwork at cost price, as the church is to be built out of the poor fund; petitioners believing that if the timber is to be searched for, cut, worked, and often conveyed from a great distance, the expense would be much greater. They further beg that the church may be presented with the bell at present deposited in the Company's store. (Signed) H. Beck, P. v. d. Bijl, D. Coetse, J. D. Rens, J. Malan. (No. 87; date, 29th June.)

Kramer (Hendrik); quartermaster on the "Loosdregt"; applies for the appointment of "bottelier." (No. 98; date, 3rd August.)

Keijser (Pieter); boatswain's-mate on the "Loosdregt"; applies for the boatswain's appointment. (No. 98; date, 3rd August.)

Kerkeraad of Stellenbosch thank Council for allowing them to draw the money (see above). They submit a specification of the necessary wood work for the roof of the church, and request to be allowed the same at cost price; are convinced of the Council's fatherly affection for the District, and beg that the church may be built at the expense of no one, but merely out of the poor fund and donations; they therefore repeat this request, and also, that as long as the Landdrost does not pay

1717. out the money deposited in the District's Treasury, they may be allowed to borrow f6,000 for putting up the roof, and to do so out of the Cape "diaconate," as ordered by the Council in its apostil of the 30th March, 1717. Annexed to this request is the specification. (No. 107; date, 30th August.)

Kerkeraad of Stellenbosch thank Council for giving them the timber for the church at cost price; they now ask for the wood for the scaffolding and planks on the same terms. They also submit that in its apostil of the 30th August, 1717, the Council decided that the Kerkeraad should only be allowed to obtain the f6,000 required for the further building of the church from the Cape "diaconate" by giving the latter a bond or money for money; but if the Stellenbosch "diakonie" has to continue to support its poor, it will not be able to surrender so much, as it only possesses f7,000 in obligations and cash. This was shown in 1715, when the balance of the poor fund showed a deficiency of f385. In 1712 there was a credit balance of f46; in 1713, f464, of which f300 were a legacy, and therefore something extraordinary. In 1714 the credit balance was f81; in 1715 and 1716 it was f429. It is therefore evident that every penny of the little capital is necessary for the support of the poor, who must naturally increase in number. However, to show their love for the building of the house of God, to which all endeavour to contribute as far as they can, and to carry out the Council's wishes, the Kerkeraad have decided to pledge f3,000 of its obligations to the Cape "diaconate," which is as much as it can afford to do, for if it went beyond that they would rob the poor of their bread—build a thing of stone and allow the living to perish. Moreover, the congregation would have cause to show its dissatisfaction with the Kerkeraad. And as these f3,000 are insufficient for the complete construction of the church, the Kerkeraad cannot commence without a more satisfactory prospect of finishing the work than they have at present. They therefore ask the Council to suggest some means by which the building may be commenced and finished. (No. 119; date, 5th October.)

1718. **Kretzschmar (Jan Basilius);** burgher; asks permission to send home a box, one foot square. (No. 29; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Kandar Mamuel Paramanadar; Don Philipo Beti Poeliarati; Moedali Koodiar; Paulo Ayampirinal; Patar Francisco Belaydon; Seva Kadiar Segoesalatoe; both (? the latter) from Malabar, state that they had, three years ago, for certain crimes committed by them, been banished to the Cape by the Governor and Council of Ceylon, to be employed at the Public Works. That all that time spent by them in this miserable existence had been in poverty, sorrow and discomfort. That

they are old and worn out, and have no other course open than to approach your honours with folded hands and bended knees, with the humble prayer that according to your innate merciful disposition it may please you to look upon memorialists with eyes of compassion, release them graciously from their imprisonment and permit them to return to Ceylon. (No. 65; date, ?; exhib., ?.) 1718.

Kerkeraad of Cape Town submit that there were two sick visitors doing duty, one performing the church services and attending the sick, and the other, a very old man, employed at the Fortress and Hospital; that the congregation is increasing; that, if the first mentioned became ill and the Minister also, all the services would be stopped. That formerly there were stationed here Hendrik Lussing for the church in the Cape, Jan Ruger for the Hospital, and Petrus Tavenraad also for the Hospital, and afterwards Jan van Hoorn in the place of Lussing; so that the services were regularly performed; that this course should be re-adopted, and that therefore they suggest the appointment of Maarten Straat as third sick visitor, who is now stationed on the "Geertrui." No Resolution come to. (No. 94; date, 25th October.)

Krugel (Matthijs); Heemraad of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein. (His signature.) (No. 97a; date, 1st November.)

Krusman (Arnoldus); Heemraad of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; (deacon at Drakenstein 1718, No. 113. See also 1719, No. 108, deacon of Drakenstein 1720, No. 109). (No. 97a; date, 1st November.)

Kriel (S.); deacon at Drakenstein. (No. 113; date, 1st December.)

Kerkeraad of Drakenstein submit statement of revenue and expenditure for 1718, and request Council to give effect to its Resolution of the 30th March, 1717. They give also an estimate of the money required for 1719, for building the church, viz., f15,094,6. (No. 1; date, 1st January.) 1719.

Kühn (G.); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Kempel (Jan Adam); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Kerkeraad of Cape Town advance f2,000 to the Minister and Kerkeraad of Drakenstein, for the church there. As the amount will not be sufficient for the purpose, the latter request the loan of an additional sum, but without security. Matter referred to Governor and Council. (No. 6; date, 24th January.)

1719. **Kerkeraad of Drakenstein** write to Governor and Council on the above-mentioned subject, and ask them for their good offices in persuading the Kerkeraad of Cape Town to advance the money. (No. 7; date, 25th January.)

Kraak (C. E.); heir to Maria Evers. (No. 15; date, 28th February.)

Keijts (Johannes); states that his grandfather died in Holland, and that he is required at home. (No. 35; date, 23rd May.)

Koekebakker (Pieter); of Enkhuijsen; second officer on the "Haakburgh." (Two requests.) (Nos. 90 and 91; date, ?.)

Keijser (Christoffel); burgher infantryman (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Kleijn (Michiel); of Koningsbergen; burgher infantryman (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

1720. **Kraght (Barend)**; skipper on the galiot "De Postlooper." (No. 28; date, ?.)

Kerkeraad of the Cape report that some members of the Church were prepared voluntarily to contribute the amount required for an organ; that a place for such an instrument had been purposely provided in the edifice; that the instrument would not be of the least disadvantage to memorialists, but, on the contrary, of immense advantage; and that they therefore pray the Council to ask the directors to send out an organ with 16 stops and two key-boards. (No. 78; date, ?.)

Kattenbral (Joost); of Storme; sailor on the "Cockenge." (No. 100; date, ?.)

1721. **Klinkhamer (Gerrit Jansz:)**; of Amsterdam; gunner on the "Herstelde Leeuw." (No. 19; date, ?.)

Krugel (M.); see Hottentots. (No. 73; date, 9th September.)

Kroesen (Koert); of Lubeck; gunner's mate on the "Haarlem." (No. 85; date, ?.)

Kruijsman (Arnoldus); proposed Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 106; date, 15th December.)

1722. **Kel (Catharina)**; not described; asks for a passage to India. (No. 3; date, ?.)

Kleijnvelt (Valentijn); ex-burgher-councillor; asks that his son, Hermanus Frederik, may be taken into the service. (No. 63; date, ?.)

Kriel (Hermanus); see Criel (Hermanus); a baker; (see also 1727-8, No. 4). (No. 71; date, ?.) 1722.

Kleijnvelt (Valentijn); proposed as burgher-councillor. (Retires, see 1723, No. 129.) (No. 80; date ?.)

Kleijnveld (Valentijn); proposed member of the Orphan board. (No. 80; date ?.)

Kragt (Barend); Chief Mate on the "Goudriaan"; (see also No. 102). (No. 25; date, 14th August.) 1723.

Klock (Gerrit); gunner on the "Wolphaersdijk." (No. 107; date, 12th October.)

Kien (?); sick visitor at Stellenbosch; leaves for Holland, and leaves behind him a chest with books and papers, to which Rev. Bek draws the Council's attention. (No. 120; date, ?.)

Kloet (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (His signature, 1723-4, No. 102.) (No. 127; date, 6th December.)

Kloet (Jacob); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 127; date, 6th December.)

Krol (Jan); Corporal; stationed at the "Groene Kloof"; (see also Nos. 51-54). (No. 54a.) 1723-4.

Kloete (Hendrik); see Nos. 51-54 (not described). (No. 54b.)

Krugel (Matthijs); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 102; date, 4th December.)

Kerckhoven (Cornelis); of Streijen; Chief mate on the "Susanna," asks for the appointment of Harbour Master, *vice* Cornelis Valk, deceased. (No. 3.) 1724-5.

Kraan (Rev. Petrus); passenger on "Het hof niet altijd winter"; allowed to remain here to contract his marriage. Has accomplished this, and now wishes to prosecute his voyage to India with his family. (No. 7.)

Kuijlets (Jacobus); burgher at Stellenbosch; wishes the Company to take off his hands a certain slave of his, who has been judicially punished, as a set-off against the expenses of the trial. (No. 14; date, 31st January.)

Kleijnveld (Valentijn); burgher Councillor; asks a passage to Holland for himself, and his son Frederick, a clerk in the Pay Office. His wife's name is F. Christina, born Kling. (No. 15.)

Kling (F. Christina); wife of Valentijn Kleijnveld. (No. 15.)

1724-5. **Kloeten (Jan)**; Heemraad of Stellenbosch. (Signature.)

Krugel (Matthijs); signature of. (No. 48.)

Krugel (Anteries); signature of. (No. 48.)

Kloete (Jacob); signature of. (No. 48.)

Kijser (Pouwel); signature of. (No. 48.)

Kloeten (Jan); retires as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 71.)

Krugel (Matthijs); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 71.)

Kruijwagen (Jan Meijndertsz:); proposed as Deacon for the Cape Church. (And 1727-8, No. 82.) (No. 75; date, 16th December.)

1726. **Klink (Judith Christina)**; wife of the ex-burgher-Councillor, Valentijn Klijnveld; asks a passage home for herself and the burgher, Joh: Theoph: Hugo Roghlitz, and his wife, M. Klijnveld. (No. 58.)

Klijnveld (Valentijn); ex-burgher-Councillor; had left for Europe. See above (Klink). (No. 58.)

Klijnveld (Maria); wife of the burgher Joh. Theoph. Hugo Rochlitz. (No. 58.)

1727-8. **Keijser (Jan)**; Chief officer on the return ship "Johanna"; (see also 1739-40, No. 48a). (No. 43.)

Krugel (Matthijs); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 76.)

1729-32. **Koore (Pieter)**; gunner on the "Everswaardt." (No. 16.)

Kina (Elias); husband of Barbara Theresia de Savoije. (No. 18.)

Kruijwagen (Jan Meijndertsz:); proposed as Deacon for the Cape. (And as Orphan Master, No. 71.) (No. 33.)

Kien (Elias); burgher-ensign; asks for a passage home for himself, wife, and two children. (No. 72.)

Krego (Willem Adolf); of Lingen; arrived in 1721 as soldier in the "Het Vaderland Getrouw"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 78.)

1733-34. **Keijser (Johanna)**; widow of the master-wagon-maker, Joris Loentjes; wishes to return to Europe. (No. 3.)

Kruijwagen (Johannes); proposed as Member of the Orphan Board. (No. 47.)

Kloete (Jacob); his signature. (No. 51.) 1733-3

Klee (Casper); of Slieben; arrived as soldier in 1727, in the "Prattenburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 63.)

Krijts (Johan Peter);; of Adelsheim; arrived in 1729 in the "Strijkebolle," as soldier; appointed smith in 1730; asks for burgher papers. (No. 85.)

Koevoet (Arnoldus); free black; his late wife, Rebecca of Bengal, had willed in 1731 that her slave, April of Ceylon, and his child, Johanna, should be manumitted; he therefore asks permission to carry out her wishes, and offers as security Robbert Schot, a free black, of Bengal. Also asks for the manumission of his daughter Diana, 12 years old, a slave in the Company's lodge, in order to give her a better education. (No. 19.) (No. 16.) 1735-6.

Kina (Abr: Nic:); Joachim Nicolaus van Dessin, and David D'Allij, the first a half-brother on the mother's side, and the two last brothers-in-law, and consequently the nearest relatives of Ernst Christiaan Eelders, a burgher; mention that the latter has always been of a weak mind, as burgher Councillors know; that for a long time he has been keeping bad company, and is so addicted to drink that he is unable to attend to his own affairs, thus squandering his property. They mention examples, and quote the law affecting his case; finally requesting that he may be placed under "curatelen." (Signature of A. N. Kina attached; also those of Dessin and D'Aillij.) Matter referred to the Court of Justice for inquiry. (No. 32a.)

Kulke (Adam); of Dritsen; arrived in 1729 as soldier in the "Meerlust"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 80.)

Koks (Antonie); of Buurkamp; arrived in 1723 as soldier in the "Patmos"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 91.)

Kruger (Jacob); executor in the estate of H. Grutter. (No. 5.) 1739-40.

Kroon (Jan); of Lingerke; arrived in 1735 as soldier in the "Spiering"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 6.)

Krugel (Hendrick); agriculturist; see Ras (Hendrik), and No. 48a; resides at Matjesfontein, 48c. (No. 14.)

Kommer (Frans); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1730 as soldier in the "Elizabeth"; appointed the same year house carpenter; asks for burgher papers. (No. 36.)

Keijser (Captain?); resident at the Ooije Vlei" (a Hottentot Captain, No. 48c). (No. 48b.)

1739-40. **Koekemoer (Jochem);** is unable to pay his lease rent. (No. 48e.)

Kleef (Jochem); too poor to pay his lease rent. (No. 48e.)

1742. **Kulder (Jan);** farmer; see Cruijwagen (J.), No. 44. (No. 44.)

1743. **Kala, Kadir, and Ibrahim;** convicts; had been banished hither for some crimes; had suffered much, and conducted themselves well; ask to be pardoned and permitted to return to Batavia. (No. 44.)

Kerkhoff (Willem van); junior merchant and cashier; wishes to remit money to Holland. (1745, No. 35.) (No. 49.)

1744. **Kerkhoff (Willem van);** junior merchant and cashier; (1749, No. 15). (No. 25.)

Kellawaij (Robbert); junior mate in the English East India Company's service; had been left here by the English yacht "Swift," with secret orders for the coming English return ships. Having performed this duty, he asks for a passage home to Holland. (Signature.) (No. 34)

Kuijper (Barend); of Swol; arrived in 1739 in "Het Slot Croonenberg," as quarter master; asks for burgher papers. (No. 53.)

1745. **Krul (Sijbrand);** assistant; wishes to remit some money to Europe. (No. 18.)

Keijser (Paul); in 1736 he had sold his farm "Hartenberg," in the "Bottelary" district, Stellenbosch, together with some moveable property, to the free black, Aron of Ceylon, for f5000; the latter however paid only f1000 when he died, leaving a debt of f4000 on the place, so that he (Keijser) was obliged to take it back again. He wishes to sell it to the agriculturist, Nicolaas Carstens, but having no transfer, he asks the Council's permission to part with the property. (Granted.) (No. 53.)

"Konsistorie Kamer" built. See under "Vestry," 65.

1746. **Kerkhoff (Willem van);** junior merchant and cashier; wishes to remit. (No. 26.)

Kina (Abraham); burgher; deceased; his executors, David D'Aillij, garrison bookkeeper, and Joachim Nicolaas van Dessin, Secretary to the Orphan Chamber, request, in accordance with the contents of his will, permission to manumit a certain slave, named Pieter of Paliacatte—the free blacks, Abraham van Ventura, and Johannes van Bengalen to be sureties. (No. 42.)

Kelver (Hans Jurgen); of Flammensburgh; arrived in 1734 in the "Purmerlust" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 96.) 1746.

Krause (Jan Jacob); burgher; asks for a passage home for self, wife, and 4 children. (No. 4.) 1747.

Koene (Kaspar); of Rosekem; arrived in 1741 as soldier in the "Huijs te Reijnsburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 65.)

Kok (Johannes Hendrik Christoffel); of Waldek; arrived in 1745 as soldier in the "Weltevreden"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 99.)

Kühl (J. A.); assistant; wishes to remit. (1749, No. 22, and 1750, No. 21.) (No. 26.) 1748.

Kingsaen of the Cape; free black; wishes to manumit his slave, Dina of Aloor; offers as co-surety the free black, Aron of Bali. (No. 71.)

Klokouw (Hans); of Mekelenburg; arrived in 1737 as soldier in the "Langewijk"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 97.)

Kakerke (Willem van); of Breda; arrived in 1746 as soldier in the "Armesteijn"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 9.) 1749.

Klupfer (Joh: Andries); of Werda; soldier; arrived here in 1741; asks for burgher papers. (No. 48.)

Krijnink (Carel); of Lankwater; Johanna Margaretha Mistraal; Harrier Prottoe Velgenhouwer; and Francina of Batavia; passengers on the return ship "Vosmaar"; request permission to stay here for a while to recover their health. (No. 52.)

Kerken (Gerrit van); sole surviving executor in the estate of the late Maria Pietersz:, widow of Jan Andriesz:. In her will, dated 14th October, 1717, she desires the manumission of her 3 slaves, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. For some reason or other, the other executor, Jan Rogier of Morsselen, delayed taking the necessary steps for the purpose; hence memorialist now prays the Council's consent, and offers as co-surety the burgher Lodewijk Hansen. Copy of will attached, dated 14th October, 1717. In it she gives complete freedom to her 3 slaves, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; with Rds. 100 to be paid to the first named when he became of age, and also f600 which the burgher Paul Heijns owes testatrix. She wishes Abraham to be domiciled and educated in the house of the burgher Jan Rogier of Morselen, who shall, for that, receive a slave, named Venus of Bengal, and a fishing sein, with everything connected with it.

1749. The two other children, Isaac and Jacob, she wished the agriculturist Christoffel Esterhuijsen to take, who would, for his pains, receive a male and female slave, named Claas of Malabar and Rebecca of Madagascar, as well as another named Leander of Bengal. Each of these two boys shall also receive f200 each. As guardians of these children, and as executors, she appoints the burghers, Jan Rogier of Morsselen and Gerrit van Kerken. (No. 82.)

1750. **Knipschild (Jan);** of Erstel; arrived in 1739 in the "Claarenbeek" as young sailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 89.)

Knoest (Jan Ernest); see Beem (George). (No. 45.)

Kuijl (Anthonij Cornelisz:); of Reressen; arrived in 1736 in the "Westcappelle" as sailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 52.)

Kock (Jan Mattheus); of Bergsholm; arrived in 1744 as soldier in the "Nieuwland"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 65.)

1751. **Kanmeijer (Jochem);** foreman in the Armoury; requests that his slave, named September of Padang, who has been sentenced to be scourged, branded, and to serve as convict for 15 years in chains, may be taken over by the Company, in settlement of the costs of the trial. (1760, No. 35; 1761, No. 18; 1762, No. 40; 1763, No. 100.) (No. 12.)

Kreijnauw (Daniel); asks for a plot of building ground in Table Valley, in extent 33 sq. roods and 50 do. feet. Position described. Diagram annexed. (No. 45.)

Krijnouw (Johannes); asks for a building plot in Table Valley. Extent given. Position defined. Diagram annexed. (No. 47.)

Kesse (Hendrik Pieter); asks for a building plot in the newly-surveyed blocks in Table Valley. (No. 81.)

1752. **Kuul (Johan Adolphz:);** wishes to remit. (1755, No. 43.) (No. 36.)

Koster (Hendrik); burgher; asks for the freehold of a piece of ground in Swartland, at the "Doorn Kuijl," 2 morgen in extent, on which to carry on his trade, as shoemaker, for the convenience of the Zwartland people. Annexed is a document, signed at the Paardeberg, on the 2nd July, by Matthijs Mugielse Basson, and by Flories Smet, on the 30th July, stating that they had no objection to the grant, provided that he does not sow or plough on it, or keep breeding cattle, but only builds a house on it, and keeps about 3 horses; and should he be unsuccessful in

his career, that the grant may revert to another tradesman, as otherwise he would be too near our neighbours. Their cattle should also have the right to graze and drink on the plot as before. (No. 76; date, July.) 1752.

Krenger (Jan Hendrik); of Holsteijn; arrived in 1747 in the "Geregtigheijd" as arquebusier. Was, in 1749, appointed master-smith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 82.)

Kuul (Jan Christoffel); of Maagdenburgh; arrived in 1748 in "Het Slot van Capelle," as arquebusier at f11; asks for burgher papers. (No. 70.) 1753.

Keitel (Andries); of Oosthoeve; arrived in 1749 in the "Pasgeld" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 107.)

Knockers (Johannes); Assistant; wishes to remit. (No. 49.) 1754.

Koning (Jan de); of Geneva; arrived in 1750 in the "Anna" as sailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 117.)

Kap (Ernst Philippus); of Zeeburg; arrived in 1749 as soldier in the "Krabbendijk"; made wagon maker in 1750; asks for burgher papers. (No. 1.) 1755.

Kroonenburg (Rev. Hendrick); Minister at the Cape; wishes to remit to his mother, Classijna Eggers, resident at Delft. (1762, No. 87.) (No. 26.)

Keeve (Hermanus); ex-chief-surgeon; wishes to manumit the female slave, Eva of the Cape, and her two children, Philida and Apollos of the Cape. Offers the necessary security. (No. 123.)

Koning (Jan); burgher; asks for a passage home. (No. 6.) 1756.

Kannemeijer (Jochem); Foreman (meester knecht) in the armoury here; wishes to remit. (1757, No. 39; 1758, No. 38; 1759, No. 54.) (No. 17.)

Kuuhl (Johan Adolf); Bookkeeper and ordinary Commissioner; wishes to remit. (1757, No. 46; 1758, No. 40; 1759, No. 59; 1760, No. 90; 1761, No. 70; 1762, No. 100; 1763, No. 99.) (No. 20.)

Kraus (Jan Godlieb); of Tilsit; arrived in 1752 as soldier in the "Kieviets Heuvel"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 64.)

Kie (? Gie) (Jan Coenraad); of Zurich; arrived in 1751 as soldier in the "Rosenburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 77.)

1756. **Koch (Carel Joseph);** of Fredrikhoesen; arrived as soldier in 1751 in the "Baarsande"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 111.)

Kesselstad (Jan Christoffel); of Sleeswijk; arrived in 1741 as soldier in the "Cornelia"; made wagon driver in 1746; tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 128.)

Kepler (Johan Pieter); of Obrensoer; arrived in 1754 in the "Keukenhof" as soldier; a carpenter; asks for burgher papers. (No. 134.)

1757. **Knockers (Johannes);** assistant; wishes to remit. (1758, No. 37; 1759, No. 4; 1760, No. 28; 1761, No. 90; 1762, No. 84; 1763, No. 43.) (No. 63.)

Keever (Matthias); of Antlau; arrived in 1752 as soldier in "D' Orange Zaal"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 68.)

1758. **Korf (Hendrik);** of Lippe; arrived in 1748 as soldier in the "Lekkerland"; asks for burgher papers. (1758, No. 68.) (No. 19.)

Kamp (Jacob); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1750 as arquebusier, at f11, in the "Admiraal de Ruijter"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 53.)

Keete (George Christoffel); of Noordhausen; arrived in 1752 as soldier in the "Slooterdijk"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 81.)

Krugel (Johannes); burgher; wishes to open a school here, to teach the youth reading, writing, and cifering, as well as the elements of the Reformed religion, which he professes. (No. 115.)

Krugel (Johannes); burgher. His memorial is referred to the Kerkeraad, who report that they have examined and found him fit. (No. 121; date, 4th September.)

Keeht (George Christoffel); burgher; asks for a passage to Batavia. (No. 127.)

Krause (Lucas); of Amsterdam; arrived, as "boy," in 1754, in the "Slooten"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 134.)

Keijm (Baltus); of Rodenhuijsen; arrived, as soldier, in 1755 in the "S Gravesande"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 143.)

Kreijnouw (Christiaan); agriculturist; asks for the freehold of a certain farm, in the District of Drakensteijn, at the "Klijne Houwhoek," at the "Reeboks Rivier," named "De

Rust," which he now occupies on loan. Is prepared, besides the ordinary recognition amount of Rds. 24 per annum, to pay a purchase amount of Rds. 80. (No. 159.) 1758.

Kerkhoff (Hendrik Ernst); of Fransveld; arrived in 1751 in the "Breedenhoff" as soldier. A tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 2.) 1760.

Kerste (Jan Frederick); ? Kirsten; Ensign; wishes to remit. (No. 31.)

Keijm (Baltus); burgher; wishes to remit. (No. 70.)

Koel (Joseph); junior surgeon at the Hospital; wishes to remit. (No. 89.)

Kepler (Johan Pieter); burgher; asks permission to work his passage home. (No. 135.)

Koel (Joseph); of Keppingen; arrived in 1752, as soldier, in "Het Huijs ten Duijnen"; made junior surgeon in 1757; asks for burgher papers. (No. 136.)

Klijnsmidt (Ernst); of Vreele; arrived in 1748, as arquebusier, in the "Zaamslag"; made signalman on Lion's Hill on the 6th January, 1756, at 116; asks for burgher papers. (No. 175.) 1761.

Kerkhoff (Gerrit); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 25.) 1762.

Kerste—? Kirsten—(Jan Frederick); Ensign and Postholder at Simon's Bay. January, 1756 (1763, No. 3). (No. 62.)

Kakelenberg (Jan Frederick van); of Zutphen; arrived in 1750 as carpenter in the "Anna"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 131.)

Kreet (Reijnhart); of Tingen in Ceurpals; arrived in 1755 as sailor in the "Vredensteijn"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 146.)

Kenneke (Jacob Diderik); of Halberstad; arrived in 1757 as soldier in the "Spaarsaamheijd"; made turner in 1758; asks for burgher papers. (No. 160.)

Keuning (Christiaan Lodewijk); of Anhalt Dessau; arrived in 1757, as soldier, in the "Ameliswaart"; made carpenter in 1758; asks for burgher papers. (No. 161.)

Kok (August Christoff); of Beveren; arrived in 1757 as soldier in the "Roosenburgh"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (1763, No. 30.) (No. 205.)

1762. **Kok (Servaas de);** burgher; asks for the grant of two pieces of ground adjoining his old land in Table Valley—2 morgen and 467 sq. rds. in extent. Diagram attached. (No. 221.)

1763. **Krijnauw (Christiaan);** "Voorlezer" and Schoolmaster at Stellenbosch; wishes to remit. (No. 80.)

Koopman (Johannes); of Keijerswaard; arrived in 1757, as arquebusier, in the "Oud Carspel"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 175.)

1764. **Kalteijer (Anthonij);** Mason; wishes to remit. (No. 20.)

Kiefhouwer (Jacob); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 49.)

Katenbrink (Gerrit Hendrik); of Velouw; arrived in 1759, as soldier, in the "Schaagen"; made smith in the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 134.)

Kalteijer (Anthonij); of Mersijsen; arrived in 1759, as soldier, in the "Kronenburg"; made mason in the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 139.)

Kempf (Joh. And. Thomas); burgher; asks for a piece of land in Table Valley, a portion of the little alley extending behind and past the dwelling house and garden of memorialist, 29 sq. rds. 93 sq. ft. and 88 sq. inches in area. And as, in consequence of the newly projected street below it, it will be no longer of any use to the public, it will very much improve memorialist's property (house and garden). He therefore asks it in freehold. (Diagram annexed, showing that the plot was situated in the "Kikvorschen Island.") (No. 163.)

Kirgherten (Lourens Godfried); of Cologne; arrived in 1759, as young sailor, in the "Liefde"; a confectioner; asks for burgher papers. (No. 171.)

Koningshoven (Clara van); widow of the late burgher, Jacob Mauritz; wishes to manumit her slave girl, Francina of the Cape. Offers the required security. (No. 196.)

1765. **Koerse (Roelof);** boatswain's mate on the "Neptune"; wishes to remit. (No. 14.)

Katenbrink (Gerrit Hendrik); burgher; wishes to remit. (Formerly a smith in the service.) (No. 14.)

Keijloots (Johannes); of Uytenryk; arrived in 1746, as soldier, in the "Westcapelle"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 80.)

Koller (Adolph Johan Hendrik van); burgher; asks for a passage out for his wife, Elizabeth Teubner, residing in Amsterdam. (No. 8.) 1766.

Keet (Rijnhard); of Tingen, in Keurpaltz; arrived, as sailor, in 1755 in the "Vreedesteyn"; became burgher in 1762; wishes to re-enter the Service. (No. 65.)

Klinckert (Dirk); Chief Mate on the "Leijmuijden"; left here last year on account of indisposition; being well again, he wishes to proceed home. (No. 13.) 1767-8.

Kilow (Johan Sigismund); burgher; asks for a passage home. (No. 37.)

Kilian (Frans Michiel); of Stettijn; arrived in 1763, as soldier in the "Westerveld"; made smith the same year. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 44.)

Kamp (Jacob); burgher; lessee of a quarter of the brandy lease; asks permission to open a branch tap. (No. 96.)

Keuler (Ferdinand); of Vlissing, in Brandenburg; arrived in 1765, as young sailor, in the "Vrijburg"; a carpenter. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 93.) 1768-70.

Krijnaauw (Christiaan); "Voorlezer" and Schoolmaster at Stellenbosch; asks for a plot of ground in the village of Stellenbosch, 513 sq. roods, and 44 sq. feet in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 104.)

Kours (Johan Christoffel); of Swijbrugge; arrived in 1763, as soldier, in the "S'Gravesande." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 5.) 1771.

Keijser (Johannes); of Stadham; arrived in 1766, as arquebusier, in "De Vrouwe Petronella"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 10.)

Kegel (Johan Hermanus); of Groot Marssen; arrived in 1759, as soldier, in the "Slooten." Made wagon driver in 1762; asks for burgher papers. (No. 11.)

Koense (Frans); of Dusseldorp; arrived in 1765, as soldier, in the "Lindenhoff"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 1.) 1772.

Kiel (Gerhardus Albertus); of Leeuwaarden; arrived in 1749, as soldier, in the "Crabbendijk"; has served faithfully more than 22 years, and is now beyond his 60th year, and unable any longer to do his duty properly. He therefore asks for a pension. (No. 4.)

1772. **Knoop (George);** burgher; wishes to teach the young reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as the principles of the Reformed religion, which he professes. Matter referred to the Kerkeraad. (See below.) (No. 10; date, 6th February.)

Kerkeraad report favourably. (No. 40; date, 4th May.)

Krijnauw (Christiaan); "Voorlezer" and Schoolmaster of Stellenbosch; asks for a plot of ground in the village of Stellenbosch, adjoining his land—198 sq. roods and 120 sq. ft. in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 24.)

Krugel (Johannes); "Voorlezer" and Schoolmaster of Drakenstein; asks for a plot of garden ground in the Drakenstein District, adjoining the land of the church there—2 morgen × 300 sq. rds. in extent. Diagram annexed, and declarations of the Kerkeraad that he has a large family, and has not sufficient means of subsistence, and that the grant of the land would not be injurious to the church land, but on the contrary, that the Kerkeraad would be pleased if the grant were made. (No. 25; date, 2nd September, 1771.)

Keppelier (Diederik); of Obo; arrived in 1766, as soldier, in the "Schagen"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 76.)

Kog (Godfried); of Anhalt; arrived in 1766, as soldier, in the "Vrijburg"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 77.)

Kruger (Wilhelmus de); burgher; asks for a plot of ground adjoining his garden in Table Valley—297 sq. rds. and 72 sq. ft. in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 94.)

1773. **Kuster (David);** of Stettijn; arrived, as soldier, in 1766, in the "West Vriesland"; appointed mounted orderly at Stellenbosch on the 18th December, 1770. Asks for burgher papers. (Annexed is a certificate by Land: S. L. Faber of Stellenbosch, supporting the request.) (No. 28.)

Kotsé (Hendrik Nicolaas); agriculturist; asks for the freehold of the cattle farm, "De Morgenwagt," at the "Kleine Paardeberg," which he has held on loan for several years; offers, besides the ordinary annual recognition, a purchase amount of Rds. 100. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 40.)

Kelderman (Johan Christiaan); of Nijstad; arrived in 1765, as soldier, in the "Ouder Amstel"; made copper-smith in 1778; asks for burgher papers. (No. 42.)

Kriger (Jochem Frederik); of Nieuw Germerland; arrived in 1764, as soldier, in the "West Vriesland"; an apothecary; asks for burgher papers. (No. 60.)

Krook (Adrianus); cook on the return ship "Juno"; wishes his cases to be branded here, as he forgot to have it done at Batavia. Certificate of ship's officers annexed. (No. 11; date, 19th January.) 1774.

Knohr (Adolff Lodewijk); of Milhousen; arrived in 1767, as soldier, in the "Vrouwe Cornelia Hillegonda"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 15.)

Karnebeek (Egbert van); passenger on the "Huijs te Spijk," now anchored in False Bay; and also supercargo in the Company's direct trade with China; wishes to take with him to Batavia the wife he married here, named Catharina Magdalena Le Fon, and her infant, named Egbert; also his mother-in-law, Catharina Louisa La Febre; last widow of the late skipper, Anthon Leertouwer. (No. 42.) 1775.

Knoetzen (Thomas); of Thieu; arrived, as arquebusier, in 1769, in the "Ganzenhoff"; a joiner; asks for burgher papers. (No. 47.)

Kuuhl (Johan Adolf); ordinary commissioner; asks for 2 house-erven in Block 17 (Nos. 7 and 8); 68 sq. rds. and 58 sq. ft. in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 59.)

Kremer (Johannnes); of Dusseldorp; arrived, as soldier, in 1765, in "Het Huijs te Bijweg"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 65.)

Kumbel (Andries); of Oedera; arrived in 1756 as soldier in the "Keukenhoff"; a mason; asks for burgher papers. (No. 66.)

Kriek (Johan Christiaan); of Oldenburg; arrived in 1771, as soldier, in "Het Loo"; a blacksmith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 9; date, 16th January.) 1776.

Kirchman (Carel); Deputy Messenger of Policy; wishes to manumit his slave, September of Timor; offers the required security. (No. 12; date, 16th January.)

Kritsinger (Johan Jacob); of Besigheijm; arrived in 1769, as soldier, in the "Vreeburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 87.)

1777 Wanting.

1778.

Kramer (Johan George); of Göttingen; arrived, as soldier, in 1774, in the "Woestduijn"; a wigmaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 18; date, 20th January.) 1778.

1778. **Kiljam (Johannes Georgius);** of Zommerlaag; arrived in 1769, as soldier, in "Het Huijs te Bijweg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 20; date, 20th January.)

Kilan (Johannes); burgher; wishes to repatriate. (No. 42; date, 5th May.)

Kuuhl (Johan Adolf); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the Service in 1763, as soldier, made assistant in 1764; and bookkeeper in 1773. Left the Service in 1777. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 46; date, 18th August.)

Krieger (Willem de); lessee of the 4th quarter of the brandy license in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 53; date, 1st September.)

Kroonenburg (Henricus); arrived in 1752 in the "Gouverneur Generaal," as Minister for this Government, and was at once appointed Minister of the Cape Congregation. For 26 years he has preached and catechized to the best of his ability, and the satisfaction of the Congregation; and he would very much like to continue his labours. However for some years already he has been suffering from a weakness of the lungs, and this evil increasing more and more every day, he is afraid that he may have a serious attack of illness in the pulpit, as the result of speaking a long while, and raising his voice. He therefore wishes to retire from office, and retain his pay. (Signature attached.) Request granted, and Rev. K. thanked by the Council for his much appreciated faithful services. (No. 64; date, 8th December.)

Koch (Johan Frederick); of Furstenouw; arrived in 1766, as soldier, in the "Luxemburg"; made writer in the Slave Lodge in 1772; asks for burgher papers. (No. 68.)

1779. **Kamptz (Frederick von);** of Mecklenburg; arrived last year, in the Amsterdam ship "Holland," as young sailor, under the name of Otto van Kamptz of Koningsbergen. Remained here in consequence of indisposition. With permission of the Governor, he married Anna Maria Koekemoer, widow of the late Commissioner of Civil and Marriage affairs, Joachim Johan Lodewijk Wernich; asks for a passage home for himself and wife. (Signature attached.) (Camp's bay called after him.) (No. 18; date, 1st February.)

Kammen (Charles); of Stockholm; assistant; arrived in 1775, in the "West Vriesland," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 35; date, 30th March.)

Karutz (Joh. Christiaan); of Swerien; arrived in 1773, as soldier, in the "Vrouwe Geertruijda"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 36; date, 30th March.)

Kroonenburg (Rev. Henricus); Ex-Minister of the Cape; deceased; (see 1778, No. 64). His Executors, J. M. Cruijwagen, ex-burgher Councillor, and H. P. Moller, book-keeper at the Company's Equipment Stores, submit that the deceased left in his will all his clothing and linen, etc., to his stepbrother, Egbertus van der Smout, bookseller at Delft. They therefore ask to be permitted to send away the whole in a case, with the return ship, "Morgenster." (Copy of will annexed, showing that deceased was a native of Delft.) (No. 53; date, 11th May.) 1779.

Kamptz (Frederick von); see above, No. 18, wishes to take with him, as a servant, on his passage home in the "Morgenster," a slave named Ezau of the Cape. Note.—See Resolution, 19th December, 1779 (Camp's Bay grazing rights, beacons, etc.) (No. 56; date, 18th May.)

Kerkhoff (Johan Engelhard); of Penslage; arrived, as soldier, in 1775 in the "Catwijk aan Rhijn," an apothecary; asks for burgher papers. (No. 72; date, 31st August.)

Krugel (Jacobus Johannes); burgher; asks for a plot of ground, adjoining the Churchland at the Paarl. Annexes Resol: of the L. and H. H., showing that his occupation of the ground will not be detrimental to the Churchland, or the neighbours. (Diagram also annexed.) (No. 89; date, 7th December.)

Kina (Magdalena Elizabeth); deceased; widow of the late Merchant and Cashier, David D'Aillij, and aunt of the wife of Johan Adolph Kuuhl, Commissioner of Civil and Marriage affairs. The latter submits that, among others, deceased granted to him in ownership certain slaves, among them her old slave, Manuel of Bengal, who had always been under the impression that at her death he would be manumitted. The contrary having been found to be the case, he was greatly dissatisfied, and often treated Memorialist and his wife in a most insolent manner, endeavouring thus to force them to give him his freedom. Finally his obstinacy went so far that he threatened to commit suicide if he were not manumitted. Memorialist therefore, fearing the worst results from such conduct, the said slave having already, during the lifetime of his late mistress, often displayed the most insolent conduct—thus forfeiting every claim to his obtaining his freedom—has, with the consent of the Fiscal, had him incarcerated; but as it would be most dangerous to memorialist if the said slave were again at large, he prays the Company to take him over from him, and banish him for life on Robben Island. (Request granted.) (No. 91; date, 7th December.)

1779. **Keijzer (Johannes)**; of Trekkenhousen; arrived in 1765 as soldier in "Het Huijs te Bijweg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 104; date, 14th December.)

1780. **Kloege (Christiaan Libregt)**; of Saxen Weisenfeld; arrived, as soldier, in the "Luxemburg," in 1764; made assistant in 1770; and in 1771 sworn clerk at the Secretariat of Justice, with the rank of Bookkeeper. Asks for a passage home. (No. 16; date, 22nd February.)

Keijzer (Jan Simon); lessee of the 1st quarter of the brandy licence in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch. (No. 66; date, 5th September.)

1781. **Keeger (Johan Michael)**; of Levensteijn; arrived as soldier in 1763 in the "Giezenburg"; a tanner; asks for burgher papers. (No. 2; date, 9th January.)

Kulensmith (Herman Frederik); of Alverdissen; arrived, as soldier, in 1775 in the "Ceres"; made writer last year in the Company's Hospital; wishes to proceed to Europe on private affairs, and asks for a passage home for himself and the wife he has married here, named Hendrina Enting, who arrived here in 1773 as lady's maid to Madam, the Dowager of the Governor Elect of this place, Pieter van Reede Van Oudtshoorn; as well as their two children, named Louisa, 15 months old, and Pieter Theodorus, one month old. As he is poor, he asks for a free passage. (Signature attached.) (No. 16; date, 13th February.)

Koch (Johan Frederik); burgher; wishes to repatriate. (Signature.) (No. 22; date, 20th February.)

Knoopnadel (Jurgen Frederik); of Tonningen; arrived in 1767, as soldier, in the "Leijmuijden." Asks for burgher papers. (Signs as Knopnadel.) (No. 54; date, 4th September.)

Kruger (Willem de); burgher; lessee of the 4th quarter of the brandy licence in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 57; date, 4th September.)

1782. **Kirsten (Jan Frederik)**; junior merchant, and ledger keeper; and Dirk Florentsz:, Captain of the private ship, "Hercules"; ask permission, for the reasons adduced by them, to sell the Indian cargo on board that vessel—value Rds. 17202.40. (No. 18.)

Kirsten (Johannes Frederik); of the Cape of Good Hope, entered the service as soldier at the pen in 1774; made assistant in 1776; appointed private secretary to the Governor on the 19th May, 1780, with the rank and pay of bookkeeper; asks for the rank and pay of junior merchant. (Signature.) (No. 32.)

Krijnauw (Johannes); husband of Johanna Walters, widow of the late Pieter van der Westhuijsen; mentions that among the exiles, brought over from Robben Island, was a former slave of his wife, named August of Bengal, who, in consequence of a suspicion that he had assaulted a European named Hendrik Koster, had been delivered into the hands of Justice; but as the examination against him was found not to be conclusive for a prosecution, you decided on the 18th August, 1778, at the suggestion of Fiscal Willem Cornelis Boers, to banish him provisionally on Robben Island. Though the origin of the suspicion against him was principally based on this, that before the death of Koster he had, after having received some blows from the latter, endeavoured to defend himself and wrestled with him, and that as Koster was a European, he had made himself guilty of a crime in a certain degree; nevertheless, on the other hand, independent of the reflections that might be made on the person of the said Koster, and his generally well-known mode of life, notwithstanding he was a European, every evidence collected against August clearly went in his favour, and showed that when he defended himself against Koster he did not have the least intention to wound the latter or take his life. Memorialist therefore humbly thinks that August, being an old slave who has always in every other respect conducted himself faithfully and properly, has had sufficient punishment by having been riveted in chains for 4 years as a convict; and memorialist therefore takes the liberty to pray that you may be pleased to release him from banishment, and restore him to memorialist. Prayer granted. Resolution 25th June, 1782. (No. 59.) 1782.

Kruger (Willem de); lessee of the 3rd quarter of the Brandy and Distilled Waters' licence in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 71.)

Krugel (Helena Catharina); widow of the late burgher, Eduard Christiaan Hauman; asks for the grant of a plot of ground adjoining her old land and farm—8 morgen, 311 sq. rds., and 7 do. ft. in extent. Diagram annexed, which describes the land as situated in the Drakenstein District. Certificate of Landdrost and H. H. mentions that there is no reason why the grant should not be made—only a wagon road of 18 ft. in breadth, leading to the farm of Abraham de Villiers, was not to be interfered with. (No. 94.)

Krijnauw (Christiaan); "voorlezer" at Stellenbosch; asks for a plot of ground for an erf—38 sq. rds. and 44 sq. inches in area—adjoining his erven in the village of Stellenbosch. Diagram and certificate of Landdrost and H. H. annexed. (No. 20.) 1783.

1783. **Korte (Gillis de)**; Late Sick Visitor on the China Return ship "Middelburg"; asks permission to sell some tea by public auction. (Signature.) (No. 21.)

Kuijs (Rev. Johannes Abraham); Minister of the Waveren Church; submits that he has been notified that the Government has decided to remove him to Drakenstein, but that the Waveren Congregation are very anxious to keep him among them; he therefore begs that he may not be removed. (No. 50; date, 5th March.)

Kirsten (J. F.); Junior Merchant and Ledger Keeper; reports that since the war all kinds of produce have risen in price much higher than ever before, especially butter, which he has been instructed to buy for the Company's ships, and for export to India. To comply with Council's orders he has, since the 1st September, 1782, to date, bought some 54,000 lb. weight at a much higher price, without mentioning the expenses connected with the same, and diminution in consequence of lying in the stores. By buying at the Company's fixed price of 9 stivers he has suffered considerable loss, and now declares that he cannot go on at the same rate. He therefore asks the Council to discover a way of indemnifying him. (Signature.) (No. 51; date, 24th February.)

Kornbeck (Jans Nielse); Captain on the Danish ship "Graaf Schimmelman"; has lost a large number of his crew, including his two carpenters, and therefore asks to be permitted to take one on board here. (Signature.) (No. 71.)

Kornbeik (Jans Nielse); see above. Mentions that ten persons, viz.:—Thomas Lewis, William Habberly, Johns Kinds, Francis Pilado, Francis Bianco, and Robert Nice, had requested him, as they had lost their vessel, an East India Company's ship on the African Coast, to be taken into his service. Having lost some men during the voyage hither, these applicants would be very useful to him. In consequence of their loss, they could not very well be considered prisoners of war. He therefore asks permission to take them on board. (Signature.) (No. 78.)

Krijnauw (Christiaan); of the Cape of Good Hope; reader and schoolmaster at Stellenbosch; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 82.)

Keune (Johannes); of Oostenraad; arrived here in 1767 as soldier in the "Ganzenhof"; a blacksmith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 84.)

Kikkert (Hermanus); Chief Mate on the Prussian ship "Potsdam," formerly holding the same position on board the China Return ship "De Paarl"; asks for a certain chest of his,

landed from his former vessel, in order to sell the contents (tea) by public auction. He also, by virtue of a power of attorney given him by the butler, Adrianus Vennik, asks for a chest belonging to the latter, in order to dispose of the contents in the same way. (Signature.) (No. 90.) 1783.

Keijzer (Jan Simon); lessee of the first quarter of the Brandy lease in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 110.)

Kruger (Willem de); lessee of the 3rd quarter of the Brandy lease in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 111.)

Kilian (Frans Michiel); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Dorinda of Bengal, on the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 129.)

Kirsten (Jan Frederick); Junior Merchant and Ledger Keeper, deceased. Orphan Masters submit that, according to his will (annexed) his little slave child, Jan, was to be manumitted. They ask to do so on the usual terms. The will states that his slave, Rebecca of the Cape, shall reside with his son Jan Frederick, and shall not be sold, but remain in the service and at the disposition of his daughter Catherina, wife of Mr. Hendrik van Prehn, and that her child, named Jan, was to be manumitted, provided that Rebecca shall pay for all things combined a sum of Rds. 150. He also wills that his slave, Aletta of Cheribon, shall never be sold, but shall reside with one of his children whom she may select. (No. 139.)

King (R.); Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron; states that his vessel had sustained considerable damage in a gale of wind, so that several articles of Provisions were entirely spoiled, particularly bread; he therefore asks to be permitted to take on board bread, wine, flour, raisins, pease, sugar, and vinegar, according to annexed list, as the Squadron cannot leave without, and will otherwise be obliged to remain here at great expense, awaiting a ship from India for the required articles. (Signature.) Council replies on 21st January that he may ship from 80 to 100 leaguers of wine, as well as the quantity of sugar, etc., required by him, but as regards biscuits, meal, and peas, in consequence of the great scarcity of corn, the residents here cannot obtain sufficient bread for the requirements of their own households, and that therefore as yet no disposition can be arrived at in the matter. (N.B.—On the 22nd January, Captain Moreau, of the Russian ship, "Le St. Jean Baptiste," complained that the English had behaved very high-handedly towards his countrymen and himself, by not only retaining the subjects of Her Majesty the Empress of all the Russians on board their vessels, but that they had also come on board his 1784.

1784. own ship, to carry away the effects of his sailors, etc., etc. Council therefore decided to send copy of this complaint to Commander King, with the request that his Squadron shall not offer any insult to the vessels of the Powers in the Roadstead. At the Council's sitting of the 27th January, Commander King submitted the following letters, in which he repeats the contents of his previous one, and continues as follows, "that in consequence of the refusal to permit him to ship bread and flour, six of his vessels, which intended to leave on the 15th of next month, must be detained here until they have been supplied. It therefore depends on the Governor and Council when they will be able to depart. He will not make any observations on the astonishment which must be occasioned in England, should he be compelled hereafter to represent officially that the greater part of the squadron, ready to proceed, was detained in the Port of a State at peace and in friendship with Great Britain, by want of bread and flour for sea stores, at a time when there is no apparent scarcity of grain. However, to justify himself before his Sovereign against the imputation of unnecessary delay at "this Port," he once more repeats his request in the most pressing manner possible, so that he may be able to buy the bread and flour, and take them on board, which he is able to purchase, as he cannot leave for England without his demand being complied with. The natural friendship again existing between the King of Great Britain and the States made him reasonably expect that he would meet no difficulty in obtaining the required supplies. Council, after deliberation, replied "that as soon as it could be possibly known whether, and in how far it could be done without inconveniencing our residents, who would afterwards suffer want, the Council would not fail, as far as possible, to meet Mr. King in the necessaries required for his squadron; and that it can assure that Commander that the harvest of wheat was not nearly so favourable as perhaps some self-interested persons may have made him believe." After this the Governor read a second letter from Mr. King, in reply to the complaints of the Master of the Russian ship; (see above); to which was annexed—for the Council's information—the representation of the Super-Cargo of that vessel made to him (the Captain), which induced the latter to receive under his protection the subjects of the Empress of all the Russias, His Majesty's Ally, as it appeared that they had been most injuriously and cruelly treated, and were on shore without means of subsistence; they had neither been taken out of the ships nor enticed to enter on board His Majesty's ships. They asked for relief, and it was his duty to give it them. After they had been received on board one of the ships of the squadron, their clothes were sent for, which the Master of the ship unjustly refused to deliver, and as the clothes are still in his possession, it is a proof that no force could have

been used. The Commander adds that his conduct, since his arrival in Table Bay, must convince all impartial persons that he has been scrupulously exact in conforming to the neutrality of the Port; and not meaning to deviate from it, he shall not detain any of the crew belonging to the "St. Jean le Baptist," who may be disposed to return on board the said ship; but it must not be expected that he will compel subjects of His Majesty's Allies in distress and abandoned by the Master of the ship in which they had served, to leave the asylum which they sought in His Majesty's ships, provided that no complaint appears of their having transgressed against the laws and customs of the State or nation in whose Port they resided." Council decides to consider the Russian charges "as communicated," and to deposit all the documents in the Secretary's office, to be referred to, in case the Master should in any way be incommoded, so that the proper elucidation may be afforded their Honours. (No 13.) 1784

King (R.); see above; mentions that the "Exeter," one of his squadron, has, on examination, been found unfit to proceed to England, and asks permission to sell her here by public auction, as well as some old stores and provisions. Council on the 21st January grants the required permission. (No. 13a.)

Klinkhamer (Jacob); Michael's son; has been long suffering from some inconvenience in his left leg, which prevents him from doing his duty as a Military officer. He now asks permission to return home with the return fleet. (Signature.) (No. 27.)

Koppen (Martinus Adriaan van); asks for an erf in the Hottentots' Holland, above the farm of David Malan, Sr.—2 morgen in extent—on which to carry on his trade as blacksmith. Certificate from L. and H.H. annexed, stating that there were no objections. (No. 67.)

Ketter (Marthen); of Vryburg; arrived as soldier in 1772, in the ship "Liefde"; a turner; asks for burgher papers. (No. 89.)

Keijzer (Jan Simon); Lessee of the first quarter of the Brandy licence in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 92.)

Kruger (Willem de); Lessee of the fourth quarter of the Brandy lease in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 94.)

Kerkhoff (Gerrit Jan van de); has served 5 years as chief mate; arrived here in 1781 in the Ceylon Return ship "Het Huijs te Speijk," which was detained here in consequence of the war, and employed to convey the French troops to 1785.

1785. Mauritius. This detention had been very injurious to him, and as the vessel is now laid on for Batavia, he asks for his discharge, and a passage home in one of the return ships. (Signature.) (No. 37.)

Karnspek (J.); see Carnspek, 1785, No. 51. (No. 54.)

Knoop (George); see Stellenbosch Church Council, 1785, No. 66. (No. 66.)

Kervel (Adrianus Gijsbertus van); Ensign; received his appointment in 1779, when employed in the Directorship at Bengal, and afterwards was permitted to exchange to this Government. The war, however, prevented his arrival sooner, but lately he arrived in the "Stralen"; and as the war has cut off all communications with Europe, he has remained ignorant of some of his family affairs which are of great importance to him, and he therefore requests to be allowed to continue the voyage in the "Stralen." (Signature.) (No. 71.)

Klopfer (Jan Adriaan); burgher; wishes to repatriate in the Ceylon Return ship, "Doggersbank." (No. 75.)

Kietjel of Boegies; free black; wishes to return to his native place with his "Wijf," Amelia of Boegies. (No. 78.)

Keijzer (Jan Simon); lessee of the fourth quarter of the brandy licence; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 100.)

Kruger (Willem de); lessee of the first quarter of the brandy licence; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 102.)

Kitjel of Boegies; (see above, No. 78); asks for a free passage to Batavia—in consequence of his poor circumstances—for himself and his "Wijf," Amelia, and a slave named Jamboe, also of Boegies. (Signature.) (No. 113.)

Volume missing. Have followed the Resolutions of that year.

1786. **Kampts (Christoff, Otto van)**; wishes to take with him, to take care of himself and his wife, a male and female slave. (p.530; date, 19th April.)

Kock (Cornelis de); Upper-Merchant, and late "Dessave" at Colombo; wishes to take with him to Europe a slave named Jason of Colombo. (p.547; date, 29th April.)

Kirsten (Jan Frederick); Private Secretary to the Governor; recommended for the rank of junior Merchant, which for years has been attached to that appointment. Also Gabriel Exter, adjunct Fiscal, who is often to act as Fiscal, so that that rank is necessary for him. Kirsten has often been em-

ployed by the Governor on various duties with foreigners. p.720; date, 14th January.) 1787.

Kuijs (Johannes Abraham); of "Vreeswijk," aan de 'Vaart"; arrived in 1777, as Minister, in "De Jonge Lieve," and appointed to the Waveren Church. His second five years' contract having nearly expired, he asks permission to return home, and take with him his wife, whom he married here, named Maria Henrica Roelanda Heijning, and their four children, named Arnoldus Philippus, Maria Isabella, Aletta Hartina, and Daniel Johannes. (No. 5; date, 10th January.)

Keijzer (Cornelis de); Ex-Surveyor at Batavia; is, with his wife, passenger on the homeward bound "Zeepaard"; has under his charge two native children, named Dorothea and Cornelia, four and a half and two years old. He had intended to leave them here, but now wishes to take them with him to Holland, and pay their passage. (No. 32.)

Kuijs (Johannes Abraham); see above; wishes to take to Europe with him the free woman, Christina of the Cape. (No. 46.)

Keijzer (Rutger Reijnier); resident of Joœna, in Java; passenger on the return ship, "Het Hof ter Linde"; wishes to take with him, to look after his children, a female slave, who arrived here from Java, named Patra. (No. 52.)

Keijser; (widow of the late Jan Simon); lessee of the third quarter of the brandy licence in the Cape District; wishes to open a branch tap. (No. 101.)

Kirsten (Johan Frederick); Ledger Keeper; made Private Secretary to the Governor in 1780. Obtained permission from the Council in April, 1782, with the Landdrost of Swellendam, Constant van Nuldt Onkruijt, and the Ledger Keeper, Clement Matthiessen, to request the Directors to grant each of them the effective rank and pay of junior Merchant. The request of Onkruijt and Matthiessen were complied with, but his not; and therefore, in consequence of his faithful services, he once more urges his request, and begs the Council to support it. (Signature.) (No. 121.)

Kalteijer (Anthonij); asks for a plot of ground at the so called "Nieuwe Drift" of the Berg River, in the Drakenstein District—2 morgen, 75 sq. rds. in area. Certificate of L. and H.H. annexed, stating that there was no objection. No Diagram. (No. 125.)

Knoetsen (Thomas); asks for the grant of an erf in Hottentots Holland—2 morgen and 7 sq. rds. in extent. Annexed is certificate of L. and H.H., stating that there exists no

1787. objection. Plot described as near the place of Jacob Malan. No Diagram. (No. 131.)

Kempff (Lieutenant Johan Paul); deceased; of the Dukedom of Saxony; papers connected with him and his two daughters, etc. (Letter received from the Government of the town of Hilberghausen regarding the estate of the said Kempf, copy of which was sent to the Orphan Chamber to make enquiries.) (No. 184; date, 16th November.)

1788. **Ketel (Thijs)**; Skipper on the "Vrede"; wishes to remit some money to Zeeland. (No. 18.)

Kaufman (Anthonij); Corporal at the Fortification works; bought from the burgher Jan Jurgen Gemehle, a female slave, named Aletta of Batavia, with the express condition that he was to manumit her. He therefore asks permission to do so under the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 89.)

Kirsten (Joh. Fred.); Ledger Keeper; was commissioned to proceed to Plettenberg Bay in connection with the goods washed on shore there from the wreck of the "Maria," for which confidence he is grateful. During his absence, his duties were performed by the first clerk, Cornelis Cruijwagen, who possesses the natural qualifications for the office. Memorialist sees no chance of pushing his fortune in that office, for, as it gives little or no emoluments, he wishes to be relieved from all "Pay Work." He however offers his services, should any other vacancy occur, whether at the Political or Judicial Secretariat. (Signature.) Council decides that his pay and emoluments will cease as soon as he shall have completed the commission entrusted to him, but that this will not deprive him of the prospect, when the occasion offers itself, of receiving another appointment. Cruijwagen consequently takes his place, and is succeeded in turn by the junior Merchant and Superintendent of the Timber Depôt, Pieter Diederik Boonacker, who also holds the appointment of Muster Commissioner. Being old and desirous of being relieved of this latter office, it was given to the junior Merchant and sworn Clerk to the Commissioners from the Court of Justice, Oloff Martinus Bergh, who is again succeeded by the Assistant at the Political Secretariat, Willem Ludolph, of Hardenberg, with the rank of Bookkeeper and f30 per month, provided that, as was previously the case, he shall serve as sworn Clerk to the Political Secretariat. (No. 133; date, 7th October.)

Kock (Daniel Jacobus de); Captain of the Burgher Company of Dragoons at Stellenbosch; is suffering from weak eyesight, and wishes to be relieved from his duties as Captain. (Signature.) (No. 137.)

Kock (Johannes); sailor; arrived in 1774 in the "Venus," and was appointed to the Company's wharf; during three years he has been suffering from an accident to the head, which causes dizziness and incapacitates him from properly doing his duty; he therefore asks for his discharge, and permission to remain here. (Signature.) (No. 152.) 1788.

Kannemeijer (Frederick); burgher lessee of the wine and brandy licence within the limits of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; wishes the burgher Petrus Kannemeijer to assist him personally, and Jan Ferbisieur to open a branch tap for him. (Signature.) (No. 156.)

Krugel (Johannes); "Voorlezer" in the Drakenstein Congregation; has lately, in consequence of heavy sickness, suffered from failing eyesight, which has prevented him, for some weeks, from performing his duties. His son, Jacobus Johannes, had, during that time, acted for him, with permission of Minister and Church Council, and given satisfaction. He therefore prays that the latter may be appointed his adjunct, as the doctors do not think that Memorialist will soon have his proper sight restored. He has already reached the high age of 63 years, 20 of which he has passed in the Service. He fears he will no longer be able to do his duty with the same zeal and pleasure as before. For seven years he alone had to edify the Congregation when there was no Minister, and no complaints whatever were brought against him. He hopes that if his son be appointed his assistant, he will follow the example of his father, and make himself worthy of the favour of Your Honours. And Memorialist prays that, should he, in consequence of further failing of health, be obliged to retire altogether, his son may be appointed to his place. (Signature.) (No. 12.) 1789.

Könneman (Daniel); Skipper of the Chartered vessel "De Geertruida"; has lost three of his crew during the voyage, and must leave a fourth in the Hospital here. He wishes to be assisted with one sailor. (No. 35.)

Krijgsman (Simon J.); Commander of the Chartered ship, "De Vrouwe Johanna Jacoba"; has lost a sailor during the voyage, and wishes to be supplied with another. (Signature.) (No. 122.)

Krijgsman (S. J.); see above; has five men sick in Hospital, and asks for the same number to replace them. His ship is anchored in False Bay. (No. 123.)

Kleijn (Jan); Skipper on the ship "Het Drietal Handelaars," wrecked in False Bay; has, with his crew, at great danger to themselves, endeavoured to save as much of the cargo as possible. On the 6th he went on board with the junior Merchant,

1789. Oloff Bergh—your Commissioner appointed to save the cargo —and the third mate, Jacob Jacobse, but to his great regret he found that several beams of the lower deck behind were away, and that all the rest as far as the mainmast were loose, and that the middle deck, as far as the fore-hatch, had fallen in. By means of long hooks, Memorialist fished about in the hold, as far as the fore-hatch, but only found sand; in front of the fore-hatch, however, he found what he believed to be a bale of cloth, and some pieces and broken bits of the latter spun round the beams. With those who accompanied him, he managed to save some bits of cloth, but they had to desist through the well-founded fear that the upper deck would fall, so that they were obliged to leave the wreck, from which with no possibility anything more could be saved. Assured of this, he dares no longer keep his crew at the expense of his owners, to whom their maintenance and wages cannot possibly bring any profit. He therefore wishes to be permitted to discharge them, and to sell the wreck with such cargo (belonging to his owners) as he may have saved. (Signature.) (No. 124.)

Kooter (Simon); Skipper on the "Eensgezindheid," chartered to convey troops to Batavia; requests an advance of two hundred Mexican (Dollars), for buying refreshments in the Straits of Sunda, and to be further supplied with two able seamen, to replace those lost on the voyage. (Signature.) (No. 138.)

Karnspek (Johan); ex-burgher Councillor; asks for the grant of a piece of ground (locality not stated)—4 morgen 548 sq. rds. and 60 sq. inches in area—according to annexed chart (not annexed). (Signature.) Matter referred to the Commissioners from the C. of Justice to examine, in the presence of the Fiscal, whether the ground could be given out without prejudicing anyone, and at how much it should be appraised. (No. 180; date, 13th October.)

Kuijs (Johannes Abraham); Minister in the Land of Waveren; arrived in 1777. Having served his time, he left with his family for Europe in 1786, so that he lost his rise in salary, as enjoyed by other Ministers at the Cape. In 1787 he requested the Seventeen to be permitted to return hither, with retention of his former salary. As he has now served more than 10 years, he prays that his salary may be increased to f120 per month. Council speaks highly of his work and zeal, but having no authority to comply with his request, decides to refer it to the Directors for their very favourable consideration. (No. 202; date, 11th December.)

1790. **Kirsten (Willem);** asks for a plot of land at the "Zwarte Rivier," in the Cape District. (Chart not annexed.) Signature. (No. 1; date, 5th January.)

Kirsten (Willem Hendrik); burgher Lieutenant; is suffering from asthma and spitting of blood, and therefore wishes to retire from his post as Lieutenant. (Signature.) (No. 3; date, 5th January.) 1790.

Kok (Cornelis de); burgher; wishes to open a public school here, as he will thus earn a sufficient living for himself and family. (Signature.) (No. 37; date, 16th February.)

Kruijs (Paulus); Boatswain on the ship "Zeeland"; wishes to have a box branded. (Signature.) (No. 52; date, 27th February.)

Klopper (Nicolaas); Skipper on the Ceylon Return ship "Den Arend"; asks permission to take with him to Holland the wife he has married here, named Elizabeth Maria Burg. (Signature.) (No. 67.)

Koefoed (Fredrich Christiaan); Member of the Royal Danish Court, and Secretary to the Tranquebar Government; arrived in the "Prins van Augustenburg." The latter having been thrown on shore, he asks to be allowed, with his son, 12 years old, a passage to Ceylon in one of the Company's ships. (Signature.) (No. 101.)

Koek (S. J.); Captain of the Ceylon return ship "Huijsduijn"; submits a list of ship's materials required by him. (Signature.) (No. 106.)

Koek (A. J.); see above; submits that the Lieutenant of his ship, Andries Andriese Spin, is too ill to proceed, and must remain here. His own weak state of health requires that he should be assisted with an able person instead, etc. (Surgeon's certificate attached.) (No. 111.)

Krugel (Jacobus); burgher; asks for the freehold of a piece of ground at the Paarl—208 sq. rds. and 48 do. ft. in area—as shown in the annexed Diagram. (Signature.) Usual certificate annexed of L. and H. H. (No. 140.)

Kuiken (Claas); Skipper in the Service, and stationed on the ship "Sterreschans"; asks to be appointed Captain of the "Goede Verwachting," whose skipper is dead. (Signature.) (No. 145.)

Koefoed (F. C.); see above, No. 101. There having been no room on any of the previous ships destined to Ceylon, he and Lieutenant Horneman (q. v.) request to be sent to Ceylon in the Packet "Zeemeeuw." (No. 151; date, 29th June.)

Knodt (J. C.); Skipper on the Company's ship "Barbesteijn"; submits a list of materials required for his vessel. (Signature.) (No. 176.)

1790. **Kannemeijer (Frederick);** Lessee of the wine and spirit license at Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; wishes to have his tap at Stellenbosch conducted by the widow Jacobus Hugo. (Signature.) (No. 186.)

Knodt (J. C.); Skipper on the Company's ship "Barbesteijn"; cannot use the paper money received by him here for his ship at Batavia, and therefore wishes to pay it into the Treasury here. (Signature.) (No. 187.)

Kolvers (Willem); of Rotterdam; assistant. Arrived in 1780 as passenger in "Het Huijs te Krooswijk." Entered the Service in 1785 as soldier at the pen; made assistant in 1786, and appointed to the Political Secretariat. Having, on the 17th June, 1789, been admitted as Attorney by the Hon. Court of Justice, with some others, he finds that his private practice prevents him from any longer devoting proper attention to the Company's Service, and therefore asks for his discharge, with retention of rank. (Signature.) (No. 198; date, 8th September.)

Krugel (Johannes); see above, 1789, No. 12. Entered the Service as "Voerlezer" in 1769, and has now served 21 years diligently and faithfully, but having reached the high age of 64 years, and suffering from failing eyesight, he has been obliged to resign. Moreover, being burdened with a heavy family, in which are two children who, in consequence of bodily infirmities, are unable to earn their own living, and for whom, he, as a considerate father, has to provide, as long as he is able to do so, he humbly prays, because of his long and faithful service, his high age, and the sorrowful condition of his household—which, without the Council's ready help, would perish of want—to discharge him from the service and let him retain his pay. (Signature.) (No. 223.)

1791. **Klerck (Abraham de);** of Amsterdam; arrived in 1787, as sailor, in the "Hinloopen." Is suffering from weak eyesight, which prevents him from any longer doing his duty. He therefore asks for burgher papers. (Signature is Abraham de Clerq.) (No. 41.)

Kibourg (Johan Ulrich); Captain-Lieutenant in the Meuron Regiment, and appointed to the Depôt here; mentions that in consequence of the disturbances with the Natives in Ceylon, the Governor there has asked for reinforcements from this Colony. Consequently the Meuron Depôt also received orders to leave; and as Memorialist holds the above mentioned rank, he asks that he may be appointed to the Command of the troop, and, as in the case of the Wurtemberg Regiment, allowed in advance the emoluments and "service" moneys due to his rank. (Signature.) (No. 72.)

Küchler (George Coenraad); Captain of Artillery; 1791.
asks for the grant of a plot of ground at the "Buitenkant." Diagram attached, with the trees facing the W. front. (Signature.) (No. 87.)

Küchler (George Coenraad); Captain of Artillery; wishes to buy two water pipes for the land lately obtained by him in freehold. (Signature.) (No. 129.)

Klik (Mathias); arrived in 1771 as soldier in the "Oude Haarlem." Has served the Company fully 20 years, and is now 60 years old. Asks for a pension. (No. 176; date, 9th December.)

Klopper (Nicolaas); Skipper on the "Jonkvrouw Sijbilla Antoinetta"; asks for marine stores for his vessel. Lists annexed. (Signature.) (No. 178; date, 9th December.)

Keijsere (Johan Adriaan de); Sub-Lieutenant on the Company's ship "Huijsduijnen"; is so covered with sores on his hands and feet that he is not able to perform his duties properly. He therefore wishes to remain here for a while, for his recovery. (Certificate of Surgeon J. G. Mader attached.) (No. 188.)

1792 to 1802 Missing.

Kogelenberg (Gideon); see Smith (Gerrit Everaard). 1803.

Klerk (Jan Willem); has for 13 years (1780-1793) served as naval Lieutenant, and during that time had two heavy voyages to the East Indies, in the Squadron of the Rear Admiral J. P. van Braam, and Captain A. H. C. Staring. On the last occasion he had the honour to command the brig of war "The Swallow." On his arrival in Europe in 1793, he obtained six years' leave of absence from the then Government, after which, with the permission of the Board of Seventeen, he proceeded to the Cape, in order to give effect to his engagement by marriage. During his stay here he had always endeavoured to be favoured with some employment in the Political Service, but in consequence of the change of Government, he had not been able to succeed. And as this Colony is again in the possession of the Batavian Republic, Memorialist is encouraged to make a fresh application, as he believes that, should any vacancy occur, he will be employed by you. He therefore humbly requests that you may be pleased to favour him with one or other employment under the Government. (Signature.) (No. 2.)

Kuster (Johan Godfried); Sheriff in the Fiscal's office; has, since 1765, been stationed here as soldier of the battalion under which, having served 10 years, he was, in 1776, appointed

1803. by Fiscal Boers to the office which he still holds. Is old now, but wishes to retain his appointment, which he has been permitted to keep under the English administration; or that another appointment may be given him; or that, in consequence of his age and long service, he may be pensioned. (Signature.) (No. 40; date, 10th March.)

Karnspeck (Jan Daniel); burgher and resident in the Capital. With the vast majority of the inhabitants, he, on the occasion of the restoration of the Colony to the Motherland, has unlimited confidence in the wise arrangements made by you (Com: de Mist) in the Form of Public Government, but especially in everything that may still be decreed by you for the promotion of the interests of the Colony and its residents. On that ground he reverently foresees that, in the case of Public Sales, considerable alterations will be made by Government, by which perhaps the present Vendu-Mastership may be abolished, or placed on quite a different footing. But he nevertheless believes that whatever change may take place, it will not interfere with the means of subsistence to any one who may hold the newly established office. He therefore asks to be benefited with that Post, etc. (Signature.) (No. 43.)

1804. **Kuuhl (Daniel);** had, shortly after the Cape had been restored to the Motherland, requested, that, as a former servant of the Company (Political Councillor), he might be employed by the Government; but as probably your weighty occupations did not permit you to dispose of his request, and as he has been plunged with his wife and five children into the Pool of Poverty, he takes the liberty humbly to pray, that for his numerous family, martyred by fate, he may be favoured with the post of ordinary Commissioner, which he has held for 20 years under the Company, etc. (Signature.) (No. 110; date, 6th April.)

1806-7.

1806-7. **Kirsten (John Frederick);** had obtained from the former English Government the grant of a grazing place in the Cape Downs, called the "Buffels Kraal," as a recompense for his services to the British. This grant was afterwards confirmed by the Dutch. Near this place is a kind of lake, which is for the greater part of the year full of water, which causes a certain distemper among the cattle, known by the name of "lame sickness," which caused him great loss. As this could be prevented by draining the lake, and sowing it with Lucerne or other wholesome grass, he applied for the grant of it to the Dutch Government, together with a few adjoining acres. It having been considered a beneficial work, his request was granted, on condition that the Inspector of the Land's Domains should report on it in

the customary manner, but this did not take place, in consequence of the Colony having immediately afterwards capitulated to the British Arms. He therefore prays that this may be taken into consideration, and that, after the usual inspection, it may be granted to him under such conditions as may be deemed proper. The extent of the land asked for is 12 or 14 morgen. He had made a similar application to the late Governor, Sir David Baird, but it appears that it was never submitted to that Governor for consideration. (Signature.) (No. 35.) 1806-7.

Kirsten (Johan Frederick); is the father of a numerous family, consisting mostly of sons, who are able to begin to earn their livelihood. As he has no means to provide for all, and there is a piece of waste land behind the Barracks in Simon's Town, the grant of which can prejudice no one, he asks for the freehold of it, in order to build a house on it for some of his sons, which they intend to use as a shop for the use of the Military and others. (No. 42.)

Kirsten (Johan Frederick); Dutch original of the above (No. 41), with Signature. (No. 43.)

Kotze (Johannes); residing at Pikeniers Kloof; mentions an uncultivated piece of land, named the "Elands Kloof," situated at the "Oliphant's Rivier," which might be given out without prejudice to anyone in the neighbourhood; and as the granting of such land is always advantageous to the Government, he asks for it under such conditions as may be deemed proper. (No. 64.)

Kotze (Johannes); Dutch original of the above, with Signature. (No. 65.)

Knoetzen (Thomas); submits that, according to the Governor's orders, the troops encamped on his estate have (as far as he and his family were able to act) been supplied with all provisions and necessaries, the account for which he hereunto annexes. He further submits that his estate produces at least 15 leaguers of wine, and that the yearly produce of his garden he estimates from six to eight hundred dollars annually. That now, however, he has had no crop whatever from vineyard or garden, everything having been consumed by the troops. But confident of Your Excellency's honourable intentions toward himself and fellow inhabitants, he considers it superfluous to say more, hoping that his sickly and helpless situation will be taken into consideration, and that he may be granted such relief and compensation as may be deemed equitable. (Signature.) (No. 160; date, 24th February.)

Krijnauw (Daniel); see Riche (Joseph Daniel), No. 196. (No. 196; date, 15th June, 1807.)

1715-16. **Leij (Michiel)**; Lieutenant of the Burghers. (No. 8; see, 7th October.)

Lobzer (Johannes); Ensign of the Burghers. (See Laubser.) (No. 8; date, 7th October.)

Langen (J. D.); see de Lange; signs as Member of the Military Court of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein. (No. 8; date, 19th November.)

Loore—? Loret—(Guiliam); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (And as Heemraad, see No. 19.) (No. 11; date, 1st December.)

Landdrost and H.H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein ask for the necessary timber for rebuilding the Courthouse, which has been burnt down. (No. 29; date, ?.)

Landdrost and H.H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein request that they may be allowed a certain sum of money once deposited by the Hon. Joh. v. Hoorn in the Treasury of the Company for a certain pious object, so that they may be able to build a church at Stellenbosch, and another at Drakenstein. The former had been burnt down, whilst the services at Drakenstein were held in a miserable barn without the least convenience. In the latter place the so-called Church had been so injured by the late heavy rains that a moderate wind would blow it down. Besides both buildings are much too small for conducting the services in an orderly manner. Other necessary expenses had pressed hard on the petitioners, hence they strongly urge their claim for assistance. (No. 30; date, ?.)

Leeman (Willem); of Gorcum; arrived in 1714 in the "Cockenge"; had received no pay all that time; requests to be accepted in the service. (No. 44; date, ?.)

Legeret (Jean); arrived in 1693 in the "Agatha," as burgher; came from "Campagnien" (? Champagne); asks permission to return home. (No. 56; date, ?.)

Leendertz: (Adam); of Nieuwenbroek. Occupier of a house in the Gardens. He speaks of himself as poor, and a wagonmaker with a large family of 5 children, and begs that the ground occupied by him—(No. 78)—may be granted to him in freehold. (No. 63.)

La Febure—? Le Febre—(Catharina); widow of the agriculturist Abraham Everet; has a daughter named Apollonia. (See also No. 109.) (Mentioned as Le Febre, No. 110; made sergeant, 1717, No. 10; 1719, No. 143; and 1720, Nos. 117 and 123. (No. 79.)

Lever (Jacob); assistant at the Castle. (No. 92.) 1715-16.

Loupster (Nicolaas); ? Laubscher; burgher and agriculturist. (No. 95; date, 26th February.)

Landdrost and H.H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein had for a long while borne great burdens, and spent large sums for repairs, and building a house for the Drakenstein Minister; also a Court-house at Stellenbosch, the latter being now built the second time. The costs have, by the Council's orders, been debited to the District, which cannot pay them, unless assisted. The residents are moreover burdened with other debts. Building material, carriage, wages, etc., are very high; both treasuries are accordingly exhausted, whilst the buildings are still unfinished. If not provided with money, petitioners cannot complete them. Both buildings, if left as they are, would go to ruin. Besides, a heavy rent is paid now for the temporary Courthouse. They therefore ask f3000 without interest. See below. (No. 108; date, ?.)

Louw (?); signs as deacon of Drakenstein. (No. 145; date, 25th October.)

Landdrost and H.H. submit account of expenditure incurred by a Commando sent out in the Land of Waveren to check the Bushmen depredations; and request that, as ordered by the Council, the burgher Council be instructed to pay their share. The amount was f1160. Council wish them to have a conference together to settle the share of each. See below. (No. 149; date, 25th October.)

Landdrost and Heemraden refer to their Memorial of 14th July (see above), and as they are still in the same straits, beg permission to borrow from a private person the sum required for completing the unfinished buildings. Council requires a specified statement of what the money is to be used for before granting permission. (No. 160.)

Landdrost and H.H. reply that they require about f4,000, 1717.
viz., f600 for 2 mill stones, which are urgently required; f1,160 for expenses incurred for the Company's mounted watchmen (ruiter wagt) and the burgher Commando against the hostile Hottentots; the rest would go for paying the Drakenstein parsonage, the Court-house, and the share owed by Stellenbosch and Drakenstein to the burgher Council for the Commando. Request allowed. Light money. (No. 7; date, ?; exhib., 26th January.)

Landdrost and H.H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein request that regulations be framed between their District and that of the Cape, regarding the awards for captured

1717. slaves, so that the District from which they have run away shall pay such rewards, although the capture has been made in another; that they have informed the Council of the great need of the residents in the Land of Waveren, who are often robbed of a great deal of their cattle by hostile Hottentot tribes—no armed expeditions being able to prevent it—that they therefore requested that the Council might be pleased, at the earliest possible date, to fix a time in which the Military Court of the Cape shall be ordered to call up a sufficiently strong Commando out of the Cape and this District, in order to destroy these birds of prey, and deliver the people from all violence and threatened dangers; that they submitted whether it would not be better, in order the sooner to put an end to these acts of violence, to send a proper mounted guard of the Company thither, who might follow the spoor of the robbers, and, if possible, overtake them, as had been formerly done more than once; that you were pleased to despatch such a body of mounted men, consisting of paid servants of the Company, who were stationed in the Land of Waveren, to guard it; that, however, this entails a heavy expenditure; that as the suppression of such hostile acts committed by the Hottentots was for the public good—for the Cape as well as these Districts—the petitioners expect that the burgher Councillors will be made to pay their share of the expenditure, having, in their reply on the second point, expressed their willingness to do so when a Commando is sent out against a common enemy. Regarding the third point, it is but a falling back on the second, and the humble proposal, "Should your Honours not deem it more expedient to send a proper Mounted Company," petitioners leave it to you to decide whether the difference between paid servants of the Company and freemen, can at all serve the burgher Councillors to save them from contributing their share for the public good, and throw the heaviest burden on the petitioners. They have also submitted that well conducted Colonies in the beloved Fatherland, combined under one government, use every power at their command to help one another; and that the remark of the Burgher Councillors, that petitioners ought to have notified this before, simply comes to this, that when there are two Boards, quite independent of each other, but subject to one and the same government, neither of them shall have the liberty to address the authorities above them and make proposals for the general good, especially in cases of war, when long delays in executing salutary measures often enable the enemy to do considerable mischief; that moreover they are convinced that the Burgher Councillors, should the Cape be attacked by a common enemy, would address themselves direct to the chief Government, without consulting your petitioners, who would, as in duty bound, pay their share without dreaming of making any objection. They therefore pray the Council to settle the dispute be-

tween themselves and the burgher Council regarding these costs, making each side pay its fair share, according to your own wise judgment. Accounts annexed. Total f1,325. (No. 79.) 1717.

Langenberg (Jacob); a burgher; resident in Table Valley. (No. 100.)

Louw (Pieter); deceased; late husband of Elisabeth Wendels. (No. 105.)

La Feber (Gijsbert); ; (see request of Hendrik de Vries) —also 1718, No. 46 (deacon at the Cape, 1718, No. 117). (No. 106.)

Langewelt (Ferdinand); of Erfurt; soldier on the "Meeroogh"; asks for appointment of cook's mate on that vessel. (No. 139.)

Le Sage (Jan); of Dieepe; arrived in 1714 in the "Sleewijk" as cook; asks for burgher papers. Had been the Governor's cook. (No. 149.) (1718.) 1718.

La Motius (Isaac Johannes); has resided several years in India and here; and wishes to return home. (No. 14; date, 1st February.)

Lindenhovius (Maria); widow of Henning Huijsingh; wishes to return home with her two nieces, Sarah Wilhelmina Tas, widow of the ex-burgher Councillor Claas Hendriksz: Diepenau, and Margaretha Maria Mensingh. (No. 16.)

Lieffers (Frederik); bookkeeper on the "Belvliet"; had married here, Maria Ten Damme; wishes to take her with him to Batavia. (No. 25.)

Landdrost and H.H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein report that the Rev. Bek was continually claiming the sum of f2,025.15 (see under Van Gros). They can find no record of the amount, except a very vague one in 1706; that they had informed the Kerkeraad of this, and that consequently the declarations of van Gros were made (which see); that the Rev. P. v. Aken had informed them that he had been told that a portion of the amount was intended for the Drakenstein church, and that he would endeavour to find the papers connected with the matter to prove his claim. That under these circumstances no other course is open for Landdrost and H.H. than to refer the matter to the Council. (No. 98; date, 8th November.)

Leeus (S.); a Company's servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.) 1716

Libans (Jacob Jansz:); of Delft; arquebusier on the "Delfland." (No. 3; date, 31st January.)

1719. **Lappenberg (Frederik Christoffel);** assistant. No. 23; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Lambrechtsz: (Amos); of Leijden; assistant at the "soldy" office. (No. 28; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Louw (Johannes); son of the late burgher, Pieter Jansz: Louw; 24 years old. (No. 49; date, 20th June.)

Laurens (Jan); of Rostock; corporal; burgher infantry (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Lombart (Anthonij); private; burgher infantry (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Laubser (Jan); Heemraad for Stellenbosch (Jan Albertus, 1720, No. 115). (No. 142; date, 18th December.)

Langen (J. D.); Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 142; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Lever (Jacob); Member of the Civil and Marriage Board. (No. 143; date, 19th December.)

1720. **Leij (Nicolaas);** of the Cape of G. Hope; asks for an appointment as assistant. (No. 1; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Lever (Abraham); asks permission to send a box to Europe. (No. 36; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Leij (Michiel); free burgher. (No. 64; date, ?; exhib., ?.)

Leij (Nicolaas); of the Cape; appointed "Adelborst" in January last, and made provisional clerk at the Secretariat; asks for a permanent appointment. (No. 83; date, 6th August.)

Ladenius (Harmen); "adelborst" on the "Middelwoud." (No. 98; date, ?.)

1721. **Lever (Jacob);** wishes to send a small box to Holland. One foot square. (No. 27; date ?.)

Lambrechts (Amos); wishes to send a small box to Holland. One foot square. (No. 35; date, ?.)

Liseenko; a Chinaman; banished for a certain crime to the Cape, for 10 years. This has long expired, and he therefore wishes to return to Batavia. (No. 27; date, ?.)

Le Roux (Jean); de Normandie; has occupied, with permission, for 13 years, the farm in the Stellenbosch Kloof called "Lang Verwacht." He wishes to have it in freehold, having built on and otherwise improved it. Has a wife and 8 children. Diagram attached. (No. 61; date, ?.)

Lappenberg (Frederik Christoffel); ordered to join the Expedition to Delagoa; submits that there will be no one there to draw up any official documents in the shape of Wills, powers of attorney, etc., and wishes to be appointed to do this work. Granted. (No. 67.) 1721.

Leander of Malabar; a slave; was bought in 1717, at the sale on the farm of Mr. Samuel Elsevier, by the so-called Prince of Ternate, for Rds. 201. The Prince had promised him that if he refunded that amount to him, he would give him his liberty. Having worked hard to scrape the sum together, he paid the amount to the Prince, who having received it, refused to comply with his part of the arrangement. Petitioner therefore asks the Government to compel the Prince to manumit him. N.B.—Receipt for the money is attached, with the Prince's mark on it. (No. 77; date, ?.)

Laquet (Jan); sailor on the "Barbesteijn." (No. 80; date, ?.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as Member of the Marriage Board. (See also 1723, No. 128.) (No. 99.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as Member of the Burgher Council. (No. 100; date, ?.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as Elder of the Cape. (Retires, 1723, No. 133.) (No. 101; date, 14th December.)

Louw (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (See also 1723, No. 127.) (No. 106; date, 15th December.)

Lambrechtsz: (Amos); of Leijden; arrived in 1717 in the flute "Hoogermeer" as corporal; appointed assistant at the pay office; asks for burgher papers. (No. 29; date, ?.) 1722.

Leij (Johannes); of the Cape; has served as clerk some time at the pay office; asks to be accepted in the service, and to be permanently appointed. (No. 35; date, ?.)

Lavia (Jan); assistant on the "Lakeman." (No. 48; date, ?.)

Ledgett (Charles); of Deptford; sailor on the English ship "Lethulier." (No. 66; date, ?.)

Lombart (Claudine); widow of the agriculturist, David du Buisson; who had held on loan for 8 years a plot of ground in Hottentot's Holland, at the Lourens River, near the Mostert bay. His death has left this widow and her four children in sorrowful circumstances, and therefore she asks that the place may be given to her in freehold. Annexed is a document, written and signed by Philip Morkel, stating that the ground

1722. adjoins his property, and he has no objection to the widow getting it. Name of Morkel's property is "Onverwacht." (No. 72; date, ?.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as burgher Councillor. (No. 80; date, ?.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); Member of the Orphan Board. (See also 1735-6, No. 50.) (No. 81; 15th December.)

Lever (Jacob); proposed as Elder of the Cape Church. (No. 83; date, 13th December.)

1723. **Louw (Jacobus);** son of the late Pieter Louw and Elizabeth Wendels. (No. 20; date, ?.)

Los (Alexander); of Rotterdam; arquebusier on the "Westerbeecq." (No. 33; date, ?.)

Lefebre (Maria Catharina); see Haarhof (Frans). (No. 72; date, 17th August.)

Lion (Jan); gunner's mate on the "Margaretha." (No. 93; date, ?.)

Loper (Marten Jansz:); third officer on the "Voorburg." (Native of Amsterdam.) (No. 114; date, 25th July.)

Ledeboer (Hendrik); of Amsterdam; mate on the hooker "Zeepost." (No. 115; date, ?.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as Member of the Orphan Board. (No. 130; date, 8th December.)

1723-4. **Lever (Jacob);** secretary to the Orphan Chamber. (No. 19.)

Lever (Abraham); of Amsterdam; arrived as corporal in 1719, in the "Mijnden." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 48.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); butcher contractor; proposed as burgher Councillor (1723-4, No. 104). (No. 51.)

Lourensz: (Pieter); assistant; 20 years old; asks for "veniam aetatis." See below. (No. 56.)

Lambrechtsz: (Amos); burgher; son of Hugo L. of Leijden; asks to be allowed to return home with his little son Hugo. (No. 58.)

Louw (Johannes); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 102; date, 4th December.)

Lever (Jacob); proposed as Member of the Marriage Board. (No. 108; date, 16th December.)

Lever (Jacob); retires as Cape deacon. (No. 109; date, 17th December.) 1723-4.

Louw (Wijnand); of the Cape; was during two years third surgeon at the Hospital; asks to be permanently engaged as such in the service. (No. 10.) 1724-5.

Louw (Joh.); Heemraad of Stellenbosch. (Signature.) (1729-32, No. 99.) (No. 19.)

Lourensz: (Pieter); assistant; (see above); again asks for Veniam aetatis; is 22 years old, and produces an attestation from his father, Jan Lourensz:, resident at Oldenburg. (No. 23; date, 8th May.)

Louw (Claes); signature of. (No. 48.)

Lookermans (Abraham); of Rotterdam; junior mate on the "Patmos"; married here last year, and wishes to remain here and exchange berths with Carsten Meerder, mate on the "Victoria," the brigantine stationed here, and who wishes to proceed to India. (No. 52.)

Landsbergen (Alexander); of Wieborg; arrived in 1711, as "adelborst," in the "Arendsduijn"; wishes to become an agriculturist, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 61.)

Lievenberg—? Liebenberg—(Christiaan); of Munninkkenberg; arrived in 1715 as soldier on the "Vrijburg"; wishes to become an agriculturist, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 62.)

Langemak (Claes); of Hademasken; arrived in 1721, as soldier, in the "Amsterdam"; is a baker by trade, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 64.)

Le Febre (Gijsbert); retires as Member of the Orphan Board. (No. 72; date, 11th December.)

Le Febre (Gijsbert); retires as Member of the Burgher Council. (No. 72.)

Le Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as Elder of the Cape Church. (No. 75.)

Le Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as burgher Councillor. (No. 3.) 1726.

Lever (Jacob); proposed as Member of the Marriage Board. (No. 5.)

Le Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as Member of the Orphan Board. (No. 6.)

Loose (Jan); of Crentsberg; arrived in 1719, in the "Huis te Assenburgh," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 10.)

1726. **Lourensz: (P.)**; adjunct Fiscal; asks to be appointed secretary of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, *vice* Joh. Pleunes, retiring. (His signature.) See also 1727-8, No. 81. (No. 21.)

Loentjes (Jacobus); of Aardenberg; arrived in 1719, as soldier, in the "Meijenburg"; wishes to be an agriculturist, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 39.)

Loentjes (Joris); not described; wishes to send a box to Europe. (A Master wagonmaker, 1733-34, No. 3.) (No. 52.)

Leij (Nicolaas); entered the service in 1720, as "Adelborst," afterwards made assistant, and served in the Secretary's office a year; asks for the rank and pay of bookkeeper. (No. 59.)

1727-8. **Lanemaak (Claas)**; a baker. (No. 4.)

Loring Passir (Pangerang=Prince); submits that since his exile hither from India, he had always drawn from the Company the little sum of Rds. 26½ monthly, which amount has been withdrawn since the 1st of this month by the Governor, because Memorialist had, as mentioned in the despatch from Bat: been paid 2,000 guilders, Indian valuation, which had been left him by his deceased brother, Soesoenag Mankoeraat Carta Soora, and which he is now required to pay back, as, until he has done this, his "board money" would be withheld. He prays the Council to write to India that the amount has been spent by him, that he is too poor to refund it, that he cannot exist without the "board money," and that the f2,000 should be paid out of his brother's estate, or by the latter's heirs. (No. 8.)

Louw (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 31.)

Le Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as Member of the Orphan Board. (No. 32.)

Lourensz: (Pieter); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 34.)

Leij (Nicolaas); proposed as deacon for the Cape. (And Member of Marriage Board, 1729-32, No. 102.) (No. 35; date, 8th December.)

Lever (Jacob); Bookkeeper and Secretary of the Orphan Chamber; appointed assistant about 1713, and Bookkeeper in 1718. Made Secretary of the Orphan Chamber in 1721; asks for the rank of junior merchant. (No. 44.)

Langenhove (Gerrit); arrived, as soldier, in 1708, in the "Watering"; employed some years in teaching children in the country; asks for burgher papers. (No. 56.)

Leonora; a female slave for 30 years; asks her freedom, and offers, in exchange for herself, a strong male slave, and Rds. 20, etc. (No. 71.) 1727-8.

Louw (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (Signature 1729-32, No. 64.) (No. 76.)

Leij (Nicolaas); proposed as Member of the Marriage Board. (Signature No. 82.) (No. 77.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as burgher Councillor. (1733-4, No. 98; 1735-6, No. 115; 1737-8, No. 103; and 1739-40, No. 38.) (No. 79.)

Lever (Jacob); proposed as deacon for the Cape. (Signature, 1733-34, No. 2.) (No. 82.)

Le Roux (Pieter); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein; also 1733-4, No. 95. (Signature, 1735-6, No. 114; 1737-8, No. 104; and 1737-8, No. 41.) (No. 30.) 1729-32.

Le Febre (Gijsbert); elected Elder for the Cape. Proposed as Orphan Master, No. 71, and as burgher Councillor, No. 101. (No. 33.)

Leij (Nicolaas); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service as "adelborst," the 9th Jan., 1720; made bookkeeper 29th Jan., 1726, and first sworn clerk 2nd Aug., 1727; asks for the rank of junior merchant. (No. 41.)

Laubster (Nicolaas); a ward of the Orphan Chamber; asks for "veniam aetatis." (No. 43.)

Lever (Jacob); proposed as Orphan Master. (Also 1733-4, No. 99; and 1735-6, No. 116.) (No. 71.)

Langenberg (Jan); of Utrecht; soldier; stationed at Delagoa; declares that from Oct., 1727, to Nov., 1730, he had been placed on guard on board the brigantine "Fijenoord" by the Commander at Delagoa, Jan. v. d. Capelle, but that during all that time he had never heard the skipper, H. Gousbergen, speak disrespectfully of the Governor or Council, but just the contrary; that once the Quarter-master, Casper Lambertsz: v. d. Cruijs, had informed Gousbergen that v. d. Capelle wanted the services of the ship's Cooper; that Gousbergen had replied that he would send him on shore as soon as he had finished his work on board, and that when this had been done, Gousbergen had said to the Quarter-master, now go on shore, give my greeting to (the Commander) that great beast, and tell him that he can now get the Cooper. That when deponent once returned from shore, whither he had gone to make a report, he had told Gousbergen, in the name of the late assistant at Delagoa, Caspar Sprussel, that the latter wanted back a little dog which he had

1729-32. given him; that Gousbergen had replied that he would not like to part with the animal, and that if he did return it, Vroegbeuse would have to pay him for the keep of the same; to which deponent replied, it is not Vroegbeuse, but Sprussel, who made the request; to which Gousbergen replied: What! Vroegbeuse! he dares not return to his own country, for if his brother gets hold of him, he will have him hanged. (See under Goutsbergen.) (No. 82.)

Laming (D. V.) asks permission from the Governor, through his captain (v. d. Beck), to remain here on account of sickness. (No. 88.)

Lever (Abraham); lessee of one $\frac{1}{4}$ of the wine license; see also No. 115 and 1733-34, No. 33; his signature, 1735-36, No. 32. (No. 94.)

Leij (Nicolaas); proposed as deacon for the Cape, and Member of Marriage board, No. 124. (No. 103.)

Lafont (Johanna Maria); wife of Anthony Willem v. Sorgen (q.v.). (No. 112.)

Loots (Jan); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein; and 1733-4, No. 53. (No. 127.)

1733-4. **Lubbe (Barend);** of the Cape of G. Hope; a ward of the Orphan Chamber; asks "veniam aetatis." (No. 7.)

Leij (Nicolaas); proposed as Member of the Marriage board. (No. 49.)

Louw (Johannes Jacobsz:); proposed as Deacon for Stellenbosch; and Heemraad Nos. 52 and 101; do. 1735-36, No. 52, and 1737-8, No. 39. (No. 51.)

Lourig (Michiel Daniel); of Lunenberg; arrived in 1727, as soldier, in the "Ketel"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 54.)

Laarberg (Mathijs); of Stokholm; arrived in 1727 in the "Borsselen," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 73.

Leij (Nicolaas); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service in 1720 as "adelborst," and became first sworn clerk in 1732; suffers from asthma; sedentary life not being good for him, he asks for burgher papers. (No. 83.)

Louw (Johannes); sole surviving executor in the Estate of the late Adam Tas, whose wish it was to emancipate his slave Valentyn; Louw therefore asks permission to give effect to the wish of the deceased. (Signature No. 97.) (No. 89.)

Lourens (August); of Staaden; arrived in 1726, in the "Commerust," as soldier; believes that he can earn a living as an agriculturist; asks for burgher papers. (No. 94.) 1733-4.

Litseler (Johannes); of Bazel; arrived in 1716, in the "Boukenrode," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 102.)

Luijt (Gerrit); one of the officers of "De Buys"—his signature. (No. 3.) 1735-6.

Loring Passir (Pangerang, i.e., Prince); had been banished hither from Batavia to gratify the malice of his Mother-in-law; and had to remain here until her death. She is now dead a long while, as well as his father and brother, who have always prevented his return to India. Is now sixty years of age, and cannot stand the cold climate here any longer. He therefore asks to be permitted to return to Batt: with his wives and children. (No. 21.)

Lampregt (Jan Christiaan); of "Nieuw Brandenburg"; arrived in 1726, as soldier, in the "Westerdijxhorn"; made adjutant in 1732, and also drilling master; asks for burgher papers. (No. 34.)

Lotten (Matthijs); of Augsburg; arrived in 1734, as "Adelborst," in the "Van Alsen"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 35.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); appointed Elder at the Cape; and proposed as burgher Councillor, No. 49; and do., 1737-38, No. 45. (No. 47.)

Leckerland (Willem); of Gorcum; arrived in 1721, in the "Ravenstein" as sailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 102.)

Laubser (Rudolph & Pieter); wards of the Orphan Chamber; Mother's name Sibilla Pasman, wife of Jan Laubser, deceased; ask for "veniam aetatis." (No. 106.)

Luchtsler (Lodewijk, Adamsz:); of Stukkest; arrived in 1731, as soldier, in the "Purmerlust"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 107.)

Leij (Johannes); bookkeeper; wishes to emancipate his slave, Jannetje van de Caab. (No. 109.)

Loots (Jan); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. Signature 1737-8, No. 41; do., 1739-40, No. 30; and 1742, No. 44. (No. 114.)

Leij (Johannes); proposed as Member of the Marriage Board. (No. 117.)

1737-8. **Lecamus (Rudolph);** arrived in 1735, in the "Petronella Alida," as corporal; made assistant the same year; wishes to return to India in his former capacity as corporal, as he cannot do so with the rank of assistant. (No. 7.)

Leever (Abraham); lessee of a part of the brandy and distilled waters license; (1739-40, No. 98). (No. 35.)

Le Sueur (Frans); Minister of the gospel here; 1739-40, Nos. 1 and 74; 1741, No. 10; and 1742, No. 15. (No. 51.)

La Febre (Regnier); assistant here. (No. 64)

Louw (Wijnand); of the Cape; entered service in 1725, as soldier; made third surgeon in the Hospital the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 77.)

Limkoksaaij—a Chinaman; asks for the manumission of his daughter, Cornelia, daughter of Sophia of Angie, now a slave of the Company, about 18 years old; is prepared to give in her place a strong male slave named Janmal of Sjambauwe, whom surgeon v. Schoor approves of. (No. 80.)

Lever (Jacob); junior merchant, and secretary of the Orphan Chamber—decease of—wife's name, Jacomina Brommert. (No. 86.)

Littig (Helmoet); of Grabaurd—? Luttig—arrived in 1736, as adelborst, in the "Goudriaan," asks for burgher papers. (No. 91.)

Louw (Johannes Jacobsz); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein; and 1739-40, No. 111. (No. 100.)

Leij (Johannes); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service in 1722 as "adelborst"; made bookkeeper in 1731; asks for burgher papers. (No. 115.)

1739-40. **Loubser (Nicolaas);** 24 years of age; asks for "veniam aetatis"; son of Sibella Pasman, wife of Jacob Cloete. (No. 17.)

Lion and tiger money—reduced—see Stellenbosch—Landdrost and Heemraden. (No. 31.)

Liebenberg (Christiaan); burgher. (No. 48.)

Leendert (Joseph); a "veldwachter." (No. 48.)

Le Riche (Widow Louis); can get no money to pay her lease rent. (No. 48e.)

Louw (Wijnand); times too bad to pay lease rent. (No. 48e.)

Loseke (Jan Christoffel); junior merchant on the "Meerlust"; wishes to emancipate his slave November of Bali. (No. 80.) 1739-40.

Le Roux (Jan); asks for a piece of ground adjoining his farm "Welgevallen," in the Stellenbosch District. No Diagram annexed. (No. 94.)

Liessenberg (R.); surveyor; see Westervoort. (No. 96.)

Loubser (Johannes Albertus); asks for "veniam aetatis." (No. 101.)

Le Roux (Pieter); proposed as deacon for Drak:. (No. 107.)

Loots (Jan); proposed as deacon for Drak:. (No. 107.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); proposed as burgher Councillor; 1741, No. 59. (No. 108.)

Louw (Joh.); Pieter's son; proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 53.) 1741.

Loubzer (Joh.); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch; signature 1742, No. 58. (No. 53.)

Louw (Joh.); Jacob's son; proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 53.)

Le Roux (Matthiam); a burgher,—see Helm (Coert). (No. 55.)

Leij (Catharina); widow of the late merchant, O. M. Bergh; signature. (No. 1.) 1742.

Lutheran Church. First Memorial of the Lutherans, who ask for a Minister, and the right to conduct their Public worship, which cannot take place without the permission of the Seventeen; they therefore ask Council's permission to send a Memorial to the said Seventeen, for the purpose, and also the Council's kind recommendation. Memorialists also promise to support their Minister at their own expense. Signed by O. Bergh, J. T. Rhenius, W. Bosman, J. L. Bestbier, Pieter de Smith, Jochim George, Izaacq Dalgué, Matthias Lotter, J. E. Wepener, Frederik Sappel, Jan Greve, Ariuvicus Peter Hubner, J. C. S. de Wit, Hans Roos, Willemsen Kemerling, Helmuth Luttig, Joh. Fred. Wilhelm Böttiger, Js. Needer, Dl. Pheil, Jan Hend: Hop, H. Prehn, J. V. Renen, F. Swellengrebel, J. F. Tiemmendorf, Andreas Muller, M. Pentz, J. Bacheracht, H. Bletterman, Mart. Godl: Eckard, Christiaan Ackerman, Christ: Gothard Ackerman, P. Mathysen de Vries, Carel Jac: Diets, Lourentz: Tiel, Joachim Daniel Hiebner, Michiel Otto, Jan Bam, Johan Pieter Rens, J. J. S. Elers, Joh: Zach: Beck, J.

1742. Bierman, Jn: Jb: Pricelius, J. A. Horak, Jac. Theod: Stoetman, Paul Helwig, Jns. Swellengrebel, J. Warnecke, Jan Jurgen Screuder, Jn: As: Truter, H. Spiegelberg, G. S. G. Schindelaer, J. Needer, jr., D. C. Carnspeck, Jn: Raeck, Dirck Wydenaer; Lourens Staaff, H. J. v. Rotenburg, As. Bergh, F. Rhenius, J. G. Haubtfleisch, F. Koch, Adam Hendrik Mulder, J. E. Schwartze, A. Bergstedt, J. N. v. Dessin, C. D. Rhenius, H. Booyen, H. P. Koopman, and Hans Christiansen. N.B. Council replied, in its Session of 19 June, 1742, that the request in the Memorial is considered as very untimely (ontijdig), and it is therefore not entertained (van de hand gewezen). By order of Gov: H. Swellengrebel and Council. (Signed) J. de Grand Preez, Secretary. (No. 34; date, 19th June.)

Lotering (Barend); a farmer; see Cruijwagen (J.), No. 44. (No. 44.)

Louw (Wijnand); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 58.)

1743. **Lange (Hans);** ensign; stayed here since last year, having arrived in the "Annanas"; the Governor had asked him whether he felt inclined to remain here until the arrival of Governor-General van Inhoff; that he had complied; that however he wishes to continue his services in India, and wishes to proceed to Batavia with his family. (N.B.—This Memorial is addressed to Gov. Gen: v. Inhoff.) Signature.

Lutheran Petition (2nd), for a Church, etc.—Memorialists, servants of the Company, and burghers, here and in the country, Confessors of the unchanged Augsburg Confession, heartily desire to practice their religion openly here, in the same manner as in the Netherlands. But as for this object a Minister will be required, confessing the said Augsburg Confession, Memorialists humbly pray that your Honours may support our request before our Lords and Masters, the Lords Directors of the Company, that a Minister may be sent, who shall be recommended to the Seventeen by the Evangelical Congregation at Amsterdam. They also pray that they may be allowed to build a Church at their own expense, and guarantee, for the support of their Minister, annually, f1200 (Caroli), which amount will be found from the Collection; and should there be a deficit, the richest in the congregation will make it up. They further mention that there are more Lutherans here than those mentioned in the Memorial, and who are in unison with the contents of the same, being prepared to take their share in the expenditure required. They therefore pray that the Council will look favourably on their request, and they will feel themselves in duty bound continually to pray that Heaven may make its Government successful (signed by) Jas. Swellengrebel, D. G.

Carnspeck, F. R. Rhenius, F. Warnecke, J. N. van Dessin, J. J. G. Schindelaer, F. Swellengrebel, J. S. Rhenius, Js. Bacheracht, W. Bosman, R. S. Alleman, A. Bergstedt, J. Needer, D. Pheil, J. H. Hop, H. Prehn, J. v. Renen, J. J. Bestbier, J. A. Kuuhl, C. L. Neethling, J. F. Pricelius, O. Bergh, J. Needer, junior, J. H. Spiegelberg, Jan Bam, J. D. Hiebner, J. Dreyer, J. E. Wepener, J. Riegeke, Jan Greve, P. Ackerman, P. Beck, Jan Jurgens, Willemsen Keemerling, Helmuth Luttig, J. B. Hartog, J. F. W. Böttiger, C. G. Ackerman, F. Zappel, J. G. Strasburg, Jac. Nissen, H. B. Hebe, J. F. Delitsz, J. P. Rens, A. H. Mulder, J. G. Haubtfleisch, J. J. Schreuder, Bletterman, M. Pentz, M. Lagebergh, C. Dalgué, O. L. Hemmy, H. P. Koopman, L. Staaff, P. Greeff, H. P. de Wit, J. Knoop, J. Kennebeek, M. G. L. Eckhardt, L. Hanssen, J. H. Hensch, J. F. Zeusch, C. J. Diets, D. Wydeman, L. Tiel, A. Muller, J. F. Tiemmendorf, A. J. Horak, G. F. Straus, Z. Jenssen, J. Franck, J. Bierman, H. Combrinck, H. Booys, G. Hydenryk, C. J. Rhenius, J. F. Muller, F. Dreyer, J. Z. Beck, M. Lotter, P. Kelwig, P. de Smeth, J. P. Stoetman, Z. Goose. Council replies (14 Feb., 1742) that petitioners may address themselves to the 17, and if they so desire, they may send a Memorial among the Company's papers to the Fatherland. By order, etc. De Grand Preez Sec. N.B. At the Meeting in which this Memorial was submitted Baron von Imhoff presided. (He was Governor-General of India.) (No. 46.) See below. 1743.

Lourentz: (Pieter); of the C. of G. Hope; arrived in 1720, in the "Blijenberg," as Corporal; appointed assistant at the Judicial Secretariat in 1721; after having served as adjunct-Fiscal for a year, he was appointed bookkeeper in 1726; was in the same year appointed Secretary of Stel: and Drak: and made Landdrost there in 1729, and having acted as such more than a year previously, he was made junior merchant in 1730; still holds the office of Landdrost; asks for the rank of merchant, and the pay attached to it. His request is favourably commended by Gov.-Gen: van Imhoff. (No. 69.)

Lutheran Church; see above. The Memorialists are permitted by Gov. Gen. van Imhoff, the Governor (H. Swellengrebel), and Council, to memorialize the Lords Seventeen direct; and should they so desire it, they may send a Memorial to the Fatherland, included among the ordinary despatches. (No. 46.)

La Febre (Gijsbert); see Moller (Jacobus). (No. 86.)

Lategaan (Jan Harmen); arrived in 1735, as soldier, in the "Padmos"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 92.)

Loots (Jan); see Swellendam. (No. 102.)

1744. **Le Sueur (Rev. Françiscus);** Minister here; had bought at a public auction, in the estate of his late father in law, Joh. Swellengrebel, an Estate at Rondebosch named "Ekelenburg"; as this incapacitates him from remaining in the Service any longer, he asks for his discharge, with the retention of rank and quality, but offers to remain in the service until the Cape has been provided with another Minister from Europe. (No. 32.)

Landman (Willem); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1735 as Ships boy in the "Paddenburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 61.)

Lever (Abraham); see Jan van der Swyn. (No. 63.)

Louw (Joh.); Pieter's son; proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 71.)

Louw (Joh.); Jacob's son; proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 71.)

1745. **Le Sueur (Frans);** Reverend; wishes to remit money to Europe. (No. 6.)

Le Mond (Gerrit); assistant; wishes to remit money to Europe. (No. 20.)

Lange-Jaan (Hendrik); bookkeeper; arrived here with his adopted son, Lodewijk, from Batavia in the "Marsseveen." Has received his discharge, but is too ill to continue the voyage; asks to remain here, for a year or so, to recover his health. (No. 41.)

Leij (Nicolaas); ex-junior merchant; had hired out to the Company his slave, Jan of Mallebar, to work at the fortifications, but a heavy block of clay having fallen on him, he was taken to the Hospital where he immediately died. Compensation asked. (No. 42.)

Louser (Pieter)—? Loubser—of Gulik; arrived in 1733, in the "Opperdoes," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 44.)

Lexmond (Gerrit van); of Arnhem; arrived in 1740, as "adelborst," in the "Visch"; made assistant the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 78.)

1746. **Loos—? Loots—(Jan);** asks for the freehold of two farms, now held by him on lease, viz.: one situated at the "Kleine Palmiet Rivier," at the upper "Wagon drift"; and the other at the Vette Rivier, called the "Zeekoejagt." Granted; provided he pays Rds. 100 for each one; otherwise not. (N.B.—He had offered Rds. 50 for each, in addition to the annual Quitrent of Rds. 24.) (No. 7.)

Ludolff (Christiaan); assistant; wishes to remit. 1746.
(1747, No. 15; 1745, No. 25; and 1749, No. 21.) (No. 38.)

Langerjaan (Hendrik); bookkeeper; remained here, with suspended salary, since last year, having arrived in the "Marsseveen"; wishes to return home with his newly-married wife, Hendrina Mariek, and adopted son, Hendrik Lodewijk Langerjaan; asks for passages. (No. 48.)

Langreen (Jan Pietersz:); of Calmer; arr: in 1734, in the "Noordwolfsbergen," as sailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 60.)

Lever (Abr.); wishes to transfer his share of the Cape wine license to the widow H. J. Houk. (No. 77.)

Lamenongie of Madagascar; slave in the Lodge here; is old and decrepit, and for a long while already incapacitated from work; asks for her liberty, and offers f100, Indian valuation, in exchange for herself. (No. 81.)

Laurentius (Christiaan Godlieb); of Breslau; arrived in 1742, in the "Nieuwerkerke," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 83.)

Leijt (Frederik)—? Luijt—of Coningsbergen; arrived in 1735, as soldier, in the "Petronella Alida"; made house-carpenter last year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 95.)

Laquer (Daniel); of Berlin; arrived in 1739, as sailor, in the "St. Laurens"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 100.)

Lourens (Augustinus); burgher; asks for a passage 1747.
home. (No. 3.)

La Fon (Pieter); assistant; wishes to remit. (No. 50.)

Leijpregt (Casper); of Inspruch, in Tyrol; arrived in 1743 in the "Ruijven" as soldier; employed as mason the following year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 79.)

Lammerts (Meijndert); of Leeuwaarden; arrived in 1735, as soldier, in the "Beukestijn"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 107.)

Lever (Abraham); asks a passage home for his nine 1748.
years old son. (No. 4.)

Lexmont (Gerrit van); burgher; asks for a passage home for himself, his wife, and three children. Wife's name is Johanna Helena de Conink. He shows that she has the right of claiming a free passage for herself by virtue of certain instructions given to her late father, Jan de Coning by the Amsterdam Chamber, when he left Holland, of which he annexes a

1748. copy, showing that his widow or surviving family will be permitted, after his death, to proceed, free of expense, either to Batavia or Holland. Extract, dated 29th March, 1725, says: "When the said de Conink leaves the Cape for Delagoa, his wife and family shall be permitted to reside at the Cape; but in case of his death, his surviving widow and family shall have the choice of remaining at the Cape, or receiving free passages for themselves to Batavia or Holland." (No. 46.)

1749. **Lambrechts (Hugo);** burgher; mentions that his ancestors (voorouders), Fred: Meijer and Cornelia Roosendaal, left the Cape in 1719, on their own authority in a foreign vessel; that the Court of Justice ordered the property left by them to be sold, and that, after all debts had been paid, the balance, Rds. 2764 and 12 stivers, was deposited in the Company's Treasury, where it still is. But as Memorialist's grandfather died in 1720, and his wife, Cornelia Roosendaal, a few years ago at Calcutta, as will appear from the annexed letter, the Memorialist was appointed her heir in her Will—copy of which is also annexed; he therefore prays that the Rds. 2764.12 may be paid out to him. N.B.—From the letter, dated at Houghly in Bengal the 17th January, 1747, it appeared that the share of Memoralist was at least f4500 (Dutch). In the Will itself Memorialist is mentioned as Lambertsz:. (No. 4.)

Lens (Frans); burgher; wishes to manmuit his slave, Sara of the Cape; offers, as co-surety, the burgher Jan Swemner. (No. 10.)

Lucas (Barend Johan); of Petersburg; arrived in 1744, as soldier, in the "Akerendam"; asks for burgher papers. N.B. —Attached is a testimonial from the Rev. A. M. Meiring, of the Land of Waveren, stating that the said Lucas, who had been given him, as a tailor, by the Governor, had lived virtually during his stay in his house, and served him faithfully, etc. (Dated 24th August, 1749.) (No. 81.)

Leer (Johannes Joost); of Hamel; arrived, as soldier, in 1742 in the "Beukensteijn"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 94.)

1750. **Ludolf (Christiaan);** bookkeeper, and sworn clerk at the Judicial Secretariat. (No. 10.)

Lokman (Albert); sergeant. (No. 20.)

Louw (Johannes); Pieter's son; occupies a cattle farm near Riebeeks Kasteel, called "Hottentots fontein"; wishes to have it in freehold; offers, in addition to the annual recognition of Rds. 24, to pay Rds. 150, as purchase amount. (No. 47.)

Laar (Gerrit van); burgher. Asks for a building plot in the newly surveyed blocks in Table Valley. (No. 65.) 1751.

Lijprecht (Casper); burgher. Asks as above. (No. 75.)

Landdrost and H.H., Stellenbosch. "Instead of the retiring Heemraden, Gerhard v. d. Bijl and Willem Morkel, we have nominated, for Stellenbosch, Joh. Louw, P.son, Daniel Malaen, Andries Brink, and Hendrik Emanuel Blankenbergh; and for the retiring Members for Drakenstein (David de Villiers and Wijnand Louw), Jan de Villiers, Joh. Albertus Mijburgh, Hendrik v. d. Merwe, and Pieter du Toit. (Signed by) A. v. Schoor, G. v. d. Bijl, D. de Villiers, Willem Morkel, W. Louw, A. v. Louw, A. v. Brakel, Js. Louw, Jacob's son, Pr. Loubster, Js. v. d. Spuij. (No. 103; date, 6th December.)

Leeuw (David); of "Gelukstadt"; was, in 1746, on board the Danish ship, the "King of Denmark" condemned in Simon's Bay, and, with the consent of the ex-Governor, Hendrik Swellengrebel, remained here. He asks for burgher papers. (No. 50.) 1752.

Lever (Abraham); burgher; submits that in 1749 he took on quitrent from the Company for 15 years a piece of garden land adjoining his farm behind the "Wijnbergen," named Alphen," three morgen in extent; asks for the freehold of the same, and of two additional morgen adjoining it, and is prepared to pay the usual recognition of two Rixdollars per morgen annually. Diagram and original grant annexed. (No. 67.)

Lessees of the ordinary revenue ('s Lands respective gemeene middelen), having been informed of the memorial of the Burgher Council (see under Burgher Council, 1752, No. 68), which has been handed to them for their consideration, have the honour to submit that, if the proposals of the burgher Councillors be accepted, the leases would not realise the half of what they do now, and if Burgher Councillors had thought over the matter, they would no doubt have come to that conclusion also. But besides this, it is absolutely true that all honest trades which are tolerated by the Lord of the land, and are carefully let out, do not only always do the best business in the most populous places and wards of a town, but the inns, public houses, and taps in such neighbourhood are also the most convenient for the going and coming, as it does not always suit the latter, whether they be of high or low degree, always to go so far as the beach, in order to spend their money in a dismal spot, (in eene naare situatie). Nor need we mention the manifold accidents and excesses which would result if the public houses and taps were banished beyond the Town, as they would then have a loose bridle; whilst now the seamen and others are well kept in hand

1752. by the populousness of the neighbourhood, to say nothing of the inconveniences and additional expense which the lessees will have to suffer in their stores, more so than at present. Therefore, even if the opinion of the burgher Councillors be acceded to, they would not, by far, realise their intentions. As regards the precautions, suggested by the Burgher Councillors, against a sudden fire, the lessees believe that many years ago already such Placcaten have been issued by the Government, so that their suggestions are not worth considering, the more so, as what they call low pothouses ("Schaggereijen"), here, have been established with proper consent, and on such a footing as is required for the proper accommodation and recreation of the seamen arriving here; whilst hitherto, as far as they are aware, no accident from fire has ever occurred in them. It seems somewhat mean (komende het vrij wat laag te vooren) to the lessees, that burgher Councillors expect a fire only from the public taps, as it is well known that many of the good residents here have to earn a living by lodging sailors and other common seamen, and in that business must absolutely have a free tap. All these people would therefore (if the burgher Councillors' suggestions were to become law) have to abandon their houses, and settle on the spot selected by the burgher Councillors, and only on the presumption that a fire may break out, whilst there is as much danger from every other house, especially those inhabited by the Chinese and other light folk. And as regards the last suggestion of the burgher Councillors, viz.: "a law dealing with fire carried out of the so-called "Schaggereijen" into the streets," the lessees opine that burgher Councillors have, since the establishment of the Cape, always considered the Placcaten published by the praiseworthy Government of the Colony as sufficient on that point, and did not appear to have had any doubt on the subject; and the more so, as it had been enacted that everyone, without distinction, who came on the street with a burning pipe or any other kind of fire, was to be delivered to proper punishment, certainly from the view that it cannot be the work of a sensible man (sekerlijk uijt aanmerking dat hetselve niet eens mans werk sijn kan); so that it is unnecessary to reply further to this. With all the above, we consider that we have briefly and concisely shown that if the precautionary measures suggested by the burgher Councillors are adopted, the Company would lose very considerably in its revenue, and therefore the lessees humbly beg that, in case a new arrangement is made, they may receive timely notice of it, in order to regulate their interests accordingly, and avoid the ruin which would naturally be their lot, by keeping themselves aloof from the leases. They trust, however, that during the present year they will be maintained in their privileges, as stipulated in the lease conditions." (Signed) J. D. Hiebner, Jan Holst, D. G. Franck, and Jan Jurgen Schreuder. (No. 73; date, 18th July.)

Luttig (Helmoet); burgher; asks for the grant of a house and garden plot at Drakensteijn, between the farm of the widow Evert Volschenk and the Berg River, on which to settle and carry on his trade as a carpenter. Submits attestation of the widow that she has objection. (No. 81.) 1752.

Leertouwer (Anthonij); agent of the repatriated Naval Lieutenant, Pieter Waijer de la Rue; wishes, according to the latter's desire, to manumit his slave boy, named Philis of the Cape, and offers, as sureties, himself and Jan Jacobsz:. (No. 38.) 1753.

Lucas (Barent Johan); burgher; asks for a plot of 2 morgen, on which to settle, and carry out his trade, as tailor, in the land of Waveren. Annexes certificate from Jan Olivier, stating that the grant of the land, situated at the foot of the Mountain, would not injure him. (No. 105.)

Loofs (Abraham); Chief Merchant, and ex-superintendent of the China trade; passenger on the Return ship, "Voorland"; asks permission to tarry here for a while, on account of indisposition. (No. 122.)

La Febre (Reijnier); bookkeeper and ordinary Commissioner. Wishes to remit. (1755, No. 13.) (No. 12.) 1754.

Lemme (Hans Hendrik); of Lippe; soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 30a.)

Ligtenberg (Gerrit); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 77.)

Louis (Wens); of Enckhuijsen. Arrived in 1749 in "Het Huijs te Duijne," as sailor. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 80.)

Leij (Sieur Nicolaas); junior merchant. Father and heir of his late son, Michiel Matthias Leij, bookkeeper in the service, and second Commissioner for the slave trade on the Island Madagascar. Wishes to remit some money of the estate. (No. 81.)

Lier (Jan Joost); burgher; asks for a plot of house and garden ground at the Berg River, near the farms of Pieter and Andries du Toit, two morgen in extent, on which to settle as a smith. Certificate attached of the du Toits stating that they have no objection provided that he does not hinder them with horses or cattle that might cause them damage. (No. 87; date, 1st April.)

Laar (Jan Uijltjes van); asks for the freehold of a small plot of ground, about 3 morgen in extent, adjoining his old farm "Stellengift," in the District of Drakenstein. Will pay the annual Recognition of Rds. 2. (No. 89.)

1754. **Louw (Johannes);** Jacobus son; ex-Heemraad; and the agriculturist, Adriaan Louw, hold, on loan, a cattle-farm at the "Das Bos Rivier." Ask to have it in freehold. Offer to pay the annual recognition of Rds. 24, and a purchase amount of Rds. 80. (No. 120.)

1755. **Le Sueur (Petrus Ludovicus);** assistant; wishes to remit. (1760, No. 34.) (No. 4.)

Leij (Nicolaas); junior Merchant; wishes to remit. (1755, No. 28; 1762, No. 48.) (No. 20.)

Leij (Jacobus); sergeant; wishes to remit. (No. 21.)

Lambugts (Hugo); burgher. Had on the 28th January, 1748, requested that, as the sole surviving heir of his step parents, Fred: Meijer and Cornelia Rosendaal, who left in a foreign ship in 1719, the sum of Rds. 2764 12 st., which their property realised, and which was paid into the Company's Treasury, might be paid out to him. The Council had favourably mentioned his case to the Directors, but nothing further was heard of it, so that he concludes that no answer has as yet been received. He accordingly requests that the matter may again be brought to the notice of the Seventeen. (No. 80.)

Lamp (Frans Jurgen); of Hildesheim; arrived in 1748, as soldier, in the "Eijndlhoeff." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 101.)

Loot (Carel Frederik); of Berlin. Arrived in 1747 in "Het Casteel van Tilburg," as gunstock-maker. Received an increase in 1748. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 106.)

Louw (Jan), Jacob's son; Heemraad; and Louw (Adriaan); agriculturist; possess together, in loan, a cattle farm situated beyond the Roode Zand, on this side of the Breede River, which they wish to have in freehold. Are prepared to pay the annual recognition of Rds. 24, and a purchase amount of Rds. 80. (No. 122.)

1756. **Leij (Nicolaas);** junior Merchant; and his wife, Jacoba Christina de Weth; heirs of their son, the Sergeant, Jacobus Leij; wish to remit. (1756, No. 58; 1757, No. 19; 1758, No. 1; 1760, No. 25.) (No. 9.)

Le Sueur (Petrus Ludovicus); assistant; wishes to remit to his brother, Jacobus Johannes Le Sueur. (1761, No. 43.) (No. 30.)

Lip (Nicolaas Christoffel van der); assistant; wishes to remit. (1757, No. 59; 1760, No. 62; 1761, No. 29 17.) (No. 31.)

Leij (Nicolaas), junior; assistant; wishes to remit. (1757, No. 62; 1757, No. 88; 1758, No. 2; 1759, No. 36; 1761, No. 28; 1763, No. 109.) (No. 35.) 1756.

Las (Johannes); of Culten. Arrived in 1743 in the "Cleeverkerck," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 72.)

Lange (Arend); of Bremen. Arrived in 1752, as arquebusier, in the Hooker "Hector," at f10. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 83.)

Louw (Johannes); Jacob's son; Captain of one of the burgher Cavalry Corps at Stellenbosch; was in his young days hurt in his spine, which has off and on always hindered him. As he is growing older, the pains are becoming more acute, and as, besides, he suffers from weakness, he can no longer properly discharge his duties, and therefore asks for his discharge. (No. 95.)

Loret (Pieter); agriculturist. Wishes that his slave, named Dam of Bengal, lately condemned by the Court to be scourged, branded, and kept in irons for 25 years, may be taken over by the Company in lieu of the costs of the trial. (No. 130.)

Lockman (Albert); of Rotterdam. Arrived in 1748, as sergeant, at f20, in the "Saamslag." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 150.)

Leeuw (Cornelis de); Commander. Wishes to remit. (No. 20.) 1757.

Loen (Pieter); soldier; wishes to remit. (1763, No. 117.) (No. 78.)

Leeuw (Cornelis de); Commander of the Hooker "Hector," permanently stationed here; submits that in consequence of his marrying the widow of the late burgher, Johannes Albertus Munnik, he has been involved in so many business matters that he cannot attend to them in conjunction with the duties of his appointment. Asks to remain here without pay, as he will always be prepared, in case of necessity, once more to serve the Company. (1763, No. 107.) (No. 99.)

Le Roux (Johannes); junior; burgher Lessee of the European beer and wine license; wishes to establish a branch tap in the house of Joh. Verlee, and another in the garden of the burgher Pieter Zeeman, called "De Roode Hek"—the main store to be in charge of Hermanus van Wieligh. (No. 128.)

Lever (Abraham); lessee of the Cape wines' license; complains that a few days after the arrival of the outward bound ship, "de Getrouwigheid," at present still on the roadstead, the men of that vessel had hired a room from a free black woman

1757. here, in which they stored a half aum of wine bought from a private wine buyer, selling out the same afterwards by the small measure. Memorialist is afraid that this will be also done by the men of other vessels arriving, and knows that the previous lessees have had the same unpleasant experience, finding the sailors hiring a room under pretext that they are boarding in it, and storing wines in it obtained from private parties, retail it to the crews. He accordingly asks that steps may be taken to effectually suppress this system of smuggling. (No. 133.)

1758. **Leopardus (Thomas);** soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 57.)

Lutze (Jan Willem); of Witmond; arrived in 1754, as arquebusier, in the "Keukenhoff"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 123.)

Linden (Hans Jurgen); of Doorlag. Arrived in 1753, as soldier, in the "Leijden." Made wagonmaker in 1754, at f14. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 126.)

1759. **Lip (Nicolaas Christoffel van der);** assistant; wishes to remit. (1762, No. 28; 1763, No. 118.) (No. 26.)

Looman (Pieter); of Lauwenberg; arrived, as soldier, in 1754, in the "Luxemburg." Made carpenter the same year at f14; asks for burgher papers. (No. 89.)

Lens (Johanna); widow of the late Christiaan Rabe; wishes to manumit her slaves, Roosje and her child, both of the Cape. Offers, as sureties, the burgher Johannes Rabe and herself. (No. 135.)

Leertouwer (Anthon); skipper on the "Keukenhoff"; wishes to take with him to Batavia his wife, Louisa la Febre, and his little step daughter, Catherina Magadalena La Fon. (No. 173.)

1760. **Limlo**—Chinaman—wishes to manumit his slave, Seroni of Borneo; offers the necessary security. (No. 5.)

Le Sueur (Jacobus Johannes); secretary of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; wishes to remit. (1761, No. 42.) (No. 59.)

Lantsius (Jan Frederik); junior merchant; passenger on the return ship "Amelisweert"; wishes to take home with him his slave Jan of Mosambique; is prepared to pay the passage money. (No. 134.)

Liet (Christiaan van der); of Hollinsksted; arrived in 1751, as soldier, in the "Tulpenburg." A carpenter. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 139.)

Leonora of Rio Delagoa; free black; wishes to manumit her slaves, Adam and Eva, as well as the two children of the latter, named Leentje and Pieter, all of the Cape. Offers the required security. (No. 159.) 1760

Leeman (Pieter); burgher; asks for the freehold of a plot of garden ground in Table Valley, adjoining his garden—a portion of the so-called "Roode Hek"—138 square roods and 54 sq. ft. in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 168.)

Lemke (George David); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 65.) 1761.

Ludolff (Christiaan); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 107.)

Langh (Pieter); of Merren; arrived in 1756, as soldier in the "Ruijteveld"; made coppersmith the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 169.)

Leijts (Andries); "Voorlezer" at Drakenstein; wishes to remit. (No. 20.) 1762.

Louw (Johannes); Pieter's son; Captain of the 1st Company of burgher-dragoons at Stellenbosch; asks leave to retire, in consequence of age and ill health. (No. 183.)

Lootie (Johan Michiel); of Broeksol; arrived, as soldier, in 1757 in the "Roosenburg"; made tanner in 1758; asks for burgher papers. (No. 197.)

Lutfre (Johan Christoffel); of Oldenburg, in Hessen Cassel; arrived in 1754, as soldier, in "Het Huijs ten Donck." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 199.)

Lukhoff (Johan Adam); of Omstaal; arrived, as soldier, in 1754 in the "Slooten"; made tanner at the Company's stables in 1757; asks for burgher papers. (No. 207.)

Lampe (Frans Jurgen); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 219.)

Leij (Oloff); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 113.) 1763.

Louw (Hermanus); agriculturist; wishes to manumit his slave Rachel of the Cape, and her 4 children, Christina, Lea, Sara, and Rachel. Offers, as sureties, the agriculturists, Willem Steenkamp and Willem v. Wijk. (No. 136.)

Louisa, daughter of Rosetta of the Cape; a slave in the Lodge here; wishes to be emancipated; is prepared to give in her place a healthy male slave, named Galant of Malabar. (Certificate of Chief surgeon, J. v. d. Riet, annexed, stating that Galant was about 30 years old, healthy and strong. (No. 151; date, 6th May.)

1763. **Laubser (Nicolaas);** Evert's son; Lieutenant of the 2nd burgher Cavalry Company here; having disencumbered himself of his farm near the "Blaauwe Berg," as well as of all its belongings, with the object of going to reside on his cattle farms in the Bokkeveld, he wishes to be relieved of his Military appointment. (No. 171.)

Lang (Pieter); and Eva of the Cape; submit that at the departure hence of the ex-burgher-Councillor, Henning Joachim Prehn, to Europe, they had bought from him the slave woman, named Cleleli of Bengal, the mother of the second petitioner; they very much wish to manumit her, and offer, as sureties, the burghers Adolph Schreuder and Jan Peter Voges. (No. 183.)

1764. **Leeuw (Cornelis de);** ex-commander of the late Hooker "Termijen"; asks for a piece of cultivated land adjoining his present properties, situated at the Liesbeek River—6 morgen and 231 sq. roods in extent. Has held it on loan since 1735. (No Diagram annexed.) (No. 195.)

Leopoldus (Thomas); Corporal; ? Leopardus. (See 1758, No. 57.) Wishes to remit.

Leopoldus (Gerrit); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 45.)

Lappel (Johan Paulus); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 47.)

Leij (Oloff); assistant; wishes to remit. (1763, No. 113.) (No. 98.)

Lot (Joh. Diderik); sergeant; wishes to remit. (No. 115.)

Lena Jacobse of the Cape; wishes to remit her 2 small slave boys named Christoffel and Arend, and offers the required security. (No. 142.)

Leander of the Coast of Coromandel; free black; wishes to manumit his slave, Flora of Bengal; offers the necessary security. (No. 147.)

1765. **Luijtjens (Johan);** sergeant; wishes to remit. (No. 13.)

Ludolph (Christiaan); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 13.)

Leeuwen (Jacobus van); of Amsterdam; arrived, as boy, in 1761, in the "Barbara Theodora"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 29.)

Leendert of Bengal; free black; wishes to manumit his female slave, Magtel of the Cape. Offers the required security. (No. 102a.)

Leij (Christina); widow of the junior merchant and salesman, Jasper Westpalm; wishes, according to the latter's Will, to send to Holland, to her step son Jan Westpalm, his share of his father's linen and jewellery. He is at present prosecuting his studies there. (Extract from Will annexed.) (No. 5.) 1766.

Lens (Frans); wishes to manumit his slave, Maria of Batavia, and her daughter Rachel, baptized Helena. Offers, as sureties, the burghers Goris Jansz:, of Middelkoop, and Jan Boning. (No. 6.)

Ludik (Jochem Ernst); of Nieuwboekhold; arrived, as sailor, in 1758, in "De Drie Papegaaijen"—a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 18.)

Ludolff (Christiaan); of Spangenberg; arrived in 1755, as soldier, in the "Stadwijk"; a baker—asks for burgher papers. (No. 35.)

La Febre (Hendrik); Orphan masters, his guardians, request that he may be granted "veniam aetatis." (No. 275.) 1767–8.

Leenman (Daniel Frederik); of Berlin; arrived in 1765, as soldier, in "De Vrouwe Geertruijda"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 94.) 1768–70.

Laubscher (Pieter); Captain of the 2nd Company of burgher dragoons at Stellenbosch; asks for his discharge, in consequence of bodily ailments. (No. 97.)

Lappel (Johan Paulus); of Gerzenhausen; arrived as soldier, in 1751, in the "Sparendijk"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 120.)

Liminionko or Nimnionko; Chinaman; banished on Robben Island. Lemuko, a countryman, holding his power of attorney, prays that his slave, Dina, and the two children which he had procreated by her, might be manumitted. Offers, as sureties, the burgher Surgeon, Honoratus Mainier, and the messenger of Justice, Johan Christoff Diederik Wielkouw. (Power of attorney attached, with transfer of Dina, which show that she was the property of the eldest daughter (Johanna Jacoba), of the late bookkeeper and ordinary Commissioner J. F. Pricelius; and that she had been sold to Liminionko on condition that he would manumit her). (No. 124.)

Ludolf (Christiaan); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 145.)

Lokner (Johan Jurgen); of Manheim; arrived in 1765, as soldier, in the "Noord Nieuwland"—a tailor—asks for burgher papers. (No. 4.) 1771.

1771. **Leeman (Johan Frederik);** of Orangebaum; arrived, as soldier, in 1765, in the "Lindenhof"—a shoemaker—asks for burgher papers. (No. 19.)

Leijpregt (Casper); burgher; asks for a house erf in Table Valley (No. 5 block 11) 33 sq. roods and 13 sq. ft. in extent. (Diagram annexed). (No. 30.)

Lith (Pieter Hendrik van der); of the C. of G. Hope; accepted as soldier in 1769; asks for burgher papers. (No. 60.)

Langenberg (Jan); of Utrecht; arrived in 1727, as soldier, in the "Castricum." Has faithfully and honestly served the Company for 44 years, and having reached the age of 74 years, asks for a pension. (No. 86.)

Lierman (Jacob); of Lunenburg; arrived in 1738, as sailor, in the "Westerbeek"; afterwards became a soldier. Has faithfully served the Company for 33 years, and having reached the high age of 69 years, asks for a pension. (No. 87.)

1772. **Laurens (Maria);** widow of the late agriculturist Andries Hatting—known as Marijntje Rostok. The agriculturists, Matthijs Laurens, Isaac Nel—husband of Elizabeth Blom—Jurrie Human—husband of Johanna Blom—and Johannes Blom—the three latter being children of the late Catharina Laurens, widow of the late Johannes Blom—all heirs "ab intestato," of their late sister and aunt, Maria Laurens, submit that the said widow Hatting had, by her codicillary disposition passed at Swellendam on the 25th July last year, before the Secretary of that District,—Johannes Blom,—desired that her slave, Lena of the Cape, and her children were to be manumitted. At present she has only one surviving child, named Johannes. They offer, as sureties, the agriculturists Isaac Nel, and Matthijs Joh. Laurens. Codicillary disposition annexed; which leaves her brother, Matthijs Laurens, f1000 Indian Valuation, and her nephew, Hans Jurri Human, a slave named Joseph of the Cape. Her slave, named Lena of the Cape, and her children, were to be manumitted, and her other slave, Rachel of Tarnetaal, was not to be sold or alienated in any way, but, on account of her faithful services, would, as a special favour shown her, be permitted to go and live, after testatrix's death, with any of the latter's friends. She also leaves f25 to the Stellenbosch poor. Passed in the presence of the Substitute (Landdrost), Johan Albregt Schutz, and the District's Messenger, Christoffel Frederik Wotkij, as witnesses. (No. 12.)

Leonarts (Elizabeth); widow Hendrik Baak; wishes to manumit her slave, Furnis of Baly. Offers the required security. (No. 27)

Louw (Hendrik); adjutant of the burgher-Dragoons of Stellenbosch; having bought a farm in the Cape District, and settled on it, he wishes to be relieved of his aforesaid appointment. (No. 58.) 1772.

Linn (Nicolaas); butler on the return ship "Alkemadë"; wishes to have his chests branded here, as he neglected to have it done at Batavia, through ignorance. Certificates of officers attached. (No. 11; date, 23rd February.) 1773.

Lodewijk (Joost Hendrik); of Wolfischagen; arrived, as soldier, in 1754, in the "Elswout." Has faithfully served the Company for fully 19 years. Is now about 61 years old, and unfit any longer to discharge his duties properly; asks for a pension. (No. 21.)

Lille (Carel Mathijs Willem de); Lieutenant of the Castle; left Bengal, without pay, in Dec., 1770, and arrived here in Feb., 1771, in such a sick condition that he was obliged to remain here two months, leaving for home in April following. Wishes, in order to settle certain of his affairs, to transmit to Holland a certain power of Attorney. (Power annexed). (No. 18.) 1774.

Lapro (Jan); ex-Resident at the Mattarm; passenger on the Return ship "Overhout"; asks permission to take home with him, as nurses for his two infants, viz.: Charles Louis Phillippe, and Henry François, two free women, named Urania, daughter of Nias, and Porcia, daughter of Passir. Offers to pay their passage. (No. 24.)

Lille (Carel Matthijs Willem de); Lieutenant of the Castle; asks for a double House-plot behind the New Hospital, marked as Nos. 5 and 6 in the Chart. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 32.)

Lambregts (Johan George); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service, as Cooper's apprentice, in 1760, and made Cooper in 1763. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 75.)

Lategaan (Jan); agriculturist; asks for a plot of arable land, adjoining his old land, named "Het Doolhoff," behind the "Groene berg," in the Drakenstein District; 4 morgen and 300 sq. rds. in extent. (Diagram annexed). (No. 77.)

Lutgens (Johan Willem); of Blekede in Lunnenburg; known in the Company's books as "Johan Luijtgens, Van't ambt Lekade"; arrived, as soldier, in 1760 in the "Deunisveld"; made Corporal in 1762, sergeant in 1763, and Ensign in 1766, at f40 per month; asks for a passage home for himself, his wife, Florentina Raak, and his little son Nicolaas. As his object is chiefly to divide his parents' Estate amongst the heirs, 1775.

1775. and settle other affairs of his own, and as, after doing all that, he may feel inclined to return hither, which is more than probable—as the delicate state of his wife's health will not enable her to bear the climate of Europe—he prays, that, as he has served honourably for 15 years, should he return, he may resume his rank and position as Ensign of the Castle. (Signature attached). Council grants request, and will support his reappointment before the Directors. Resol. 28th March, 1775. (No. 28.)

Laubser (Nicolaas); burgher-lieutenant; asks for a house-erf in Table Valley, in Block 14.—Nos. 2 and 3—65 sq. rds. in extent. (Diagram annexed). (No. 32.)

Lens (Frans); burgher. Orphan Masters, his executors, submits that in his Will, dated 29th Jan. last, he desired that after his death, his slave, Fortuijn of Malabar, was to be manumitted. They offer the necessary security. (Extract from Will annexed). (No. 36.)

Loge (Christiaan Anthonij); of Amersfoort; arrived in 1772, as butler, in the "Nieuw Rhoon." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 86.)

Laubscher (Pieter Rijns); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 108.)

1776.

1776. **Leibbrandt (Johan Sebastian);** of Leonberg; arrived in 1774, as young sailor, in the "Groenendaal"; made soldier in 1775. Asks for burgher papers, and permission to carry on his trade as baker. (No. 2; date, 2nd January)

Lies (Johan Christoffel); tinsmith in the tradesmen's quarters. (See Reesveld.) (No. 7; date, 16th January.)

Linker (Christoffel); of Krimberg; arrived, as young soldier, in 1767, in "De Hertog van Brunswijk." Made wagon driver in 1771. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 62; date, 20th August.)

1778. **Lutheran Church.** Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp, junior Merchant, and 1st sworn clerk at the Pol: Secretariat, the ex-burgher Councillor Jan Frederik Willem Böttiger, the junior Merchant and ledger keeper Jan Frederik Kirsten, the ex-heemraad Marten Melck, the jr. merchant and Sec: of the C. of Justice, Christiaan Ludolph Neethling, the Captain of the Burgher-Reserve-Infantry Jan Anthon Hitzman, the Bookkeeper of the Hon Company, Sebastiaan Valentijn Scheller, and the burgher Thomas Frederik Dreyer, all authorised repre-

sentatives of the Members of the Augsburg Confession, submit 1778.
that they and their other brethren of the faith have been informed by the Rev. Consistory of the Lutheran Congregation in Amsterdam, that, in consequence of their continuous humble solicitations, the Hon: Board of Seventeen had been pleased to take a most favourable decision, according to which their Honours agreed that Memorialists' brethren in the faith might practise their religion publicly, just as happens in Batavia, and for that purpose, to permit them to establish a church. But as the undersigned have at the same time been informed that the giving effect to the aforesaid particular favour and goodness of the Lords Seventeen will depend on whether no well-grounded objections may be raised by you, and Memorialists therefore suppose that the Lords-Masters may be in doubt whether the Members of the Lutheran church here, taken collectively, would be sufficiently able at their own cost, not only to build a church, but also to support a Minister, Memorialists wish to submit most respectfully the following:—(1) That the aforesaid members of the Augsburg Confession under this Government possess at present, in ownership, a roomy and suitable building, in which already for some time back, with the knowledge and permission of the Hon: the Governor, services have been held, not only by the Ministers on board the Danish and Swedish ships that passed this place, but also lately by the Rev. Johannes Brandes, a Lutheran Minister called to Batavia. On all the occasions referred to, the building has been found to be quite satisfactory, whilst at the same time it is so contrived that in course of time the necessary places for even more hearers can be found. (2) That Memorialists' brethren in the faith besides own a roomy erf adjoining the aforesaid Church building, on which to erect dwellings for the Minister and the minor Church officials. (3) That besides the necessary chairs for the hearers, they are also provided with the silver services required for the administration of the Holy Supper, as well as with a good Organ. (4) That Memorialists' brethren in the faith are at present effectively in possession of a sum of fully twenty-four thousand Cape guilders, and they are quite sure of increasing that amount at once to sixty thousand guilders, out of which a suitable salary can be found for a Minister, Organist, Lector, and Clerk, should it please your Honours favourably to permit Memorialists and their brethren in the Faith to furnish the amount still required to make up the f60000 by subscription, in which case they beg most respectfully that the debentures to be issued for that purpose may be granted the same legality as that of all other obligatory deeds. Having now distinctly demonstrated, by the above, before your Honours that Memorialists are provided with the principal items for practising their own religion, and that of their brethren in the faith, viz.: a roomy and satisfactory Church building, and further that they are perfectly able, as a

1778. body, to bear the maintenance of a Minister and minor Church officials—Memorialists take the liberty, in the name of all their brethren in this country, most humbly to request you to represent their case in such a favourable light to the Lords Majors, that it may further please them, in the most favourable manner, to assure to Memorialists' brethren in the faith the precious and desired effect of their Honours' honoured disposition. Submitted to the Council of Policy of the "Castle, Good Hope," the 15th December, 1778; and signed by T. C. Rënnenkamp, J. F. W. Böttiger, J. F Kirsten, Martin Melck, C. L. Neethling, J. A. Hitzman, S. V. Scheller, and T. F. Dreijer. Council decides as follows:—"Having considered the above Memorial, the Council resolves that permission shall be granted to Memorialists to collect subscriptions for augmenting the fund already established by them, in the manner as explained in the Memorial; that further the debentures obtained shall have the legality of all other obligatory deeds, but be exempted from the stamp, until they have been converted into actual obligations, when stamps shall be affixed to them in accordance with the requirements of the Stamp Ordinance. Memorialists are also ordered properly to notify it to the Council as soon as the subscription has been completed." (Minutes signed by Gov: v. Plettenberg, P. Hacker, W. C. Boers, A van Schoor, J. J. Le Sueur, and D. H. Staring.) (No. 77; date, 15th December.)

1779.

1779. **Lutheran Church.** The undersigned, as representatives of the collective Members of the Augsburg Confession here, having received permission from you to open a subscription list among ourselves, for the augmentation of their already existing Fund, from which to support a Minister and other minor Church officials, with accompanying order, "as soon as the list was closed, to notify the result to you," have now the honour to report:—Having obtained permission from the Governor, they called a Meeting of their fellow-believers on the 22nd of last month (December), in their church, when the subscription was readily effected by them and ourselves. The number of subscribers amounted to 303 persons, and the sum obtained to f68572, for which most of the subscribers have passed bonds, with interest at 6 p.c., whilst the rest at once paid their shares in cash, so that everything succeeded as desired, and even beyond our expectations. Having reported as above, they deem it also desirable to mention the items of which the funds of the Church collectively consist:—

The original Capital stood, at the last audit, at	f24019
Received in bonds, cash, etc., for the new subscription	f68572

		1779.
The value of the Church building, inspected by three of the Company's master-carpenters and masons, as well as of the adjoining erf (see annexed statement)	f45500	
The cost of an organ bought for Rds. 750, or	f2250	
Divers silver ornaments for administering the Holy Supper	f1231	
The cost of the chairs and pews, and other effects, partly bought, and partly presented to the Church, all valued at...	f1000	
Total	f142572	

Memorialists would therefore point out that from the above statement it is evident that they and their brethren possess a church and erf and other effects, and that the Fund, at present in hand, will amply suffice for the maintenance of a Minister and other church officials, so that they once more, and most numbly, request you to represent their case in a favourable light to the Masters in the Fatherland. . . Signed by T. C. Rönnenkamp, J. F. W. Böttiger, J. F. Kirsten, Martin Melck, C. L. Neethling, J. A. Hitzman, S. V. Scheller, and T. F. Dreijer. (Annexure) We, the undersigned, Petrus Jacobus Rademan, Philippus Diel, and Johan Coenraad Hessenbosch, Master Carpenters and Masons in the Company's service, having been expressly requested by the gentlemen representing the Members of the Augsburg Confession, to value the church building and adjoining erf to the best of our knowledge and experience, declare that we have done so, and after a careful inspection of the said building and erf, found their value to be f45500 (Indian valuation). Signed by the above mentioned valuators on the 28th January, 1779. Council resolves that authentic copies of the above, as well as of the Memorial, submitted on the 15th December last, shall be sent home to the Directors, at the same time with the most respectful representation, that although, as regards the free religious services of the Lutherans here, it may well be objected that dissensions and quarrels might result in households consisting of Lutheran husbands and wives of the Reformed Religion, regarding the faith in which they wish to educate their children already born or still to be born, the Council cannot adduce it as a real, and certainly to be foreseen difficulty, which should compel the Lords Masters to leave their honoured disposition in this without effect. Their Honours however will be requested that, should it please them to give full effect to the request of the Lutherans, and send a Minister hither for the service of that congregation, the same may not only be a person born in one of the Provinces of our Republic, but especially one of a pacific nature, from whom there would consequently be no need to fear any inducement to cause such

1779. dissensions in families as above mentioned, but on the contrary, one who would contribute his share to the preservation of peace and quiet in them." (No. 17; date, 30th January.)

Lappe (Johan Paul); burgher; lately bought a slave boy, named Christoffel of the Cape, from Susanna le Sage, widow of the late firemaster, Jan Hendrik Gintsenberg. Said slave is the son of a certain manumitted female slave, named Johanna Renetta of the Cape, whom Memorialist has married. For that reason he wishes to manumit Christoffel, in order to have him instructed in the Christian religion, and asks to be excused from paying the usual Rds. 50, being prepared however to offer the required security. (No. 31; date, 30th March.)

Luttig (Hartwich Johannes); see Jonker (Adolph); 1779, No. 41. (No. 41; date, 30th March.)

1780. **Lennox (John);** and Gore (Arthur); submit that the distressful state of their ships (of the Eng. E.I. Company) has hitherto prevented them from waiting personally on the Governor (they write from False Bay), and as they have heard that there is a strong French Squadron in Table Bay, they demand the protection of the Flag of the High and Mighty States of the Netherlands, should the French attack them, etc. (Commander of the French Squadron declares that he will not act in a hostile manner towards the English. This was communicated by the Governor to the latter, for their assurance.) (No. 5; date, 5th February.)

Ludolph (Christiaan); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave November of Bima. Is prepared to comply with the conditions. (No. 24; date, 2nd March.)

Litsius (Georg Wilhelm); of Brunswijk; arrived last year as Commander of the Military on board "Het Loo"; remained here through ill health; wishes now to proceed home with his wife, whom he married here, named Abigael Ferleman. He also wishes to take with him, for his wife, a slave named Regina of Boegies. (No. 29; date, 5th April.)

Lagrinee (?); French passenger from Ceylon; wishes to continue his voyage to Europe. (No. 45; date, 1st June.)

Louw (Maria Elizabeth); separated wife of the late junior merchant and Pay bookkeeper, Joh. Cornelis v. d. Spuij; wishes to manumit her slave, Philida of the Cape. Offers the required security, etc. (No. 51; date, 23rd August.)

Lucia of Batavia; widow of the late burgher, Domingo Rosa; wishes to manumit her slave Joseph of Batavia, who is her brother. Offers to pay the required Rds. 50, and provide the necessary security. (No. 78; date, 18th November.)

Lutheran Congregation. The Minister and representatives of the Lutheran Congregation submit that the Rev. Lutheran Consistory in Amsterdam had called the first undersigned (the Rev. Kolver) to the Ministry here, and that subsequently, with the permission of the Governor, they had proceeded to the establishment of a proper Church Council; and bearing in mind that at this first election everything should be properly conducted, they deemed it necessary that the Church Council should consist of four Elders and four deacons. Accordingly the following Elders were elected, viz.: On the part of the Company, Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp and Johan Frederik Kirsten; and on the part of the burghers, Johan Frederik Willem Böttiger and Maarten Melck; and as deacons, from the servants of the Company, Frederik Godshold Holtzapfel and Johan Michiel Seid; and on the part of the burghers, Charles van Cahman and Christiaan Hendrik Schrader. Memorialists pray that the election may be confirmed, so that the newly-elected officers may be properly installed. Next year, the 2nd and 4th named Elders will retire, so that afterwards the Council will continue to consist only of two Elders and four deacons. They also expect the decision of Governor and Council regarding the time to be fixed for the annual election of new members of the Kerkeraad. (Signed by) Andreas Lutgerus Kolver, V.D.M., T. C. Rönnenkamp, J. F. W. Böttiger, J. F. Kirsten, Marten Melck, C. L. Neethling, and J. A. Hitzman. Council agree to the above, viz.: that in future the Kerkeraad will consist of 2 Elders and 4 deacons, so that at the end of 1781 J. F. Kirsten and M. Melck shall retire as Elders, and Johan Michael Seijd and Christiaan Hendrik Schrader as deacons. The new election to take place at the time fixed for that of the Reformed Church; and the Kerkeraad always to submit the names of four members to the Council, from which the latter will select two for new deacons. (No. 79; date, 12th September.) 1780.

Lewin (Thomas); and Topping (Michael); show that they have been entrusted by Edward Hughes, Rear-Admiral of His Britannic naval force in India, with some important despatches for His Majesty's Ministers and the Admiralty, and that, to that end, they had arrived here from Madras in the lately departed frigate "the Nymph." As no English vessels are arriving here, and their mission is urgent, they ask for a passage in one of the Company's return ships, and permission to transfer themselves to an English vessel in the Channel. (Signatures attached.) (No. 7; date, 23rd January.) 1781.

Lucas of Bengal; free black; submits that, some years ago, he had bought a female slave named Satira of Bougies, because she was a relative of his wife, Johanna of Bougies; that

1781. Satira had since died, leaving 4 children named Abraham, Sara, Elisabeth, and Aletta, all of the Cape. These children are being educated by Memorialist in the Christian faith, and he and his wife intend to make them their heirs in their Will. He therefore wishes to manumit them. Granted, provided that he pays to the diaconate the stipulated Rds. 50 for each child, and moreover offers the required security. (No. 46; date, 28th June.).

Lith (J. G.); widow Leij—Leij (Christina), widow Westpaln; Leij (A. C.); Leij (H. H.); Leij (J. C.); heirs of the late Jacoba Christina de Wet, widow of the late junior merchant and salesman Nicolaas Leij, state that the late skipper, Simon van Dalen, had in 1765 left in the care of the said deceased widow Nic. Leij, a female slave named Minda, on condition that, after his death, she was to be manumitted, and not sold. Though van Dalen has been dead some years, the widow Leij did not carry out his intentions; and therefore Memorialists now pray that the said female slave may be manumitted; offering the required security. (No. 49; date, 3rd July.)

Langeveld (Jochem); ward of the Cape Church Council, which complains that for a considerable time he has been misbehaving himself, and therefore asks that he may be taken into the Service as sailor or soldier. Granted—Langeveld to be sent to India. (See below.) (No. 63; date, 9th October.)

Lodberg (Ulrick); Captain of the Danish Return ship "Habet"; mentions the sickly state of his crew, who are suffering from scurvy and are unfit for duty; and the necessity of repairing his vessel; he therefore begs to be assisted with some ships' carpenters, the temporary loan of a few sailors, and to be permitted to obtain water and provisions. He adds that he had been permitted on the 17th to land with his sick, but on the 20th been peremptorily ordered to return on board with them. That he has already lost 8 men, and there are 16 others laid up; that he himself is very ill, and is urgently in need of removal to the land; besides he is without a doctor on board, and that, if he be allowed to land, he will not transgress the orders given, and in case he be found to have done so, he is prepared to suffer any punishment that may be decreed for him, etc. Council decides to permit him to land, but that, in going to or coming from his ship, he shall be carried in one of the Company's boats, and that he shall submit to all orders given him during his stay on shore. Council however cannot entertain his request to be assisted with carpenters and sailors. (Signature of Memorialist attached.) (No. 70; date, 22nd October.)

Langevelt (Daniel); burgher (deceased). Burgher Councillors submit that his widow had informed them that on the

representation of the Church Council here, her son Jochem had been drafted into the service of the Company, in order to be sent away from here. That they had, as far as possible, investigated the matter, as will appear from their Minutes of the 20th October last, when various persons testified that he had conducted himself well. Memorialists therefore are compelled to refer the matter to you, and the more so, as the Military burgher Council to whom the widow Langevelt had appealed, had referred her to, and requested the Burgher Councillors to memorialise in her son's favour. They therefore humbly beg that Jochem Langevelt may be discharged from the service, and re-instated in his burgher rights. (From the annexed Minute of the Burgher Military Council, it appears that the Church Council had acted against Langevelt without the knowledge or consent of his mother.) Matter referred to the Church Council for report. Church Council expresses its surprise at the unwarranted interference of the Burgher Councillors, and transmits three extracts from their Minutes. The first, dated 3rd May, 1779, mentions that Jochem Langeveld, their ward, had been apprenticed according to Resolution of 2nd November, 1778, at Rds. 9 per month, to the burgher Carel Willem Tieleman, and that some time ago, without consent of the Church Council, he had left Tieleman, and hired himself to the burgher Jan Beck at Rds. 12, pretending that there had been a quarrel between Tieleman and himself; he was accordingly properly corrected, and his offence overlooked, provided that he paid regularly every month Rds. 6 of his wages to the Deacon. On the 4th September, 1780, it is said that 3 of the Church Council's Wards, viz.: Christoffel Langeveld, Jacobus Diederik Mulder, and Jochem Langeveld, appeared before the Church Council for having neglected to pay to the Deacon their fixed share of the wages earned by them, and without consent had privately left their Masters. They were accordingly severely reprimanded, and ordered henceforth to pay to the Deacon the fixed portion of their wages; and if not complying with this order, the Church Council would be compelled to request the Governor to take them into the service, and send them to India. On the 1st October, 1781, it is minuted that the burgher, Daniel Langeveld, informed the Council that when he was yesterday at the house of the burgher Simon Petrus de Kok, his brother Jochem also came there in a very intoxicated state. Having reprimanded his brother, the latter immediately struck him several times, but Kok intervening, turned him out of the house. He added that he had often seen his brother drunk in the streets. The "Koster" of the Church also declared that when he had been sent by the Rev. Praeses to look for Jochem, he had, after a long search, finally found him in the inn of Jacob Bruijns. On the 23rd October, 1780, it is mentioned that the deacons reported that the burghers, Daniel Langeveld and 1781.

1781. Simon Petrus de Kok, had appeared before them; that the former had adhered to his statement of the 1st instant, and that the latter corroborated it, adding that if he had not kept Jochem back, he would have smashed his windows. The Governor and Council accordingly decided not to send Langeveld to India, but to Holland, with all the papers in the case, that the Directors might see the unauthorised interference of the Burgher Councillors. N.B.—The portion of the wages which the wards of the Church Council had to pay monthly to the Deacon was set aside for their benefit until tney were 25 years old, when the whole amount was paid out to them. (No. 74.)

Lutheran Church Council refer to letter received from the Pol: Council, dated 16th December, 1780 (see above, 1780, No. 79); and mentions that the Elder, Johan Frederik Kirsten would accordingly retire, whilst his fellow Elder, who would also have retired at the same time, had died. The retiring deacons were Johan Michiel Seijd and Christiaan Hendrik Schrader. They therefore nominate as deacons, on behalf of the Company, Clement Matthiesen, jr., and Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman; and on behalf of the burghers, Christiaan Paulssen and Jens Jenssen. Signed by Andreas Lutgerus Kolver, V.D.M., T. C. Rönnenkamp, J. F. W. Böttiger, J. F. Kirsten, F. G. Holtzapfel, Charles V. Cahman, and Christ: Hendrik Schrader. (No. 81; date, 4th December.)

Lutheran Church—The Church Council of the—submit that this church, on the side of the canal made in the "veld" (Buitengracht), is lying altogether open, so that in order to rob it, a thief could easily break through its windows, which are not high from the ground. In order to prevent this, and ensure the safety of the building by erecting walls on its sides, and at its back, Memorialists would much like to have in ownership the piece of ground which is lying unused there. This Erf has, with permission of the Governor, been surveyed by the sworn Landsurveyor and draftsman, as far as the wall of the canal, and covers an area of 83 sq. rds. and 112 do. ft., as will more fully appear from the annexed diagram. They therefore take the liberty to approach the Governor and Council with the humble request that they may be pleased to grant the said Erf in ownership to their Church. (Same signatures as above.) Council grants the prayer. Diagram annexed. N.B.—This Erf is situated at the corner of Strand street and Buitengracht, and adjoins the Church. The house still on it was formerly inhabited by the "Koster" of the Church, and was known as the "Kosters huis." (No. 89; date, 13th November.)

1782. **Lewin (Richard)**; asks permission to leave for Europe with his family. Had verbally applied to the Governor, 9 months ago, and been told that he could not leave before spe-

cial instructions had been received regarding him. He trusts that those instructions have now arrived, and therefore renews his application. (Signature.) Council decides not to entertain the request at present. (No. 2; date, 14th January.) 1782.

Louw (Maria Elizabeth); widow of the late junior merchant and pay bookkeeper, Joh: v. d. Spuij; had, some years ago, sold to the free black Jephta of the Cape, the female slave Catharina of the Cape, and her two children, of which the buyer was the father, named Cupido and Jephta, on condition that mother and children were to be manumitted. Jephta however had died intestate, without previously manumitting the woman and his children, and accordingly the Orphan Board undertook the liquidation of the Estate, with the intention of selling the mother and her children—Jephta having died in debt. Memorialist having sold the woman and children on the conditions mentioned, agreed with the Orphan board that the latter would manumit the girl and her three children, and that Memorialist would pay the deficit in Jephta's Estate. She further prays that the terms of payment to the Diaconate may be made as favourable as possible, and offers the required security. (Signature.) (No. 31.)

Loije (Pieter Pietersen); commander of the Danish Company's ship "Charlotta Amalia," in False Bay. Was obliged to take refuge at Lisbon, in consequence of bad weather, during his voyage from Copenhagen. Lost a portion of his crew there through illness, among them one of his junior mates. As he is now very short handed, he wishes to take with him one of the mates of the Dutch E.I. Company, at present left here without employment. (No. 58.)

Lutken (C. . .); Captain of the Danish King's ship "Infods Retten"; submits that he found here, on his arrival, one Danish outward, and another Danish homeward bound vessel, belonging to the Danish East I. Company, and commanded respectively by Captains Wilken and Berok; that the day after they had received permission from the Council to leave and prosecute their voyage, they had been called back, and forbidden to leave sooner than ten days after the departure of the French frigate with her convoy. That though the Danish Consul had made a representation that this had been done without his consent, and the two Captains had protested, Memorialist's duty to his King compels him to take up the case as forcibly as possible, and ask whether no alteration can be made, and the period of their stay here made shorter. That in case it is presumed that these vessels, should they, after their departure, meet with any English ships which might desire to obtain information from them regarding one thing and another concerning this place and port, which might be of service to the Enemy, he is

1782. prepared to give the assurance, as well as the said Captains', that they are perfectly willing to give their parole and oath in writing, that they will not reveal or give the slightest information to the English regarding this place. That should this offer be unexpectedly refused, he would feel himself compelled to lay the Captains' just complaints before the proper authorities, and ask redress for everything that might in time result from such detentions, and the more so as it is now the very latest portion of the season in which these two vessels can proceed to their destination. The Council having read a letter from the French Commissioner, Mons: Percheron, on the subject, decides to permit the homeward bound Dane the "Aletta Maria" to leave on the 25th instant, but, for the reasons given by the same Commissioner, to detain the outward bound vessel as well as the Portuguese ships. (No. 77.)

Lijbregt (Casper); burgher (deceased). Orphan Masters submit that in his Will he desired the manumission of his two slaves, Jacob and Thomas, already baptized, and are prepared to pay the usual Rds. 50, etc. Annexed is an extract from the Civil Roll of the C. of Justice, dated 12th September, 1782, in which the Court permits the testamentary executor and guardian, Nicolaas Meijer, to surrender his trust to the Orphan Masters, who are appointed executors in his stead; also extract from the Will of Lijbregt, dated 9th September, 1782. (No. 81.)

Lutheran Church.—The Church Council of the Dutch Reformed Church request to be furnished with authentic copies of all such papers and documents which are at all connected with the Lutheran Church here, and sent here either by the Seventeen or the High Government at Batavia; also of all such Resolutions as have been adopted by the Government of this country in connection with the Lutheran Church, as well as those that may in future be sent hither by our Masters, that Memorialists may always be enabled to act in accordance with them, and thus all unpleasantnesses and estrangements be removed. Granted. (No. 84; date, 13th October.)

Lutheran Church.—The Rev. Andreas Lutgerus Kolver, Minister of that Church, points out that the Lutheran Ministers at Batavia had, at their request, been allowed by the High Government, water, fuel, and spices, according to Resolution adopted at Batavia, dated the 29th July, 1746, and the 3rd April, 1750, and afterwards, instead of the prescribed quantity, half a last of rice per month according to Resolution of the 13th February, 1776. He therefore respectfully requests that the same favour may be granted to him here, which he will always acknowledge as a special proof of the Council's favour, etc. (Kolver's signature.) (See also Resolutions, 22nd October, 1782, regarding Marriages of Lutherans.) (No. 86; date, 8th October.)

Lutken (Christopher); Commander of the Danish War ship "Infoeds retten"; submits that he had been properly fitted out with provisions before his departure from home, but in case he discovered that he had not taken with him sufficient of one thing or another, he expected, by calling here, to find what he required. He arrived here on the 15th instant (October), and at once mentioned what he required for his ship and crew, in which were included 70 leaguers of wine and 4 leaguers of brandy, but he was informed that the export of wine and brandy had been strictly forbidden. He believes, however, that it was not intended by the interdict to withhold from vessels calling here the necessary stores for their crews, but to prevent persons from trading in wine and brandy by exporting whole shiploads of the same and thus securing their own profit. Memorialist is therefore fully convinced that you will take into favourable consideration that, as Commander of a King's ship, he can never have any intention to trade with these wines and brandies, but on the contrary that the whole will be used for his crew, and as he is urgently in need of wine and brandy, he takes the liberty humbly to request you to allow the shipping of the aforesaid wines and brandies for the use of the crew of the Danish King's ship, and if not the whole quantity asked for, then a portion of the same. The Council resolves that, though persevering in its willingness to provide the ships of His Danish Majesty with all the comforts allowed them here at all times, it is however, in consequence of the considerable consumption of wines, brandies, and other stores, which has resulted from the War between the Republic and the Crown of England, and the want of the same, from which the Company itself is suffering—unable to comply with the request, but will permit Memorialist to ship 30 leaguers of wine, but no brandy whatever. And as regards provisions, to allow him to take on board 9,360 lbs. salt meat, 7,594 lbs. of rice, and 25 muids of peas. He was further allowed to take with him 18,000 lbs. biscuits, 2,000 lbs. butter, and 500 lbs. candles, but not the 4,500 lbs. of meal he had asked for. (Resolution 22nd October, 1782.) (No. 87.) 1782.

Lutheran Church.—Minister and Kerkeraad humbly request the Council to permit the Members of their Congregation, who have the intention to marry, henceforth to be united in wedlock by the Political Authorities, after the publication of their banns in the Reformed and Lutheran Churches; and that the Members of the aforesaid (Lutheran) Church may have the liberty, after having been married by the Civil power, to have their marriage consecrated in their own Church (though the consecration is no re-marriage, but a merely ecclesiastical solemnity, and in no wise the "Essentia Matrimonii"), in accordance with the custom in our Congregations in the Netherlands and at Batavia, permitted to our Church by the High

1782. Government there, according to Resolutions taken at Batavia, and dated the 16th August, 1746, and 25th April, 1747. They request respectfully that this ceremony, customary in all Congregations, may also be allowed to their Church in this place. (Signed) by Andreas Lutgerus Kolver, pastor, T. C. Rönnenkamp, F. W. Bötteger, J. G. Holtzapfel, Charles van Cahman, C. Mathiessen, and C. Paulsen. Council considers (22nd October, 1782) that the Masters, in their Despatch of the 3rd April, 1778, had been pleased to write that at the urgent request of the deputation from the Consistory of the Lutheran Congregation in Amsterdam, that their Brethren in the faith in this Government might be allowed the same liberty of Public Religious Services, as had been granted to those of their Congregations at Batavia, their Honours had decided to grant the request accordingly; and further that the High Government at Batavia had decided on the 16th August, 1746, to permit Members of the Lutheran Community to marry before the Civil power, or Commissioners appointed by the latter; and therefore decides that the same shall be allowed here, in accordance with the Resolution above mentioned, with this interpretation, that, as regards the Commissioners who are to form the Court, they shall, as is customary in this Government, be appointed in the following manner, viz.: When both bride and bridegroom are connected with the service of the Company (Gehoorende onder de dienaren der E. Compagnie) the Commission shall consist of two Members from the Court of Justice, having session in the same on behalf of the Company, but if either bride or bridegroom should belong to the burgher class, there shall, as is usual in all other mixed cases, also take session at the board, One Member on behalf of the Company, and a Burgher Councillor, and in both cases the Secretary shall also have session, or the first sworn clerk of the C. of Justice. And as regards the fees, these are to be in accordance with the Resolution of their Honours dated the 17th October, 1752. Extract from this (Minute) to be given to the Lutheran Kerkeraad for their guidance, who shall also observe all the Resolutions adopted by this Council in connection with their Congregation, as well as the successive orders of the High India Government received from Batavia on the same subject. (No. 89; date, 8th October.)

Lutheran Church.—Jan Anthonij Hitsman elected Elder, *vice* Jan Frederik Willem Böttiger; and nominated, as deacons, on behalf of the Company, Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman and Christiaan Frederik German; and on behalf of the burghers, Jens Jenssen and Focke Hendriks, *vice* Frederik Gotthold Holtzapfel and Charles van Cahman. (No. 99; date, 3rd December.)

Lange (Henricus); of Suriname; left Europe, as chief Surgeon, on board the "Hoog Carspel" in 1780; has since been stationed here on the little frigate "Jagt Rust"; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 107.) 1783.

Leibbrandt (Johan Sebastiaan); burgher; wishes to open a bakery. (No. 16.)

Liquor License.—Maarten Bateman, Jan Simon Kaijzer, Willem de Kruger, and Jan Andries Bam, are lessees of the four quarters of the Brandy lease, and paid more for it than was ever done before, in consequence of the presence here of an abnormal quantity of troops and foreign Vessels, etc. However they had on the contrary, instead of profit, suffered a great loss in consequence of the scarcity of Cape Brandy, so that they were obliged to give excessive prices for it. Should this continue, and the Company has nothing to sell to them, not even arrack or other distilled waters, they would be absolutely ruined. They therefore pray for relief, and also point out that the lease conditions lay down that only the lessees are allowed to buy and sell, but that this is completely ignored by private parties, who buy and sell as they like, thus not only keeping the prices up, but seriously injuring Memorialists, etc. (Signatures.) (No. 25.) 1783.

Lutheran Church—The Kerkeraad of the—submit that their brother, the deacon of the Church, Clement Matthiesen, had called on the Minister and informed him that his wife had been confined of a daughter, requesting at the same time that she might be baptized in Memorialists' Church, especially because not only had his wife, without the least persuasion, consented—as will appear from the annexed certificate—but also when he entered upon his duties as deacon, he had promised before God and the Congregation to inculcate the doctrine of his church into his descendants. Memorialists trust that the Council, as Rulers of this Place, and Defenders of free religion, will never place obstacles in the way of the deacon, so as to prevent him from fulfilling his promise, so solemnly made before God and the Congregation; and the more so, as, among the Resolutions received from Batavia, there is one showing that the Rev. Kerkeraad of the Lutheran Church there had requested that the baptism of the daughter of a Lutheran Father, willingly consented to by the Mother, might not be refused, and that the High India Government had granted the prayer, according to Extract-Resolution of the Castle Batavia, dated 31st Jan., 1755. Memorialists are, with deep reverence, of opinion that no law will be found that cannot, under arising circumstances, be partly suspended or altered, as appears from the above mentioned case was done in the case of one Member of their Church. Memorialists therefore flatter themselves that

1783. the Council's sense of fairness, justice, and love for a free religion, will not refuse the request of Memorialists' brother, as a deacon in function, that he may comply with his promise made to God and the Congregation. Memorialists therefore, in virtue of the reasons alleged, turn with their brother, the aforesaid Deacon Matthiessen, to you with the humble prayer that you may be pleased to grant their request, and to permit the said deacon to present his daughter for the Holy Sacrament of Baptism in the Church of Memorialists. (Signed) Andreas Lutgerus Kolver, V.D.M.; J. A. Hitzman; C. Matthiessen; Cn. Paulsen; H. Bletterman; and Js. Jenssen. (Brother Rönnenkamp is absent in the Country on commission.) Certificate attached by Matthiessen's wife, Maria Margaretha (born) Francke, stating that she had given permission to have her child baptized in the Lutheran Church, without having in the least been persuaded to do so by her husband, etc. Council decides in this case to adhere to the Resolution of the High Government at Batavia, dated 31st December, 1754, authentic copy of which, as well as of all other decisions of their Honours regarding the Lutheran Church, has been given to the aforesaid Kerkeraad for their information and guidance, and therefore to refuse (ontseggen) the request for the administering of Holy Baptism to the child aforesaid in the present case. At the desire of the Independent Fiscal, "Magister" Willem Cornelis Boers, copy of the above mentioned Memorial, together with all the annexures, will be given to him, in order, at a following meeting of the Council, to submit his opinion on the subject, whilst the Hon: Secretary Bergh, being a confessor of the Augsburg Confession, did not give his vote. (Resol. 18th Feb., 1782.)

On Tuesday, the 4th March, 1783, Fiscal Boers reported as follows:—

"When, on the 18th Feb. last, the Memorial of the Minister and Church Councillors of the Lutheran Church was submitted, praying that permission be granted to their brother and deacon, Clement Matthiessen, to have his daughter baptized in the Lutheran Church, it contained the following:—That the same Clement Matthiessen, when entering office, and being inducted into his so-called office as deacon, had undertaken, before God and the Congregation, to propagate the doctrine which is confessed in Memorialists' Church among his descendants." The undersigned (Boers) had requested to be furnished with a copy of the Memorial, that he might reply to the above mentioned allegation, and submit to the Government such considerations as he might consider it his duty to do as a Member of the same. He therefore takes the liberty to remark:—Firstly, that the Directors, when they permitted the exercise of the Lutheran Religion and the building of a Church, stipulated and ordered at the same time with their first permission, that the Lutheran

Church, in the exercise of its religion, was in every respect to conform to, and conduct itself in accordance with the Respective Resolutions and orders issued by the High Government at Batavia for the Lutheran Church in that place. Secondly, that of all the Resolutions and orders relating to this subject, and asked for from the High Government, copies have been sent by us to the respective Church Councils of the Dutch Reformed, as well as of the Lutheran Congregations here, whilst at the same time, by means of a Resolution of this Government, they were ordered, in clear and unmistakeable terms, strictly to conduct themselves in accordance with the contents of the same. Thirdly, that in the Resolutions and orders it has, "expressis Verbis" been ordained by the High Government, that the son or sons shall be baptized in the Church to which the father belongs, and the daughter or daughters in that of the Mother, that is, if the father belongs to the Dutch Reformed Church, his sons shall be baptized in that Church, and should the Mother be Lutheran, her daughters shall be baptized in her own Church, and so further, *vice versâ*, with this express declaration of the High Government itself, that it could hardly have permitted to parents, one of whom belongs to the Dutch Reformed Church, and the other to the Lutheran, *even with mutual arrangement*, to have their children baptized (as they would like?), either in the one church or the other, for the reason that, as the fathers are generally Lutherans, and the mothers Reformed, it would not fail that all the children, procreated by them, would be baptized in the Lutheran Church, whilst it is certain that the wives, who are generally very simple, would easily permit themselves to be persuaded to consent to it. That therefore, *fourthly*, as the wife of the deacon Matthiessen professes the Dutch Reformed faith, her daughter, to which she has given birth, must, according to the clear and plain expressions contained in the aforesaid enacted orders of Batavia, be also baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church, and that these orders should not be departed from, not even with the mutual agreement and consent of the mother, who professes the Reformed Religion. That accordingly, in the *fifth* place, a promise of this nature, made at the induction to the office of deacon, by the deacons of the Lutheran Congregation, viz.:—that they promise before God and the Congregation to inplant the doctrine of the Lutheran Church in all their descendants in a country, in which, by law, it has been ordered in the most rigorous manner, and after ripe deliberation, that the children of Dutch Reformed mothers may not be baptized in the Lutheran Church, even not with mutual agreement and consent of the mother, a deacon of the Lutheran Church, by making such a promise, would, in consequence, immediately also undertake, and bind himself, in case his Dutch Reformed wife gave birth to a daughter—who according to the Civil enactments and laws should be baptized in the

1783.

1783. Dutch Reformed Church—to do that which would be contrary to the orders of his lawful Government, by having his daughter baptized in the Lutheran Church, and would in consequence tread under foot and break his oath of faithfully observing the orders of his Government, which oath, every one, be he servant of the Company or burgher, must take. And as it has appeared to the undersigned, as a Member of the Government of this country, that, notwithstanding all this, the Minister and Members of the Church Council have fallen into the idea that such a promise, having been made by a deacon of their Congregation, caused in "foro conscientiæ," such a very strongly binding obligation that they deemed themselves conscientiously compelled, on behalf of their brother, to request "Collegialiter," on those grounds a remission of the aforesaid orders, so clearly enacted, lest, by observing a civil law, he should make himself guilty of not being able to comply with a promise so solemnly made before God and the Congregation; and as that promise, given by the husband of a reformed mother, had made such a strong and immediate impression on the mind of the mother that she made no difficulty, in the case of her first-born child, personally to forego a privilege, which the laws of the land had reserved for her when she personally made profession of her faith, which *she* also solemnly declared to consider the one true religion on which she based her own eternal salvation, and that she did so, in order that her husband might not be necessitated to fail in the promise made by him, thus burdening her own conscience, only in order to keep that of her husband pure—it must be considered an unavoidable duty of the Government carefully to watch that such like promises and engagements, so contrary to the Constitution of Land and Church, are not publicly made or contracted, and annually repeated. For these reasons the undersigned decided to reserve to himself the right to lay before the Government his remonstrances and remarks on this matter, which he now takes the liberty to do, with the request that they may be inserted in the Minutes of the Board, and that the matter may be disposed of in such a manner as may be considered necessary to prevent the injurious results which may flow forth from it. . . . . (Signed) W. C. Broers.

The Council having considered that the exercise of Public Worship by the Lutherans here has been allowed on the same conditions as in Batavia, and that in the Resolutions sent hither by the High Government from time to time affecting the Lutheran Community there is nothing to show that any change has been made in the Formula of the Holy Baptism, which is in use among them (the Lutherans), it was decided, by a majority of votes, that the Council had no authority in the matter, but that it shall be submitted to their Honours, who shall also be furnished with authentic copies of the Memorial of the Lutheran Church Council and the Council's Resolution on it,

as well as of the opinion of the Fiscal, Mr. Boers, submitted on the subject. (Signed by) J. V. Plettenberg, P. Hacker, R. J. Gordon, M. Berg (secretary), A. van Schoor, and J. J. Le Sueur. (No. 35; date, 17th February.) 1783.

Lutken (Christoffel); Commander and Captain of the Danish King's ship "Infoeds Retten," lying in Table Bay; submits that in consequence of the illness of the majority of his crew he is unable to leave, or even to retire to False Bay to avoid the storms here. He has to conduct a convoy of his country's ships home, but cannot do so in his helpless state. He shows how well the Company's ships had been helped at Drontheim, and asks for 150 to help him to take his ship round to False Bay, whence, on his arrival, he will send back the half, keeping the rest until his own crew has been restored to health. (Signature.) (No. 73.)

Luttig (Jacobus Johannes); burgher; asks for an erf at the Paarl, in the Drakenstein District, named "Welgegund," on which to carry on his saddlers' trade. Diagram annexed, and also certificate from Landdrost and H.H., stating that there is no reason to object. (No. 98.)

Lutheran Church.—The Cape (Dutch Reformed) Church Council respectfully show that since the Council had graciously been pleased "not only to give us, as well as the Lutheran Church Council, authentic copies of the Resolutions adopted from time to time by the High Government of India, in connection with the Lutheran Congregation in Batavia, but on that same occasion ordered, by Resolution of the 22nd October, 1782, the Lutheran Consistory to conduct themselves in accordance with the successive orders of the High Government of India, received from Batavia and delivered to the said Consistory for its information and observance—and all this subject to the penalties enacted therewith—and also, by your disposition of the 10th Dec., 1782, once more ordered the Lutheran Church Council to adhere strictly to the Resolutions of the High Government of India, and again required, according to your Resolution of the 18th Feb., 1783, that that body was to act strictly in accordance with the orders of the aforesaid High Government—authentic extracts from which, and from all other decisions, had been handed to the Lutheran Church Council for its information and observance—we had flattered ourselves with the pleasant hope that thus all occasion for difference between us and the Congregation, confessing the Augsburg Confession, had for ever been removed, and that we would never be placed in the unpleasant necessity of drawing your attention to the settlement of Church differences. But the conduct of the Reverend Lutheran Minister (for how little probable it may be, we are inclined to inscribe what has occurred rather to

1783. the warm but badly directed zeal of the Reverend Kolver, than to the calm and dispassionate Resolution of the full board of the Reverend Lutheran church Council) compels us, and oh! if it might only be the last time, to appeal to your Honours. Already some time ago we became aware that the children of the widow Dreyer, belonging to our Church, among them a daughter, and even a son of the widow Bresler, of whom both the late father and the still surviving mother are mentioned in our books as members of the Dutch Reformed Church, were being instructed by the Reverend Lutheran Minister in the doctrines of his Church. We, who know how contrary this was to the contents of the Batavia Statutes, and yet rather desirous to prevent, without causing much commotion (gerucht), this sprouting seed of discord from shooting up further, requested the Hon: Secunde, in his quality as Political Commissioner, to speak with the Reverend Kolver on the subject, which he did, but without his warning having had the expected result; for not long afterwards we discovered that His Reverence intended to confirm the above mentioned pupils of his, before the lately administered Holy Communion, as Members of his church, but we, still desirous, if possible, of putting out this smouldering fire without commotion (eclat), reported it also to the Political Commissioner, and asked him for his mediation; but though His Honour did not withdraw (his assistance), but addressed the Reverend Kolver on the subject, we had to see it that His Reverence confirmed, as members of his congregation, the two sons and one daughter of the widow Dreijer, and a son of the widow Bresler, and who knows how many others, though hitherto not yet known to us by name. Now we may no longer remain silent, for that which hitherto withheld us, through peace loving motives, would now deserve the name of criminal indifference regarding the interests of our congregation, and make us guilty of inexcusable neglect of duty; for, Gentlemen! the transgression of the Batavia laws and your re-iterated orders is so bold, so strong, so clear, that, to prove it, we need not argue the conduct of the Reverend Kolver, but will be content to point your attention to the laws of their Honours; for not only have the Lutherans, according to their Resolution of the 6th December, 1754, been forbidden to make any Proselytes —an order persisted in by Resolution of the 31st Dec., 1754, expressly approved by the Directors, as appears from the extract from the Patria despatch of the 4th October, 1756, in which their Honours declare, after examination and consideration of all the Memorials and advices received, that they had found no reason to make any change in the Resolution of the High India Government of the 31st Dec., 1754, "as by it not the least injury or loss was caused to the liberty of Divine Worship or any other privileges which we have permitted to those of the Augsburg Confession; and we therefore agree with

your Resolution of the 31st Dec: above referred to, and advise the last mentioned (Lutheran) Church Council to conduct themselves accordingly with dutiful obedience, and in particular, etc., etc." 1783.

In order to cut off for good all wrong interpretations and excuses, their Honours found it good to explain further what they wished to be understood by the making of Proselytes, for in their Resolution of the 20th Jan:, 1761, which amplifies those of the 6th and 31st December, 1754, they say—"Likewise, to prevent such unpermitted clandestine ways of drawing away children of parents, professing the Reformed Religion, and inducing them to join the Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Church Council are for the future forbidden to receive into the Lutheran Church, to teach, to baptize, and to confirm, children born of a parent or parents of whom one or both are 'Reformed,' or are neither 'Reformed' nor professing the Lutheran faith; also adopted children, members (inboorlingen) of other households, whether or not the adopter is a member of the Lutheran church, or professes its faith, no matter to what religious community the father or mother of such an adopted child may belong, as has (in the latter case) already been laid down in the Resolution of the 31st December, 1754, on pain of a fine of Rds 500 for the benefit of the poor, both in the case of the Minister as of those who educate such children in that (Lutheran) doctrine; and, at the same time, also to order the Board of Orphan Masters to place the education of the Wards of their Chamber, whose parent or parents had belonged to the Reformed Church only, in the hands of those persons who profess that, and no other religion. Thus far the law and its transgression, in spite of the preceding warning of the Political Commissioner, being clear and undeniable, we shall, out of due respect for your Honours, refrain from giving it its right name, but it may nevertheless be permitted to us to remark concerning it, how imprudent it is, in a time in which but too many of the residents in this country are endeavouring to make the most salutary laws of your Honours of no effect, to offer such persons the opportunity to fortify themselves now either with the precedent of a Church Board (or in case the Reverend Lutheran Church Council disavows the conduct of its President), at least, with that of a leader of the Congregation. Hence the Church Council of this Town finds itself compelled to appeal to your Honours, with the respectful and earnest request to maintain the Resolutions of the High Government of India, as well as your own of the 22nd October and 10th December, 1782, as well as of the 18th February, 1783, by compelling the Reverend Lutheran Minister or Church Council to conduct themselves in accordance with their literal contents, at least so long as the Lords and Masters have not decreed anything to the contrary. And in order to prevent all further trouble, Memorialists take

1783. the liberty humbly to request you that you may be pleased to order the Reverend Lutheran Minister, or Church Council, to submit every three months to the Honourable Political Commissioner an authentic list, signed by one of the Members of the Church Council, of all such children as have been baptized from time to time in the Lutheran Church, and of all such persons as have been accepted and confirmed as Members of that congregation." *In the name of the aforesaid Church Council.* (Signed) J. M. Cruijwagen, deacon scriba. Cape of Good Hope, 6th October, 1783. The Council decided on the 21st October following, to write to the Lutheran Church Council as follows:—"That though it was reasonably supposed, and certainly expected, that the Resolutions adopted by this Council on the occasion of the differences between the Reverend Reformed Church Council and themselves (the Lutheran Kerkeraad), as well as the successive Resolutions adopted by the High Government of India, regarding the exercise of the Lutheran Religion here, and submitted to the aforesaid Lutheran Church Council—would, in accordance with the exhortation of the Council, which accompanied the same, have been punctually followed up—the Council had, to its special surprise, and not less annoyance (ontstichting) and dissatisfaction, been obliged to experience the contrary, as from the above statement of the Reformed Kerkeraad it has appeared that the Minister of the aforesaid Lutheran Church, the Reverend Andreas Lutgerus Kolver, had deemed fit, contrary to the clear and definite orders of the High Government of India, only lately to confirm, as Members of the Lutheran Congregation, three minor children, and among them even a daughter of the late burgher Thomas Frederik Dreijer, the mother of whom is of the Reformed Religion, and also a minor son of the 'Extraordinary' Lieutenant of Artillery, Johannes Bresler, who had been a member of the Reformed Religion, to which community his widow also belongs; and by doing this, giving occasion for new disputes and disturbances between both Church Councils. And further that the aforesaid Lutheran Kerkeraad in general, and Dominus Kolver in particular, shall be ordered in the most serious manner to take care that nothing, whether it be the baptism of children, or the Confirmation of Members, shall again take place contrary to the orders handed to them; but that, on the contrary, they shall be carried out without the least deviation, at least, until such a time as the Masters in the Fatherland shall have finally decided in the disputes which have arisen between the Reverend Reformed and Lutheran Churches, of which notice has been given to their Honours by the Council, which is daily expecting the decision, as otherwise, in case of transgressing these superfluously re-iterated orders, the Council shall, however reluctantly, be obliged to carry out to the letter the laws in force on the subject. At the same time the Lutheran Church Coun-

cil shall be ordered, when they annually submit their accounts to this Council, to annex to the same a list of persons who have been accepted as Members during the past year, as well as of the children of both sexes that have been baptized." (Signed) J. V. Plettenberg, P. Hacker, R. J. Gordon, A. v. Schoor, J. J. le Sueur; in presence of J. M. Horak, 1st Sworn clerk. On the 2nd December the Council considered a despatch from the 17, dated the 18th June, 1783, and received here in the Ship "Brederode." In it they say that "as regards the disputes referred to them, which had arisen between the Reformed and Lutheran Church Councils, they had found no reason to give a verdict in the case before it had been investigated by the Commissioners at the Hague (tot de Haagse Besoignes). That however they certainly had in their letter of the 4th October, 1756, submitted, for the consideration of the High Government in India, whether in the case of the baptism of children, more liberty might not be given to the Lutherans, but that this could not possibly mean that they had cancelled what the High Government had enacted on the subject." Council therefore decides to send a copy of this extract to the Lutheran Church Council, that the latter might act accordingly, and also a similar copy to the Reformed Church Council, to watch that the Lutherans do not, in this, transgress the boundaries fixed for them; with the recommendation to both to maintain mutual peace and quiet. On the 9th December the Lutheran Church Council submitted the following Memorial:—"The Church Council of the Lutheran Congregation here have, with grief, seen from your Honours' Communication of the 21st October, 1783, that the Church Council of the Reformed Church here have submitted to you a statement to the prejudice of our Minister, because his Reverence had confirmed, as Members of our Congregation, three minor children. It has grieved us very much that the said statement of the Reverend Reformed Church Council has not, as requested by us, been placed in our hands, so that we were incapacitated to defend ourselves against the charge. However, from your Honours' letter, we can sufficiently gather that in the said statement, we have not been represented in the most favourable light, and we are certain that, in accordance with your fair and moderate way of thinking, you would not have been so very much offended or displeased with us if we had been permitted to lay before you the following, which alters the case regarding the three confirmed Members, viz.:—that the first, being a daughter of our brother Kirschman, had declared never to make confession of faith if she were refused to make confession of that of Our Church. This she did voluntarily with the consent of her mother, and, though a minor, she was nevertheless of that age, that a few months after she entered into the married state. The second is the daughter of the late burgher Thomas Frederik Dreijer, who was not only a member of our church, but also an

1783.

1786. old sustainer (voorstander) of the same, and though the mother was of the Reformed faith, she had declared to her minister that in the matter of Religion she would never force any of her children, as she was of opinion that in affairs relating to the soul, no one should be forced; and that moreover, her daughter had declared that she would make no confession of any religion except of ours; and the widow Dreijer further added that only the early death of her father, Johannes Hendrik Frank, who was a Lutheran, had prevented her from herself embracing our religion, like her two brothers, Johannes Gijsbertus and Jacobus Arnoldus Frank, who are both members of our Church. 'Tis true that the son of the late Extraordinary Lieutenant of Artillery, Johannes Bresler, is still a minor and born of parents who are both Reformed, but this youth had already been busy learning his confession from a Danish Minister, before the advent of our own, so that he was, before that time, inclined that way. His mother also is perfectly satisfied. He is a youth nearly 19 years old, and ought such a youth not to know what church he shall join? Is it not better to make confession of one or other of the two faiths (our Minister in this leaves every one his liberty, and has never, and will never, endeavour to induce anyone, in an indirect way, to make a confession of one or other faith), than to live without any Religion? as, alas! there are many in this land, who have wives, children, and grandchildren, and nevertheless are not yet members of a Christian church! As regards the laws of the High India Government, to which the Reformed Church Council appeals, it appears to us, under correction, that one can never prove from them that it was desired in Batavia to forbid our Minister to confirm daughters as members, whose mothers were of the Reformed faith. The High India Government forbids *the making of Proselytes outside the families of the adherents of the Augsburg Confession.* Hence when a Lutheran Minister confirms as a member, a daughter of a Lutheran Father and a Reformed Mother, who can say that such is proselytizing? The daughter surely embraces no strange (vreemde) religion, but the one which one of her parents confesses. There seems to be especially against us, as it is mainly appealed to, the Resolution adopted by the Council of India, dated the 20th January, 1761, but, if viewed correctly, it will appear that it only relates to Wards who are under the care of the Orphan Chamber, for it was the confirmation of an orphan in our Church, who had been born of Reformed parents, that caused this Resolution, and that no others are meant than such wards, appears from the order forbidding that children, born of parents, of whom one or both are members of the Dutch Reformed Church, *shall be educated* in the Lutheran Church. If children are educated by a Church congregation, then such children must be parentless, so that orphans are meant here. This the end of the Resolution aforesaid

plainly shows, in which the Orphan Board is ordered to entrust the education of the Wards of their Chamber, whose parent or parents were members of the Reformed Church, solely to those persons who belong to that church and no other. And in order to be fully advised in these matters, we sent a friendly request to our Reverend Church Council in Batavia, to inform us how the aforesaid laws are understood there, and received from the oldest Minister there, the Reverend Hooijman, the information that his Reverence confirmed as members all who are sufficiently instructed in the truths, and voluntarily offered themselves for Confirmation. Therefore in Batavia those, born of a Reformed and a Lutheran Parent, are left at liberty to choose which Religion they shall confess. The same liberty all the inhabitants of our dear Fatherland possess; everyone acts in this according to his best knowledge; every Christian joins that Church in which he, as he thinks, will be able to serve his God and Saviour in the best way. On what grounds therefore can the Reverend Divines in this place desire that daughters, born of Reformed mothers and Lutheran Fathers, shall be hindered from making confession of our Religion, however much they may be inclined to do so? What is this otherwise than conscience coercion in the highest degree to which every well-thinking person has an aversion? Where is there a Congregation of ours in the Netherlands, or in any Netherlands' colony, which is confined within such narrow limits? We doubt not that this is well known to the Reverend Reformed Ministers here, and hence it is incomprehensible to us how their Reverences can demand that we shall be forbidden (to do), what is forbidden nowhere else. We flatter ourselves that what we have adduced will enable you to see how little ground for complaint the Reformed Church Council has against us, and as we are informed for certain that our Ministers in Batavia confirm all who voluntarily approach them for the purpose, we do not doubt that you will grant our Minister the same liberty which our people in Batavia possess, whilst we also do not doubt that our Lords and Masters, who have so generously granted us religious liberty, will, in this matter, allow us to enjoy the same privilege which all our Congregations in all places of the Netherlands and their jurisdiction, possess. We deem it our duty, for the protection of the interests of our Congregation, to bring these matters respectfully to your notice, but it grieves us that we have been forced, however reluctantly, to trouble you in this matter; but we flatter ourselves that it will not be taken amiss by your Honours, but that, on the contrary, you will be pleased to honour us with your continuous protection. This we humbly ask, and with dutiful respect, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves your humble and obedient servants (signed) Andreas Lutgerus Kolver, Pastor; T. C. Rönnenkamp, J. A. Hitzman, C. Matthiessen, C. Paulsen, H. L. 1783.

1783. Bletterman, Jens Jenssen. Cape of Good Hope, the 2nd December, 1783. Council decides to annex an authentic copy of the above to the papers connected with the case, and submitted by the Reformed Church Council, for transmission to the Masters in the Fatherland. (No. 127; date, 6th October.)

Luttig (Hartwich Johannes); burgher and sexton of the Drakenstein church; asks for a plot of ground, adjoining his old erf at the Paarl—2 morgen in extent. Diagram annexed, and certificate from Landdrost and Heemraaden. (No. 152.)

Lutheran Church Council elect, as Elder, Christiaan Ludolf Neethling, *vice* Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp; and nominate as deacons, on behalf of the Company, Christiaan Frederik German and Jan Frederick Heisse; and on behalf of the burghers, Daniel Frederik Lehman and Carolus Augustus Freislich, *vice* Clement Matthiessen, junior, and Christiaan Paulsen. (No. 161; date, 2nd December.)

1784. **Lots (Hendrik);** of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service in 1781 as young sailor. Asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 39.)

Leeuwaarden (Johan Anthonij van); carpenter at the New Hospital; wishes to manumit a certain slave child, in the Company's lodge, 5 years old, and named Elizabeth, daughter of Johanna, daughter of Catrijn; and offers f100 (Cape) for the same. (No. 66.)

Leeuwen (Joseph Matthijs van); arrived in 1763, as soldier, in the "Vlissingen"; a joiner; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 77.)

Lucas of Bengal; free black; submits that there is in the slave lodge a child named Cornelia, daughter of Maria Pilani, four years old, which he wishes to have manumitted; offering f100 for her. (No. 82.)

Lutheran Church—The Church Council of the—respectfully submit that already, when their Church had been established, the majority of the members had requested them that a person, suitable for the purpose and inclined for the work, might be appointed to keep a reading and writing school. They therefore request that the same privilege may be granted to them as to their Church at Batavia, by Resolution of the High Government there, dated the 29th July, 1746. (Signed) Andries Lutgerus Kolver, Pastor; J. A. Hitsman, C. L. Neethling, H. L. Bletterman, Jens Jensen, C. A. German, and D. Lehman. Request granted. (9th November, 1784.) (No. 106; date, 9th November.)

Louw (Johannes); Jan Pieter's son; ex-burgher Lieu- 1784.
tenant; asks for a piece of land adjoining his farm "Stellenberg," in the "Tijger bergen"—3 morgen, 477 sq. rds., and 91 do. ft. in extent. No diagram annexed. (No. 112.)

Lutheran Church Council elect, as Elder, Johannes Karnspek, *vice* Jan Anton Hitzman; and nominate, as deacons, on behalf of the Company, Frederik Gothold Holtzapfel, and Clement Matthiessen, jun., and, on behalf of the burghers, Charles van Cahman and Christiaan Paulsen, *vice* Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman and Jens Jenssen. (No. 124; date, 6th December.)

Lombard (Johanna); widow of the late burgher adjutant, Benjamin Nötling; wishes to manumit her slave, Candase of the Cape, on the usual conditions. (Signature.) Annexed is a declaration of Memorialist stating that she had received from Candase the sum of six hundred Spanish Reals in payment for her emancipation, and consequently resigns all claims on her. (Signature.) (No. 136.)

Lambregts (Sara); wife of the burgher Daniel Verweij 1785.
—who has absconded, and been condemned to perpetual banishment from the Cape (by the C. of Justice)—is, by the tender bonds of marriage, too much attached to her lawful and unhappy husband, whom she cannot, and dare not, abandon. She therefore begs to be allowed to proceed to Holland, and take with her a boy named Cornelis Johannes Verweij—a child of the brother of Memorialist's husband—whom she and her husband have, from his earliest youth, and since the death of his mother, educated according to their duty as sponsors. (Signature.) (No. 55.)

Lucas of the Cape; free black; asks for a passage to Batavia for himself and his "Wijf" Tija, also of the Cape, and their two children. (No. 73.)

Lategan (Willem); asks for a plot of ground adjoining his farm named "Het Doolhof," behind the Groeneberg—4 morgen and 300 sq. rds. in extent. Diagram and "Erfpacht brief" attached, showing that the ground and farm had been held on lease by his father. (Signature of Gov. v. Plettenberg, and seal of the Company, d.d. 6th December, 1774.) (No. 112.)

Lundgren (Andreas); skipper on the Swedish ship "Le Bonne Resolution," carrying a cargo for the Company; wishes to discharge it, in order to repair a leak. (Signature.) (No. 122.)

Lutheran Church Council elect, as Elder, Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp, *vice* Christiaan Ludolph Neethling; and nominate, as deacons, Clemens Matthiessen, jr., and Oloff

1785. Martini Bergh, on behalf of the Company; and on behalf of the burghers, Christiaan Paulsen and Jens Jenssen, *vice* Christiaan Fred: German and Daniel Lehman. (No. 131; date, 16th November.)

1786. Volume missing. Have followed the Resolutions of that year.

Lundgren (A.); see above; his ship having been repaired, Government and Council protest against his unnecessarily delaying here. (p. 11; date, 17th January.)

Lutheran Church Members.—In their despatch of the 28th July, 1785, the Directors had replied to the request sent hence on the 30th June, 1784, and "Found good to affirm their orders regarding the Councils of Justice and Policy, and only to permit, in the lower boards, that the half of the members might consist of Lutherans, provided that, all things being equal, when appointments were made, those of the Reformed Religion should always be given the preference." Decided once more to address the Directors and point out that occasions may arise when persons, the most suitable for the service, are to be preferred to others, or again, that in a place like this, where the choice is not always a wide one, the selection must necessarily be confined to a single person, which would, on the one hand, tend to the prejudice of the Company, and less advantage to the C. of Justice; and on the other, be a very great hardship to such a person that merely the difference in religion, though there is nothing to say against his other qualifications for the benefit of burgher society, should be a hindrance to him in obtaining such an appointment or office in the service, when no suitable subject of the preferent class is obtainable; for it is possible that, if the orders of the Directors are strictly enforced, much confusion would be caused by a person of inferior rank, and less ability, being placed in his (the Lutheran's) post, and thus above him in the rank which he holds. And that, as such cases would only seldom happen, as the number of the Reformed by far surpasses that of the Lutherans, their Honours shall be requested, that their order may in so far be modified, that on some occasions, when, by carrying it out implicitly, much confusion might be caused, and moreover, not unnecessarily to hurt those of the Lutheran persuasion, who are of an irreproachable character, and excel in their zeal and fidelity to the interests of the Company, but on the contrary to arouse more and more emulation among the officials, liberty may be left them, when completely convinced of the necessity, to deviate from it. Copy of the despatch (extract) to be handed to the Court of Justice with other documents mentioned. In accordance with the orders of the Directors above mentioned, Colonel Robert Jacob Gordon and the members of this Council, Adriaan van Schoor

and Oloff Godlieb de Wet, as well as the Military Captain Lodewijk Christoffel Warnecke, shall henceforth no longer have session in the C. of Justice, and therefore, besides "Secunde" Hacker, as President, and the Independent Fiscal for the time being, only 4 members of the Company's servants are left, so that, to complete the fixed number for the Company, the junior merchant and Superintendent of the Timber stores, Willem Ferdinand van Reede van Oudshoorn, was selected for the vacancy, with the rank of merchant, as ordered by the Directors, viz.: that every member should have that rank. Also to let, on behalf of the burghers, the burgher-Councillors, Joh. Smuts and Andries van Sittert, remain permanent Members of that Court. The C. of Justice also to be instructed to submit, without delay, the names of eight eligible persons, from which the Governor may select four burgher Councillors, who also shall have a permanent seat at that Board. Of the selected 4, three shall take their seats at once, and the fourth, after the end of the year, when the Burgher Councillor, Johannes Matthias Bletterman, who is a Lutheran, shall have served his time, and will take his turn as a Member of the Board of Civil and Marriage Affairs. (See further, in continuation, under Court of Justice, 1786, Resol. p. 245.) (p. 238; date, 28th February.) 1786.

Langenau (Pieter); boatswain; allowed to repatriate with his wife. (p. 286; date, 5th March.)

Lutheran Church; see, as sequel to the above, under "Schoor" (Andriaan van). Resol. 24th March, p. 294. (p. 294; date, 24th March.)

Lutheran Church; election of Clement Matthiessen, as Elder, confirmed. (p. 358; date, 4th April.)

Luxemburg Regiment.—Decided to pay to Ex-Captain, Gabriel Anthonij Nicolai de Chervillac, who arrived here from Ceylon in "Het Slot van Honingen," and will proceed homewards in "De Afrikaan," three months' salary, as he is poor, and it would be a great hardship to refuse him, considering his requirements for the voyage, and the present excessive dearness of provisions. The amount to be charged against him, should he be further employed by the Company. (p. 749; date, 27th January.)

Liquor leases—Brandy in 4 parts—Total f4995. Lessees Marten Bateman, two parts; Christiaan Bam, Joh. v. Helsdingen, each one part. European beer and wine, Jac. Joh. v. d. Berg—f1400. Cape wines, four parts, total f75575. Lessee of the whole, Joh. v. Helsdingen. Lease put up again according to conditions, and bought by Daniel Hugo for f86500. Cape wine at Rondebosch and False Bay, Christiaan Bam, f7000; Wine and Brandy at Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, Dirk

1786. Beukes, f1500; Export duty on liquors supplied to foreign nations, f18000; Malt Beer (Cape), f3000—Lessee Jan de Goede—Grand Total f167350. (p. 990; date, 31st August.)

Lutheran disabilities; see Rhenius. (p. 100; date, 19th September.)

Lamberti (Daniel); boatswain's mate; married the widow of the burgher, Johan George Wismar, who has a baking establishment, which, as a Company's servant, he may not continue. He therefore asks for burgher papers. Governor had given his consent to the marriage, at the request of burgher Councillors. (p. 1060; date, 10th October.)

Lutheran Council decides to send copies of the reply of the Directors, dated 29th April of this year, to the Dutch Reformed and Lutheran Church Councils regarding the Baptism and Confirmation of Lutheran children. (p. 1074; date, 1st November.)

Lifting men from the ships for shore duty; Council will act according to Instructions contained in extract from the Resolutions of the Seventeen, dated 29th April. (p. 1079; date, 1st November.)

Lutheran Church.—Its Members not permitted to be members of the Court of Justice. See Bletterman (J.) and Van Sittert (A.), same page. (p. 1366; date, 27th December.)

1787. **Langenberg (Anna Christina);** arrived from Batavia in the "Valk," and stayed here on account of sickness. Wishes now to leave for Europe in the Return ship "Rhijnoord," under the protection of the Naval Captain, Jacob Wedelaar. (q.v.) (No. 6.)

Lange (Johan Frederik); master barley pealer in the Company's service; asks permission to return home on account of family affairs, and to take with him his son, Johan Hendrik, nine years old. As he has long ago served out his contract, he asks that his salary may be continued. As he leaves his wife and other children here, he has also left all his property in their hands, for their support during his absence. Finally, he asks the Council to speak in his favour, that he may obtain a passage back. (No. 24.)

Land Question.—P. Retief, belonging to Drakenstein, and owner, with consent of his father, François Retief, of the farm "Oliphants Kop," submits that the latter had owned and occupied it from 1741 to 1783, and had always, as his predecessors from time immemorial, the use of the water and pasturage of that farm, and the other, called "De Drie fonteinen," the latter having been occupied until 1782 by a Paul Roux.

That it is true that the latter pretended that a plot of land between these two farms, and on which the water place is situated, was his property, but he had never disputed the use of the water or pasturage by Memorialist's father, which had always been used with mutual freedom; there being still on the spot the Washing stone placed there by Memorialist's father and Roux, so that both made equally free use of the water and pasture. That Roux died in 1782, when his son-in-law, Andries v. d. Merwe, sold to Philip Poggenpoel a portion of "De Drie fonteinen," about 3 Morgen in area, and in 1785 the farm itself to Joh. Petrus de Villiers. That the Land Surveyor Leiste assigned to Philip Poggenpoel, as his property of 3 Morgen of land, that portion on which the Water place is situated, and which had been used in common as pasture (by Retief and Roux). That it can be clearly shown from an old chart of "Drie Fonteinen" (1704), which Leiste would also have discovered, if he had surveyed the whole farm now owned by de Villiers, and not merely a portion of it, that the piece of land in question does not belong to the farm, but is ground belonging to the Company. This Memorialist will be able to prove. That Poggenpoel, imagining himself to be the owner of the plot, prevents Memorialist from using the water and the pasture, and further has thought good to have a ditch cut of fully 300 yards adjoining this land, which he assumes as his own (which however can be proved to be the property of the Company), and by which ditch he has enclosed twice as much ground as would belong to him. That "Drie fonteinen" and "Oliphants Kop" are not a quarter of an hour's walk from each other, and that a third farm between them could not come into consideration, as the ground never belonged to either of the two places, but was used with equal liberty by both, for water and pasture. That Memorialist was well aware that Poggenpoel had incurred some expense on the Land in question by the building of a house, etc., but he had not objected against this, not knowing better than that the ground belonged to "Drie fonteinen." That however he had afterwards been convinced that it was Company's ground. That Memorialist would find himself most greatly embarrassed, if deprived of the free use of the water and the grazing on that land, as he would be obliged to send his Cattle for water to the Berg River, fully an hour's walk from his farm, whilst this Water place is only six minutes' walk from his dwelling. That nothing is more indispensable than water and pasturage for the cattle, with which everything is to be worked. That Memorialist's ancestors, having for sixty or seventy years made use of the plot, found that it belonged to the Company, and addressed themselves to the Governor for permission to have the "Driefonteinen" resurveyed. That the Governor gave his permission, and Memorialist notified the same to Landdrost Bletterman, who raised no objection. That

1787.

1787. thereupon Landsurveyor Wernich, at Memorialist's request, came to make the survey, but after ocular inspection of the land, refused to make the survey, saying in substance, "As Mr. Lijste has made a beginning let him finish it; possibly he has been misled by wrong beacons, for that plot which has been cut off lies too far away from the farm, and I do not wish to give offence to Mr. Lijste." That thereupon Memorialist, with de Villiers, the present owner of "Drie fonteinen," had called upon the Landdrost (as de Villiers also desired to have his farm resurveyed), to ask for his advice on the subject. That the Landdrost had referred them to the Governor. That accordingly memorialist took the liberty once more to address the Governor, with the request that, as Wernich had refused the survey, it might be done by Lijste. That the Governor had replied that Lijste was not then at the Cape, but that on his return, he and memorialist were to call upon him. That some time afterwards memorialist had met Lijste at the Cape, and informed him of the Governor's wish, and that Lijste had replied that the Governor was at the moment not in Town, but that he would come to make the survey. That Lijste certainly did go to the country (to make the survey), but said, "Why shall I survey and cause people to quarrel?" The case has now gone so far that it can only be settled by Commissioners. That consequently the matter has been left unsettled. That, if possible, to avoid all questions, the Landdrost had endeavoured so to manage that Poggenpoel should waive the rights claimed, but not proved by him, by which he causes the obstruction mentioned to the memorialist, but that everything had been fruitless. And as memorialist is most extremely inconvenienced by Poggenpoel depriving him of the water and pasture, who has by no possibility any right to do so, as he is not the owner of that Land, memorialist requests your Honours that you may be pleased to order Poggenpoel to let him enjoy in peace and security the use of the pasture and the water, just as his predecessors enjoyed the same, with the interdiction that he shall neither, now, nor in the future, cause any disturbance or obstruction; or that you may be pleased that the survey of the whole of the "Driefonteinnen" by a sworn Landsurveyor, in the presence of Commissioners, may be made, when memorialist will prove that the three Morgen of ground, assigned by Lijste to Poggenpoel, as if they had belonged to the farm "Driefonteinen," do not belong to it, but to the Company. That he humbly begs, that if it should appear to your Honours that the piece of land in question does not belong to "Driefonteinen," but is the property of the Company, you may be pleased to grant memorialist, for himself and his successors, who have the closest interest in the matter, the free use of the water and pasture for their cattle, with the same rights as those possessed by the farm "Driefonteinen." Memorialist finally offers to

pay such annual recognition as you may be pleased to decree. 1787.
(Signature.) Council (23rd Feb.) refers Memorial to Landdrost and Heemraden of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein. (No. 28.)

Leiste (Christoph Hieronimus); Landsurveyor; submits that the complaint from which he is suffering no longer permits of the fatigues which his profession naturally causes him, and therefore asks to be discharged and given burgher rights. (Signature.) (No. 63.)

Louw (Maria); divorced wife of the Rev. Joh. Cornelis van der Spuy; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, her two slaves, named Braijang of Macassar, and Rosetta of the Cape. (Signature.) (No. 79.)

Land question.—L. and H.H. of Stell: and Drakenstein request permission to sell a certain piece of ground, which had formerly been granted as a brickfield, after having divided it into Erven; but as the burghers, Cornelis Smuts and Johannes Albertijn have raised objections, for the present only four are to be sold. (Diagram attached.) See below. (No. 122; date, 18th September.)

Land question—continued. See Smuts (C.M.) 124. (No. 124.)

Leeuw (Hendrik de); Sergeant of the Second Company of burgher Cavalry; having moved into the district of Stellenbosch, Corporal Hermanus Johannes (de) Milander was appointed to the vacancy, and the burgher Jacobus Hercules Kruger, made Corporal. (No. 124a.)

Leiste (Christoph Hieronijmus); ex-junior merchant, and sworn Landsurveyor; bought last year at auction four house erven in Table Valley, in Block No. 21, and marked Nos. 4, 5, 9 and 10, to be paid for in three equal instalments. As money is so very scarce, he is unable to pay the 2nd instalment, and wishes accordingly to pass a bond to the Government, offering, as sureties, Josephus Anthonius Bekker and Jan Hendrik Holtzmeijer. (Signature.) (No. 141.)

Lehman (Daniel Frederik); had in 1786 drawn a draft on Holland in favour of Skipper Hendrik Steedsel. The draft and its duplicate had however never arrived, and he now asks for another original and duplicate. The sum amounted to 1,333 Ducatoons. He annexes a letter from Steedsel. (No. 147.)

Lehman (Daniel Frederik); Fire master; is suffering from a chest complaint, and wishes to resign his appointment. (Signature.) (No. 154.)

1787. **Louw (Maria);** divorced widow of the late Rev. Joh. Cornelis v. d. Spuy; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, her slave, named Damon of Bengal. (Signature.) (No. 155.)

Lehman (D. F.); see above—the provisional harbour master nominates, in his stead, Meijndert van Eijck, superintendent of the Ships' Carpenters at the wharf, and the burgher-master-mason, Johan Godfried Mokke. (No. 156.)

Loff (Hendrik); soldier; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, his female slave, Hanna, whom he had bought from the titular merchant and Landdrost of Swellendam, on condition that he would emancipate her. From the annexed deed it appears that he had given, in exchange for her, a male slave named Pieter of Mozambique. (No. 163.)

Lutheran Church Council elect, as Elder, Frederik Godhold Holtzapfel, *vice* Clement Matthiessen, jr.; and nominate, as deacons, on behalf of the Company, Christiaan Frederik German, and Andreas Christoffel Lindt; and on behalf of the burghers, Daniel Fred. Lehman, and Jans Jansen, *vice* Oloff Marthinus Bergh, and Christiaan Paulsen. (No. 173; date, 4th December.)

1788. **Lille (C. M. W. de);** submits, for transmission to the Seventeen, a request to be restored to the position of Major in the National Battalion here, which appointment the Directors had disapproved of. He had been appointed to that Post by the Government here on the 17th May, 1786, and wishes the Council to back his request. (No. 7a; date, 24th December, 1787.)

Lutheran Church.—Kerkeraad of the Reformed Church submit that they have been informed that in the first draft Memorial of the so called "Groote Luthersche Kerkeraad" various expressions occur of a very insulting and offensive nature to Memorialists. And as Memorialists do not know how far, and in what manner, those offensive expressions have been mitigated or deleted from the last Memorial submitted by the Lutheran Kerkeraad, Memorialists pray, for their own satisfaction, and for the protection of their good name, that they may obtain further knowledge of it. They therefore humbly ask for an authentic copy of the last submitted Memorial of the Lutheran Kerkeraad, which is about to be forwarded to the Directors through the Council. Council refers to the request of the Lutheran Kerkeraad of this place, as authorized by a Meeting of some members of that Congregation, dated the 14th July last year, and which request they were permitted to send to the Directors through the Council, and decides that, as the last request was not addressed to the Council but to the Directors, and was only left open that the Council might make them-

selves acquainted with the Contents, the Council does not, for that reason, feel themselves authorized to give a copy of it to Memorialists, but nevertheless the Council is able to assure Memorialists that nothing of an injurious nature to Memorialists appears in the request, for if such had been the case the Council would have refused to accept it for transmission among its papers. (Resol. 8th Jan., 1788, p. 89.) (No. 8; date, 7th January.) 1788.

La Brousse (Captain in the Luxemburg Regiment).—In reply to his Memorial, Council decides that it does not know of his stay here, or his reasons for doing so, and that it does not sanction it; that it knows nothing of advances made by him to the amount of Rds 300, and that when the Regiment left this, no mention had been made of this, and if certain tools were required, the material should have been provided from the Company's stores, and not bought from private persons, without previous authority having been obtained. But in consideration of the Captain's poor circumstances, the Council decides to allow him Rds. 249, in pay, for 3 months, out of which he shall find his passage money for his return home in the "Vlissingen." (No. 31; date, 12th February.)

Lockner (J. G.); see under letter I, No. 51, where this name has been inserted by an oversight. (No. 51.)

Lever (Petronella Catharina); widow of the late burgher Andries Heijns; wishes to manumit on the usual conditions her slave, Silvia of the Cape. (Signature.) (No. 70.)

Leeuw (Hendrik De); burgher; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, his slave, Amelia of Boegis. (Signature.) (No. 94.)

Linsen (Hendrik Johannes); Sub-Lieutenant of the wrecked ship "Avenhorn"; asks permission to repatriate in "De Vrouwe Sara Hendrina," lying in False Bay. Granted. (Signature.) (No. 108.)

Langeraats (Pieter); sailor, of Amsterdam; arrived in the "Herstelder" in 1782. In 1779, when in the return ship Morgenster," in the latitude of Rio de la Goa, a severe storm overtook the vessel, Memorialist and others were on deck, when the Main mast, and everything that was on it, were struck by lightning, and washed overboard. Some of the splinters struck him violently on the chest. Eleven persons were wounded, one of them dying almost immediately. Memorialist had been struck unconscious, and was laid up for some days; but since then, he has been having a painful feeling in his chest,

1788. often accompanied with heavy oppression. This malady has so increased, that he is now no longer able to do his duty as sailor, and therefore he asks for his discharge; but as he has not served long enough to claim a pension, he wishes to become a burgher, thinking that, as such, he may earn a living; whilst at the same time he submits his condition to the kind feeling of the Council. (Signature.) (No. 150.)

Lutjon of Balij; a free slave; wishes to emancipate his slave boy Januarij of Bengal, on the usual conditions. (No. 161.)

Leiste (Christoph Hieronijmus); asks for a piece of ground, about 10 morgen in extent, situated in the "Buffels Vallei," between the farms of the burghers Cornelis Brink and Nicolaas Rossouw, which is mostly covered with palmetto, so that it is unserviceable as fuel-veld, or pasture for cattle. He wishes to make a pleasure place out of it, if not in the meaning of a farm, then in that of an erf, in which latter case, he reverently requests to be allowed to keep forty draught oxen, for bringing on the material for the necessary buildings and other requirements for the farm; also fifty, or one hundred wethers, for slaughter, two or three milch cows, and a span of horses. (Signature.) (No. 166.)

Lucas of the Cape; in consequence of his poverty, he asks for a free passage to Batavia for himself, his wife, Hanna, and his child, Damon. (No. 178.)

1789. **Langeraats (Pieter);** sailor, without pay; wishes to manumit his slave, Marie of Bengal, on the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 48.)

Lion (Charles); surgeon in the Swiss Regiment of Meuron; arrived here in the "Gouverneur Falck." As he is not able to continue the voyage, he prays to be permitted to remain here some time, for settling his private affairs. (Signature.) (No. 81.)

Loeve (Willem); Lieutenant of Engineers;—Clement Matthiessen, junior, "Curator ad lites" here, shows that according to annexed extract, he had been authorized by the C. of Justice to give effect to the wish of Lieutenant Loeve, who died here a few weeks ago, to manumit his slave July of Nagapatnam; but as the latter wishes to return to his own country, he requests that he may be excused from paying the fee of Rds. 50, and from giving the necessary security that he will not, for 20 years, fall back on the poor fund here. Annexed are (1) Declaration of the Court that the disposition of the deceased Loeve, uttered in the presence of a Notary and witnesses, shall be considered lawful, and authorizes the "Curator ad lites" to

carry out the wishes of the deceased. (2) Extract from a declaration of the sworn clerk at the Secretariat of Justice, Sieur Willem Stephanus van Rijneveld, viz.:—that the Court of Justice has empowered him to act as Notary, and that he certifies, at the request of those whom it may concern, that yesterday, shortly after noon, he had been called (to the house of) the bookkeeper and ordinary Commissioner, Sieur David Kuuhl, in order, on behalf of the Lieutenant of Engineers, named Willem Loeve, lying ill there, and who had arrived here from Ceylon in "De Gouverneur Falck," to draw up such a Will as would be dictated to him by the said Loeve. He accordingly proceeded thither with the assistants, Reinier Beck and Abraham Faure as witnesses. The undersigned had first heard from Kuuhl and the surgeon Major of the burghers, Johannes Lange, who was present, that the said Engineer had previously mentioned to them that his wish was, etc., etc.; and further that his slave, July of Nagapatnam, was to be manumitted, and that Kuuhl and Lange were to be his executors. The undersigned accordingly, accompanied by the aforesaid witnesses, approached the bed of Loeve, who, though lying in great agony, nevertheless, as it seemed to the undersigned and the witnesses, was perfectly master of his senses. Loeve then having been asked by the undersigned whether he desired to dispose of his goods, replied saying, "I am very much oppressed." Subsequently at intervals he substantively said, My boy (Jongen), pointing to the aforesaid slave July, who was standing near by, *shall be free, and receive Rds. 150 from me.* (No. 99.) 1789.

Luxemburg Regiment.—In reply to the Memorial of Captain De Finiels, and the Officers Tounon and du Platel of that Regiment, who had remained behind here, Council decides not to enter into it, but to refer them to the motives mentioned in the Resolution of the 30th January last, of which Colonel de Raijmond has been given a copy. (No. 116; date, 23rd June.)

Luxemburg Regiment; see Rossum (P. T. van), No. 124. (No. 124.),

Laubscher (Rudolph Johannes); Lieutenant of the Stellenbosch burgher dragoons; wishes to have, on quitrent, a plot of land adjoining his old ground and farm in Hottentots Holland—one morgen and 50 sq. rds. in area. From the annexed declarations, it will appear in how far, and on what conditions, the widow of the late ex-burgher Councillor, Willem Morkel, owner of the nearest adjoining farm, has permitted Memorialist to apply for the ground. (Signature.) No annexures. (No. 191.)

Lutheran Church Council elect, as Elder, Clemens Matthiesen, *vice* Friedrich Gotthold Holtzapfel; and nominate, as deacons, on behalf of the Company, Oloff Martini Bergh and

1789. Ernst Frederik Schrader; and, on behalf of the burghers, Johan Caspar Loos and Coenraad Nelson, junior, *vice* Christiaan Frederik German and Daniel Frederik Lehman. (No. 220.)

1790. **Lochner (Johan George);** ensign of the Burgher Invalids Corps; asks for a plot of ground to the E. of Rondebosch, at the Swarte Rivier—2 morgen 24 sq. rds. and 108 ft. in area. (Chart not annexed.) Signature. (No. 2; date, 5th January.)

Leilich (Christiaan); Military ensign; wishes to take with him to Holland, on the usual conditions of payment, his slave named Lacquai of Persia. (Signature.) (No. 50.)

Leijris (?) Second surgeon of the Luxemburg Regiment; had been attacked with consumption four years ago at Ceylon, so that, for that reason, and for family affairs, he had been obliged to leave, arriving here in the ship "Arend." As he is too ill to continue his voyage, he wishes to rest here until the arrival of a French vessel to take him to France. (Signature.) (No. 72.)

Langhoff (Jan George); sailor in the service, and married to Judith Maria Nel; asks for a plot of ground to the East of the "Tigerbergen," at the so-called "Pampoene Kraal"—1 morgen and 65 sq. rds. in area—on which to carry on his trade as tailor, and thus properly support his wife and family. But as some owners of neighbouring farms have raised objections to the grant, he prays that it may be made with the condition that, before putting any building on it, it shall be properly enclosed with a wall or high embankment, and that neither he, nor future owners, shall carry on any tap business there, in order thus to prevent that the owners of neighbouring farms and agriculturists, who have always used the spot as a pasture and outspan place for their cattle, may not have just reason to complain of him. (Signed by his wife.) (No. 103.)

Laurentius (Simon); captain of the "Unie," in False Bay; submits a list of material required for his vessel. (Signature.) (No. 117.)

Le Clercq (Captain); destined for the Ceylon garrison; submits a Memorial, to which the Council replies that, as his request militates against the orders of the Company, it cannot entertain it, but that he will be obliged to continue his voyage to Ceylon in one of the Vessels now in False Bay. (Signature and seal on envelope.) (No. 119.)

Le Clercq (Captain); see above. Notes submitted by the Captain and officers of the "Gouverneur Generaal Mossel," regarding his shameful conduct during the voyage. Council refers the case to the Fiscal. On the latter's report, Council de-

cides (17th May) to transfer him to "De Unie." (No. 125; date, 11th May.) 1790.

Lange (Johan Hendrik); ex-Master-Corn-Chandler of the Company; asks to be permitted to work his passage home in the "Pollux." (Signature.) (No. 159.)

Lange (J. F.); see above; only knows the Miller's trade, and no other as a means of livelihood for himself and family. Would like to exercise that trade, but is prevented by the privileges attached to the Mill here. He therefore asks to be permitted to build a horse-mill behind his residence, "Dorp Straat," on which to grind only barley for the general public. (Signature.) (No. 188.)

Lubber (J. A.); skipper on "De Gouverneur Falck"; submits a list of materials required for his vessel. (Signature.) (No. 205; date, 7th October.)

Lutsch (Jan Willem); asks for the grant of a plot of land in the Cape District, on such conditions as may be deemed proper. (Signs Lotz.) No Diagram. (No. 236.)

Leeuwen (Jacobus van); a memorial to the Court of Justice, in which he states that he is an attorney, holding a special power from Mrs. Johanna Elizabeth Helt, wife of the repatriated Fiscal, Johan Nicolaas Steven van Lijnden, as well as a general one from the latter. Refers to the Court's permission to summon the Hon: Willem Ferdinand van Reede van Oudtshoorn, chief merchant, dispenser, and member of the Court, in the matter of the transfer of a house of the Hon: v. Lijnden, which had been declared invalid. Asks for relief. (No. 73.) 1791.

Lind (Andreas); bookkeeper; asks permission to ship, in the French ship "Le Bengale," two hundred muids of wheat. (Signature.) (No. 78.)

Lier (Helperus Ritzema van); Minister of the Divine Word here; submits that half of his service time had expired on the 10th September, 1791, and therefore requests that he may receive the monthly pay of f110, on which to serve the rest of his time. (Signature.) (No. 80.)

Loon (Jan van); of Delft; soldier; made corporal, *vice* Alexander van Holtz, made Drum-major. (No. 95.)

Loeff, or Leeff (Johan Hendrik); soldier; arrived in 1776 in "De Hoop." Has served 15 years. When carrying despatches to Swellendam, an old wound in his right leg broke out afresh, and will not heal. He therefore asks for his discharge, and burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 106.)

1791. **Leeser (Isaac);** arrived in 1787 in the "Pollux," as sailor; made wagon driver in 1789 at the "Schuur," where last year he had the misfortune that, by the bursting of his musket, his right hand was so injured that he now has hardly any use from it. He therefore asks for a "Douceur," and to be discharged from the Service. Two certificates attached from the Superintendent Rauch at the "Schuur"; the latter of which mentions him as a cattle herd at the "Varken Valley," and that the accident happened one night when there were wolves among the cattle, when the gun was, whilst being loaded, suddenly discharged, and the ramrod took his fingers off. (No. 123.)

L'Augé (William); Captain of the French ship "L'Helvetié"; has a cargo of 537 Mosambique slaves on board for the French Colonies in America; wishes to land them to refresh themselves. No sickness among them. (Signature.) (No. 148.)

Le Maitre (Louis); Captain of the French ship, "La jeune Carolina"; has a cargo of Mosambique slaves on board for the West Indies. Wishes to land them to refresh themselves. (No. 149.)

Lutheran Church Council elect, as Elder, Christiaan Frederik German, *vice* Clemens Matthiessen, jr., and nominate, as deacons, on behalf of the Company, Johan Daniel Karnspek and Christiaan Gottlob Höhne; and, on behalf of the burghers, Andries Jantze, and Joh. Augustus Dreijer, *vice* Oloff Martinus Bergh, and Johan Casper Loos. (No. 180; date, 9th December.)

Loos (Jan Casper); Deacon of the Lutheran Church; wishes to send to Europe, for his education, his stepson, Frederik Ferdinand Daniel. (Signature.) (No. 185.)

Luijten (Jan); Drum-major of the Castle. Arrived in 1778, as sailor. Has now served the Company fully 13 years. As his father-in-law, the burgher Johannes Hertz, died some months ago, and his widow is very old, and unable to look after her affairs, and moreover has requested Memorialist to do so for her, he prays to be discharged, and favoured with burgher rights. (Signature.) (No. 189.)

Lange (Johan Friedrich); burgher; wishes to erect a barley mill on a spot below the "Platte Klip." Has obtained the consent of the neighbourhood, and asks, for the purpose, a grant of land about half a morgen in extent. (Signature.) (No. 192.)

Lehman (Jan Christoffel); entered the service in 1787, and has since served as clerk at the Pay Office until 1793, when the Commissioners General gave him the rank of Bookkeeper, and made him Ledger-keeper at the Garrison Office, which office he held until 1795. That at the time, he was by no means inclined to enter the English Service, but in every way looked about for means to secure even a sober livelihood for himself. And when, in 1798, the late "Chef de Bureau," Andries Muller, left for the Batavian Republic, he made use of the opportunity to send an address to the Committee for the time being, of the E.I. Commerce and Possessions, in order to notify to them his attachment to his Fatherland. That as a long desired peace has restored the Cape to the Mother Country, he requests, as his conduct will bear the strictest investigation, and he has been already provisionally employed by the three Commissioners of the Asiatic Council in the Military Administration, that the Post may be made a permanency for him. (Signature.) (No. 15; date, 5th November.) 1803.

Landwerdt (W.); arrived in 1783, as soldier, in the "Hinlopen." Served his time twice over. Was in 1789 made Corporal-Superintendent over the Convicts on Robben Island, where he performed his duties faithfully until 1795, when the Colony was subjected by the English. Having no other means of subsistence, he was obliged to accept the Post of Superintendent of the Convicts at the Cape, a duty still zealously performed by him. Having faithfully served so many years, he wishes to remain in his present employment. (Signature.) (No. 41; date, 8th March.)

Lind (Christiaan Michiel); born here. Having been educated as far as his parents' means permitted, he had, on the 12th April, 1790, been appointed (without at once receiving any salary, as is usual here) by the Governor, Cornelis Jacob van de Graaff and the Secretary of Justice, Willem Stephanus van Rijneveld (and at the request of his father) to the Justitial Secretariat, so that, if found fit, he might be accepted in that Department of the Company. Three months afterwards he was appointed clerk in the first degree, and six months after that, clerk in the second degree. He remained in office until the surrender of the Colony in 1795, and after having for a few months assisted the Secretary, Johannes Andreas Truter (who is still in function), in his office, he resigned. After that he took the position of private vendu-clerk, and afterwards, with the necessary security, acted as Vendu-Master for the convenience of the Public until 1801, when, on account of the slow and unwilling payments of his debtors, he gave up the business. Since then he has taken other work in hand for the support of his family. And when the Custom House, or Douane, had to be transferred

1803. to the Batavian Government, Memorialist was chosen by the present receiver of Import and Export Duty, A. Muller, to assist him in taking over that Department, which having taken place, he has, since the beginning of this month, continued to assist the Receiver, as he trusts, to his satisfaction. He therefore prays that the Commissioner General may make the appointment permanent. (Signature.) (No. 58.)

Loock (Johan Christiaan); at present residing in the Drakenstein District; has been "Baas" at the Clapmuts from 1786 to 1795, when the Colony was surrendered to the British. Since then he has supported himself as a wine farmer, but now he wishes to be restored to his former position. (Signature.) (No. 66; date, 10th March.)

Leij (Anthon Jasper); born here; and formerly a cadet in the Company's Service. Since the surrender of the Colony, he engaged himself as bookkeeper to an English merchant, who being on the point of repatriating, will leave Memorialist without any means of subsistence. This will affect him the more keenly as he has a family to support. Having heard that the Company's country Posts are to be given out, and believing that he would very well be able to manage one, as he is inclined to a quiet life, he prays to be appointed to the "Zeekoevleij," etc. (Signature.) (No. 96; date, 15th April.)

1806-7. **Laubscher (Johannes Albertus);** asks for the grant, in freehold, of a piece of ground, 15 morgen in extent, adjoining his estate, called the "Visscher's Hok," in the Cape District (No. 8.)

Laubscher (Johannes Albertus); the Original Dutch of the above, with signature. (No. 9.)

Laudenbach (Johannes); had, in 1798, addressed the former British Government, and requested to have in freehold 2 morgen of land near the Riet Valley in the Cape District. Lord Macartney allowed him to occupy the ground at pleasure, as the Government would not at the time grant any lands in freehold. He now repeats his request, being willing to pay a fair amount for the ground, with two additional morgen. (No. 30.)

Laudenbach (Johannes); Dutch Original of the above, with signature. (No. 31.)

Louw (Jacobus Gideon); Jacobus son; Field Cornet in the ward "Groot Bokkeveld," opposite the "Doorn Rivier," in the District of Tulbagh; showeth that there is a piece of ground there, about 10 morgen in extent, the nearest neighbour to which is Jacobus Adriaan Louw, Senior; and that he wishes to have it for a kitchen garden. As it can be granted without

prejudicing any one, he asks for it in freehold for a fair purchase amount. (Signature.) (No. 66.) 1806-7.

Louw (Jacobus Gideon); Dutch Original of the above, with signature. (No. 67.)

Louw (Jacobus Wijnand); and Louw (Adriaan Johannes, N.'s son); show that they are co-owners of the farm, "De Brakkefontein," at the Koebergen; that near it is a piece of ground at the "Doornkraals Valley," about 30 morgen in extent, and lying waste. As it can be placed under cultivation, they ask for the freehold of it. (No. 80.)

Louw (Jacobus Wijnand); the Dutch Original, with signatures. (No. 81.)

Louw (Johannes Roelof); empowered by the Kerkeraad of Drakenstein, humbly showeth that the last Batavian Government granted to them seven morgen and 89 sq. roods of ground adjoining the Church, as will appear from the annexed Diagram and Resolutions of the Court of Policy, dated the 29th May and 26th June, 1805, but that as yet no Title deeds have been issued to the said Kerkeraad. The latter therefore, as they have to pay Rds. 175 for the ground, pray that Title deeds may be issued to them at their expense—(No. 82.) The Resolution on this subject, dated 29th May, 1805—(No. 83). The Second Resolution on the same subject, dated 26th June, 1805—(No. 84).

Louw (Johannes Roelof); Dutch original of No. 82. with signature. (No. 85.)

Laukhof (Johan George); of Cape Town; has no means of subsistence for himself and family, and wishing to procure the same in an honest manner, he asks for about 2 morgen of cultivable land, at the Tijgerbergen, called the "Pampoene Kraal," under such conditions as may be deemed proper. (Signature.) (No. 131; date, 28th June.)

Laukhof (Johan George); has sometime ago asked for a few acres of ground at the Pampoene Kraal, in order to find there a livelihood for himself and poor family, by cultivating the same. He is now informed that the ground has been granted to Mr. Jones. Submitting to Your Excellency's decision, he now asks for the grant of two morgen called "Drakenstein's Fontein," situated in the Tijgerbergen, etc. (Signature.) (No. 148.)

Liesching (Frederik Lodewijk); and Ziegler (Jean Jaques de); had, under the former Government, applied for the grant of a piece of land, situated in the vicinity of the "Society House" along the Road to Camps bay, for the purpose of making a Botanical Garden there. In this they succeeded so far

1806-7. that Governor and Council, having called in the advice of the Burgher Senate (see annexed extract A), on the 14th November, 1804, granted the ground to Petitioners under the conditions mentioned in the Resolution of that date (see Annexure B); but the Title deeds were not signed in consequence of the more pressing duties that engaged attention at the time, and other circumstances which intervened. They therefore request that they may be furnished with the usual Title Deeds, as they have already bestowed a good deal of trouble and expense on the ground, that any future complications may be thus avoided. (Signatures.) (No. 179; date, 27th December.)

Liesching (F. L.); and Ziegler (J. J. de); Extract from Resolutions of Governor and Council, dated 14th November, 1806. Report of Burgher Senate read, as follows:—Petition of Doctor F. L. Liesching and J. J. de Ziegler, requesting a piece of ground on which to establish a Botanical Garden. Governor and Council decided to grant Petitioners' prayer, under the conditions proposed by the Burgher Senate, with this exception, however, that petitioners shall not pay any consideration for this grant to the Treasury of the Town, and further that the piece of ground shall only be used for the purpose mentioned, viz.:—A Botanical Garden; the Government reserving to itself the right—in case of non-compliance with the above conditions—immediately to annul the said grant, and have the said piece of land valued. Extracts from this Resolution to be given to Petitioners, etc. (No. 180; date, 14th November.)

Liesching (F. L.); Extract from the Report of the Burgher Senate submitted to Governor and Council, dated 14th November, 1804:—"With respect to the Petitions of Dr. Liesching and Mr. de Ziegler, should Governor and Council, in their wisdom, think proper to alter this Resolution with regard to the Petitioners, the undersigned would willingly give a favourable advice on the Petition of Messrs. Liesching and de Ziegler, on account of the *beneficial intentions* they have in view with the piece of land. The undersigned are however of opinion that in such a case, besides the paying of a certain sum into the Town Treasury, the following conditions should be made, viz.:—(1) The road leading to Camps Bay, as well as the neighbouring Fountain (A in the plan), shall remain free and undisturbed, the first as a Passage and the latter as a Watering place for the Cattle of the Public in general—both to be kept clean and clear by them. (2) The Fountain on the beach shall remain free for the use of the 'Society House,' as well as for the Piece of Land requested; and (3) The cattle to be kept there by the Proprietors of the said Piece of Land shall not be depastured outside the Limits thereof. (Signed) A. Truter, secretary." (No. 181.)

Meijer (Pieter); burgher in Cape Town; surety of the deceased P. v. d. Poel. (Deacon at the Cape, 1718, No. 117.) (No. 7; date, ?.) 1715–16.

Mostert (Jacob); an agriculturist in the Land of Waveren. Bushmen had stolen 36 of his oxen. Commando against them allowed. (No. 10; date, 19th November.)

Moller (Hendrik); elected Elder at the Cape. Signs as burgher Councillor. See No. 16; see No. 125; also 1717, No. 145; 1718, No. 52; and 1719, No. 144. Elder of the Cape, 1719, No. 185. Dies as Elder, 1720, No. 5.) (No. 14; date, ?.)

Mahieu (Jan); servant of the Company, elected as Deacon at the Cape. See below, and 1718, No. 117. (No. 14; date, ?.)

Meijer (Pieter); retires as burgher Deacon at the Cape. Retires as member of the Marriage Court, 1717, No. 143, on the part of the burghers; see also 1718, No. 112 and 115. (No. 14; date, ?.)

Mulder (Johannes); retires as Stellenbosch Elder. See also 1719, No. 33. (No. 15; date, 13th December.)

Marais (Claude); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. His signature, 1717, No. 142. Deacon of Drakenstein, 1718, Nos. 113 and 114. Heemraad of Stellenbosch, 1719, Nos. 108 and 142. (No. 19; date, 9th December.)

Mikker (Judit); Wife of Chief Surgeon, Adriaan van den Oever. See also No. 107. (No. 42; date, ?.)

Meijer (Johannes); of Batavia; arrived a year ago in "Het Huis te Boede," as lance corporal. There being no pyrotechnic or bombardier here, he requests to be appointed chief Gunner. Had served the State 9 years as soldier and Ensign in the "State Guard"; and at the Fortifications as ordinary Engineer, and is well versed in mining, bombardiering, and pyrotechnics. (No. 49; date, ?.)

Marré (Ignatius); agriculturist; asks for the Title-deeds of the place "Langefontein," between the "Kuijlen" and the "Tijgerbergen," granted him in freehold about a year ago. Has a wife and six children. (No. 57; date, ?.)

Meijer (Frederick); burgher; regarding a water dispute with the burgher Bastiaan Colijn. (No. 59; date, ?.)

Mulder (Jan Jurgens); burgher here; occupier of a plot in the gardens; asks for the grant. (No. 63; date, ?.)

Mahieu (Jan); late Secretary at Stellenbosch. (No. 110; date, ?.)

1715-16. **Ministers of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein;** (Beck and van Aaken); acknowledge receipt of a copy of Memorial of Landdrost and H.H. to the Council, and the latter's decision to refer petitioners to the "Diaconie" of both congregations, in order to obtain from it, on the most favourable terms, the sums required for the completion of the "Colonies Huijsen." From this the Ministers conclude that it is not contrary to the Council's wish that both Kerkeraden shall, for that purpose, come together, and be combined, and therefore beg that they may be allowed to do this, in order to advise and decide on these and other matters; and also that the Kerkeraden of the Cape of Good Hope may be allowed to meet together annually, if only once a year, under the Superintendence of a Political Commissioner, to deliberate on what may be most useful for the edification of God's Church, and the unanimity of the members. This being the custom in all countries, the petitioners beg that their request may be favourably granted. In reply, the Council refer to its apostil to the request of Landdrost and H.H., dated 14th July, 1716, and decided to excuse the Kerkeraaden—and that of Stellenbosch in particular—the Council having further considered the matter—from lending any of the amounts set aside for pious purposes. And regarding the second point, that it cannot be entertained by the Council, unless the Ministers of this place (Cape Town), in a body request and support their request, with plain reasons of its necessity. (Consideratïen van noodzakelijkheid.) (No. 126; date, 23rd August.)

Möller (Christoffel); was placed in the "Negotie Kantoor" in 1714, working there, without pay, until 1715; was then made "adelborst" at f10. Asks for the appointment of assistant and an increase. (No. 135.)

Minister and Kerkeraad of Drakenstein report that the heavy rains and winds of the 12th and 13th October had so injured the Church, that it had become completely unfit for divine worship. Unless the Council shows them some compassion, they will be obliged to meet in the open veld, or in one or other's house. The former would be impossible, because of the heat and rain, etc.; and the latter likewise, as the houses are so very small, and cannot contain the many people that always come together for divine service. The desire for a new Church is great, but the people are too poor to build one. If the Council did not help, they would become almost hopeless, hence they throw themselves, as poor and needy, into the Council's arms, and fervently pray to be allowed to build a new church, on Company's land, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes from the Minister's house, and right below the "Parel Klip," near the rivulet; and that they may be granted a portion of the money, known under the name of pious gifts; and finally, that they may be

allowed to beg (te bedelen) everywhere through the Cape, Stellenbosch, and Drakenstein. (Signed by) P. v. Aken, J. de Villiers, Jan Durand, Crusman, Jourdan, Louw. As the Council had pressingly addressed the Directors on this subject, and a reply may be daily expected, the Kerkeraad were told to get on in the meanwhile, the best way they could with their services. (No. 145; date, 23rd October.) 1715-16.

Mahieu (Jan); proposed as Deacon at the Cape; (for the Company). (No. 150.)

Malan (Jacques); proposed as Deacon for Stellenbosch. See also 1718, No. 3; and 1719, No. 33. (No. 157; date, 17th December.) 1716.

Marais (Charl); proposed as Deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 152; date, 6th December.)

Minister and Kerkeraad of Drakenstein submit that there is nothing more shameful before God, and injurious to a well-conducted Government, than a bad education of the young. Being obliged, by virtue of their office, to keep their eyes on this, they inform the Council how it is situated at Drakenstein with the Schoolmasters, on whom mainly the education of the children of the country depend. Very few of them care much about God or His service. Whether it be the result of erroneous notions, we, at least are to a very great extent doubtful or ignorant of their faith. It is desirable that all teachers should be "Reformed" persons, that they may not imbue the young with false principles. We therefore pray you to order that all Schoolmasters, whether here already, or still to come, shall be bound to account to us for their faith, that we may have no anxiety on this subject. (No. 152; date, 6th December.)

Möller (Hendrik); retires as burgher Councillor. (No. 154; date, 13th December.)

Meijer (Pieter); Member of the Marriage board. (No. 155; date, 12th December.)

Marik (Jacob); of Prets, in the Grisons; arrived in 1713 in the "Waarde" as "adelborst," at f10; became assistant in 1714 at f18; asks for burgher papers, and to be allowed to start a business. (No. 4; date, ?.) 1717.

Marais (Claude); Signature of, as Heemraad. (No. 7.)

Meijboom (Claas); one of the lessees of the brandy license. (No. 14.)

1716. **Meijer (Johannes);** arrived in 1715 in "Het Huis te Boede"; was promoted from the rank of lance corporal to that of bombardier at f24. Had always honestly done his duty. Had heard from various persons of the heavy wars of the Company against the Malabars; wishes to push his fortune whether in war, or in Mathematical sciences. Wishes to be discharged to Ceylon, with such pay and rank as the Council may deem fit. (No. 45.)

Meijer (Jurriaen); of Batavia; arrived in 1715, in the "Vrijburg," as adelborst at f10. Asks for burgher papers. Granted. (No. 54.)

Mulder (Jacoba); widow of the Master-Cooper, Anthonij Gunther (which see). Asks for a free passage to Holland, as she is very poor. (No. 82.)

Mulder (Johannes); ex-Landdrost of Stellenbosch; requests permission to send to Holland a box containing clothing of his late wife, willed by her to her cousin, Alida Kiggelaar, wife of Godefr. Calmtilis. (No. 90.)

Meeusz: (Claas); boatswain on the "Hoogermeer," deceased. (No. 99.)

Mulder (Jan); boatswain's mate on the "Charlois"; deceased. (No. 108.)

Ministers & Kerkeraad of Drakenstein, had, according to Council's Resolution of the 2nd June, 1717, made a collection for the Church in the Drakenstein Parish. They believe however that the Resolution allows them to collect over the whole Cape (Colony), in order to repay the amounts borrowed from the poor fund. Should this be so, they beg to be allowed to make that collection at the earliest possible date. They are unable to give the exact amount hitherto collected, in promises, and ready money (the latter the least portion); but they look forward to f2,300. Annexed is a list of the timber for the Church given by "Baas" Meerman. They beg the Company to supply it from its forests. They ask for 3 carpenters also. (No. 114.)

Meijer (Jochem); of Amptraden; arrived in 1706, as soldier, in the "Herstelde Leeuw," at f9; remained in loan for some time to the Widow Robbertsz:. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 127.)

Marik (Jacob); burgher. (No. 129.)

1718. **Mensingh (Margaretha Maria);** niece of Maria Lindenhovius, widow of H. Huijsingh. (No. 16.)

Mangon (Zacharias); agriculturist; very poor; asks for a free passage home. (No. 19.) 1718.

Meijer (Evert); of Deventer; arrived, as adelborst, in 1710, in the "Doornik," at f10. Now very old and incapable of work. Asks to be allowed to return home. (No. 22; date, 8th March.)

Meijburgh (Jan Lambertz:); wine lessee, and burgher. (See wine lessees.) (No. 87; date, 13th September.)

Munnik (Jan Hendrik); owns a house in the Oliphant's Straat. (No. 87; date, 13th September.)

Mahieu (Jan); Sick Visitor here; asks that his son Hercules may be appointed to the ship "Witsburgh" as "jong matroos." He is 13 years old. (No. 89.)

Morik (Jan); a Company's Servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.) 1719.

Meuleman (Jan); a Company's Servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Matthijs (Philip); a Company's Servant. (No. 2; date, 24th January.)

Martens (Anthonij); a burgher in Table Valley. (No. 9; date, 21st February.)

Munnik (Thomas); made burgher in 1815; not successful as such; asks to be received back into the Company's Service as a soldier, which he had been before. See below. (No. 11; date, ?.)

Migault (François Louis); of Emden; arrived, as soldier, in 1713 in the "Strijkebol"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 48; date, 20th June.)

Madagascar—list of articles required for a slave trip to that island. (No. 59; date, 18th July.)

Marok (Christiaan); of Clooster. Skipper on the "Zeelandia"; asks for a Skipper's appointment. (No. 83; date, 12th September.)

Meijburgh (Albert Lambertz:); burgher-Dragoon (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ? September.)

Mulder (Jan); burgher Infantryman (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ? September.)

Menneke (Jan Hendrik); burgher infantryman (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?.)

1719. **Melius (Jan Hendrik);** burgher infantryman (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Marais (Ignatius), jr.; burgher infantryman (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Migaute (Louis); of Embden; some time ago discharged as a Company's Servant, and granted burgher papers. Intends to open a school for teaching the young Dutch and French, and the Christian religion; asks permission to do so. (No. 132; date, 21st November.)

Mulder (Jan Jurgen); of Luneburgh; arrived as soldier, in 1716 in the "Corsloot." Had served some time as Company's miller; wishes to take the place of the burgher miller, Jan Backer, deceased, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 141; date, ?.)

Meijer (Willem); a youth; had for some years been supported by the diaconate, and thoroughly taught the Shoemaker's trade. Having served his time, he left his mistress without knowledge of the Kerkeraad, who, having heard of it, admonished him twice to return to his mistress, which he promised to do, but never did. Memorialists therefore pray that, because of his disobedience, he may be ordered to serve one or three months on board one of the galiots, or sent to India in the Company's service. (No. 147; date, 19th December.)

1720. **Mikker (Judith);** widow of the late Chief Surgeon, Adriaan van den Oever; left with a number of children; asks for a passage to Holland for her son, Anthonij. (No. 16; date, ?.)

Maas (Elizabeth); wife of Surgeon Jan van Schoor. (No. 21.)

Mouton (Jacob); agriculturist at Drakenstein; had, 20 years ago, received a farm at the 24 Rivers from Governor v. d. Stel, the tithes of which he regularly paid; had however never obtained title deeds; asks for them. (No. 77; date, ?.)

Morkel (Philip); agriculturist; asks to have in freehold a certain piece of land near his own homestead in Hottentot's Holland. Deacon of Stellenbosch, 1720, No. 110. (No. 84; date, 6th August.)

Munk (Thomas); not described. (No. 86a; date, 31st January.)

Michielsz: (Jan); of Leijden. Soldier on the "Middelwoud." (No. 98; date, ?.)

Maijboom (Claas); burgher; asks for the freehold of a piece of ground, adjoining his place, "De Platte Kloof." Is prepared to allow a proper thoroughfare for his neighbours at all times over the place. (No. 107; date, 12th November.) 1720.

Mostert (Johannes); a farmer in the "Tigerbergen." (No. 4b; date, 29th December, 1720.) 1721.

Mulder (Johannes); of the Cape; asks to proceed to Delagoa, as soldier. (No. 7; date, ?.)

Moller (Hendrik); married Margeretha Marquart. (No. 28; date, ?.)

Marquart (Margaretha); wishes to send a box to Europe. (No. 28; date, ?.)

Mulder (Lodewijk); arrived in 1720, as soldier, in the "Standvarstigheid"; is a miller and mill-wright by profession; wishes to become a miller for the burghers, and asks for free papers. (No. 57; date, ?.)

Mensink (Willem); see Tas (Adam). (No. 88; date, ?.)

Marais (Daniel); deacon elect for Drakenstein. (No. 97; date, 7th December.)

Mallan (Jacques); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. Retires, 1723, No. 132. (No. 98; date, 1st December.)

Mostert (Hester); wife of Benjamin Wiese. (No. 102; date, ?.)

Morkel (Philip); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. See 1723, No. 127. (No. 106; date, 15th December.)

Mallan (Jacob); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 106; date, 15th December.)

Maijboom (Claas); wife's name is Geertruij Speeking. (No. 110; date ?.)

Mession (Zacharias); agriculturist at Drakenstein; arrived, as freeman, in 1702. Asks for a return passage home. (No. 15; date, ?.) 1722.

Macrae (James); Captain of one of the English ships wrecked here; has a son with him. (No. 53; date, ?.)

Meijer (Hendrik); master-mason; complains that two months' salary has annually been deducted from him for the support of his wife; states that she has deserted him, and that he wishes to have nothing more to do with her, as she has behaved in a most improper way. (See below.) (No. 56; date ?.)

1722. **Mullins (Robert)**; of Chatham; sailor on the English ship "Lathulier." (No. 66; date, ?.)

Meijer (Hendrik); of the Cape; entered the service, as soldier, in 1715; asks for free papers. (No. 69; date, ?.)

1721. **Morkel (Philip)**; Owner of a Farm in Hottentot's Holland, named "Onverwacht." An autograph letter from his hand, and his signature, 1722, No. 84. Elder of the Stellenbosch Church, 1723, No. 127; retires as Heemraad of Stellenbosch. (No. 72a; date, 20th November.)

Marais (Claude); Elder of Drakenstein. (No. 85; date, 13th December.)

Marais (Charl); deacon of Drakenstein. (No. 85; date, 13th December.)

Mulder (Johnnes); fisherman. (No. 86; date, 22nd December.)

Marais (Claude); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 92; date, 21st December.)

1723. **Meijer (Willem)**; shoemaker's apprentice. (See Church —Cape—Kerkeraad of.) (No. 25; date, 20th April.)

Mackett (William), and Gilbert (Thomas); Captains of the "Nightingale" and "Chandos," East Indiamen wrecked here; ask for a passage home. See also No. 60. (No. 38; date, 1st May.)

Meijer (Esaias Engelbert); ward of the Orphan Chamber; asks for "veniam aetatis." A shoemaker by trade; produces a good character from the board (annexed); another from Hendrik Geldenhuijs (Paardeberg), and from his brother-in-law, Jan Kruijwagen (Cape of Good Hope). (No. 45; date, ?.)

Meijer (Frans); of Bustingfelt; soldier on the "Margaretha." (No. 89; date. ?.)

Mierman (Jonas); skipper on the "Borselen." (No. 110; date, ?.)

Masthorn (Jacobus); of Haarlem; arrived in 1718, in the "Geertruijd," as sailor; wishes to carry on his trade, as shoemaker and currier, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 112; date, ?.)

Marais (Charl); proposed as Deacon at Drakenstein. (No. 121.)

Morkel (Willem); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (His signature, 1723-4, No. 102.) (No. 127; date, 6th December.)

Morkel (Philip); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. 1723.
(No. 131; date, 13th November.)

Mattheijsz: (Pieter); of Hamburg; arrived, as soldier, in 1717, in the "Wijnendaal"; worked, after his arrival, in the wagon maker's shop in the Castle; believes that he can earn his living with his trade; asks for burgher papers. (No. 134; date, ?.)

Molle (Johan Christoffel); of Kenner; soldier on the 1724.
"Fortuijn." (No. 7; date, ?.)

Meijburgh (Jan Lammertsz:); burgher; asks for an erf in Table Valley. Diagram attached. (No. 9; date, ?.)

Moel (Hendrik); agriculturist; has been to the place where the "Meteren" was lost, in order, if possible, to find the crew of that vessel; that, notwithstanding every diligence displayed, his efforts had not been successful; that the long journey cost him great trouble and expense, not only as regarded the provisions which he took with him, but also his wagons, slaves, Hottentots, and cattle; and that all that time he had to neglect his own business—that is, seventeen days, exclusive of his journeys to and from the Cape—that instead of asking for payment for what he has done, he desires to have a piece of land, named "Klipfontein," and the "Lange Vleij," situated in the Piquet-Mountains; and the more so, as he has already occupied it for some years. (No. 12; date, ?.)

Monijle (Jan); of St. Malo; sailor on the "Nudloo." 1723-4.
(No. 40.)

Mouritz (Jacob); arrived as Quartermaster, in 1718, in the "Elizabeth"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 55.)

Mostert (Ernest); not described. Uncle or Cousin of Pieter Lourensz: (q.v.). (No. 56a.)

Mostert (Johannes); not described. Uncle or Cousin of Pieter Lourensz: (q.v.). (No. 56a.)

Maasdorp (Christiaan); burgher; married Cornelia Viljoen, widow of Hercules du Preez; memorializes the Council regarding a plot of land in the Drakenstein District, of which no title or grant can be found, named "Watervliet." (No. 73.)

Michel (Jean); late Commander at Rio de la Goa; had been discharged at his request, and arrived here in the Hooker "Zeepost," intending to return home; cannot do so before the arrival of the next early ship, about the end of January next—or four months hence. He therefore requests that during that period he may be allowed the ordinary pay and salary as En-

1723-4. sign, being ready to render such services in return as may be required. Further; that, since the Delagoa Establishment was created, he had served there, first as sergeant, and afterwards as head of the garrison—lnally being commander; that he has suffered many discomforts in the service there, both as regards the country itself and his maintenance, after the pirates had robbed them of everything; that he lost much of his health, and was obliged to ask for his discharge in consequence, as his increasing years did not enable him to endure these discomforts any longer; that he therefore requests that he may be allowed the pay and salary attached to his office, which he had never received there, having diligently discharged his duties, though he had been unable to do what he wished, in consequence of the misfortunes which befel that office; and finally, that a certain slave, named Sero Lone, given him by the Captain of the English ship, "Northampton," and now in the slave lodge here, may be returned to him. The first request was granted; but the second refused, as will appear from the Minutes of 21st July, 1721, whilst the third is to be considered later, as there is no proof that the slave had been given to him as stated, and he himself had confessed that the Eng. vessel was a "Lorredraaijer" (Smuggler). (No. 80; date, 26th September.)

Michel (Jean); further submits that when the Captain of the English ship had been captured by the Natives at Delagoa, in one of their kraals, the slave above mentioned, who was present at the time, had fled inland; that the Captors had then come to Memorialist, and proposed to cut the Captain's throat, and seize his vessel with his assistance; that he had refused; that the Captain had afterwards been liberated by his own people, and returned on board. Having heard of the proposal, and its refusal, he had, as a mark of gratitude, sent a message to Memorialist by one of his sailors, saying that if the slave, whom he had bought at Sierra Leone for 6 crowns, was found after his departure, he would make a present of him to Memorialist; that the truth of this will appear from the annexed declaration; that he therefore did not scruple to accept the gift; that he cannot be accused of having had any intercourse with the giver, and that he has adduced sufficient evidence to show that he has a just right to the slave. N.B.—The declarations, signed by Christian Carrles and B. Engelingh, state that they were present when the message from the Captain was delivered. (No. 83; date, 17th October.)

Meijboom (Alberta); daughter of Claas Meijboom (deceased); and Geertruij Speckingh; is 20 years old, and obliged to attend to her Mother's affairs, who is now very old; cannot do so properly as long as she is not of age; she therefore requests letters of "Veniam aetatis." N.B.—Signature of her and her mother. (No. 84.)

Mairis (Jan Mouritz); of Barentrop; in the county Lip; arrived in 1718, as soldier, in the "Raadhuijs van Vlissingen"; a tailor by trade; asks for burgher papers. (No. 88.) 1723-4.

Malan (Jacques); Elder of Stellenbosch. (No. 100.)

Marais (Steven); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 100.)

Marais (Charl); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. (No. 100.)

Meijburgh (Albert); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 102; date, 4th December.)

Morkel (Philip); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 102; date, 4th December.)

Maijboom (Elizabeth); has in her service her cousin Willem Hartkamp of Deventer. (q. v.) (No. 110.)

Moller (Jacobus); of the Cape; chief mate on the provision ship "Voorburg"; entered the Service in 1707; made junior mate in 1714, and chief mate in 1719; had, for 4 years, commanded the yacht "Anna," belonging to the Ceylon Government; also had the honour to command the "Susanna" for three months since the death of the skipper; was not confirmed in the appointment, as he had to stand aside for an officer, his senior in the Service. Having therefore gained the necessary experience, he asks for the appointment of Harbour Master (*vice* Cornelis Valk, deceased). See also No. 11. (No. 4.) 1724-5.

Morkel (Willem); Heemraad of Stellenbosch. (Signature.) (No. 19.)

Mulder (Jan Lodewijk); miller and freeman. (No. 29.)

Malerbe (Pieter); signature of. (No. 48.)

Maré (Charel); junior; signature of. (No. 48.)

Meerden (Cursten); mate on the brigantine Victoria. See Lookermans (Abraham). (No. 52.)

Maasdorp (Christiaan); lessee of the Cape wines and brandies at Rondebosch; asks for permission to establish a branch tap at Salt River. Signature, 1729-32, No. 97. (No. 56.)

Moederzoon (Claas); arrived in 1721, as soldier, in the "Margaretha"; is a butcher by trade, and, believing that he can support himself and family by following it, and intending to enter into the married state, he asks for permission for his marriage with the widow Frederik de Vries. (No. 58.)

Marais (Charl); junior; proposed as Deacon for Drakenstein. And Heemraad, 1733-4, No. 101. (No. 68.)

1724-5. **Morkel (Willem)**; retires as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 71.)

Morkel (Philip); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch; and 1729-32, No. 99. (No. 71.)

Meijburg (Albert); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 71.)

Muker (Nicolaas); husband of Maria Nauta. (See Nauta.) (No. 76.)

1726. **Mijburg (Albert)**; proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 9.)

Moller (Jan Coert); of the county Lip; arrived in 1722, in the "Barneveld," as soldier; is a miller by trade, and has been requested by burgher Councillors to take charge of their mill. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 13.)

Mulder (Hendrik); of Mecklenburg; arrived in 1711, as soldier, in the "Sandenburg"; was engaged since in agriculture; asks for burgher papers. (No. 15.)

Marx (Frans Hendrik); of "Minden aan de roer"; arrived, as sailor, in the "Hildegonda," in 1721; a mason by trade. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 19.)

1727-8. **Migaults (François Louis)**; certain persons complain of his dissipated life; is a resident of Drakenstein. Wife's name is Maria Magdalena Niel. See E. Niel. (No. 7.)

Muller (Nicolaas Jansz:); messenger of the Orphan Chamber. (No. 27.)

Mahieu (Jan); sick-visitor. (No. 30.)

Meenings (Maria Elizabeth); arrived here in 1726 with her husband, a junior mate on the "Berbices," named Frans Vos; remained here, whilst her husband proceeded to India. As he is to stay away three years, she asks permission to proceed to India to join him there. Council decides that, as she came out in the "Berbices" as a "stowaway," and was only married on the voyage, no permission can be given her to proceed to India, but that, according to orders of Directors on this subject, she is to be sent back to Holland. (No. 41.)

Micker (Judith); wife of Barend v. d. Lip (q. v.), and relict of the late chief surgeon, Adriaan v. d. Oever; has a daughter, named Anna v. d. Oever. (No. 59.)

Mulder (Jan); of Lupka; a freeman here. (No. 62.)

Meijn (Jan); of Ter Veere; arrived in 1723, as sailor, in the Hooker "Zeepost"; made junior mate, in 1726, by the Commander and Council at Delagoa; arrived here lately, as such, in the brigantine "Victoria"; had voyaged to and fro between this and Delagoa; asks to be appointed Commander of the brigantine "Fijenoord." (No. 70.) 1727-8.

Morkel (Philip); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 76.)

Malan (Daniel); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. Signature, 1729-32, No. 68. (No. 81.)

Michault (Joh. Fred. Carolus); arrived, as free burgher, from Batavia in 1727; cannot get on here, and wishes to return to Batavia. (No. 17.) 1729-32.

Möller (Jacobus); of the C. of G. Hope; became a sailor in 1709, and rose to the rank of chief mate; was made Harbour Master the 9th January, 1725; asks for an increase of salary. (No. 38.)

Meijn (Jan); of Ter Veer; arrived in 1723 in the hooker "Zeepost," as sailor; since served in that vessel, and the brigantines "Fijenoord" and "Victoria" as junior mate; was, in 1726, made junior mate on the "Victoria," by the Commander at Delagoa; and is still serving in her. Asks for an increase of salary. (No. 47.)

Meijer (Willem); of Bremen; arrived in 1717 in the "Ouwerkerk" as soldier; asks for burgher papers. Is able to make a living as a tanner. (No. 60.)

Meijburg (Lammert); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. Do., 1733-4, No. 97; 1735-6, No. 48; and 1737-8, No. 105. Signature, 1739-40, No. 40. (No. 68.)

Marais (Charles); junior; proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. And Heemraad, No. 123; and 1733-34, No. 53. (No. 70.)

Marais (Steven); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. And 1733-4, Nos. 53 and 95. Signature, 1735-6, No. 114. (No. 70.)

Maijboom (Geertruij); spinster; daughter of the late Claas Maijboom; is sister in law to the Ensign, Rudolf Siegfried Alleman, and to the late Harbour master, Cornelis Valk, whose widow's name was Gesina Maijboom. Her brothers' names were Floris and Johannes. The maiden name of their mother was Geertruij Specking. Memorialist is 19 years old, and asks for "veniam aetatis." Signature of the above persons, attached to Memorial. (No. 80.)

1729-32. **Mansel (Paulus)**; chief mate on the Hooker "Snuffelaar." (No. 83.)

Maasdorp (Arnoldus); of the Cape; asks for "veniam aetatis." His signature. (No. 97.)

Maasdorp (Christiaan); father of the above; his signature. (No. 97.)

Mallangh (Daniel); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein. Elected Elder for Stellenbosch, 1733-4, No. 97. (No. 104.)

Marais (Charl); senior; elected Elder for Drakenstein. Signature 1735-6, No. 52. (No. 127.)

Malan (Daniel); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. Signature, 1735-6, No. 113. (No. 128.)

Mulder (Johannes); ex-Landdrost of Stellenbosch; deceased. See under Pheil (D.), No. 134. (No. 134.)

1733-4. **Meijn (Jan)**; arrived in 1723, in the Hooker "Zeepost," as sailor; appointed, in 1720, junior mate on the Brigantine "Victoria"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 8.)

Mahieu (Hercules); of the C. of G. Hope; entered the service in 1718 as sailor; made assistant in 1728; asks for burgher papers. (No. 66.)

Mark (Hendrik); burgher. See van Marlo (Harmen). (No. 67.)

Monk (Pieter); second officer on the "Hillegom." (No. 110.)

1735-6. **Magistki (Jan Lodewijk)**; the Governor's steward; asks for a passage out for his mother, Catharnia Driesi, widow of Bernardus Magitski, resident at Rotterdam, and for his sister, Cath: Maria Magitsky, resident at Delft. (No. 9.)

Moesbergen (Alida); wife of Willem Willemsz:. (q. v.). (No. 10.)

Molvanger (Michiel); a soldier. See Kina (A. N.), and below. (No. 32.)

Martens (Isaac); Cape brandy lessee. (No. 33.)

Molvanger (Michiel); of Lausen; arrived, in 1728, as soldier, in the "Haarlem"; asks for burgher papers. Wishes to become a baker—No. 57. (No. 33a.)

Mulder (Johan Fred:); of Lunenburg; arrived in 1732, as soldier, in "t Huijs te Foreest"; made, in 1734, apothecary at the Hospital; asks for burgher papers. (No. 63.)

Medea of Batavia; free black; wishes to emancipate her slave, Mary of Timor. (No. 65.) 1735-36.

Martensz: (Jasper); ward of the Orphan Chamber; asks for "veniam aetatis." (No. 76.)

Meercamp (Rev. Adam Willem); see Joon (Christina). (No. 87.)

Mulder (Jan Hendrik); of Soerborn; arrived in 1720 in the "Cockinge"; appointed, in 1729, Superintendent at "Visscher's Hok"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 111.)

Maasdorp (Arnoldus); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 113.)

Meijer (Elsebe); signature of. (No. 30a.) 1737-38.

Marshoorn (Jacobus); burgher; asks for a passage home for self, wife, and children. (No. 34.)

Maartens (Isack); lessee of part of the brandy and distilled waters' license; see No. 93. (No. 35.)

Meijer (Jacobus); burgher; again accepted as Member of the Reformed Church; wishes to open a school to teach reading, writing, and the Reformed religion; matter referred to the Scholarchs for report. (No. 39.)

Marais (Charl); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. Signature, No. 100. (No. 39.)

Meijer (Pieter); proposed as Member of the Marriage Board. (No. 40.)

Malang (Daniel); elected as Elder for Stellenbosch. (No. 42.)

Morkel (Willem); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. Signature, No. 105, and 1739-40, No. 40. (No. 42.)

Munnik (Johannes); asks permission to start a bakery. (No. 47.)

Moller (Jacobus); skipper and harbour master here. Also No. 118; 1739-40, No. 71; and 1741, No. 3. (No. 53.)

Mozes of Paliacatten; free black; wishes to manumit his slave, Cecilia of Jaffanapatnam, and her two children, Eva and Geertruij van de Caab. (No. 76.)

Money Standard.—The Orphan Masters at Batavia request the Orphan Masters here, henceforth to calculate the different kinds of specie at the rate of 48 stivers per Rix dollar, to prevent the existing difference in their values, especially as regards the stivers;—light and heavy money calculations often causing confusion. (No. 81.)

1737–38. **Mozes of Paliacatte**; free black; wishes to manumit his slave, January of Paliacatte. (No. 84.)

Muller (Nicolaas Jansz:); husband of Leonora Devij. (No. 89.)

Marquart (Catharina); see Orphan Chamber. (No. 95.)

Malang (Daniel); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 100.)

Marais (Charl); elected Elder at Drakenstein. Signature, 1739-40, No. 107. (No. 103.)

Marais (Steven); proposed as deacon for Drakenstein; and as Elder, 1739-40, No. 39. (No. 104.)

Magetskie (Jan Lodewijk); burgher. See van der Poel (Jonas). (No. 111.)

1739–40. **Mille (Johannes)**; of Vrijburg; arrived, as soldier, in the "Noord-Waddingsveen," in 1736; appointed smith in the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 34.)

Magerman; a Hottentot Captain. (No. 48c.)

Minnaar (Philip); an agriculturist near the Berg river. (No. 48c.)

Morkel (Widow); cannot pay her lease rent on account of the illness of her slaves. (No. 48c.)

Minnaar (Philip); has no money, and therefore is unable to pay his lease rent. (No. 48c.)

Maartensz: (Isaak); and Holst (Jan); wine lessees; complain that certain tradesmen buy wine by the half aum in the country, bring the same into certain houses at the Cape, and thence smuggle it into the Castle in small quantities, and that this causes them considerable loss. See also No. 97. (No. 49.)

Meijer (Maria Isabella); wife of Pieter Haksteen. (No. 82.)

Möller (Hendrik); proposed as deacon for the Cape. (No. 105.)

Malaan (Daniel); made Elder for Stellenbosch. Proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch; 1741, No. 53. (No. 106.)

Maasdorp (Arnoldus); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 107.)

Marais (Steven); signature. (No. 107.)

Muijs (Wijnand Willem); proposed as Marriage Commissioner. (No. 110.) 1739-40

Marais (Charl); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. Signature, 1741, No. 53. (No. 111.)

Marritje van de Caab; a slave in the Company's Lodge; states that her daughter Johanna in the said Lodge is still a slave; she wishes her emancipated, and offers, in exchange, a strong male slave, named Slammath of Batavia. (No. 115.)

Mijdenaar (Dirk); surgeon; wishes to remit some money. (No. 24.) 1741.

Morkel (Willem); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 51.)

Meijburg (Lambert); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch; (1742, No. 53). (No. 51.)

Martin (George); captain of the English ship, "Princess Mary"; asks for an anchor left here in the roadstead by his brother Samuel, of the "Princess Emelia." Request not entertained. (No. 62.)

Möller (Hendrik); bookkeeper. (No. 8.) 1742.

Meijer (Jacobus); burgher; and his wife, Sophia Tosske, formerly wife of the deceased, Sijbrand Steen, ask "Veniam aetatis" for their daughter, Maria Petronella. (No. 29.)

Malan (Daniel); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 58.)

Mulder (Jan Frederick); burgher here; wishes to leave for Batavia, with his wife and children. (No. 12.) 1743.

Marais (Stephen); Charl's son; asks for the grant of a farm at the "Palmiet River," at the "Klipdrift." (No. 20.)

Malherbe (Maria); widow of Jurgen Radijn; asks for the grant of her Loan Place, "Gustrouw," at Hottentots Holland's Kloof. Has 8 children. (No. 25.)

Mitoe Abdulla, Abdul Ragman, and the female Moor, Ambori Abdulla, had been banished hither from Batavia; and since 1738 conducted themselves in all obedience; they now ask for pardon, and permission to return to Batavia. (No. 28.)

Maloar of Batavia, and Manghoeij of Bali, had, for some crime, been banished hither 8 years ago; ask for pardon, and permission to return to Batavia. (No. 45.)

1743. **Möller (Hendrik);** bookkeeper; wishes to remit money to Holland (1746, No. 33). (No. 61.)

Möller (Jacobus); and La Febre (Gijsbert); wish a certain public alley between their erven to be declared private. (No. 86.)

Mouton (Jacob); wife's name Françina Bevernagie. (q. v.) (No. 89.)

Maijnier (Coenraad); of Leipzig; arrived in 1741, as soldier, in the "Westhoven"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 90.)

Meiringh (Arnoldus Henricus—? Mauritius); minister in Het "Land van Waveren"; notifies that, according to instructions of the Council, he had, with the Chief members of the congregation, proceeded to the election and nomination of Elders and deacons in order to establish a church. As Elders were elected Jacques and Pieter Theron; and, as deacons, nominated Jacobus du Preez; Joh: Theron; Gerrit van der Merwe; and Pieter du Plessis. (No. 99; date, 26th September.)

Meijer (Esaias); see Swellendam. (No. 102.)

Möller (Hendrik); proposed as deacon for the Cape. (No. 109.)

Meijburgh (Johan Albertus); proposed as deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 110.)

Marais (Steven); elected Elder for Drakenstein. (No. 111.)

Muijs (Wijnand Willem); proposed as burgher Councillor. See also 1745, No. 11. (No. 113.)

Malaan (Daniel); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 115.)

Marais (Charl); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 115.)

1744. **Mulder (Nicolaas);** see Vij (Lenora de). (No. 6.)

Meur (Carel Matthijs); master smith; wishes to remit his salary to Europe. (No. 16.)

Möller (Hendrik); bookkeeper; wishes to remit his salary to Europe. (1745, No. 13.) (No. 17.)

Muijs (Wijnand Willem); ensign here; wishes to remit his salary to Europe. (1745, No. 13.) (No. 20.)

Mulder (Samuel); of the C. of G. Hope; asks "veniam aetatis." (No. 27.)

Muller (Frans Diederick); "adelborst"; wishes to remit. (No. 29.) 1744.

Moller (Johannes); asks for the freehold of his loan place, "Diemer's Viskuijl," in the Tijgerbergen. Is prepared to pay the annual quitrent. (No. 45.)

Marais (Jacob); proposed as Deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 67.)

Maasdorp (Arnoldus); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 71.)

Merwe (Hend: van der); proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein. (No. 71.)

Meijer (Esaias Engelbregt); proposed as Heemraad for "Overberg" Districts. (No. 71.)

Meijers (Jan); of Roosendaal; arrived in 1742, in the "Adrichem," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 2.) 1745.

Meiring (Arnoldus Mauritius)—Reverend—wishes to remit money to Europe. (No. 7.)

Moel (Philip); of Endshoven; arrived in 1739 in "Het Huijs te Marquette," as young sailor; has been deceived at Amsterdam by Jan v. Velsen, and accordingly arranged to pay the latter a quarter of his annual salary under the name of petitioner's mother, Anna Elizabeth Mollin; he asks that the arrangement may be cancelled. (No. 31.)

Malmesburij church established.—See Zwartland, 60. (No. 60.)

Mulder (Frans Diederick); of Worms; arrived in 1740 as "adelborst," in the "Horssen"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 67.)

Mulder (Michiel); of Mitskidde; arrived in 1735 in the "Oostrust," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 86.)

Marriage board—New Members nominated: on behalf of the Company, Hendrik Storm and Daniel Heijning; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh: Cruijwagen and Lambertus Meijburg. (No. 99; date, ? December.)

Muijs (Wijnand Willem); Lieutenant of the Castle; wishes to remit to Europe. (No. 19.) 1746.

Meiring (Arnoldus Mauritius); Rev:; wishes to remit. (1748, No. 34.) (No. 20.)

1746. **Mulder (Nicolaas);** burgher; is inclined to open a school for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Reformed Religion, which he professes. Matter referred to the Kerkeraad, who shall examine him and report to the Council. (No. 65.)

Moesman (Johannes); of "Haabersleben"; arrived in 1738, as "adelborst," in the "Petronella Alida"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 70.)

Martensz: (Anthonij); burgher; wishes to open a butchery. (No. 80.)

Meiring—coat of arms—see Seal on back of this letter. (No. 87.)

Marriage Board; nomination of New Members. From the servants of the Company, Hendrik Moller and Hendrik Storm; and from the burghers, Tobias Van Ek and H. v. d. Heijde. (No. 91; date, 3rd December.)

1747. **Maurer (Joh: Salomon);** of Veurt; arrived in 1744 in the "Akerendam"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 6.)

Moller (Hendrik); see above, and 1748, No. 19. (No. 13.)

Muijs (Wijnand Willem); see above, and 1749, No. 16. (No. 26.)

Malet (Pieter); of Amsterdam; junior mate on the Ceijlon return ship "Scheijbeek"; remained here on account of indisposition; has since married a wife, and therefore wishes to remain here as burgher. See also 1749, No. 24. (No. 60.)

Meulemaus (Pieter); of Bierebut; arrived in 1743, as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 64.)

Minne (Dirk); of Paterborne; arrived in 1741, as soldier, in the "Amsterdam"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 68.)

Marriage Board—Nomination of New Members. From the Company's servants, Jan Coenraad Warnecke and Dirk Weijdenaer; and from the burghers, Hendrik v. d. Heijden and Michiel Smuts. (No. 105; date, 9th December.)

1748. **Muijs (Wijnand Willem);** Lieutenant at the Castle; wishes to remit; and 1750, No. 26. (No. 33.)

Möller (Joh: Simon); assistant; wishes to remit. (No. 35.)

Möller (Jacobus); harbour master; wife's name is Debora de Koning. See de Koning. (No. 40.)

Mangis and Elizabeth; both of the Cape; late slaves of the deceased Anna Schalkwijk, widow Brommert; state that they had been bought free by their mother, Magdalena of Batavia, for a certain sum; they were therefore emancipated on the 21st Oct., 1740, as shown by the annexed underhand document; but in consequence of her severe illness and subsequent death, there had been no time to obtain the necessary authority from the Government; they therefore pray that the emancipation may be confirmed, and liberty-letters given them. The Annexure says that the undersigned, Magdalena of Batavia, in presence of the seven witnesses, manumits her two slaves Mangis and Elizabeth. Signed by herself with a cross in presence of Nic. v. d. Molter; Guilliam Oberholster; Martinus Wessel; and Cornelis Goosens. Date, 21st Oct., 1740. (No. 82.) 1748.

Moor (Hans Diederick); of Elmshoorn; arr: in 1742 in the "Papenburg," as young sailor; made soldier in 1746; asks for burgher papers. (No. 88.)

Marriage Board—Nominated as new Members: On the side of the Company, O. M. Bergh and Phil. Boomgaardt; and on the side of the burghers, Mich: Smuts and Jan George Haubtfleisch. (No. 106; date, 7th December.)

Möller (Hendrik); bookkeeper; wishes to remit; and 1750, No. 30. (No. 30.) 1749.

Meijsener (Johan Fred.); of Soest; arrived in 1740, as soldier, in the "Kasteel van Woerden"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 47.)

Margriet; (daughter) of Sophia; (daughter) of Angie; of the Cape; a slave in the Company's lodge; asks for the freedom of her little daughter, Sara; and offers, in exchange, a healthy adult male, named Constant of Ceijlon. (No. 75.)

Meur (Carel Matthijs); of Straalsond; arrived in 1738, as soldier, in the "Petronella Alida"; appointed master-smith in 1747; asks for burgher papers. (No. 95.)

Marick (Johannes); burgher; wishes to establish a bakery. (No. 98.)

Marriage Board.—Nominated on behalf of the Company, Jasper Westpalm and Oloff Martini Bergh; and on behalf of the burghers, Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman and Jan Serrurier. (No. 108; date, 6th December.)

Melk (Martin); of Memmel; arrived in 1746, as soldier, in "Het Slot van Cappelle"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 48.) 1750.

Matthij (Abraham); of Trameland; arrived in 1743, as soldier, in the "Zaamslag"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 68.)

1750. **Moller (Jacoba);** wife of Harris Prottee Felgenhauer. (q.v.) (No. 77.)

Marriage Commissioners.—Nominated, on behalf of the Company, Pieter Hacker and Reijnier La Febre; and on behalf of the burghers, Hend: Lodewijk Bletterman and Petrus Joh. de Wit. (No. 94; date, 5th December.)

1751. **Meij (Anthonij van der);** ship's-carpenter; having served his time, and obtained permission to return to Europe, asks for a passage for his wife and child. (No. 5.)

Maijenius (Nicolaas); junior merchant, and Fiscal on the return ship "Admiraal de Ruijter." Is in very bad health, and requests to remain here a while. (No. 22.)

Maria; daughter of Margriet, daughter of Maria Been; a slave in the Lodge; wishes to be manumitted, and offers, in her place, a strong healthy male slave named Baatjoe of Bouton. N.B.—Attached is a certificate of the chief Hospital surgeon, Bart: de St. Jean; that he has examined the slave, and found him to be about 23 years old, hale and healthy, etc. (No. 26; date, 24th May.)

Meijers (Jan Adam); of Hoedensburgh; arrived in 1732, as soldier, in the "Gaasperdam." Made sergeant in 1744; asks for burgher papers. (No. 31.)

Marit (Jacob); burgher; asks for a building plot in the newly surveyed blocks in Table Valley. (No. 80.)

Mostert (Cornelis); burgher; asks as above. (No. 84.)

Marriage Board.—Nominated, by a majority of votes, from the Company's servants, Reijnier la Febre and Hendrik Moller, *vice* Oloff Martinus Bergh; and from the burghers, Jan Frederick Delitz and Anthonij Martensz:, *vice* Jan Serrurier. (No. 102; date, 4th December.)

1752. **Muijs (Wijnand Willem);** wishes to remit. (No. 24.)

Möller (Hendrik); wishes to remit. (No. 34.)

Marriage Board.—Nominate, on behalf of the Company, Hendrik Möller and Christiaan Ludolph Neethling, *vice* Pieter Hacker; and, on behalf of the burghers, Anthonij Martensz: and Joh: v. d. Poel, *vice* Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman. (No. 92; date, 2nd December.)

1753. **Muijs (Wijnand Willem);** wishes to remit. (Capt. Lieutenant here.) See also 1754, No. 40. (No. 22.)

Möller (Hendrik); wishes to remit. (No. 30.)

Muller (Engelbart); Captain of Artillery; arrived in 1750, having been sent out by the Company; and, by order of the Governor, repaired the crescent before the Gate of the Castle, and a portion of the "fausse braije," which were both in a dilapidated state. Had further carefully inspected, and attended to everything; and, as far as possible, placed the Artillery on a proper footing, so that he has nothing further to do here, and whatever may still require to be done, may be left to a bombardier or gunner. He therefore begs that he may forward a request to the Seventeen to be discharged from the Service, and permitted to return home with his family, and the retention of his rank. (Signature attached.) (No. 44.) 1753.

Möller (Hendrik); of the Cape of G. Hope; entered the service in 1722 as "adelborst"; made bookkeeper on the 28th April, 1733, and ledger keeper on the 26th Sept., last year; asks for the rank and pay of junior merchant. (No. 45.)

Meijburg (Albert); see Eijckelenburg (Zacharias). (No. 50.)

Muller (Hendrik Josua); of Lopenstijn; arrived in 1743, as sailor, in the "Weltevreden"; made sergeant in 1751; asks for burgher papers. (No. 58.)

Martens (Isaq); burgher; is very poor; asks for a free passage home. (No. 61.)

Merwe (Hendrik van der); Lieutenant of the Burgher cavalry at Stellenbosch. Suffers violently from gout, and is unable to serve any longer; asks for his discharge from all burgher service. (Signature attached.) (No. 78.)

Mansel (Carel Johan Albregt); of Bronswijk; arrived in 1750 in the "Langewijk," as soldier. Made carpenter in 1751, at f14. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 103.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Christoffel Lodewijk Warneke and Jan van der Riet, *vice* Reijnier la Febre; and, on behalf of the burghers, Willem Helmoed and Petrus van der Poel, *vice* Jan Fred. Delitsch. (Signed) C. L. Neethling, Sec:. (No. 116.)

Mouritz (Jacobus); burgher; asks permission to teach the youth here reading, writing, cifering, and the elements of the Reformed Religion, which he professes. Request exhibited to the Council on the 11th December, 1753, which refers it to the Church Council here, which is to examine the petitioner as to his abilities, and report the result. Signed by M. Bergh, Asst. Sec. (No. 120; date, 11th December.)

1754. **Möller (Hendrik);** bookkeeper and business accountant; wishes to remit. (1755, Nos. 8 and 49; 1756; 1757, No. 18; 1758, No. 44; 1759, No. 17; 1761, No. 22. (No. 9.)

Möller (Hendrik Pieter); assistant; wishes to remit. (1755, No. 10; 1756, No. 37; 1757, No. 61; 1758, No. 39; 1759, No. 18; 1760, No. 32; 1761, No. 21; 1763, No. 112.) (No. 24.)

Muller (Hendrik Josua); burgher; wishes to remit. (No. 33.)

Molet (Hendrik); upper sailmaker; wishes to remit. (No. 65.)

Matthias (Johannes); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 66.)

Merwe (Hendrik van der); ex-heemraad; asks to have in freehold his loan place at the Claas Voogts Rivier. Is prepared to pay the annual recognition, and offers Rds. 100, as purchase amount. (No. 88.)

Meiring (Rev: Arnoldus Mauritius); in the Land of Waveren; asks for a plot of ground near the Church there. Annexes certificate of the Kerkeraad, stating that they have no objection. Certificate signed by D. de Vos, Elder; Jan Theron, Elder; and Pieter du Plessis, deacon. (No. 92; date, 4th May.)

Meester (Willem Hendrik); of Wurtemberg; arrived in 1752, as soldier, in the "Bevalligheijd"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 125.)

Marriage Board nominate, as new members, on behalf of the Company, Christiaan Ludolph Neethling and Jan v. der Riet, *vice* Hendrik Möller; and, on behalf of the burghers, Jan Fred. Willem Böttiger and Joachim Joh. Lodewijk Warnecke, *vice* Anthonij Martensz:. And as on the 3rd instant our fellow Commissioner, Willem Helmoed, departed this life, we have, in his stead, nominated Willem van Schoor and Johannes Riga. Signed by C. L. Neethling, Sec. (No. 133; date, 7th December.)

1755. **Muijs (Wijnand Willem);** Captain Lieutenant of the Castle. Wife's name Sara Vessuup. (No. 34.)

Mook (Christiaan); Drummer; wishes to remit. (No. 57.)

Meijburgh (Pieter); wagon-maker; wishes to remit. (No. 72.)

Meuring (Carel Matthijs); burgher; asks for a passage home. (No. 83.)

Meijer (Andreas); of Dantzig; arrived in 1748, as soldier, in "Het slot van Cappelle"; asks for burgher papers. (1756, No. 25.) (No. 114.) 1755.

Moor (Hans Diederick) and Hendricksz: (Jacobus); executors of the Will of the burgher Christiaan Bok, who, in his Will, dated 3rd July, 1755, wished that 3 of his slaves should be manumitted, viz.: Januarij of Ceijlon, Cupido of Bengal, and April of Bengal. They offer themselves as sureties. (Extract of will attached, which mentions that Januarij and Cupido are to be manumitted at once; and that April was to remain four years with the burgher, Andries Bester; after which he was also to be manumitted.) (No. 117.)

Marriage Board nominate, as new members, *vice* Lodewijk Christof. Warnecke, who has served his time, and Willem van Schoor, deceased, on behalf of the Company, Christiaan Ludolph Neethling and Jan Frederick Kirsten; and on behalf of the burghers, Petrus Van der Poel and Joachim Johan Lodewijk Warneck. (No. 134.)

Meijer (Hendrik); of Bremen; arrived in 1746, as soldier, in "Het Huijs te Rijnsberg"; made wagon driver in 1751 at f12. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 139.)

Mulder (Rudolf Dittmer); of Soest; arrived, as soldier, in 1752, in the "Governeur Generaal"; carpenter; asks for burgher papers. (No. 3.) 1756.

Meijer (Catharina); widow and executrix of her late husband, Jan Coenraad Warnecke, during his life Military Captain; wishes to remit. (No. 52.)

Mandaal (Johannes Michiel van); arrived in 1749, as soldier, in the "Liefde"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 65.)

Meiring (Rev: Arnoldus Mauritius); of "Het Land van Waveren"; asks for a piece of ground adjoining his old land, 1 morgen 517 sq. roods in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 67.)

Muller (Rudolf Ditmer); burgher; asks for passage out for his wife Geertruid te Katebrugge, and his Son Jan, resident in Amsterdam; as well as cancellation of the document by which he ceded to her annually a quarter of his salary. He had arrived here in 1752, as soldier, in the "Gouverneur Generaal." (No. 70.)

Martens (Jochem); of Brandenburg; arrived in 1747, as soldier, in the "Kasteel van Tilburg"; carpenter; asks for burgher papers. (No. 73.)

1756. **Möller (Maria);** widow of the late junior merchant, Martinus Heems; wishes to manumit her female slave, Dorinda of Macassar. Offers the necessary security. (No. 76.)

Miller (Jan Frederick); of Creutznach. Arrived in 1752, as soldier, in the "Akerendam"; made carpenter the same year; asks for burgher papers. (No. 105.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Carel Maximiliaan Adleda and Hironijmus Hendricksz:, *vice* Joh. v. d. Riet and J. Fred. W. Buttiger; and on behalf of the burghers, Albert Lokman and Arend de Waal. (No. 145; date, 4th December.)

1757. **Meijer (Jan Hendrik);** soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 33.)

Mens (Frederick); assistant; wishes to remit. (No. 57.)

Moller (Maria); widow of the late junior merchant, and superintendent of the slave lodge, Martinus Heems; wishes to manumit her slave, Sarah of the Cape. Offers, as sureties, the burghers Michiel Deijnder and Jan Jurgens Zits. (No. 109.)

Middelkoop (Goris Jansz: van); of Vianen; arrived, as sailor, in 1750, in the "Admiraal de Ruijter"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 124.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Hieronijmus Hendricks and Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp, *vice* Ludolph Neethling; and, on behalf of the burghers, Evert van Schoor and Arend de Waal, *vice* Johan Lodewijk Warneck. (No. 150.)

1758. **Momberg (Jacob);** of Hessen Cassel; arrived in 1752, as soldier, in the "Wortkendorp." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 18.)

Munnik (Jan Hendrik); burgher; wishes to start a baker's business. (No. 95.)

Muller (Hendrik Oostwalt); burgher-Lieutenant; and Haszingh (Jan); burgher-Councillors; Executors in the Estate of the late ex-burgher-Commissioner, Hendrik Heijns; submit that the latter willed, on the 8th June, 1757, that after his death, his slaves, Tamelaan of Timor and Lea of the Cape, were to be manumitted. Offer themselves as sureties. (Extract from Will annexed.) (No. 97.)

Meijburg (Barbara); widow of the late Cornelis van Rooijen; wishes to open a baker's shop. (No. 101.)

Mulder (Maximiliaan Hendrik); of Salopine; arrived, as soldier, in 1755 in "De Herstelder"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 102.)

Mannewiek (Johan Coenraad); of Grimberg; arrived in 1752, as soldier, in the "Bloemendaal." A tailor. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 112.) 1758.

Marriage Board nominate, as new members, on behalf of the Company, Dirk Westenhoff and Lucas Sigismundus Faber, *vice* Carl, Maximiliaan Adleda; and, on behalf of the burghers, Jan van Cittersz: and Evert van Schoor, *vice* Albert Lockman. (No. 137; date, 2nd December.)

Martin (W.); and Palk (Robert); being deprived of the English Company's ship "Grantham" (taken by the French squadron under Chevalier de Ruis), they ask a passage in one of the Company's ships, and permission to take with them a child named Henry van Sittart, their servants, and baggage. (No. 80; date, 8th February.) 1759.

Martin (William); Naval Captain in the service of the King of Great Britain; Robert Palk, Minister; and Martha Pijbus; show that they were passengers on the English ship "Grantham" (see above), and had been liberated by Chevalier de Ruis, and that they wish to return home in one of the Company's ships. They accordingly beg to be permitted to do so, and to take with them the undermentioned children and domestics, viz.:—Of William Martin, 3 servants, named William Westwood, James Deborah, and John Deborah—the two latter less than 12 years old. Of Robert Palk, a little boy under his care, named Henry van Sittart—4 years old—and 2 servants named John Ferguson and John Rubens. And of Martha Pijbus, her little daughter named Anne, and 2 female servants, named Dick and Mary. They are prepared to pay the passage money required. (No. 83.)

Middelkoop (Goris Jansz: van); see Christoffel Daniels; 1759, No. 87. (No. 86.)

Moleman (Frederik Sigmund); of Barenburg; arrived in 1749, as soldier, in the "Overnes"; appointed superintendent at the Riet Valley, at the Buffelsjachts Rivier, in 1757, at f14. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 108.)

Meijer (Esaias Engelbert); Captain of the burgher-dragoons at Swellendam. In consequence of increasing years and infirmities, he is unable any longer to do his duty properly. Asks for his discharge. (No. 139.)

Möller (Hendrik Abraham); ex-burgher-ensign; wishes to obtain a passage to Batavia for his wife and 2 children—the one aged 2 years, and the other about a month. (No. 140.)

Matthijs (Christiaan Frederick); of Potsdam; arrived in 1754, as soldier, in the "Eendragt." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 148.)

1759. **Meijer (Hendrik Godlieb);** of Hanover; arrived, as soldier, in 1753 in "de Vreede." A shoemaker. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 161.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Lucas Sigismundus Faber and Jan Benjamin D'aillij, *vice* Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp; and, on behalf of the burghers, Evert van Schoor, and Michiel van Breda, *vice* Arend de Waal. (No. 169; date, 1st December.)

Michel (Johan Adam); of Eijsnach; arrived, as soldier, in 1752 in the "Overnes." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 172.)

1760. **Mont (du),** Member of the Supreme Council of Pondicherry; Mons:, the advocate de la Crochais; and Mons: Carpentier de St. Janvier, ex-depôt master at Mauritius; submit that, as they had had no opportunity to proceed direct to Europe from that Island, they had been obliged to come hither in the French ship "Le Gange"; and as that vessel is again returning to Mauritius, and there is no room for them on the little frigate "La Subtile," on which the Director Magon and his family are passengers, they pray that passages may be allowed them and the family of Mons: de Janvier (wife, two children, and two nieces), as well as all their servants (3 Europeans and 4 natives), in one of the Company's ships. (N.B.—Council decides to grant this request, provided that they take no more with them than they actually require for their bodies, and that they pay the usual passage fares.) (Resolution, 8th January, 1760.) (No. 3; date, 6th January.)

Magon (René); Director of the (French) East India Company; Commandant-General of the Isle of France and Bourbon; declares to the Governor and Councillors at the Cape, that the Company of France has sent to the Council of the Isle of France an answer of the Dutch Company to the request made to the States General by the Ambassador of France, regarding passages to be granted to private Frenchmen who might visit the Cape. The reply was briefly this:—"We shall write to the Cape that passages shall be granted to private Frenchmen who may call there, and that the latter may take with them as little of their effects as possible, and only such wearing apparel as they may need for the voyage." (See Resolution, 8th January, 1760.) (No. 4; date, 6th January.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Jan Benj: D'Aillij and Jan Adolf Kuhl, *vice* Dirk Westenhoff; and, on behalf of the burghers, Jac: Alex: la Febre, *vice* J. v. Sittert. (No. 98; date, 6th December.)

Maas (Jan Godlieb); of Dresden; arrived in 1750, as soldier, in the "Sloterdijk." Asks for burgher papers. (1761, No. 8.) (No. 101.) 1760.

Meijburgh (Lambert); owner of the lower portion of the farm "Constantia"; asks for the same privilege for his wines as that granted to Jacobus v. d. Spuij—(see 1760, No. 108)—as otherwise he also would be ruined, etc. He is mentioned as an ex-Commissioner of Marriage Affairs. (No. 109.)

Mulder (Johan Andries); wagon maker; wishes to remit. (No. 114.)

Muller (Hendrik Oostwalt); burgher; and Hassing (Jan); burgher-Councillor; executors in the Estate, and guardians of the minor heirs of the late ex-burgher-Commissioner, Hendrik Heijns, father and guardian of his predeceased son Paul Heijns, at Colombo. Wish to remit some money of the latter. (No. 123.)

Magetskij (Ijda Cornelia); widow of the late chief-mate, Jacob Schouten; asks for a passage home. (No. 130.)

Melk (Marten); burgher; submits that he had lately bought from the Heemraad, Michiel Romond, a farm in Hottentots Holland, named the "Paarde Valley"; that, immediately afterwards, he had the "Paarde Vleij" itself, after which the farm is called—and which was almost dried up and partly situated on his ground—thoroughly cleaned and deepened, and provided once more with water; and, for his own pleasure, stocked it with some fish for breeding purposes; that this had also been attempted by his predecessors, but that, to their annoyance and sorrow, they had found that some vile people had at once set to work to catch the fish without giving them time to grow or breed, thus destroying the nursery; and that, as memorialist, in consequence, fears, with reason, that the same thing may occur to him also, he prays the Council to forbid fish catching in "Paarde Vleij" to everyone, excepting himself and future owners of the place; and further, that he may obtain an open letter on the subject. (N.B.—Council grants his request; see Resolution, 2nd September, 1760.) (No. 155.)

Mullardt (Bernardus); of Doesburg; arrived in 1751, as soldier, in the "Osdorp"; made master-woodcutter in 1757, at f18. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 162.)

Mens (Frederick); bookkeeper, and Secretary of Swellendam; wishes to remit. (1762, No. 83; 1763, No. 19.) (No. 109.) 1761.

1761. **McGurre (Lomsij);** generously obtained a free passage home, at her own expense, from the Batavia Government, in the "Lekkerlust"; she wishes to take with her a female slave, named Susanna of Bengal. (No. 127.)

Moller (Jacobus); asks for a passage home for himself and his wife, Geertruijda Dorothea Beck. (No. 145.)

Mostert (Hendrik); agriculturist; asks for the freehold of a cattle farm named "De lange Rug," between the Red Clay hole ("Het Rhoode Kleijgat"), and adjoining the Corn land of the agriculturist Tobias Mostert Ernstsz:, which he has had on loan for some years. Is prepared to pay the annual recognition of Rds. 24, and offers Rds. 100 as purchase amount. Diagram annexed, which mentions the place as situated in the Koebergen. (No. 150.)

Middelmeer (Thomas); Captain-Lieutenant of the Return ship "Jerusalem," lying in False Bay; submits, according to annexed document, that he has been empowered in 1757 by Captain-Lieutenant Dirk Took, of the "Scholtenburg," to manumit a female slave of the latter, named Tandjong of Sumbauwa. Offers the required security. Documents annexed mention that the woman had been bought for Rds. 75 of 48 heavy stivers each. (No. 152.)

Mostert (Jan); of Wieringen; arrived in 1756, as junior carpenter, at f36, in the "Keukenhoff." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 160.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Jac: Joh: le Sueur and Coenraad Nelson, *vice* Lucas Sigismundus Faber; and, on behalf of the burghers, Jac: Alexander la Febre and Jacob van Reenen, jr., *vice* Evert van Schoor. (No. 193.)

1762. **Meeser (Nicolaas);** Sergeant; wishes to remit. (1763, No. 81.) (No. 37.)

Minnée (Johannes); soldier; wishes to remit. (No. 55.)

Möller (Hendrik); junior merchant and ledger keeper; wishes to remit. (1763, No. 11.) (No. 76.)

Möller (Hendrik Pieter); assistant; wishes to remit. (No. 78.)

Meijer (Magdalena); widow of the late junior merchant and post holder at False Bay, Adriaan de Nijs, and guardian of her minor children; wishes to remit. (No. 90.)

Maasdorp (Arnoldus); Captain of the Stellenbosch dragoons; intends to sell his farms and settle in Cape Town; wishes therefore to be relieved of his duties. (No. 172.)

Minnée (Johannes); of Waarburg; arrived, as soldier, in 1759, in the "S Gravesande"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 185.) 1762.

Melck (Maarten); lessee of the foreign Beer and Wine Licence; wishes to open a third tap, in charge of Jan Verlee, at the latter's residence; the other two being managed by the widow Witting and the burgher Pieter Zeeman, in the gardens named "Uijtvlugt" and "Roosenberg." (1763, Nos. 161 and 163) (No. 192.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Coenraad Nelson and Jan Adolf Kuuhl, *vice* Jan Benjamin D'Aillij; and, on behalf of the burghers, Martinus Schoester and Jacob van Renen, jr., *vice* H. Fehrszen. (No. 217; date, 4th December.)

Meijer (Christoffel); or Wanfried; arrived, as soldier, in 1754 in the "Ruijteveld." A mason. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 137.) 1763.

Mulder (Michiel); Lieutenant of the Swellendam Dragoons; asks for his discharge, in consequence of ill health (No. 145.)

Merwe (the widow Hendrik van der, junior); asks for the freehold of a cattle farm in the Stellenbosch District, named "Welvaart," occupied by her on loan for some years. Offers, besides the annual recognition of Rds. 24, a purchase price of Rds. 50. (Diagram attached.) (No. 157.)

Merklijn (Johan Hendrik); of Sols; arrived, as soldier, in 1755, in the "Lapienburg"; made junior surgeon in the Hospital in 1760; asks for burgher papers. (No. 177.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, S. V. Scheller and Joh: Steijn, *vice* S. V. Scheller; and, on behalf of the burghers, Joh: Carnspek and Paulus H. Eksteen, *vice* Jac: Alex: la Febre. (No. 190; date, 3rd December.)

Maijnier (Joh: Jacobus); young surgeon; wishes to remit. (No. 2.)

Muisel (Anthonij); sergeant; wishes to remit. (No. 24.) 1764.

Mack (Philip Jacob); cooper; wishes to remit. (No. 26.)

Meijer (Jan Hendrik); dairyman, wishes to remit. (No. 54.)

Milhaus (Hendrik); assistant dairyman; wishes to remit. (No. 111.)

1764. **Meijnhard (Johan Thobias);** of Prijstad; arrived in 1756, as soldier, in "De Vrouwe Rebecca Jacoba"; made blacksmith in 1757; asks for burgher papers. (No. 133.)

Mulder (Pauwel Hendrik); of Lauwenberg; arrived, as soldier, in 1757, in the "Roosenberg"; a shoemaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 150.)

Melk (Marten); burgher; submits that for some years in succession he has been the lessee of the Cape Wine Licence; that accordingly, from time to time, he has been obliged to buy in a considerable quantity of wine; that up to date he has not been able to succeed in either buying or hiring the stores requisite for his stock, so that he has accordingly been very greatly embarrassed and still is so. And as it will be impossible for him to continue his heavy establishment, without being provided with the necessary stores, he takes the liberty humbly to address your Honours (Governor R. Tulbagh and Councillors), with the very humble request to be pleased to be so good as to grant him, in freehold, a block of house erven in this Table Valley, between the block T T and the burgher graveyard, on which to build the stores which he so urgently requires. (N.B.—This memorial was submitted to the Council on the 10th July, 1764, and the following is minuted:—"Decided, for the reasons and objects mentioned in the memorial, that the block of house erven—280 sq. roods and 129 sq. ft. in area—requested by him, shall be given to him in freehold (in eijgendom).—(Signed) by R. Tulbagh, P. v. Reede van Oudshoorn, W. Cloppenburg, C. Brand, P. D'Aillij, P. Hacker, O. Bergh, Councillor and Secretary, and W. Vrugt." (Melk does not appear to have paid anything for the ground.) (No. 153.)

Meijer (Petrus Johannes); is prepared to teach the youth of this place reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as the elements of the Reformed Religion; asks for permission. (No. 173.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, J. C. v. d. Spuij and Philip Von Heijden, *vice* Coenraad Nelson; and, on behalf of the burghers, Michiel v. Breda and Johan Coenraad Gie, *vice* Mart: Schoester. (No. 185; date, 8th December.)

1765. **Mulder (Coenraad);** of Klijlisse; arrived, as soldier, in 1743, in the "Saamslag"; made mason in 1748. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 27.)

Maritz (Johannes Stephanus); burgher; wishes to teach the young reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as the principles of the Reformed Religion, which he professes. (See below, No. 66.) (No. 43.)

Meet (Christiaan); of Griegen; arrived in 1753, as soldier, in "De Vrede"; made field-guard in 1762; asks for burgher papers. (No. 54.) 1765.

Mos (Dirck); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave Februarij of Bengal; offers, as sureties, himself and the burgher Abraham de Haan. (No. 57.)

Maritz (Joh: Steph:);—see above, No. 43—his memorial referred to the Cape Church Council, who report that they had examined, and found him fit. (No. 66; date, 3rd June.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, G. H. Cruijwagen and C. Brand, *vice* S. V. Scheller; and, on behalf of the burghers, P. Soermans and Paulus H. Eksteen, *vice* J. Carnspeck. (No. 100; date, 30th November.)

Meijburgh (Albert Jansz:); burgher-lieutenant of Infantry; wishes to resign on account of age and bodily infirmity. (No. 13.) 1766.

Molensteen (Jurriaen); skipper of the Bengal Return ship "Cattendijke"; wishes to take with him a female slave named Dina, bought here, for taking care, on board, of the little daughter of the freeman J. F. Smid, named Christina Sophia. (No. 16.)

Marais (Jacob); Lieutenant of the Stellenbosch Dragoons; wishes to retire, in consequence of bodily infirmities. (No. 40.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Martinus Adrianus Berg and C. Brand, *vice* J. C. v. d. Spuij; and, on behalf of the burghers, François van Nierop and Joh: v. d. Poel, *vice* M. v. Breda. (No. 73; date, 6th December.)

Mentz (Joachim Frederik); of Stendel; arrived in 1749, as sailor, in the "Hoop"; made assistant at the Secretariat of the Court of Justice, in 1756, at f20; bookkeeper, in 1758, as well as Secretary of Swellendam at f30; and on the 9th December last year, Landdrost of Swellendam; asks for the rank of junior merchant. (No. 7.) 1767–8.

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, C. Brand and J. Bresler, *vice* G. H. Cruijwagen; and on behalf of the burghers, Rogier Bernardus van Blerk and H. de Waal, *vice* P. Soermans. (No. 57; date, 5th December.)

Magetskij (Catharina); widow of the late Master-gardener Bernardus Millard; wishes to manumit Aurora of Bengal and her son Willem. Certain annexures are attached, showing that her late husband had bought from the repatriated chief

1767-8. surgeon, Willem Evers, a certain female slave, named Aurora, who was to be manumitted 3 years later. Shortly afterwards she was delivered of a son, Willem, who was to be educated by memorialist's husband until he had reached the age of from 10 to 15 years, when he would be able to earn his own living. That the death of her husband prevented the agreement from being fully carried out, and that therefore memorialist desires to do so, etc. (No. 66.)

Matthijs (Johan Hendrik); of Koningsbergen; arrived in 1765, as junior carpenter, in "De Drie Papegaaijen"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 73.)

Mohr (Hans Diderik); burgher; asks for a house plot in Table Valley, in Block 9—36 sq. roods, 5 sq. ft., and 72 sq. inches in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 83.)

Mohr (Marcus Nicolaas); makes the same request—extent of plot, 36 sq. roods, 13 sq. ft., and 84 sq. inches in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 84.)

Morgendaal (Johan Casper); of Rijgensake; arrived, as soldier, in 1762, in the "Lijmuijden"; a smith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 90.)

Maria Christina of Batavia; free black; wishes to manumit her slave, Africa of Batavia. Offers the required security. (No. 101.)

Meijer (Johan Georg); of Batavia; arrived in 1762, as sailor, in "Het Huijs te Boede"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 103.)

Moos (Jochem Frederik); of Brandenburgh; arrived in 1748, as soldier, in the "Slootendijk"; asks for burgher papers. (Annexed is a certificate signed by J. N. Pehold, that Moos has been in his service, as a loan servant, for 2 years, and conducted himself well; but Pehold spells his name "Morés." Another certificate mentions that he had served J. M. Cruijwagen well for 4 years, but here again Cruijwagen spells his name "Moes.") (No. 104; date, 12th October.)

Metrié (Maria Magdalena); widow of the late agriculturist, Isaac Marais; on his mother's side a grandson of the late agriculturist Daniel Druël; submits that the latter, about 80 years ago, had obtained, in freehold, a piece of ground in the Drakenstein District in Dal-Josaphat, and the so-called "Schoongezigt," on the one side extending towards the farm of Pieter du Toit, senior, see annexed title deed—not annexed—and towards the S. by W. bounded by the ground granted to Pieter Vivié, and on the other side, towards that of Steph: du Toit, junior. The said land had been surveyed, and given

the same area as that of Vivié, viz.: 60 morgen; and a chart had been made of it, but in consequence of the death of the Land-surveyor, was lost. Through ignorance Druël neglected to have the ground re-surveyed, so that no title deeds of it were obtained. Druël however occupied and cultivated the farm until after the death of his wife, and when he was too old to do so any longer, he decided to go and live with his son-in-law, Charles Marais, married to his only daughter, Anna Druël. From that marriage memorialist's husband was born, as well as other children. The management of the farm, Druël, under certain conditions, entrusted to one Isaac Delport, who occupied it from that time, as will be seen from the annexed attestations. On the death of Druel, the farm became the property of his only child, Anna, wife of Charles Marais, but without memorialist being able to explain how, it gradually fell to ruin, and was finally given by Charles Marais to the husband of memorialist, whose rights as co-heirs to the farm had been surrendered by the brothers in law, sister, and brother's and sisters' children of memorialist's husband, who however shared in the rest of the Estate. (See annexed declarations.) That memorialist's late husband not having been able at once to take in hand the ruined farm, in consequence of his limited means, hesitated to ask you for the missing Title deed, but as memorialist is now called upon to lay a proper statement of her Estate before the Orphan Masters, her husband having died intestate, she humbly requests you to be permitted to have the farm resurveyed, and after that, to grant her her Title deeds. Annexed are (1) copy of the grant made by S. v. d. Stel, dated 22nd Feb:, 1694. (2) Declaration of P. Delport, dated 10th May, 1768, that his parents had lived 2 years on the farm. (3) Similar statement of Elizabeth Nortje, widow of Matthijs Strijdom, dated 10th May, 1768. (4) Statement of Isaac Nel, dated 10th May, 1768. (5) Act of Surrender of their rights to the farm of their brother Isaac—signed by Steph: du Toit, Sr:, and Hester Retief, widow of Jacobus Marais; and of Maria Marais, widow of Joh: Christiaan Snijder, the 7th May, 1768. (6) Similar deed, signed by the brother (7th May, 1768), Hermanus Bosman, jr:. (7) Similar deed signed by François Retief, 7th May, 1768. (8) do., do., signed by Pieter Marais, 11th May, 1768. (9) do., do., signed by Jozua Charl Celie, 8th May, 1768. (10) do., do., signed by Gabriel Russouw, 8th May, 1768. (No. 108.) 1767–8.

Meijer (Barend); burgher; asks for the freehold of a piece of garden ground in Table Valley, adjoining his garden—397 sq. roods and 132 sq. ft. in area. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 109.)

Mulder (Caspar); of Brakel in Paderborn; arrived in 1763, in "De Vrouw Petronella," as soldier. Made cooper the same year. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 114.)

1767–8. **Marriage Board** nominate, on behalf of the Company, Oloff Godlieb De Wet and J. Adolf Kuuhl, sr:, *vice* Martinus Adr: Bergh; and, on behalf of the burghers, Johan Coenraad Gie and Hend: de Waal, *vice* F. v. Nierop. (No. 125; date, 3rd December, 1768.)

1768–70. **Mertens (Philippus);** ex-Japara burgher; passenger on the return ship "Duijfbrug"; asks that the little son of the bookkeeper, Paulus Jacobus Blij, stationed at Samarang, named Matthias Johannes, of whom he is guardian, may be transferred to the Return ship "Erfprins." (No. 12.)

Meinertzhagen (Isaac); Lieutenant-Colonel, and head of the Military here. His Executors, L. C. Warneck, Lieutenant, and D. Westerhoff, junior merchant, and garrison bookkeeper, submit that he had, in his Will, bequeathed to his nephew, Johan Fred: Gobius, advocate in Utrecht, his clothes and linen, that may be of value, and worth transmitting. They wish to send the whole away in a case, and add to the parcel, for the heirs of the deceased, the latter's portrait, and two seals; also a smaller case, containing 13 pairs of porcelain cups and saucers, with their covers, which, having the initials of the deceased on them, could hardly be sold. They also wish to send to the heirs f2,860.15.13, still due to the deceased's Estate by the Company. Extract from Will annexed, and also list of the articles to be sent away, which are as follows:—2 dark blue silk cotton lined Moorish coats; 1 white flowered silk doublet, embroidered with gold; 1 red satin doublet with gold galloon; 1 French coat of flowered material, with gold wire buttons; 1 black "portesooije" coat, and doublet; 1 dark brown unshorn Chinese velvet coat; gold embroidered, and gold wire buttons; also 2 ditto plain trousers; 1 light blue silk doublet, gold embroidered; 1 dark blue velvet coat with gold "allemassen"; 1 dark red silk doublet, gold embroidered; 1 blue velvet doublet, gallooned with gold; 1 yellow cloth doublet, gallooned with silver; 1 pair red velvet trousers; 2 pairs dark blue velvet trousers; 1 pair red "Portesooije" trousers; 1 do. satin do.; 1 do. green shot "grijne" do.; 1 hat with gold "Poinet d'Espagne"; 1 do. with plain silver lace; 1 blue cloth mantle with 6 gold "allemassen"; 1 black velvet cap; 46 shirts with ruffles; 23 do. without do.; 3 pairs cotton gaiters (stropkousen); 28 pairs fine white cotton stockings; 9 knitted cotton caps; 22 red handkerchiefs of different kinds; 16 blue do.; 22 white doublets and under waistcoats (hembdrokken); 2 chintz chamber-cloaks, for night use (slaap kabaaijen); 3 chintz gowns; 1 pair stitched "Pampoesjes"; one pair of velvet slippers, embroidered with silver; one green silk sash; three white pairs of drawers; also a small case containing the Porcelain above mentioned. (No. 24.)

Meijer (Gerrit Hendrik); first Lieut: of the 3rd Burgher Dragoon Company at Stellenbosch; has, for some years, grown so corpulent that he can no longer mount a horse, and is consequently unfit for his duties. He therefore asks for his discharge. (No. 30.) 1768-70.

Mellet (David Hendrik); burgher; wishes to teach the young reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as the principles of the Reformed Religion, which he professes. Memorialist referred to the Church Council here. (No. 44; date, 22nd August, 1769.)

Mulder (Johan Teunis); of Alnithausen; arrived in 1761, as young sailor, in the "Damzigt"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 47.)

Mellet (D. H.); see above, No. 44—"Kerkeraad" report that they have examined him, and found him to be fit for the office of teacher. (No. 56; date, 2nd October, 1769.)

Malan (David); agriculturist; wishes to manumit his slave, Aric of the Cape; on condition however, that he shall remain with and serve them as long as he and his wife are alive. Offers the necessary security. (No. 57.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Jan Arnold Bleumer and Pieter Domus, *vice* Christoffel Brand; and, on behalf of the burghers, Adam Gabriel Muller and H. de Waal, *vice* R. B. van Blerck. (No. 65; date, 2nd December, 1769.)

Manoppo (Eugenius); arrived last year at Ternaten, as king of Boelang and Mangodo; thence he was conveyed to Batavia in the "Oosthuijsen." At the time he was already in a very sickly condition, and according to your (Council of Batavia's) Resolutions of the 27th Oct.: last year, sent to the Cape in the "Vredesteijn." He is not only continuing in this miserable state, but, instead of getting better, is getting worse. In addition he possesses nothing, and, in consequence of his bodily infirmities, is not able to take anything in hand, to make a living for himself in his deplorable condition. He therefore prays that a monthly sum may be allowed him for his maintenance. N.B.—This Memorial was addressed to the Governor General (Petrus Albertus van der Parre) and Councillors in India. (No. 90; date, 26th April, 1770.)

Mairesse (Amand Joseph); of Momgenen; arrived in 1760, as young sailor, in the "Snoeck." Made wagon-driver in 1766; asks for burgher papers. (No. 99.)

Magetski (Catharina Maria); last widow of the master-gardener, Bernardus Mullard; asks for a plot of ground in

1768-70. Table Valley, adjoining her property, named "Het Roode Hek" —one morgen, 69 sq. rds. and 40 do. feet in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 105.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, H. P. Möller and Pieter Domus, *vice* Johan Adolf Kuhle; and, on behalf of the burghers, Honoratus Maijnier and Christiaan Georg Maasdorp, *vice* J. C. Gie. (No. 137; date, 8th December, 1770.)

Mocke (Godfried); of Thans; arrived in 1763, as soldier, in "De drie Papegaaijen"; made mason in 1764; asks for burgher papers. (No. 141.)

1771. **Muller (Johan Julius);** of Bockenheim; arrived, as soldier, in 1756, in the "Keukenhoff"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 46.)

Merwe (Schalk Willemse v. d.); Isaac's son; cornet in the 1st Company of burgher Dragoons of Stellenbosch; asks for his discharge in consequence of illness, etc. (No. 53.)

Muisel (Anthonij); sergeant; with pay written off; wishes to manumit his slave girl, named Clara of the Cape, provided that she shall remain with him and his wife for the next five years, and serve them. Offers, as sureties, himself and the bookkeeper, Hendrik Pieter Warnecke. (No. 58.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Pieter Domus and Joh: Steijn, *vice* Jan Arnoud Bleumer; and, on behalf of the burghers, H. le Sueur and Christiaan George Maasdorp, *vice* A. G. Muller. (No. 77; date, 7th December.)

1772. **Meijer (Nicolaas);** of Bonn; arrived in 1756, as soldier, in the "Cattendijk"; a wig-maker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 2.)

Maule (Charles); had, in February, 1771, left Madras with his wife, Janet Hunter, and on the 10th May following arrived in False Bay in the English ship "Van Cittart"; in consequence of the severe illness of his wife, he had been permitted to stay here until her recovery; but as no ship of his nation is arriving here, he asks for a passage home in one of the Company's return ships for himself and wife. (No. 6.)

Mandt ("Magister" Fred: Johan); see Senff, 1772, No. 8. (No. 8.)

Meijer (Johan Jacob); of Lahr, in Preijschau; arrived in 1766, as soldier, in the "Vrouwe Cornelia Hilde-Garde"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 31.)

Meijer (Gerrit Hendrik); Esaias' son; Heemraad and Burgher-Captain of Swellendam; intends to leave his District and settle at the Cape, and therefore requests to be relieved of both appointments. (No. 38.) 1772.

Meijer (Susanna Margaretha); widow of the late burgher-Councillor, Sieur Johannes Meijnderts Cruijwagen, senior. Her heirs, the burgher-Councillor, J. M. Cruijwagen; the merchant and dispenser, Adriaan v. Schoor, husband of Susanna Cruijwagen; the ex-burgher Councillor, Evert v. Schoor, husband of Catherina Everdina Cruijwagen; and the Bookkeeper, Gerhardus Hendrik Cruijwagen; submit that deceased had wished to manumit her slave, Clara of the Cape. Offer the required security. (No. 59.)

Melck (Maarten); ex-Heemraad; and his wife, Anna Margaretha Hop; also Anna Christina Muller, widow of the late ex-Heemraad Hendrik Hop; as mother and guardian of her and her late husband's minor children—the first and third memorialists being a brother and sister-in-law, but the second memorialist an own sister, and accordingly all blood relations of the agriculturist, Christiaan Frederick Hop; submit that it is well known that the latter has been for some years of weak intellect, and that lately he has become much worse, and fallen into a mode of life and circumstances, the results of which must in the end be most dangerous to him, as, by not at all attending to his affairs, or managing his farm and whatever belongs to it, but entirely neglecting the whole, he has lost all control and authority over his slaves, to such an extent that they do not in the least respect him, but commit all kinds of excesses on the farm, and during the night and unseasonable hours allure to themselves all kinds of rogues, with whom they drink and gamble, whilst in daytime, instead of doing their master's work, they burn charcoal at the river side, which they convey hither with the wagon and cattle of their master, selling it in his name, and keeping the money for themselves. Their brother is consequently most shamefully robbed by those slaves, and must finally be beggared. To prevent this, as well as the annoyance caused to the neighbours by these improper proceedings of the slaves, memorialists pray the Council to take such steps in the case of the said Hop and his inheritance—present and future—as may prevent his complete ruin. Signatures attached of M. Melck; Anna Margaretha Hop; and Anna Christina Muller; (widow Hop). The following attestations are annexed: (1) of the Bookkeeper, Johannes Knockers, who declares that since 1761 he had administered the affairs of the late Mrs. Hilletje Verschuur, widow of the late ex-burgher-Councillor, Sieur Hendrik Hop; that he is well aware that the said widow directed and controlled the most important affairs of her son Christiaan

1772. Frederick, who, on account of the weakness of his mind, was unable himself to do so; that she continued to do so until 1765, when, in consequence of her great age, she requested deponent to take over the administration, and also accept a power of attorney from her son. Deponent accordingly assisted in administering the latter's affairs, but from time to time discovered that the said Hop was in no way attending to his affairs, and was more and more going backward. That often deponent has heard from people, with whom Hop associated in the country, that he was not in a state to control his slaves properly, so that they completely played the master on his farm, and committed all kinds of wantonness and thefts, robbing him of his own, and going to such extremes, that if no provision be made against it, Hop would, as incapable of managing his own affairs, in time be quite impoverished. (No. 71; date, 22nd September.)

Jan Haszingh (Captain of the 1st Company of the burgher infantry here) declares that C. F. Hop has for many years shown signs of small intellect and simpleness, so that his late mother always managed his affairs as long as she was in her prime. The assistant Knockers afterwards did so. "The nearest neighbours have often told me that strange things happen on the farm, which is the happy resort of Hottentot women who have run away from their masters, and who already form a considerable number, remaining there, in spite of every one, and often causing quarrels among the male blacks, so that it is to be feared that the result will be murder or manslaughter, and that even the master is not beyond danger of becoming a victim. He dares not even order a slave in the least, being as incapable of doing so, as of personally administering his farm and property. This I can readily believe, if what the neighbours say be true, that the aforesaid Hop is again eagerly doing, what he had abandoned for a considerable time, viz.: that he commits excesses in drink." (N.B. The above memorial and annexures were submitted to the Council on the 23rd Sept., 1722, when it was decided to instruct the C. of Justice to sell by public auction all the landed property and the possessions of the said Hop, and keep under its administration all the proceeds, and to make such arrangements regarding the person of Hop as it may deem to be the best for him.) (Date, 18th September.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Joh. Steijn and C. A. Haupt, *vice* H. P. Möller; and, on behalf of the burghers, C. G. Maasdorp and Joh. Smuts, *vice* Honoratus Manier. (No. 89; date, 5th December.)

1773. **Memeling (Hendrik);** of the Hague; arrived in 1766, as sick visitor, in the "Duijnenburg," at f24 per month. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 6.)

Mulder (Catharina Stempel); widow of the late burgher, Dirk Gijsbert Franke; wishes to manumit her slave, Sarah of Ceijlon. Offers, as sureties, the bookkeeper Christoffel Brand, and the burgher, Jan Hendrik Munnik. (No. 9.) 1773.

Muijsel (Anthonij); sergeant; asks for a piece of land at the "Wijnberg," adjoining his farm "Weltevreden"—13 morgen and 10 sq. rds. in extent. Offers to pay the usual Recognition. Diagram annexed. (No. 13.)

Moole (Hans); of Chur in Switzerland; left here last year, with the Governor's permission, by the Eng. ship, "Lord North"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 22.)

Muller (Barend); of Amsterdam; arrived, as gunner, in 1772, in the "Bovenkerkerpolder"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 34.)

Morgentaal (Johannes); of Rijgen-Saxen; arrived, as soldier, in 1764, in the "Lijcochton"—a blacksmith—asks for burgher papers. (No. 43.)

Montzinger (Matthijs); of Nijstad; arrived, as soldier, in 1758 in "De drie Papegaaijen." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 57.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Philip v. d. Berg and Joh. And. Schols, *vice* Pieter Domus; and, on behalf of the burghers, Jurgen Spengelaar and Joh. Smuts, *vice* Hend. le Sueur. (No. 73; date, 4th December.)

Mulder (Carsten); of Bremerlee; arrived in 1786, as sailor, in "De Jonge Lieve"—a shoemaker—asks for burgher papers. (No. 27.) 1774.

Meijer (Elsabé); widow of the late burgher, Simon Hazewinkel; wishes to manumit her slave, Libra Jacoba of the Cape. Offers the required security. (No. 46.)

Moscher (Ulricus); of Copenhagen; arrived in 1769, as soldier, in the "Compagnie's Welvaren"; made gunlocksmith the same year. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 47.)

Mariennie (Matthijs); of Corsica; arrived in 1771, as arquebusier, in the ship "'s Compangies Welvaren." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 76.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Johan Andries Schultz and Christiaan Lievregt Kloege, *vice* Johannes Steijn; and, on behalf of the burghers, Willem Hurter and Petrus Jesse Moller, *vice* Christiaan Georg Maasdorp. (No. 88; date, 3rd December.)

1775. **Meijer (Johan Jacob);** burgher; asks for 2 house-erven in Block 17—Nos. 3 and 4—69 sq. rds. and 86 do. ft. in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 58.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Joh. Knockers and Joh. Marthinus Horak, *vice* Philip v. d. Berg; and, on behalf of the burghers, Petrus Jesse Möller and Joh. Matthias Bletterman, *vice* Joh. Smuts. (No. 100; date, 2nd December.)

1776.

1776. **Mentz (Joachim Frederick);** junior merchant and Landdrost at Swellendam; has served the Company for more than 27 years, honestly and faithfully. Household affairs, and the state of his family, compel him to ask for his discharge with retention of his rank, in order the better to look after his private affairs and the support of his family. Request granted. As his successor is appointed Sergeant Pieter Diederick Boonacker. See Resol. 6th Feb., 1776. (No. 14; date, 6th February.)

Malan (David); asks for a plot of land in Hot. Holland, near his farm "De Fortuijn"—6 morgens 89 sq. rds. 78 do. ft. and 34 do. inches in area. He wishes to plant a vineyard on it, and submits Resol. of Landdrost and H.H. of Stell:, approving his request on conditions which he will faithfully carry out. Resol. dated 8th Jan., 1776, which requires that the plot shall be properly enclosed, that the cattle of the farm of Mons. Joh. de Waal may be able to graze unhindered on the veld there; and further, that neither Malan nor his successor shall keep any cattle, or build any kraal on it. Diagram annexed. (No. 23; date, 13th February.)

Muller (Johan Andreas); of Lauterbach; arrived, as soldier, in 1771 in the "Blijenburg"; a carpenter; asks for burgher papers. (No. 43; date, 14th May.)

Malan (Hercules Adriaan); First Lieut: of the 2nd Comp. of Dragoons at Stellenbosch; asks for his discharge, on account of failing health. (No. 56; date, 20th August.)

Mack (Philip Jacob); of Wijnheijm; arrived in 1760, as soldier, in "Het Huijs te Manpad"; made cooper the same year, and master cooper in 1764; asks for burgher papers. (No. 71; date, 3rd September.)

Miller (Joachim Frederick); of Dirats; arrived, as soldier, in the "Nieuw Rhoon"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 85; date, 24th October.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Joh. Martinus Horak, and Martinus van Oorden, *vice* Christiaan

Libregt Kloege; and, on behalf of the burghers, Hendrik Pieter Warnecke, and Dirk Gijsbert v. Reenen, *vice* Willem Hurter. (No. 109; date, 7th December.) 1776.

Meijer (Elsabe); widow of the late burgher, Simon Hazewinkel. Her executors, Gerhardus H. Cruijwagen, junior merchant and superintendent of the Company's timber stores and slave lodge, and the burgher, Gerrit H. Meijer, submit that in her Will, Mrs. Hazewinkel desired that her slave, Rosa of Malabar, should go and live either with one of her heirs, or with her (Rosa's) son. Rosa however wished to be entirely manumitted, and memorialists have agreed to her request, as there were no minors among the heirs. They therefore offer the required security. (Extract from Will annexed.) (No. 112; date, 17th December.)

Montauban (Adrianus); of Rotterdam; arrived, as soldier, in 1724, in the "Dankbaarheid"; a surgeon; asks for burgher papers. Annexed is a certificate, signed by the two surgeons of the Hospital here, J. v. d. Riet and C. Nelson, that they had examined and found him fit. (No. 113; date, 17th December.)

1777 wanting.

1778.

Munnik (Gerhardus); burgher lessee of the Cape wine and brandy license at Rondebosch; wishes to open branch taps at the house of Tobias Rogiers on the latter's farm at Rondebosch; at that of the same Rogiers at the so called "Drie Koppen," in charge of Jan de Goede; and at that of Joh. Casparus Holtman, at the Salt River. (No. 57; date, 1st September.) 1778.

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Casparus van Eerten and Hendrik Justinus de Wet, *vice* Joh. Martinus Horak; and, on behalf of the burghers, Johan Adolph Kuuhl, and Johannes van Schoor, *vice* Hendrik Pieter Warneck. (No. 80; date, 5th December.)

1779.

Morris (Arthur); Captain of the Eng. E.I. Comp.'s ship "Colebroke," wrecked at Hanglip, in False Bay; asks for a passage home for himself, his bookkeeper, and servants. Granted. (No. 1; date, 5th January.) 1779.

Martin (Jean); arrived in the French private vessel "La Ceres," in 1776, from Pondicherry. The vessel was wrecked here, and he remained here since; is a surgeon; asks for burgher papers. (No. 10; date, 19th January.)

1779. **Meijer (Gerhardt);** carpenter; employed at the New Hospital building; wishes to take unto him a little slave girl in the Company's Lodge, nine months old, and named Gesie, daughter of Elizabeth Jacoba Petronella Lambertie. She is already baptized, and he wishes to educate her properly. He offers f100 for her. (No. 23; date, 16th February.)

Moller (Gabriel von); late captain in the English service at Madras; endeavoured last year to return to England, but found no opportunity by an Eng. vessel; went accordingly to Nagapatnam, where he obtained a passage in the Dutch ship "Patriot"; arrived here in her in January; can, on account of the war between England and France, obtain no passage in an English ship, therefore asks for a passage in one of the Comp.'s return ships. (Signature attached.) (No. 49; date, 4th May.)

Mill—Corn-wind.—Burgher Councillors submit that in 1717 the Lords-Seventeen showed that important favour to the Colony as to allow it to obtain, at cost price and freight free, all the material required for a corn windmill. That the mill, erected by the mechanics expressly sent hither for the purpose, is still in the best condition, but when erected the town consisted of only about 150 houses, whilst the present number, including the homesteads in the Gardens, is between 7 and 800, and the residents have increased in proportion. Accordingly the mill cannot by a long way satisfy the present requirements, so that often the public are extremely inconvenienced when the mill is to be repaired, or stops working for some other reason. They therefore wish the Council to submit to Batavia the need of another mill, and that the material may be sent out on the same favourable terms as those for the first mill. (Signed by three Burgher Councillors.) Annexed are 2 lists of the material required. (No. 52; date, 18th May.)

Mohr (Hans Diederick); Hoppa (Willem); and Joubert (Jozua), Gideon's son; have, with Consent of the Governor, dug a well between their houses and erven in block No. 10 in Table Valley, and adjoining each other along the New Canal at the Field. They did this for their mutual convenience, and at their own expense. They now pray that each of them may receive a third part of the right of ownership (of the ground), as far as the well, and that afterwards, in case of sale, that right may be inserted in the transfers. (No. 65; date, 31st August.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Hendrik Justinus de Wet, and Frederick Godbold Holtzappel, *vice* Martinus Van Oordt, deceased; and, on behalf of the burghers, Jan van Schoor, and Jurgen Wolfgang Spengler, *vice* Focke Hendricksz:. (No. 99; date, 4th December.)

Meijer (Susanna); deceased; widow of the ex-burgher Councillor Jacobus van der Spuij. The assistant, Andries Van Sittert, the Ex-Lieut:, Carel Fred. Brink, and the bookkeeper at the Equipment Stores, Hendrik Pieter Möller, executors in the Estate, submit that deceased in her will desired the manumission of her slave, Jephta of the Cape. Executors are prepared to comply with the regulations, and annex a copy of the Will, which further mentions that Jephta was to be paid f3,000 (Cape valuation) out of the Estate. (No. 102; date, 14th December.) 1779.

Mohr (Hans Diderik); burgher; executor in the Estate of the late free black, Antoinetta of the West Coast, widow of Johannes of Bengal; submits that deceased in her Will desired the manumission of her 3 slave children, viz: Sara, Rebecca, and Martha of the Cape. He offers the required security, etc. (Extract from Will annexed, from which it appears that the children were not children of testatrix, but of the latter's slave, named Martha of Bengal. Sarah was to remain with the burgher Joh: la Ros, and the two others, viz: Rebecca and Martha, with the burgher Hans Diederik Mohr, who were to give them christian education, and with whom they were to stay and serve until their 24th year. She appoints Mohr her executor and also guardian of her minor co-heir, Marx Nicolaas Mohr.) (No. 1; date, 4th January.) 1780.

Munk (Pieter); of Velzen; arrived as passenger in 1776 in the "Beemsters Welvaren"; asks for a passage home. (No. 8; date, 8th February.)

Marais (Ignatius); burgher; asks for the grant of a piece of ground in the "French Hoek"; annexes consent of Landdrost and Heemraden, showing that the nearest neighbours, Abraham Josua Le Roux, Pieter de Villiers, Jacob's son, and Gabriel du Toit, had no objection. (No. 22; date, 22nd February.)

Minnaar (Pieter Jacob); burgher; asks for the grant of a piece of ground between the so-called Dal Josaphat, and Wagonmaker's Valley, in the Drakenstein District. (Diagram and consent of L. and H.H. annexed. The latter mention that the nearest neighbours, David v. d. Merwe, Roelof's son; Philip Hartog, jr.; Susanna Roux, widow of the late Philip Minnaar, Sr.; and Hester Retief, widow of the late Jacobus Marais; have no objection.) (No. 37; date, 19th May.)

Merwe (Roelof van der); Carel's son; asks for the grant of a plot of ground in the Wagonmaker's Valley, named "Welgegund." (Diagram annexed and statement of L. and H.H. that the nearest neighbours, viz: Josua Joubert, Philip Minnaar, and the widow Carel v. d. Merwe, have no objection.) (No. 38; date, 19th May.)

1780. **Muller (Christiaan Bernhard);** chief mate on the Return ship "De Vrouwe Everhardina," wishes to have his chests branded here. (No. 42; date, 19th May.)

Meijring (Albert Homo); of Lingen; left Europe for India as soldier, in 1759; arrived here in 1766 in the "Lijmuijden"; made corporal in 1768, and sergeant in 1774; asks for burgher papers. (No. 73; date, 19th September.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Abraham Chiron, and Fred. Gothold Holtzapfel, *vice* Casparus van Eerten; and, on behalf of the burghers, Jan Godlieb Brink, and Joh: v. Sittert, jr., *vice* Johan Adolf Kuuhl. (No. 92; date, 9th December.)

1781. **Maas (Gerardus);** ex-titular towndoctor at Batavia; wishes to return thither. (Signature.) (No. 24; date, 20th February.)

Marais (François); burgher; asks for a plot of land between the Daljosaphat and the Wagonmaker's Valley—582 sq. rds. and 75 do. ft. in extent. (Diagram annexed, and also statement of L. and H.H., that there would be no objection to the grant.) (No. 42; date, 5th June.)

Malan (David); agriculturist; asks for a plot of cultivable land near his old land and farm, named "Cuijper's kraal," in the Coebergen, in the Cape District—6 morgen and 110 sq. rds. in extent, as per annexed diagram. (Diagram not annexed.) (No. 48; date, 24th June.)

Meezer (Nicolaas); of Hessen Cassel; arrived here in 1752 in "De Admiraal de Ruijter"; made sergeant in 1761. Has faithfully served for nearly 30 years, and has now nearly reached his 60th year. Is growing old, and can no longer properly do his duty. Therefore asks for a pension. (Signature.) N.B.—Signs "Meeser." (No. 55; date, 4th September.)

Meiring (Pieter); of the Cape of Good Hope; entered the service in 1763, as soldier at the pen; made bookkeeper in 1777; asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 66; date, 11th September.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman, and Joh: Gijsbert Blankenberg, *vice* H. J. de Wet; and, on behalf of the burghers, Pieter Meiring and H. O. Eksteen, *vice* Jan van Schoor. (No. 85; date, 8th December.)

1782. **Möller (Hendrik Pieter);** bookkeeper in the Equipment Stores; has served 30 years—his last contract having expired 18 years ago. Has for some time already been intending to repatriate. Under present circumstances he wishes to leave

in the Danish ship "De Hoop," in order to put out his money at home, and establish himself there; his wife however wishes to leave with a more convenient opportunity, and he is prepared to leave her sufficient for her maintenance until her departure. (Signature.) (No. 13; date, ?.) 1782.

Merwe (Jacobus van der); asks for a plot of land in the Wagonmaker's valley, situated at the "Kleine Leeuwen Rivier." Diagram and certificate of L. and H.H. annexed. (No. 15; date, 12th February.)

Matthijsse (Clemens); of Hoesum; arrived in 1773, as soldier, in the "Groenendaal." Made assistant in 1773, and pay-bookkeeper in 1781; asks for the rank of junior merchant. (Signature attached—fine hand—signs C. Matthiessen.) (No. 22.)

Möller (Abraham Theodorus); of the Cape of Good Hope; entered the service, as soldier "at the pen," in 1764; made bookkeeper in 1774; has served 17 years, and now wishes to retire on account of ill health. (No. 30.)

Möller (Gabriel von); arrived in 1781, as sailor, in "Het Hoff ter Linde," and remained here through ill health; asks for his discharge, and a passage home in the Danish ship "Het Kasteel van Dansburgh." (No. 33.)

Möller (Marthinus Johannes); of the Cape of Good Hope; entered the service in 1774, as soldier; made assistant the same year. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 40.)

Maasdorp (Christiaan George); ex-burgher Councillor and Cavalry Captain; has earned his living for many years by buying and selling Cape wines by wholesale. This year he obtained the same licence from the Governor. It was his custom annually to calculate how much wine he required for the whole year, and make his purchases accordingly. This he also did last year during the months when it was permitted to convey wine into the Cape, obtaining as much as he thought he would require. In consequence however of the large sale of wines to foreign vessels, and the increased demand among the public during the last four months, he has sold more than he would otherwise have done during a whole year, so that he now feels the great loss and ruin which will befall him (his wine business being his sole livelihood), if he has to close his doors, because by placcart of 1765 it was ordered, under certain penalties, that all growers shall be bound henceforth to bring in their wines only from the first of September to the 31st January, and therefore that none was to be brought to the Cape from the 1st February to the 31st August. If he is therefore to obey the laws he will not be able to provide himself with the required

1782. wines, so that, in order to prevent the loss which would naturally result to himself and his family, he prays that it may please the Council, for the reasons given, and for this once, to permit him to buy and import from the country 50 or 60 leaguers, binding himself to use, exclusively for daily consumption by the private citizens, the wines of the latest vintage (should any be among the quantity obtained by him), and not to sell any of it to the ships or seamen, especially foreigners. He further submits to all other restrictions as may be deemed necessary. (Signature.) Council decides, in order to prevent evil consequences which might be expected, in case memorialist were permitted to convey into the town from the country any wines during the prohibited period, not to entertain the request, but in order to enable him to carry on his wine business for the convenience of the residents, to supply him from the Company's cellars 40 leaguers of ordinary white wine at Rds. 40 per leaguer, with this proviso however that nothing of it shall be exported, but that the whole shall be sold to the residents only for their convenience. (No. 43.)

Memelingh (Hendrik); burgher, and butcher; complains of the dearness of the wethers. Had again sent his man away to the Roggeveld to buy some there, but none could be obtained for less than 12 skillings. He has therefore for some time remained destitute of slaughter animals, and asks permission to close his shop until his men return with cattle. (No. 48.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Jan Frederik Kirsten, and Joh: Gijsbert Blankenberg, *vice* Abraham Chiron; and, on behalf of the burghers, Anthonij Berrangé, and Johannes Gie, *vice* Johan Godlieb Brink. (No. 100; date, 7th December.)

1783. **Munnik (Jan Hendrik);** ex-burgher-Councillor, and Captain of Cavalry; submits that his late wife, Maria Willemse, had received from her mother, the widow of the late Gunner Willem Willemse, three slaves named Ernst, Maria, and Roselinde, on the condition however that after the death of the donor, they were to be manumitted. He therefore asks permission to do so under the usual conditions. (No. 10.)

Mader (Jan Godlieb); chief surgeon at False Bay, and lately in the same capacity on board the burnt China return ship "Middelburg"; asks permission to sell some tea by public auction. (No. 24.)

Maitre (Cornelis Gerhardus le); of the Hague; assistant; arrived in 1744, as soldier, in the "Herstelder"; asks permission to enter the navy on board the States' war-ship "Jason." (Signature.) (No. 27.)

Masson (Joost); late third officer on the China Return ship "Honcoop"; wishes to return home in the Dutch war-ship "Jason." (Signature.) (No. 31.) 1783.

Meuron (Count de); submits that the Dutch East India Company had chartered the ship "Le Fier," commanded by Mons: Alberade in order to convey to the Cape, memorialist, a portion of his regiment, and all their baggage. He accordingly embarked on that vessel with his regiment, and though it was clearly stated in the Charter that no goods whatever, except what were required for ship's use, were to be taken on board before the effects of the Regiment had been shipped, it was nevertheless found that the hold had already been crammed, so that the provisions and stores for the voyage had to be stowed away under the half deck. Under such circumstances very little room was left for properly storing the effects of the regiment, with the result that a large portion of the uniforms, as well as the cloth required for new ones became completely rotten, and altogether unfit for use. Nor was the number of the crew in accordance with the Charter, so that the Captain was obliged to hire some of the soldiers to do sailors' duty. Moreover various articles, for which he had signed on the invoice, have never yet been delivered to him. As compensation for what has been spoilt, both of the regiment and of memorialist, as well as the hire of the men, memorialist was obliged to have D'Alberade summoned. But as memorialist, not without reason, supposes and fears that Mons: Alberade will suddenly leave with his vessel, and thus make memorialist's complaint illusory, he prays for an arrest of Captain Alberade and his ship, that memorialist may be able to recover from them whatever may be adjudged to him by the Court of Justice. (Signature.) The Council having deliberated on the matter, and considered that, though the Fiscal had already taken proceedings against D'Alberade, and all interested in his vessel, and though he had obtained provisional judgment from the Court of Justice, the Council had decided on the 31st March last, for weighty reasons, not to confirm the sentence, and therefore now refers memorialist to the Directors who are to be provided by Meuron with all the papers, etc. N.B. The following Resolution of the 26th March, 1783, throws the required light on this subject. The Governor mentions that when the French private ship "Le Fier" was chartered at Paris by Messrs. van de Perreen and Boers, as deputies of the Seventeen, from Count de Clonard, as owner of "Le Fier," in order to convey hither the Regiment of Meuron and its effects, as well as divers goods of the Company, Colonel Meuron had reported that there had been shipped in that vessel a considerable quantity of private goods, which caused that not only various goods of the Company which had to be shipped in that vessel, had to be left behind, but also that the goods be-

1783. longing to the Regiment were placed between decks, where the greater portion had been ruined, whilst the space which had otherwise to serve for the quarters of the troops had been so hampered by the private goods deposited there, that the diseases which broke out among the troops and subsequent deaths must be principally ascribed to that. That Fiscal Boers had accordingly at once instituted an enquiry, and having found that in many ways the charter had been violated, had at once judicially attached the private goods, that the Company might thus re-imburse itself for the loss and injury which it might be proved to have sustained after formal procedure against the owners or others interested. He had therefore applied to the Court of Justice, which, on the 13th instant (March), had ruled that all the goods were to be inventoried by two Commissioners of the Court and two officers on the side of the French, sealed, and thus landed and deposited in a safe place until the procedures against the owners, Captain, and all interested, shall have been ended. Notice of this having been given to the Commissionaire de Marine, Mons: Percheron, the Captain of the lately departed King's ship "L'Hermione," Mons: du Peron, as well as to Brigadier de Conwaij, it was decided after mutual agreement, to station Mons: de Conwaij on the vessel "Le Fier," with 25 men and one officer, not only to prevent disorders when the inventory was being made, but also that no goods were clandestinely landed. The French guard had accordingly mounted guard until yesterday, when the Fiscal reported to the Governor, to the latter's great surprise, that Messrs. Percheron and Conwaij had called on him, and the latter had informed him that he had ordered the detachment on shore, and that he would not permit it that any insult were offered to the flag of his most Christian Majesty. The Council heard the Governor's communication with the utmost surprise, and when the Governor asked what further action was to be taken in the matter, it was considered that, though with a perfectly well-founded and indisputable right, the Council might immediately place a guard of its own on the vessel, in order to give proper effect to the sentence of the Court, the result might be dangerous, should Mons: de Conwaij adhere to his strange and groundless declarations that he would not permit it. It was therefore decided for the present to suspend the placing of a detachment from the garrison on board the ship "Le Fier," and to see whether the matter could not be amicably arranged. On the 31st March the Governor reported that he had not been able to come to an amicable arrangement with Percheron and Conwaij, and submitted a memorandum from Percheron (too long to insert here), to which Fiscal Boers replied as follows:—That, to his greatest surprise, he had gathered from previous documents and conversations, and now again from the memorandum of Mons: Percheron, that the attachment and transfer on shore of the goods in question

could be an insult and "vilependium" to the French flag and nation. That he could not understand that; as among all European nations, the whole world over, all strangers, excepting those provided with an express privilege "de non arrestando," are distinctly arrested both in person and in property, and that such arrests, resting on proper grounds and forms, are respected everywhere, and that hitherto no one had ever got it in his senses to elicit from them any national insult, or that, in the case in question, any "vilipendium" against the French nation could be conceived. That in this case his surprise was the greater because action had merely been taken against a vessel chartered to the Company, and it might therefore be urged that they (Percheron and Conwaij) could with less scruple and fear of insults to their flag, have vindicated their rights. That this view had on the side of the French nation been evidently entertained in the beginning, who had seen no insult or "vilipendium" in the action, as at the request of him (the Fiscal), before he had taken any judicial proceedings, the French had issued the necessary orders on board the vessel to watch the interests of the Company, yea, had, even in their instructions, prescribed to the same French guard, detached on board for the purpose, if necessary, to offer the strong hand to the Commissioners of Justice who might come on board for inventorying, sealing and landing the private goods; that accordingly he (the Fiscal) would not have hesitated for a moment to request the strong arm of the Government for the maintenance of Justice in order to give effect to the sentence of the Court, had it not been that the aforesaid guard had already been removed from the ship for some time, without there having been, by continuation, the proper superintendence in the landing of the goods, so that apparently all the private goods which had been shipped by various parties as ventures, had already been landed and concealed (verduijsterd), and that he (Fiscal), having observed a well grounded fear of this Government of a far reaching estrangement and unpleasant results, had on that account deemed it better to sacrifice the pecuniary interest of the Company to the general well-being of the Colony, and acquiesce in such decision as the Council might arrive at, under express protestation however that, by doing so, he in no way admitted the incompetency of the Government to arrest all the goods here, as little as he does the far fetched and wholly groundless pretexts of insults and "vilipendium" against the French flag." Council considers that in the circumstances in which it was placed, it was clearly to be foreseen that if the sentence of the Court of Justice were to be carried out with the means necessary for the purpose, nothing but the most dangerous consequences would result from it to the Colony, and therefore decides, in order to prevent this, and that no displeasure might be caused to His Most Christian Majesty, who, we may be assured, if informed of the circumstances, would not fail to maintain the Company in its lawful

1783.

1783. rights, to stay all further procedure, without this step being taken as a precedent hereafter, and to leave all further proceedings to the Lords Majors in Patria, who are to be furnished with all the documents in the case. Copy of this Resolution to be handed to Mons: Percheron, with the request to furnish the Council with a list of the private goods that had been found in the ship "Le Fier." (No. 69; date, 8th April.)

Malan (Daniel); agriculturist; humbly sheweth that by permission of the Governor he had surveyed a piece of agricultural land adjoining his old land and farm, named "Leeuwen Valley," in the Wagonmaker's Valley, in the Drakenstein District—4 morgen, 57 sq. roods and 6 do. ft. in extent, according to annexed Diagram. He wishes to have it in quitrent. (Signature.) (No. 137.)

Müller (Johan Godfried); of Lookwits; arrived in 1778, as soldier, in the "Bilthem"; made one of the bodyguard in July last. Asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 146.)

Mann (Justinus Philippus); of Smirna; junior mate on the Hooker "Catwijk aan Rijn"; arrived here from Ceijlon; asks for his discharge and permission to return to Europe in one of the Prussian ships. (Signature.) (No. 150.)

Mann (Justinus Philippus); of Smirna; junior mate; described as having arrived in India in 1781 in the "Trompenburg"; saved in 1782 from the wrecked ship "De Vrouwe Johanna Magaretha," and afterwards declared employable by the Government of Colombo. (Signed) C. Matthiessen. In the Castle Good Hope, the 8th December, 1783. (No. 154a.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Johannes Gijsbert Blankenberg, and Arend de Waal, *vice* Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman; and, on behalf of the burghers, Daniel Frederik Lehman, and Arend Munnik, *vice* Pieter Meiring. (No. 164; date, 6th December.)

1784. **Mekouw (Jan Willem);** skipper on the Ceijlon Return ship "Amsterdam"; deceased. His executors, Marten Bateman and Pieter Malet, ask permission to send home 4 cases belonging to deceased. (Signature.) (No. 37.)

Metzler (Jacob Casper); Minister; repatriating with the return ship, "Het Slot ter Hooge"; is engaged to be married here to Aletta Margaretha van Kervel; asks permission to take with him to Europe his future wife, and, as he has already paid the passage for his deceased wife, who died shortly after leaving Batavia, he begs that he may be excused from paying once more for his second wife. (Signature.) (No. 38.)

Martin (Johan Wilhelm); of Carelsdorp; arrived in 1774, as soldier, in the "Stavenisse," and made under superintendent at the "Schuur" in 1780. Asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 40.) 1784.

Munnik (Jan Hendrik); burgher-Councillor; asks for a plot of ground at Simon's Bay—1 morgen, 562 sq. rds. 17 do. ft. and 4 do. inches in extent. Diagram annexed. (No. 104.)

Millers.—Burgher Councillors mention that for a considerable time the lessees of both the Mills of the Colony in the Cape District, had complained of the unlawful doings of the Company's millers, who, contrary to prohibition, do not hesitate to grind in a clandestine manner not only for private individuals, but also for the bakers; that they are thus not a little injured in their rights, and, if this continues, will be incapacitated from paying their lease moneys at the appointed time, or paying at all, and if no timely provision be made, no one, fearing to be injured in a similar manner, would feel inclined to lease the right of these mills (dwang molens), so that the Colony, whose debt, by the erection of a second mill has not been increased a little, would certainly be deprived of a considerable branch of its revenue, which, in consequence of the heavy expenditure in interest, etc., is already very limited. They therefore beg the Council to renew the placcaten issued against such procedures, and henceforth to forbid all Company's millers and all other private millers in the District, who, with the Government's permission have erected mills on their farms, to grind on their mills for anyone, whether private burgher or privileged baker, the least quantity of grain without any exception, unless only on an occasion when the Colony's mills unexpectedly, through some misfortune, are unable to grind for the convenience of the respestive residents, and burgher Councillors have obtained the Government permission for the purpose, or otherwise, to make such provision as will prevent the injury which the burgher revenue would suffer in consequence. And in order to prevent in future all such unlawful trade they pray that henceforth all shall be interdicted from having any horse or hand mills in their houses or gardens. They also seize the opportunity to draw your attention to the just complaints and well-founded dissatisfaction of various residents here, who have been so long exposed to the unreasonable and arbitrary procedure of the majority of privileged bakers, who, notwithstanding the clear contents of their Ordinance, that they shall, without distinction, supply bread to every comer within the stated hours, do not only not hesitate to refuse that indispensable food under the frivolous pretext that they are only baking for their customers, but even go so far in order to avoid customers (date, 26th October) as to paint with the usual sign of their occupation only

1784. a portion of a window, and that on the inner side only, which (window) they keep closed when it does not suit them to bake any bread, or at least more than is required for the daily supply of their so-called customers. And as such unpermitted action is not only contrary to the very salutary orders of your Honours, but also offers an opportunity for causing dissatisfaction among the well-disposed residents, burgher-councillors request that the necessary provision (? amendment) may be made at the next renewal of the baking ordinance, and suggest that thereunto be added that every privileged baker shall be bound to place above the front door of his dwelling house or shop, a signboard provided with such a sign, from which it can be seen what business is carried on within. Expecting a favourable reply . . . . . (Signed) H. Le Sueur, J. G. Munnik, J. Karnspek. This memorial was considered on the 9th November following, and the Council decided to request Messrs. Van Schoor and Le Sueur to make proper arrangements with the burgher Councillors, by which the arbitrary conduct of the bakers in the baking and selling of bread shall be at once suppressed, and the bakers in the best possible manner be compelled not to leave the residents in want; and that on the other hand no infringement or injury be caused to the Respective Communal Mills (dwang molens = gemeente molens), whilst Mr. Van Schoor was also instructed by the Governor carefully to observe and take care that on the Company's Mills no corn, whether of bakers or other private individuals, is ground, unless there be some defect in the aforesaid Communal Mills, so that they are unable to grind, in which case the Governor shall give a special permission for the convenience of bakers and other residents to enable them to have their corn ground in the Company's Mills. (No. 108; date, 26th October.)

Montagu (J.); Captain of the English war frigate "Juno"; asks permission to buy some bread, flour, wine, vinegar, and peas, as he cannot leave without them. The harvest having been favourable, the Council grants his request. (Signature.) (No. 113; date, 22nd November.)

Marriage Board elect, on behalf of the Company, Petrus Joh: Truter and Arend de Waal, *vice* Jan Fred: Richter; and, on behalf of the burghers, Joh: Pieter Kirsten and Christiaan Ludolph, *vice* Anthonij Berrangé. (No. 127; date, 4th December.)

Matthiesen (Clement); ledger keeper, codiciliary executor (gemagtigde) of the late skipper of the Prussian ship "De President"—Johannes van Oostvan—wishes to emancipate a slave boy of the deceased, named Dobbelijn of Bengal, as required by deceased's Will. (Signature.) (No. 135.)

Meuron (Regiment of). The lessee of the Cape Wines, J. J. v. d. Berg, complains that that Regiment has its own canteen, and accordingly causes him great loss; he submits a long memorial on the subject, together with annexures. (No. 26.) 1784.

Menard (Pierre); Captain of the French ship "Le Jeune Stanislaus," on her way to Holland with a cargo from Batavia. She had sprung a leak during her voyage to the Cape, and had to call at Mauritius for repairs. As a similar accident may again occur, he asks for an addition to his crew of 39 men, having too small a number to keep the pumps going. (Signature.) (No. 56.) 1785.

Martheze (Hendrik Carel); passenger on the outward bound Ceylon ship "Sparenrijk"; wishes to remain here some time, as his wife is very near her confinement. (Signature.) (No. 61.)

Merwe (David van der); had bought, at public auction, the house and bakery of one of the licensed bakers, Joh: Henricus Redelinghuijs, and asks that the licence may be transferred to him. (Signature.) (No. 63.)

Meijma (Lucretia); widow of the late master ship's carpenter on the wharf here, Philip van den Berg; asks for a passage to Europe for herself and two free girls, named Wilhelmina and Anna Maria, both of the Cape. (No. 76.)

Meijer (Esaias); Captain of the 1st Company of Swellendam Dragoons; suffers from a chest complaint, and asks for his discharge. (Signature.) (No. 84.)

Marinie (Matthijs); burgher; wishes to repatriate with his wife and child in the Portuguese ship "Nostra Senhora D. O Es le Guitteria." (Signature.) (No. 124.)

Meuron (Count de); memorial regarding some funds of his regiment—1st December, 1785. (No. 125.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Fred: Gotthold Holtzapfel and Arend de Waal, A. son, *vice* Joh: Gijsbert Blankenberg; and, on behalf of the burghers, Christiaan Ludolph and Charles van Cahman, *vice* Daniel Frederick Lehman. (No. 134; date, 3rd December.)

Volume Missing. Have followed the Resolutions of that year.

Massonier (Jean); supercargo of the French ship "La Flore," which arrived in December last year with 400 slaves from Mosambique, destined to St. Domingo; wishes to land them for a few days to refresh themselves, as otherwise the largest 1786.

1786. number would die on the further voyage. The Governor added to this information that attempts were also being made to sell some to the burghers, but that this would injure the slave trade which had been carried on for some time with good success by the Company; and further that, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, all possible economy should be studied, so that he had great difficulty in granting the request; but as the supercargo had assured him that he would sell no slaves here, and only feed them on vegetables with the rice which he had on board, he could not refuse the human aid required, but at the same time had adopted such measures as would prevent the supercargo from breaking his promise. Council confirms the Governor's action. The Governor further reported that the supercargo had since endeavoured to sell some of his slaves, but having been prevented, had submitted the following request, "that among the slaves there was a small number of sick, who would, if once more taken to sea, be in great danger of succumbing, to the great loss of his owners and principals. By selling these slaves, he would be able to cover his expenses incurred here. For the above reasons and for the sake of compassion on those unfortunates, he prayed that he might sell them." Request refused. (p. 3; date, 6th January.)

Mason (Mr.); Botanist. (? Masson.) Governor mentions that he is on board the English ship, "The Earl of Talbot," and had requested permission to collect plants for the King of England, and remain in the country for such a time as may be necessary. Considering that such a permission might be abused, as in the case of the botanist Paterson, who had obtained such a knowledge of the country, that he was afterwards placed on the fleet under Commander Johnstone that, in case it was decided to effect a landing on these shores, he might be of service for the purpose, he (the Governor) would therefore have had no hesitation to refuse Mason's request, if a letter had not been delivered to him from Mr. D. W. van Lijnden, Dutch Ambassador in London, stating that he had been requested by the Marquis Carmarthen, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to introduce the bearer to the Governor, as he is a botanist, and has been despatched by the King of England to collect, for His Majesty's gardens, the notewortny herbs and plants growing at the Cape of Good Hope. He would therefore feel obliged if the Governor would receive him kindly and render him such services as are within his power. This will also not be unacceptable in the Republic. . . ." (Signed) D. W. van Lijnden. Council appreciates the justice of the Governor's remarks, but at the same time cannot but defer to the wishes of the Ambassador, and decides to grant the required permission to the Botanist to travel about the country, on condition that he shall not approach the coast nearer than the distance of 3 hours on foot,

thus leaving him abundant territory for searching for and collecting noteworthy herbs and plants in all places and on all mountains within the aforesaid limits on the land side; and every resident is likewise ordered and empowered, should the said Mason overstep the prescribed limits, at once to arrest him, and convey him to the nearest place in custody, in order further, at his own expense, to be brought to the Cape, when at the same time the permission granted will be withdrawn. (p. 76; date, 17th January.) 1786.

Meuron (Colonel de); Governor draws attention to his proceedings in the case of one of the soldiers of his regiment, named Robert, and lays the correspondence before the Council, which decided to order Meuron, without the least delay, once more to convene the Military Court without the exclusion of the 14 officers whom he had expelled from it, for the trial of Robert, etc., etc. (p. 138; date, 2nd February.)

Money.—In consequence of the great use of money among the people, there is a scarcity among the capitalists, which hinders the trade in immovable property, greatly to the prejudice of the Company. On the other hand, in consequence of the poor harvest, the quantity delivered to the Company is very little, so that not a large amount will be required for paying it. Moreover, within a short time the remittances of the Residents to Europe will bring a large amount into the Treasury. Consequently, it was decided to pay off by lot, Rds. 100,000 of borrowed capital. (p. 160; date, 2nd February.)

Meuron (Colonel de); receives 18 months' leave of absence for a trip to Europe. (p. 182; date, 7th February.)

Maascarette (Radeen=Prince); High Government at Batavia, having, on the 25th October last, ordered his return, it is decided, as he is very poor, to grant him Rds. 100 to fit him out for the voyage. (p. 217; date, 7th February.)

Mosterd (Pieter); of Wieringen. Jan Adriaan v. Schoor, President of the Orphan Chamber, asks for a free passage to Batavia for Mosterd, ward of the Chamber, and in poor circumstances, that he may join his friends in India. (p. 218; date, 7th February.)

Maas (Gijsbertus); ex-president of the Court of Justice in Batavia, is, with his wife (de juffrouw) and 2 slaves permitted to proceed home in the "Huijsduijnen." (p. 219; date, 7th February.)

Merchant—see Chief Merchant—p. 231, Resolution 28th February, 1786. (p. 231; date, 28th February.)

1786. **Military Matters.**—Council continues the consideration of the despatch of the Seventeen, dated 28th July last—The 3rd Chapter—Military matters.—Decided to deliver to the Commander-in-Chief Gordon and Mr. Guilquin, Director of Fortifications, who has by the Directors been promoted to the rank of Colonel, extract from the despatch, and to order them to notify what improvements may still be made in Military matters, that the Council may give them further consideration, and be able to advise the Directors. Colonel de Meuron is also, by a similar extract, to be informed that the Directors have decided that the Regiment of that name shall stand under the command of the Head and Chief of the Company's troops here. As one of the subjects for the deliberation of the Seventeen was the acceptance of some cadets for the Cape Garrison, regarding whom they were notified in the Council's despatch of the 23rd August last—the Resolution having been adopted on the proposal of the Governor in accordance with the Resolution of the Directors, dated the 3rd May, 1784, and transmitted to him —a list will be sent over of the cadets who have since been taken into the service on the footing mentioned in the Council's letter, with the assurance that in this matter not only had care been taken to select them from good families here, but that the young persons were possessed of a quick and penetrating mind, and thus able soon to comply with the object intended by their enrolment. The letter should also show that should their Honours adhere to their proposed plan for increasing the garrison, the addition of a certain number of cadets to every company would be very serviceable, whether they are accepted direct at home, or appointed here out of such subjects as are deemed the most suitable and capable. And it may be confidently expected that when some natives born of this country have once obtained promotion in the Military state, many others among their countrymen would be also urged to join the army (or navy) and thus a large number which would otherwise, in consequence of having nothing to do, be only a nuisance, would be employed for the benefit of society. Hence it would be desirable if their Honours were to decide for the appointment of more cadets out of the native born whenever vacancies occur, when the garrison is enlarged. And as soon as Mr. Gilquin shall have submitted the number of slaves required for the Fortification works, he shall report whether any of those brought here from Mosambique in the "Meermin" may be spared, or any have to be hired to complete the required number absolutely necessary for the Service. At the same time every effort shall be made to find out in how far it will be practicable, as in the case of the French, to let the recruits and other soldiers work at the Forts, in order to be able to advise the Directors further on the subject. And as their Honours have been pleased to demand a specific return of the expense which will be necessary

for the block of barracks, as well as a drawing of the same, and a statement showing how many men could be accommodated in the Hospital when finished, after deducting the quarters for the sick, it was decided to commission the Director Gilquin at once to submit a plan and drawing of such a block of barracks as would be required for 700 men, with a specific return of the material required for the purpose, the number of workmen, and the time required for finishing the block, that a proper estimate of the expense may be arrived at. And regarding their Honours' question whether in any of the bays at the Cape the necessary timber for the Hospital and Barracks, at least for a portion of the same, might not be found, in consequence of the frequent discussions on this subject, the Council had, on the 17th January last, ordered the Landdrost of the Colony Graaff-Reinet to visit Plettenberg Bay on his return to the Cape, and to investigate in what manner the cutting of timber and other wood in the Houteniqua Forest, the nearest situated to that Bay, might best be started and continued; and the sooner the better to remove thither from the Post in Houteniqualand a sufficient number of men with whom to commence the work, the success of which is hoped for on the return of the Landdrost And as, in consequence of the unfortunate scarcity of wheat, measures have been taken to discover whether there may not be a supply on hand among the residents in the neighbourhood of Mossel Bay, the opportunity will also be afforded to find out how far the plan might be carried out to send for the timber at Plettenberg Bay, so that when the quantity of wheat obtainable might not be sufficient for a full cargo for a vessel sent thither, the latter might be laden there with a quantity of timber. Of all this a provisional report shall be sent to the Directors, who may be further informed of the success that may be expected. See further under Commerce, p. 389, etc. (p. 379; date, 19th April.) 1786.

Military Matters.—For various reasons submitted by the Governor, it was decided to appoint a grand-major (Groot Majoor) to act as such in and outside the Castle. He was to be a man whose physique was suitable for the purpose, as nearly always distinguished strangers were on shore here, and moreover much attention and a watchful eye were necessary to preserve good order among a host of seafaring persons of all nations, who will be continually here. The Governor further submitted that for this very difficult post an officer of the garrison might be found willing to accept it without an increase of salary but with one of emoluments. He should also be relieved of all regimental duties, and it was hoped that the directors would be pleased to attach a proportionate salary to the office. The Governor finally proposed the captain in the Swiss Regiment of Meuron, Charles Rudolph, Baron van Bonstetten, with his pre-

1786. sent pay of Captain, but with the receipts of the emoluments attached to the new office. It was hoped that the Directors would allow a proper salary to the Major. (p. 604; date, 17th May.) The Governor also mentioned that on his arrival here the necessity at once struck him of the appointment of a Chief officer in the Corps of the Commander in Chief, Colonel Gordon, to attend to the domestic affairs and the daily exercises of the troops, as such cannot be expected from the head of the military, and it is not customary in any service or corps, that, as happens here, if the head of the soldiers of a military state is the effective colonel of the same, he should be burdened with such details. The Governor had however taken no steps in the matter because the oldest captain in the corps of Colonel Gordon, Lodewijk Christoffel Warneck, though a skilled and deserving officer, could not be taken into account because of his very advanced age and weak health. And as Warneck for that reason had asked to be excused, the Governor proposed the oldest captain, viz: Carel Matthijs Willem de Lille, as Major of the Corps. Decided to retire Warneck with rank and pay, and appoint de Lille Major with the salary of f150 per mensem. For reasons a local Major was also deemed necessary for the garrison, as in former times, and on the Governor's proposition the Captain-Lieutenant (Military), Johan Arnault Bleumer, was appointed to the post. And as military matters are now on quite a different footing from what it had been previously, and the heavy ammunition has been much increased, and will do so still more, it would be in the masters' interest not only that it should be properly attended to, but also in times of necessity carefully given out from the magazines; and further, as this matter can no longer be postponed, it was decided at the Governor's suggestion, to appoint the lieutenant of Artillery, Hendrik Willem Rutz, as commissioner of the magazines of the heavy ammunition, stored in the Castle and in the Town. The Governor mentions him as a person who has been very zealous in promoting the making of gun carriages and other works connected with artillery at the different workshops at the Imhoff Battery and in which he is still satisfactorily proceeding. For these different services he is granted an extra pay of Rds. 50 per month from the Company's Treasury. (See for the rest under Brand (C).) (p. 608; date, 17th May.)

Millstones.—Decided to requisition from home for some for the mills here, in accordance with annexed description. (p. 668; date, 14th June.)

Mijsser (Coenraad); sailor; given burgher papers because he was accidentally shot in the left arm whilst witnessing the exercises of the garrison. Arm stiff in consequence. Will earn his living as a tailor. (p. 671; date, 14th June.)

"Middelburg."—Regarding the "Middelburg," "Hon- 1786.
coop," "De Paarl," "Hoog Carspel" and the "Dankbaarheid," which had lain in Saldanha Bay, Council writes to the Directors that they will continually bear in mind (see under Directors) the observations of the latter regarding the proceedings in the case of those vessels lost in that Bay, the long delay in reporting the disaster, without a single reason adduced for doing so, and the manner of replying to the questions put in 1782 regarding the unloading of those ships, the insufficient reasons adduced in excuse for the disorders which had taken place at the time, as well as for the measures adopted for the safety of the aforesaid ships in Saldanha Bay, to serve us as a rule and guide, so that in future we may manage matters with more consideration, on surer grounds, and with the necessary exactitude. (p. 675; date, 14th June.) "Regarding their Honours' observations on our statement in connection with the negligence of the Commander of the Hooker 'de Snelheid,' which was also at the time in Saldanha Bay, in not executing his orders to burn his vessel, so as, if not completely to prevent, at least to delay the capture of the ships, whose sails had all been hidden on board his vessel, we dutifully reply that when informed of the capture of the 4 vessels and the burning of the 5th by means of an exhaustive statement, the latter was submitted to the Fiscal for investigation in how far the officers had or had not done their duty, with the result that the Fiscal arrived at the discovery of the criminal neglect of the aforesaid skipper in not setting fire to the Hooker, according to orders, so that the enemy was enabled to get the sails out of her and use them for capturing the 4 vessels. The Fiscal having been instructed, should he find the officers of the 4 vessels guilty, to prosecute them before the Court of Justice, could not avoid taking steps against the skipper of the Hooker, who was officially, with the others, connected with the matter, and to prosecute him criminally without waiting for a fresh mandate from the Court of Justice. The result was that the skipper, named Roeloff Pieterse, was, by sentence of that Court, deported from his rank and quality in the service of the Company, and declared unworthy and unfit to ever serve it again, with the forfeiture of all the pay that he had already earned, and what was still due to him, besides being condemned in the costs. Against this sentence Pieterse, having appealed to Batavia, on the 24th February, 1784, the High Government of India notified to this Government that, in consequence of the written supplication of the Court of Justice there, based on its verdict of the 10th December, 1783, their Honours had found good to let the pay of Pieterse continue (Pieterse having also been restored to his former rank), from the day on which it had been written off, but that as regarded the restitution of the costs paid by him, Pieterse was referred to the repatriated Fiscal Independent, 'Magister' Willem Cornelis Boers, or to his agents

1786. here, for the recovery of which the necessary orders had been issued. However hitherto no copy of the sentence has reached us, nor has Pieterse made his appearance here since, private information received stating that he had died at Batavia. (p. 676.) Regarding the doubts expressed by the Directors concerning the invoices printed in England of the cargoes of the ships 'De Paarl' and 'Hoog Carspel,' we fully feel that a proper explanation should have been given according to the reports of the supercargo, Van Karnebeek, of the goods landed from the Chinese ships. For the displeasure thus caused we are bound to express our regret. In order to comply with the question contained in the 4th paragraph of their Honours' despatch of the 27th November, 1784, the administrator, Pieter Hacker, submitted a sworn extract—(p. 681)—from the declarations of an express commission appointed for the discharge and despatch of the goods from the return ships—among the latter the 'Middelburg,' 'de Paarl,' 'Hoog Carspel' and 'de Dankbaarheid'—to which was attached a report showing the cause of the damage of the goods, in order to comply with the 5th and 6th paragraph of the abovementioned despatch. The Administrator's report also contained a statement of the considerable profits obtained on the cloth stuffs (lijwaten) sold here, as will appear from the renderings of the years 1782-3 and 1783-4. This will be sent to the Directors as an answer to their query at the end of the 6th paragraph. . . . . The Council is pleased that the Directors have applauded the resumption of the slave trade, and would have heartily wished that the result had answered expectations, but the first voyage in 1785 was unsuccessful—(p. 682)—chiefly in consequence of the great mortality among the slaves, especially before the 'Meermin's' departure from Mosambique, showing that the disease must have been latent in them when they were obtained. But to provide against such a contingency with certainty seems to be very difficult and doubtful. The health of the slaves chiefly depends on their treatment, and hence the business was entrusted to Captain Duminij. His second voyage having been a thorough success, as shown in our despatch of the 4th March, it is evident that the great mortality during the first trip must be ascribed to the slaves having been infected before embarkation. Captain Duminij was accordingly instructed, as having had the greatest experience in that trade, to draw up a careful statement of all such means as he might deem necessary for the trade as soon as it can be recommenced, after the present scarcity of food shall have happily ended. And he and the Fiscal were further instructed, as soon as the vessel returns with a cargo of slaves, to make a strict inquiry into the cause of the mortality among the latter, and whether all the means adopted to prevent it have been carefully employed." (See for continuation under Constantia wines.)

Money requisition from Home.—In reply, the Directors allowed only 12 "tonnen," for payment of arrear accounts, of which however as yet only a portion had been sent. Council also hopes soon to receive the fine cartoon printers' ink, and the dies asked for on the 6th September last, that the worn paper pieces, still in circulation, may be withdrawn, and such new ones issued as will make falsifications more difficult, and cause less inducement to commit it. The extreme necessity of this should be impressed on the Directors, as was but lately experienced, when on the 17th May last the Court of Justice informed the Council of the case of the assistant, Marinus Simon van Cruijselbergen, whom, after serious consideration, it was decided to send on to Batavia, his original destination, in his previous quality as young sailor. And that as regards the repartition of the considerable sum of money advanced to the Treasury, such steps had been taken as circumstances permitted. It must be observed however that all the moneys so paid into the Treasury were paper, which could not be refused, as it is the only means left to maintain the credit of that specie. (N.B. The preceding was minuted in consequence of a memorial of "Mr." Barend Jacobus Artoijs and Christiaan Daniel Hertz.) (p. 717; date, 14th June.) 1786.

Matthiessen (Clement); paymaster; made junior merchant. (p. 720; date, 14th June.)

Mazon (Masson); Botanist. Admitted here on the recommendation of His Excellency Mr. Van Lijnden, Envoy extraordinary of the State at the English Court. Directors to be informed that such measures have been adopted as will fully answer their Honours' intentions, that he may not employ his presence here for purposes contrary to his commission to collect the notable plants and herbs of this country. On this we have already had the honour to report. (p. 731; date, 14th June.)

Meat.—The captain of the war ships complain that they have, in consequence of the scarcity of bread, been compelled to buy more meat than is allowed by the Rules; that the Contractors consider themselves not bound to supply at the rates charged to the Company's ships, and that memorialists have been obliged to pay the difference out of their own pockets, etc. Council decides to refund the difference to them from the Company's Treasury, *i.e.*, a stiver for every lb. (p. 790; date, 19th July.)

Malt beer.—In consequence of the scarcity of grain, it was decided, at the suggestion of the burgher Captain-Lieutenant Dirk Gijsbertus van Reenen, by virtue of the Resolution adopted on the 17th May last, that as Jan de Goede had last year bought the Beer licence for f3,000, not to lease next year's licence, but to leave it to the said de Goede. (p. 792; date, 19th July.)

1786. **Military Promotions.**—Colonel Robert Jacob Gordon submits that in consequence of the appointment of Major Carel Matthijs Willem de Lille, a captain's vacancy had occurred in his corps, as well as another caused by the great age and inability to serve any longer of Captain Lodewijk Christoffel Warneck, that the vacancies should be filled, and that, in addition, a captain-lieutenant should also be appointed, as there are also other officers still serving, but unfit for further active service. Council decides, subject to approval of the 17, to appoint as captains, Captain-Lieutenant Johannes Steijn and Johan Arnold Bleumer, at f80 per month, for 5 years. As Captain-Lieutenants, the Lieutenants Johan Andries Schultz, Johan Willem Lutgens, and Johan David Warneck, at f60 per month, for the same period. And as lieutenants in their places, Johan Hendrik Bode, Johan Christiaan Vulker, and Frans Muller, at f50 per month; and in their vacant places, as ensigns, the Sergeants Livien Godlob Hoeven, Thomas Martinus Schoester, and Hans Abue, at f40 per month. (p. 900; date, 4th August.)

Mossel and Plettenberg Bays.—Report received from the burgher-Lieutenant Joh: Gijsb: van Reenen, and the Swellendam Heemraaden Hilligert Muller and Andries Holtzhuizen, regarding the Commission entrusted to them by Resolution of the 16th February last. Though they had not been able to obtain any grain in the neighbourhood of Mossel and Plettenberg Bays to meet the existing great want, the residents, consisting of fully 100 agriculturists, had undertaken to carry on the cultivation of grain in the neighbourhood of Mossel Bay, and were prepared to deliver their crops to the Company, subject to the ordinary tithes and 10 p.c. for freight and risk at sea. This reduction however not to be made should they receive less than Rds. 18 per load of 10 muids. This offer the Commissioners submitted, on behalf of the agriculturists, for the Council's acceptance. They had already made a beginning, and were preparing as much land as possible, in order to sow it with the seed which they still had. Council feels the urgent necessity that this branch of industry should be properly developed, and appoints Françoijs Duminij, sea-captain and harbour master; Joh: Gijsb: van Reenen, burgher-lieutenant, who knows that part or the country well, and has a thorough knowledge of agriculture; and the salesman of the Company, Egbertus Berg, to proceed over land at the proper season to Mossel Bay and make arrangements with the residents there on the terms mentioned above. And that no vessel need be uselessly detained in that dangerous bay, they were also to enquire whether one or more stores might not be built there; and as the time will be very short before the next harvest, and the company, in consequence of the many works under construction, is unable to supply labour, to entrust the erection of the buildings to private per-

sons on the most economical terms. They shall also find out what measures will be necessary for the receipt and shipment of the wheat at the least expense; and Duminij is specially to look out for the safest anchorage for the vessels. The residents there were also to inform them what assortments of iron they would require from time to time for agricultural purposes, so that annually a requisition may be sent to Patria for the purpose, which, on arrival, may be obtained by their agents at the Company's stores here, and shipped in the vessels sent for the grain. (p. 904; date, 4th August.) 1786.

Merchandize.—Administrator P. Hacker instructed to sell by public auction such merchandize as may still be left of the lot received from Europe, especially the woollen stuffs, which are liable to destruction from moths. (p. 938; date, 4th August.)

Ministers—Cape—wish to be removed to Stellenbosch; see Van Lier (H.P.). (p. 1,007; date, 8th September.)

Meuron; see De Meuron. (p. 1,066; date, 1st November.)

Mutineers on the hired ship, "de Jonge Franck."—Nine of them had, at sea, for an attempt to murder the officers and such of the crew as would not join them, been executed. Seven others however, though under grave suspicion of having had a share in the conspiracy, had been put in irons, but the vessel having met at sea the war squadron destined for India, and now in the Bay and under the command of the Hon: Wierts, prudence dictated that the prisoners should be delivered to the latter, who, when requested, at once delivered the suspects to the Government here, who shall at once deliver them into the hands of the "pro-interim" Fiscal for trial before the Court of Justice. (p. 1,079; date, 1st November.)

Master-workmen.—Governor mentions the inequality in their emoluments as well as in those of the ordinary mechanics employed in the different departments, so that the tradesman of one department finds himself without those of his equals in another department. This daily causes many complaints and troubles, so that the workmen of less emoluments in their employment, can with difficulty be brought to their work, which is readily done by those employed on other, with larger emoluments. This murmuring and dejection are increased in consequence of the present dearness of provisions. His Honour therefore, feeling the necessity of effecting a proper redress, and placing the tradesmen in this respect on an equal footing, and in proportion increasing the wages of the master-workmen, who have hitherto received the same amount as the ordinary workmen for board money, had ordered paybookkeeper Clement Matthiessen, junior, to investigate the matter, and report what

1786. best might be done. The latter had accordingly consulted with Colonel Gilquin, as Director of the buildings, and with the Artillery Lieutenants Rutz and Kugler, superintendents of the works, one at the shops of the Imhoff Battery, and the other in the workmen's quarters, and submitted the following report:— Having been ordered to investigate the difference in the emoluments between the master-workmen and the ordinary workmen at Imhoff, the tradesmen's quarters, and the New Hospital, he has, after consultation with Messrs. Gilquin, Rutz, and Kugler, found as follows: That the master-workmen of the tradesmen's quarters receive the same board money as an ordinary workman, viz: Rds. 3, 1, 2. The ordinary workmen on Imhoff receive, besides their rations, Rds. 2 for service money (servies geld), whilst those employed at the building of the new hospital and at present serving with the Artillery and at the Fortifications, only receive rations, and no service money. Should it please you to grant the last mentioned the Rds. 2 service money, and give them the same quantity of rations received by the others, as they are to do equal service with the others, they would be brought on an equal footing, and as, on account of the scarcity of provisions, the workmen at the tradesmen's quarters cannot very well at present be placed on rations, the undersigned is of opinion that they should receive board money until there is more abundance, when it should be stopped, and the above mentioned rations and service money again given. Thus all the tradesmen would be placed on an equal footing. And if the master-workmen are also included in the Resolution of the 14th June, 1786, by which the board-money of the ordinary tradesman was doubled for a whole year, and if their board money be also doubled to the amount of Rds. 6.2.4, the undersigned believe that they will remain satisfied until there shall be a greater abundance of supplies, and the common workmen are, as before, placed on rations. And as the mandoors (superintendents) of the Europeans and slaves, receive no more than their board-money, Colonel Gilquin submits that they also should receive service money, the first mentioned an equal amount to that of the sub-officers of the Fortification workers and quarrymen, viz: Rds. $5\frac{1}{2}$; and the last mentioned, like the ordinary Fortification labourers and quarrymen, Rds. 2 per month. (Signed) C. Matthiessen. Council decides accordingly, especially in order to encourage the flagging zeal of the workmen, and above all, to draw them away from the thoughts of desertion, to which they might otherwise readily incline. (p. 1,142; date, 24th November.)

Meuron, Regiment de.—The Major of that Swiss Regiment notifies that 7 of his time-expired men wish to proceed to India in the Company's Service, viz: Christoffel Schnaar, Jean Louis Chaillot, Jean Thierry, Jean Baptist Gerardos, Vincent

Vilain, Pierre Chivenne, and Jean Taman. Council exchanges them for the following, viz: Johan Reiler, Jacob Baal, Johan Klein, Johan Philip Olenhausen, Jan van de Water, Charles Conin, and Jacques Girot, provided that the Major pays into the Company's chest their respective debts. And as the soldier of the Luxemburg Regiment, Louis Rooij of Baule, who arrived here in "De Jonge Frank," and was one of those through whom the intended mutiny on that vessel was discovered, wishes to escape from the persecutions to which he fears he may be exposed among the malicious of that Regiment, on account of the discovery made by him, he is allowed to exchange into the Meuron Regiment, the latter giving, as a substitute to Luxemburg, a soldier named François Boissot. (p. 1,186; date, 12th December.) 1786.

Matthiessen (Clement); soldier; placed on the retired list without pay, asks to be discharged from the service and made burgher. Request warmly urged by his son, C.M., junior, the pay bookkeeper. As an acknowledgment of the satisfaction felt with the very difficult work of the latter, and in consequence of the great age of memorialist, who is 73 years old, and further to give him the opportunity to take in hand some burgher calling, so that he may not become a burden to others, his request was granted, subject to the approval of the Directors. (p. 1,215; date, 12th December.)

Marriage Board.—Carel Mappa and Daniel de Waal appointed commissioners, *vice* Petrus Joh: Truter, and Joh: Pieter Kirsten. (p. 1,249; date, 12th December.)

Mossel and Plettenberg Bays.—See above, p. 904, 4th August; and Timber, p. 1,275, 27th December, 1786. (p. 1,275; date, 27th December.)

Munnik (Gerhardus); had become the owner of a house and garden situated on the land called "Oudtshoorn." On inspection of his chart he, however, finds that he did not have all the ground which was fairly his, and was told by those who knew, that the original grantee had built his walls far inside the limits of the area granted to him, so that memorialist loses a considerable portion of ground. He had accordingly requested the Governor to have the land resurveyed; and this had been done twice, showing that he was the loser of half a morgen of land, the use of which seems, by prescription, to have become the property of the burgher, Dempers. Besides this loss, some persons had also misused the river, by cutting furrows from it, so as to make it useless. In consequence the ordinary road had been shifted to below the walls of memorialist's land. And as the public interest was always to memorialist as precious as his own, he now prays, in order to join these two interests, that he 1787.

1787. may be granted in compensation, another plot of ground between his garden wall and the buildings now being erected at the Cape. This would be of benefit to the public (as memorialist would then not be forced to close the road made on his own ground), as well as to memorialist, who would be compensated for a loss which, however the convenience of the public may be dear to him, cannot be suffered by him without inconvenience. Council decides that as memorialist has adduced no proofs for the motives of his request, for the present not to entertain it. (No. 11; date, 26th January.)

Munnik (Joh: Albertus); wishes to open a bakery. (No. 20.)

Munnik (Gerhardus); burgher Captain; see above; submits his evidence. Council decides that his garden ground shall be surveyed, and a proper chart made of the same. (No. 35.)

Matthieu (Jean); time expired sergeant in the Meuron Regiment; wishes to return to Europe in the "Texelstroom," and to take with him his wife, Dina Huijshuur, and his child, Jean, 20 months old. As he is very poor he asks for a free passage. (No. 41.)

Maraval (De Ratis de); surgeon-major of the Luxemburg Regiment; wishes to take with him a free woman (meid), named Catharina. He is returning to Holland in the Ceijlon return ship, "Het Hof ter Linde." (No. 53.)

Maraval (De Ratis de); annexures to the above (French). (No. 60.)

Marabal (François de Salis de); the undersigned (no signatures) have tried in the hospital the prepared vinegar of Mons. Marabel for driving off of stinks, etc. The latter took 3 bottles of Ceijlon vinegar. To each bottle, in our presence, were added two spoonsfull of "Vinegar spirit anti-pestilential." After that the experiment was made in the inside privy of the hospital. We wished to enter the apartment, but were obliged to retire in consequence of the unbearable stench. The surgeon then preceded us, and pouring out in the apartment the contents of the 3 bottles, the effect was the immediate disappearance of all stench; yea! even all the stench from a number of tubs which were all nearly full, and which stench was, as it were, completely annihilated. (No signatures.) N.B. From the minutes of the Council (10th May), it appears that the Commission of Investigation consisted of the 1st and 2nd Chief Surgeons of the hospital, the Surgeon Major of the Garrison, and the Chief Surgeon of the hospital at False Bay. (No. 60.)

Marland (Sijbrand); Captain of the late vessel "Het Huijs te Spijk," since broken up; asks for re-employment. (No. 74.) 1787.

Marriage Board report that, for the vacancy caused by Carel Mappa, they have nominated Jan Meijnderts Cruijwagen, and David Kuuhl. (No. 92; date, 21st July.)

Meijer (Jan Jacob); bought last year by public auction 2 house erven, being portions of the ground of the old hospital. Has paid the first instalments, but money is so scarce that he cannot pay the others, and therefore asks permission to pass a bond on it to the Company, as has been done in other cases. (Signature.) (No. 119.)

Marten (Jean); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, François of Bengal, under the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 130.)

Munnik (Jan Hendrik); burgher-councillor and cavalry captain; had obtained from Governor Joachim von Plettenberg permission to have the use, for depasturing his cattle, of the Kraal or "Veepost" called "Hans Melcker's kraal," situated between the Company's post, "de Ganze kraal," and the farm of the burgher Jan Jurgen Corse, named "De Brackefontein," in the Cape District; provided that the same rights shall be left to the Hottentots who for a considerable time back have been lying with their cattle there, but with the restriction that those Hottentots shall bring or keep for pasture there any strange cattle belonging to the residents. (Extract from Minutes of the Political Council.) Diagram of the plot is annexed, which describes it as situated northwards towards the mountains of the Groene Kloof, westwards towards the sea there, southwards towards the "Blaauwenberg," and eastwards towards the wild downs. Its later name was "Gravengift," and its area is given as 60 morgen. (No. 149; date, 26th January.)

Munnik (Jan Hendrik); see above; submits that in the last war with England it was found necessary to make an entrenchment with some bastions from the Fort de Knokke to the Windberg, in order thus to strengthen the Cape on that side. Accordingly memorialist did not make the least objection, though the work, as it is still in existence, had for a large portion been drawn (done) on, and through the land of his farm, lying at the foot of the said mountain, as far as the residences, and with it has been cut off another portion of his property, so that the land cut off now lying outside the entrenchment is, so to say, of no further use to him. But as the former Governor, Van Plettenberg, had promised him that he would be compensated, when a suitable occasion offered, memorialist had since come to the conclusion that a certain cattle post, formerly

1787. called "Hans Melcker's kraal" and now "Graaffen Gift"—see above, No. 149—and which he has used provisionally for himself by permission of Governor van Plettenberg, would compensate him for the loss above described. He therefore asks that it may be given him in freehold, subject to the servitude of the rights of the Hottentots—see above, No. 149. Council decides (27th November), to accede to his request. (Signature.) (No. 150.)

Maurrat (Captain de); of the Luxemburg Regiment; refers to the long voyage which the cadet and 7 invalid soldiers of the Luxemburg Regiment, on their return from Ceylon, had to suffer in the ship "De Paarl," through the loss of all their luggage, etc., so that they were destitute of the most necessary clothing, in consequence of the condition of the vessel. Council decides to grant each 3 months' wages. (Signature of Maurrat.) (No. 151.)

Muller (Adam Gabriel); has served 20 years as firemaster, and now wishes to retire in consequence of ill-health. (No. 152.)

Michel (Johan Adam); Firemaster; having reached the age of 62 years, asks for his discharge. (Signature.) (No. 153.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, George Gerard Diemel and Hendrik Oostwalt Eksteen, H.son:, *vice* Arend de Waal, Arend's son:; and, on behalf of the burghers, Abraham Fleck and Johannes Lambrechts, *vice* Christiaan Ludolph. (No. 167; date, 8th December.)

Meuron (Regiment de); in answer to a memorial of 4 officers of that Regiment, viz.: De Quernet, Le Chevalier de Tröger, Bissandon, and Valminil, the Governor submits that the Directors of the Zealand Chamber had, in their despatch of the 21st June this year, in connection with the order mentioned in the memorial, mentioned that it was their will that henceforth no other officers than Swiss, Dutch, and Germans were to be promoted to higher grades in the aforesaid Regiment. It was therefore deemed expedient to transmit by first opportunity the memorial mentioned, just as it is, to the Directors at Zealand, who have the disposition over the said Regiment (No. 177, annexure to memorial). (No. 176.)

Melk (Martinus); burgher; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, his slave Jephta of the Cape. (Signature.) (No. 180.)

Meuron (Colonel de); submits a list of necessaries indispensable to his regiment, about to leave for Ceylon. (No. 183.)

Meijer (Gerrit Hendrik); burgher-Councillor; has, since 1775, served as captain of the Burgher Invalid Corps. Was transferred in 1781 during the last war, as Captain, to the Company of Reserves, with Governor van Plettenberg's promise that as soon as the war was over, he would receive his discharge. He has however continued in his appointment as captain of the Reserves, but on account of increasing bodily infirmities, he now asks for his discharge. (Signature.) (No. 11.) 1788.

Milfaart (Jochem); skipper on the "Mentor"; submits that during the voyage from Batavia he had lost, by death, his junior mate and surgeon; whilst he will have to leave 4 sick here. He wishes to fill the vacancies with the Chief Surgeon Otto Hendrik Eenhuijs, and Lieutenant Ludewich Haak, both of the condemned Ceylon vessel "de Paarl"; and with 3 sailors. (No. 13; date, 22nd January.)

Maraval (François Salis de); surgeon-major of the Luxemburg Regiment; asks for a passage for himself, wife, and child, to Europe in the ship "Vlissingen"—the passages having been already paid in Ceylon. (N.B.—On the 10th May, 1787, he was permitted, with retention of his pay of Rds. 60 per month, to remain here until the arrival of the first ships this year, and in the interval to communicate to the first chief surgeon of the hospital the preparation of the vinegar spirit against the contagious atmosphere, and further to investigate in how far it might be improved by the herbs growing here, and whether Cape (inlandsche) vinegar can be used for the purpose.) (No. 20; date, 5th February.)

Munnik (Arend); burgher; has a farm at False Bay, named "Constantin," which however has no grazing for horses and draught oxen, which is so necessary to him in his business. He therefore asks for the grant of "Schoesters Kraal," adjoining "Constantin"—situated towards the beach behind the mountains of False Bay—for depasturing his cattle; and for permission to make a kraal of branches for his oxen, a stable for his horses, and quarters for his herdsmen, 24 ft. in length. He will bind himself never, without the sanction of the Government, to alienate the "Schoesters Kraal" from "Constantin," etc.—(Signed) A. Munnik. (No. 24; date, 22nd January.)

Meuron (Colonel de); refers to his letter of the 30th December last, proposing the appointment of Mons. Chas. Borel in the place of Lieutenant Tresorier. (No. 27; date, 28th January.)

Malet (Pieter); junior; Captain-lieutenant on the provision ship "Avenhorn" on the roadstead; mentions that smallpox had broken out on board during the voyage from Batavia, and that to prevent its introduction into the Colony no one had

1788. been allowed to land, the vessel having been ordered to return to Batavia immediately after discharge of her cargo. He considers this arrangement most detrimental to himself, as, during his stay at Batavia and here, he has been continually in ill-health, so that he never could properly perform his duties. He therefore wishes to remain on Robben Island temporarily for the restoration of his health, or to be appointed to some office on board the brigantine "Helena Louisa," lately bought. (Signature.) (No. 55.)

Malet (Pieter); see above, No. 55; wishes to remain here for a time on account of ill-health. (No. 65.)

Meijer (Jan Jurgen); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Lea of the Cape, and her child Frederik, on the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 74.)

Marais (Willem); burgher; asks for a plot of ground adjoining his erf at Drakenstein—2 morgen in extent. Certificate attached of Landdrost and H.H., stating that there is no objection, provided that he has the plot surveyed in presence of 2 Heemraden. (Signature.) (No. 97.)

Maasdorp (Christiaan George); Captain in the first company of burgher Cavalry at the Cape; has already served 31 years, as officer, at the Cape and Stellenbosch. Is now a permanent member of the Court of Justice, so that, independent of his own private affairs, he is weighted with the affairs of that Board, and he finds it difficult to fulfil all these duties in addition to those devolving on him as Burgher Councillor, so that he prays that he may be demitted as Captain of his Corps. (No. 98.)

Marriage Board; George Gerard Diemel having died, the Board nominate as his successor Christiaan Frederik German and Willem Stephanus van Rijneveld. (No. 99; date, 28th June.)

Morkel (the Widow); the undersigned, P. A. Eksteen, at the request of the sworn Land surveyor Jan Willem Wernich, certifies, that on a certain date, which he cannot now remember, he and Wernich drove to the farm of the widow Morkel, and after their arrival there, Wernich entered into conversation with her regarding a certain piece of land which the gallant burgher-lieutenant, R. Laubscher, intended to ask for on quitrent; that Wernich asked her whether she had any objection; that she replied that if the conditions submitted to her, that Laubscher would keep no cattle on the ground requested by him, and that the water, running on her farm, shall be left unhindered without the least use being made of it (? by Laubscher), and if all this be inserted in the diagram, she would have no objection to the

grant. (Signature.) Diagram annexed, showing that the ground was situated in Hottentots Holland. Request of Laubscher referred to Landdrost and H.H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein for investigation and report. See Resolution, 29th July. (No. 105; date, 1st July.) 1788.

Muller (George Gabriel); son of the late burgher-Councillor Hendrik Oostwald Muller, had, after proper permission had been obtained from the Governor and Council, been sent by the Orphan Masters of this town to Europe in 1781, in order to obtain a good education. He returned in 1784 as sailor. He now wishes to be discharged, and favoured with his original burgher rights. (Signature.) (No. 146; date, 14th October.)

Munnik (Gerhardus); deacon and heemraad at Drakenstein; had, when the war with England broke out, been requested by Governor van Plettenberg to take on himself the command of a corps of Bastards and other Hottentots. That only in consequence of strong pressure being brought to bear on him by the Governor, he had consented, though there were many others anxious to take his place. One of the conditions of his acceptance was that when he laid down his appointment, he was, according to Resolution of the 12th February, 1782, to rank next to the burgher-Captains, and be appointed to the first captain's vacancy. Now that a happy peace has been declared, some of the officers who had served under him had been made burgher officers, and he accordingly flattered himself that he also would be similarly treated. He accordingly addressed the Governor on the retirement of Captain G. C. Maasdorp, and was answered that the latter had no objection. As he believes that he has behaved as a man of honour, whilst holding his appointment, and as he has suffered great discomfort, and in season and out of season had to do his best to drill into shape a barbarian corps, and even to his loss, had more than 400 of them encamped on his farm, and maintained by himself, yea! even when expected orders did not arrive, he had, in difficult circumstances, to act the soldier as well as the sailor in the state of uncertainty in which he found himself; and therefore, for all these reasons, flattered himself that when a captain's vacancy occurred he also would be considered and honoured accordingly. But as he has been passed by, he appeals to the Governor and Council to relieve him of the command of the Bastard and Hottentot Corps, and the more so, as he has frequently been attacked by various maladies and complaints, which very much hinder him in his post, and also to free him from all other burgher duties and permit him to hold the rank of Captain next to the one who served as junior Captain in 1782. (Signature.) (No. 148.)

Maas (Jacob); of Detelsheim, in the Paltz; the Company's lime burner; arrived in 1772, as sailor, in the "Mercuur." Is

1788. suffering from a hip complaint, and can no longer do his duty. Accordingly asks for his discharge. (Signature.) (No. 159; date, 9th December.)

Military School Regulations.—"Provisional Regulations according to which the cadets in the Military school at the Cape of Good Hope, and belonging to the garrison, shall, under the Supreme Authority of the Chief of Artillery, Colonel Gilquin, and under the immediate orders and direction of the Lieutenant and Ordinary Engineer Thibault, regulate themselves under the tuition of the sub-lieutenant of Artillery Gunkel, who will instruct them in Military science." The sciences which will be taught by Mr. Gunkel to the cadets of this garrison, consist of the following:—(1) Arithmetic; (2) Algebra or "Stelkonst"; and (3) Geometry; all according to the method of Steenstra. The hours considered most convenient for this purpose are from 9 to 10 a.m. for Algebra, and from 10 to 11 for Geometry. Three days in the week will be employed for this object, namely, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The other days will serve to repeat what has been taught, for which a gunner named Pietersen, or another, under the orders or direction of Mr. Gunkel, shall be employed. Hence all the young cadets shall, during all the work days of the week, be present in the college from 9 to 11 o'clock a.m., until the Government shall have made other arrangements on this point. The said cadets shall for the present, during the hours of their College, remain exempt from every service whatsoever, that they may not be able to adduce any pretexts or excuses for not being able to be present during their instruction hours; and sickness only shall be considered as a lawful hindrance for frequenting their College. And that the contraveners may not remain unpunished, but be the more encouraged to profit from their lessons, every cadet or student, who shall absent himself from College without lawful reason, shall, for every contravention, pay a fine of one skilling, which (fines) shall remain in the custody of Mr. Van Gunkel, who shall make such use of it for the benefit of the College as he may, in consultation with Lieutenant Thibault, deem best; and all such pupils (sujetten) who, in consequence of their often-repeated absences and little progress in the sciences, show that they have no liking for them, shall be refused the free entry into this College, that they may not be a hindrance to other good students in their industry and application. As regards the conduct of the students during the College hours, Mr. Gunkel shall prescribe for that, as he is to keep them under discipline, they being during the hours mentioned, under his immediate orders. Further the students, and those others who might also wish to be permitted to attend the lectures, shall be obliged to pay a small recognition, say, four skillings per month to Mr. Gunkel, that he may out of that amount provide paper,

pens, and ink for the dictations, and a douceur for the Repetitor. 1788.
The sub-officers of Artillery, who might desire to apply themselves to those sciences, will, like the cadets, also be permitted to frequent the College, provided that they do not neglect their service in consequence, or, in case of service, that they shall beforehand obtain permission from their officers. The annual vacation shall commence when the artillery fires at the target, and shall last 14 days, and longer, should the aforesaid exercises not be over. For the rest the public Festal days shall also be considered as holidays, and as long as the hours of this College are in the morning, no lessons shall be given during public Reviews of the Troops and burgher forces, as well as on the days when Right and Justice are done (? when the Court of Justice sits.) The Director of Fortifications shall from time to time inspect the College, to whom Messrs. Thibault and van Gunkel shall report the progress of the students, and who in his turn shall report to the Governor, recommending to the latter, for future advancement, those who have merited it by their industry and the knowledge obtained by them.—Cape of Good Hope, the 20th January, 1787. L.S., in the name of the Hon: the Governor (signed) G. H. Gilquin. (No. 165; date, 20th January, 1787.)

Magnus (Pieter); soldier; wishes to manumit, on the 1789.
usual conditions, his slaves, Zacharias of Batavia and Joseph of the Cape. (Signature.) (No. 5.)

Muller (D.); Captain of the ship "Het Zeepaard," now in the roadstead. As his vessel is to be mustered next Monday, he submits that he had a very long voyage of 5 months to Rio de Janeiro in South Brazil, where he arrived with 200 sick of scurvy. With his Council he decided that as soon as he had taken in his water, he would, though the sick had not sufficiently recovered, continue his voyage to the Cape. Considering that this might be done in 6 or 8 weeks without adversity, and assured that the sick would soon recover here, he left Rio de Janeiro after a month's stay there, though the sick were far from having recovered, but merely because the ship "Vredenburg" had also been refreshing there and memorialist was not inclined to stay there any longer. The Cape being the first port to which he was bound, he wished to give information there regarding both the ships which had remained behind so long. With good care and with refreshments taken on board, the sick were kept alive, but with such corrupted humours, that in memorialist's humble opinion it would not be advisable to undertake the voyage to Batavia with people in that condition, before they had had time to refresh and purify their systems, the more so as it is now the season when the westerly winds are often slack and the easterly winds very frequent, with the prospect of

1789. a long voyage. He is therefore forced to pray that you may use some consideration in this matter, because of the condition of the crew, of whom 2 days ago still 20 were conveyed to the hospital, whilst from 30 to 40 are still (ill) on board, with the scurvy in their systems. He therefore begs to be permitted to remain here during the current month of January, and that the muster day may be postponed. All the above he has been compelled to submit as a duty in order to prevent further sickness or calamity among the crew. (Signature.) (No. 10; date, 19th January.)

Müller (D.); see above. Extract from journal kept on board his ship on her voyage from the Netherlands to the Cape: —"Left Texel on the 14th May with the ships 'Het Duijfje' and 'Vredenburg,' of the Amsterdam chamber. In N. Lat: 12° 48′, and Long:. 355° 52′, we were overtaken by a hurricane, the 'Vredenburg' losing her bowsprit, foremast, and everything belonging to them, also the main and mizen topmasts, which required some days to remedy. On the 14th July we were in 5° 47′ N. Lat: and 0° 14′ Long:, to the East of Teneriffe, with a stiff breeze and hollow seas, cloudy sky, and drizzling and heavy rains. The Commandant's vessel, the 'Duifje,' thus parted company with us. The next morning we saw a ship from the outlook, which we chased, but 2 hours after she was out of sight. We therefore returned to the 'Vredenburg,' to remain with her for her assistance. Eleven days after the Commandant parted from us, we had poor winds, so that during that time we only advanced 1° 7′ towards the South, whilst the currents were also commencing to run strongly towards the North . . . so that in two or three days we lost as much as we had gained in eight, as will appear from the annexed chart (not annexed). On the 26th July we already had 6 ill of scurvy, and 3 dead. Passed the line on the 20th September, and on the 29th, the Cape Augustijn. We then already had 55 sick and 10 dead. On the 7th October we passed the 'Baxos de Abrolhos.' We were then already 145 days at sea, with 15 dead and 70 in their berths, besides those who had not yet reported themselves to the Medicine chest. Ship's Council then decided that all the men should be mustered, in order thus to obtain an exact knowledge of their condition. Besides 70 who were confined to their beds, there were 132 who were suffering, the one more, the other less, from scurvy. Thre were also 15 dead, so that there was a reduction of 217 men out of a crew of 348, or about two-thirds, among whom were already many officers. Had then only water on board for 8 weeks, giving each man 6 'mutsjes' daily, provided that the cook had half salt water for the barley, so that it would have been impossible to continue the voyage to the Cape, as we could not be certain of reaching it within 8 weeks, without diminishing the

water supply, as so many sick required more water, and could only use liquid food, so that, independent of those who might still die, no more than 4 'mutsjes' water could henceforth be given to each person, as all the water casks had already evaporated 5 inches, and 2, a short time ago, leaked themselves nearly empty; and moreover, if 2 'mutsjes' were daily saved per head, not more than 9 leaguers would be saved for 8 weeks, so that only enough for 9 days would be left. It is incontrovertible that in scurvy the diminution of water is most highly injurious, as it had already previously been sparingly distributed. This disease, which originates in want of sufficient fresh water and fresh food, is incurable so long as one is at sea; and experience has taught that it is beyond the limits of probability that the sick would have been able to hold out in that state for 8 weeks, whilst, on the other hand, it was to be feared that all of them, as well as others who were still on their legs, would die, and the disease become general. For these and other reasons, more fully detailed to the Directors, we decided not to expose the vessel and the souls in her to unavoidable disaster, if not total destruction; but to make for Rio de Janeiro, to get there as soon as possible to restore the sick to health, take in the necessary water, and to inform Captain Zock of the 'Vredenburg,' on which things were fully as bad, of our intention, so that we shaped out course together the same day for Rio de Janeiro, where we arrived on the 19th October, after a passage of 157 days. We had already 24 deaths, among them 2 who died by accident. On the same day we at once sent 103 sick to the hospital, and 10 days later the ship's Council decided, as the 'Vredenburg' required a new foremast and bowsprit, that there was no great necessity for us to wait for her, as she required no assistance. The voyage having been so long, our bread and barley would in time spoil, and moreover we had shortly obtained news from Portugal that our Republic was at peace with all nations, so that the 2 vessels remaining together was no longer necessary. Hence we resolved that the chief surgeon should give his opinion when it would be safe to embark the sick without exposing them to danger, so that they might in 6 or 8 weeks reach the Cape, in order to recover there. The said surgeon maintained that the sick might be moved in a fortnight, *i.e.*, on the 13th December following, provided that a supply of refreshments and fresh meat were taken with us to feed the weak, as well as some principal medicines, such as 'Kina' (Peruvian bark = Quinquina), Rhubarb, etc. All this was agreed to, provided that what was required was obtained at the most reasonable prices; and the 15th December was fixed for our departure. On that day we sailed to the outer Roadstead, and embarked all the sick and convalescents, though some were still so weak that they had to be carried on board, so that afterwards 40 men and more were confined to their bunks, and

1789.

1789. during the voyage to the Cape almost the whole equipage was attacked with a kind of scurf, a result of the scurvy, and which broke out on some so violently that they could neither sit, lie down, nor walk—a proof that the men generally were internally still quite impure in their blood, and that their humours were still corrupted, which could only be improved by refreshments and the use of the medicines, provided that a more than usual time be allowed for refreshment, so as to be enabled to continue the voyage to Batavia with any good success. On the 16th November we lay quite ready for sea at the 'Islant Post,' but had to wait for the wind until the 19th, when we went to sea. The 'Vredenburg' had then already her new bowsprit fixed; but the foremast, though it lay ready, could not be brought on board, before the river, on which it had to be floated down from the Forest, and which had been swollen by heavy rains, had run down. It is therefore difficult to say when that vessel will be able to leave. Without any adventures worth mentioning, we arrived in Table Bay on the 4th January, 1789, with the same number of men with whom we arrived at Rio de Janeiro, consisting of 324 persons—93 of whom we transferred to the hospital. The muster and departure having been fixed by Governor and Council for Monday, the 19th January, memorialist and the chief surgeon proceeded to the hospital on the 14th previously, in order to muster (? examine) the men, but they only found 3 who were able to undertake the voyage, whilst, independent of the 90 in hospital, there were between 30 and 40 on board unfit for duty, and who can only be restored to health by refreshments on board in the roadstead. Moreover, all the men are in great need of refreshments, considering that this time of the year foretells no speedy passage to Batavia, in consequence of the slack westerly winds encountered in the South, and when arriving in the Straits of Sunda, for we would arrive there in the turning of the monsoon, and might easily meet with misfortune; for as the ship's company will not be able to endure a voyage longer than usual, it is to be feared that many would perish in consequence, as some, and particularly the Captain-Lieutenant-at-sea, G. A. van Velsen, had already been attacked by putrid fever. For all which reasons I have deemed it my duty to most earnestly but humbly pray the Governor and Council to postpone the muster day at least until the 1st February next." (Signature.) (No. 11; date, 19th January.)

Malet (Pieter), Junior; had been Captain-Lieutenant on the provision ship "Avenhorn," wrecked here. Has stayed here some time without pay, and now asks for the appointment of Captain-Lieutenant on the frigate "Meermin," *vice* Captain-Lieutenant Arij Stijne, permitted to leave for Europe. (No. 14.)

Matthiessen (C.); pay bookkeeper; refers to some men loaned by the Company to 3 of its hired (chartered) vessels, and proposes a plan for taking them back into the service at Ceylon, etc. Their names are:—(1) On "De Drie Gebroeders," Johan Carel Pop of Dantzig; Frans Jentjes of Rotterdam; Pieter Lienberg of Gottenburg; Jacob Morre of Deventer; Pieter Joh: Hoffman of Tostre; Pieter van Korthoeff of Haarlem; Jacobus de Brave of Triest; Hendrik Moberk of Amsterdam; Joh: Meijer of Holmshausen; Pieter Cornelis Smidt of Gertruirust; Jacob Glodde of Sardigne; Evert van der Sell of Zwolle; Hans Volmer of Hamburg; Rickert Wilebe Roos of Grutziel; Anthonij Marthinus of Lissabon; and Jan Sijmesse of Tonderen. (2) On the "Josephus de Tweede," Johannes Jansse Treijnsma of Arum; and (3) on "De Vrouw Susanna," Hendrik Jansse of Utrecht. (No. 26; date, 3rd February.) 1789.

Malet (Pieter); junior;—see above—and Jacob Thomson, Captain-lieutenant on the return ship "De Ijstroom"; wish to exchange berths. Allowed, provided that they leave no debts on the vessels left by them, as in that case the one shall be held responsible for the debts of the other. (Signatures.) (No. 28.)

Malet (Pieter); junior;—see above—being about to leave for Europe in the "Meermin," or another vessel, offers, as security for his debt to the Company—see Resolutions of the 9th September last—his father, Pieter Malet, senior, and Jan Casper Loos. (No. 29.)

Muller (Johannes); arrived here in 1780 in the "Behemoth," and left for India in 1783 as Corporal. Served his time at Souroucatta, whence he was sent to Batavia with permission to repatriate; was for that purpose placed on the ship "Ijstroom," but without the settlement of the pay which he had earned. Consequently the pay bookkeeper here wrote him off from the said ship, and placed him "on the line" until his account had been received. After 9 years' absence he longs very much to see his relatives, and is anxious to proceed home. He therefore prays that he may again be placed on the "Ijstroom," even if in default of the said account of his wages and premium earned in the Service, he has to sacrifice the whole to his just longing for his fatherland. (Signature.) (No. 31.)

Matthijssen (Jan Hendrik); Chief Provost; submits that in 1776, in consequence of the sickness, at the time, of the first and second Provosts, he had been appointed third Provost, and finally chief in 1873. Since his appointment he had to discharge the duties of first Provost in consequence of the continuous sickness of the latter and his assistant. He flatters himself that he has performed his duties to your satisfaction, and the

1789. best of his ability. Add to this that he knows many languages, and often, when his duties permitted it, he has acted as interpreter. He also wishes the Council to consider the dangers connected with the discharge of his duties, and which are well known to it, so that he has been often in great danger of his life, and worried to death. He therefore flatters himself that he may look forward to a favourable reward, and prays the Council to benefit him with the title of sheriff (schout), with retention of the superintendence of the prisons. (Signature.) (No. 58.)

Mareez (Joh: Petrus); burgher at Stellenbosch; mentions that by Resolution of Heemraaden, dated 7th January, 1788 (annexed), he had been permitted to ask for the grant, in freehold, of a strip of ground—2 morgen in extent—and situated at "Riebeecks Kasteel." Having received permission from you to apply, he called on the (at the time) first sworn clerk, Johannes Martinus Horak, who referred him to the sworn clerk, Olof Martinus Bergh, who not only promised to draw up the request, but also to furnish him with the title deed, for which he paid Rds. 17.6.2. He has since often asked Horak and Bergh for the title deed, but never could get it, under pretext that neither had any time to look for it. Having now once more called at the Political Secretariat, he had, to his deepest regret, to hear from the present first sworn clerk, not only that the title deed had not been drawn up, but that never a request from memorialist had been exhibited to the Council, and that nothing connected with this matter could be found at the Secretariat, excepting the annexed extract and the Chart (not annexed), made by the sworn land surveyor by order of the Governor on the 5th February, 1788. He therefore prays that the plot of ground may be given to him in freehold, for the reasons alleged, and to excuse him from the payment of the recognition fixed by you on all lands granted, as no negligence can be imputed to memorialist, and the plot has been used by him merely for the building of a house in which he carried on his smith's trade for the support of himself and family, without the help of slaves or anyone in the world, so that his sober earnings, notwithstanding his zealous endeavours, make it impossible for him, without incurring debt, to bring up into the Treasury the fixed Recognition. (Signature.) Council decides, for the reasons adduced, to grant in this instance the plot of ground to memorialist in freehold without claiming any recognition. (No. 67.)

Morel (Jan); left Europe in 1786 as chief surgeon in the service of the Company, on board the private ship "De Eensgezindheid." In 1787 he received his discharge from the service from the India Government with permission to sail with his said rank in the service of Mr. . . . Boers, and arrived

here in the little vessel, "De Helena Louisa," which, on her arrival here, was immediately sold. Notwithstanding every effort made, he could find no favourable opportunity for returning to Europe, whilst the sickness which he had to go through, did not a little impede him in his purpose. He therefore remained here, believing that he would be able to make a permanent living, and the more so as the opportunity offered itself to him, by marrying a respectable widow, to establish himself in a proper manner. For these reasons he humbly prays that you may be pleased to grant him the burgher freedom of this place, or to permit him to remain here in a permanent and peaceful manner, or in some other way, as his only object will be to make himself worthy of your favour by virtuous conduct, and a strict performance of his duties. (Signature.) (No. 74.) 1789.

Melk (Martinus); deceased. Orphan Masters refer to their representation to Council of the 10th January last, in which they undoubtedly, on judicial grounds, had pointed out the defectiveness and complete nullity of a certain underhand Will made by the late M. Melk and his relict Maria Elizabeth Kriel. However the issue was not in their favour, as the majority of the Court of Justice upheld the Will, so that in order to maintain the rights of their Chamber, they had been compelled to appeal to the High Court at Batavia. They therefore ask that the original Will may be restored to them, as it is a most essential and necessary document for their case, as the Council knows that the High Court aforesaid gives no verdict except on original documents. Council—(21st April)—having considered the motives of the Board, authorises the Secretary to return the original Will to memorialists. (No. 79; date, 21st April.)

Martin (Jean); burgher; asks for a plot of ground in Table Valley, adjoining his garden, for which he is prepared to pay such recognition, etc., as may be required. Diagram annexed. (Signature.) (No. 87; date, 21st April.)

Melander (Hermanus Johannes de); ordinary clerk at the Political Secretariat; was taken into the Service on the 4th July last year. Trusts that he has satisfactorily discharged his duties. Misfortune however befel him lately, so that his goods, slaves, and everything else, were sold in execution. This deprived him of his income from the slaves, etc., so that he humbly prays that he may be permitted to remain here without pay, so as to be able to support his wife and children. (Signature.) (No. 89; date, 21st April.)

Marée (Jacob Philippus); asks for a plot of ground—1 morgen 276 sq. rds. and 2 sq. ft. in area—(chart not annexed). Certificate of L. and H.H. annexed, stating that there is no

1789. objection. No description of the locality given. (No. 90; date, 21st April.)

M..... (Elizabeth); wife of David M.....; mentions the misfortune that befel her husband, and the loss she must suffer if the administration of her goods is to be left as ordered by the Court of Justice, so that, unless protected by the Council, she will soon see herself bereft of the best and largest portion of her possessions. She therefore memorialized the Court of Justice that her husband might be relieved of the sentence passed against him, and permitted to defend himself in the ordinary way, and that she might be given the free administration of the Estate for which she had been authorised in an underhand deed by her husband. The first request was allowed, but the second not, but the Court decided to submit it to the judgment of the Council, hence she humbly prays, for the reasons above mentioned, that the administration of her property, which is daily being more and more ruined, may be entrusted to her, in order to prevent the disastrous consequences that would otherwise naturally result, as she is not only burdened with much debt, the interest of which she is at present unable to pay, but also has 3 children that would have to share with her the bitterest poverty. Finally she points out how often it has happened that the Estates and their administration, in cases of the banishment of males, like those of Swanepoel, Van Zijl, and Wiese, had been left entirely in the hands of their wives. (Signature.) (No. 183; date, 19th October.)

M..... (David); see above. Memorial of his wife, father, mother, brother, and mother-in-law, to the Court of Justice in his favour, and the Court's decision, as above given. N.B. In the Resolutions of the 19th October the following memorandum to the Council from the Court of Justice appears: "That the cornet of the burgher Dragoons at Stellenbosch, David M....., D.son, had, in the night, between the 11th and 12th August, 1788, provided with a gun, powder, lead, and a supply of clothes, secretly departed from his farm 'Vergelegen,' and gone to the residence of the maintainer of the Hottentots Holland Kloof, named Jan de Vos, where there was at the time the female slave Zara, belonging to the burgher Jurgen Radijn, with whom (Zara) M..... had previously, according to undoubted testimony, cohabited. That he absconded with Zara towards the interior, and though, by the affixing of advertisements, a voluntary sale on his farm 'Vergelegen,' on the 18th of the same month, was notified, he nevertheless did not make the slightest disposition for his affairs. Landdrost Bletterman, on the complaints of M.....'s wife, accordingly reported all this to the Court, which decided to delay the sale, and provisionally to have the common Estate of M..... and his wife inventoried by Commissioners, in presence of the Landdrost, and to take it under proper

sequestration. The Landdrost, having collected sufficient evidence required for the case, laid it before the Court, and requested (which request was granted) a decree of summons against the person of D. M....., and that by edict and the ringing of the bell, on a term of 4 weeks, in order to purge and defend himself against the charge of malicious desertion, theft of a (female) slave, and adultery committed. (The Court now went fully into an explanation of the case, which is too long to insert here; its sentence was however that the fugitive was to be deprived of his rank as Cornet of the burgher-Cavalry at Stellenbosch, and for ever banished from this country and its jurisdiction, on pain, should he fall into the hands of Justice, to be more heavily punished corporally . . . . .) After the process between the Landdrost and the fugitive had been put in train, the latter's wife, on the 19th of February last, and three of the administrators of her Estate, appointed on the 4th September, viz.: D. M....., Sr:, Steph: and Jacob M....., submitted the mutual Will of the fugitive and his wife, dated 14th February, 1773, passed before the then Secretary of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, Abraham Faure, and witnesses; and the wife notified that she could not consider her husband otherwise than as already dead, and by virtue of their mutual Will she had the right to assume the administration of the Estate as heiress and executrix, with the request that, as the decision of the Court, on the 4th September last, might be an obstacle in her way, the Court may be pleased to permit her to sell the Estate by public auction, and after liquidation, to retain under her administration the shares of her minor children, subject to proper security, that she might properly support them until their majority. This request was held back for consideration. The Court however went into the other documents which served in the case of the Landdrost *versus* the fugitive, and explained the reasons of its proceedings in a lengthy argument, to which is added a memorandum of the Vendu-master, C. v. Aerssen." Council having read and considered all these matters, makes rules to meet cases like this in future—which see. (No. 184; date, 19th October.) 1789.

Martin (Jean); asks for a plot of ground—2 morgen and 300 sq. roods in extent—situated to the east of the Great "Zoutpans hoek," at the "Diepe Rivier." As it is unfruitful, and cannot be cultivated, he wishes to erect a "kraal" on it for his horses, and a shed for the herd. The grant would prejudice no one, and he is prepared to accept it on such conditions as the Council may make. (Signature.) (No. 192; date, 27th November.)

Merwe (Petrus Johannes van der); burgher; wishes to manumit his female slave, Anna Silvia, on the usual conditions. (Signature.) (No. 203; date, 11th December.)

1789. **Marriage Board** submit that they have nominated, on the part of the Company, George Frederik Goetz, and Jan Willem Wernich, *vice* Christiaan Frederik German; and, on behalf of the burghers, Hendrik Johannes Fehrzen, and Jan Hendrik Vos, *vice* Abraham Fleck. (No. 215; date, 5th December.)

1790. **Mijlius (Friedrich Heinrich Baron de)**; Lieutenant in the Wurtemberg Regiment, wishes to leave for Holland with his wife whom he had married here, and his child, in the "Sarah Hendrina." (Signature.) (No. 12.)

Mulder (Jan Theunis); burgher; wishes to proceed to Europe with his wife, named Sebille Lombaard, and his 4 children, named Maria Christiana, 16 years old, Sebille 12, Jan Hendrik 6, and Jan 1 year old. (Signature.) (No. 15.)

Malet (Pieter); Junior. Skipper on the "Alblasserdam"; asks for a free passage to Batavia, because of his limited means, for himself, his wife (whom he had married here, and is named Johanna Sebilla Michels) and a free girl named Elsje Johanna of the Cape. (Signature.) (No. 36; date, 16th February.)

Maas (Adriaan); Naval lieutenant in the Company's service, on board "Het Hof ter Linde." Remained here through illness. Is now recovered, and wishes to leave for Batavia in the "Alblasserdam." (Signature.) (No. 44.)

Martigny (Mons: de); arrived in the French ship "Le St. Pierre"; wishes to return to Europe in one of the Company's ships, having no opportunity to do so in a French vessel. (Signature.) (No. 47.)

Mann (Justinus Philippus); Naval captain; wishes to take with him in his ship "De Resolutie," on payment of his passage to and fro, a slave named Hector of Bengal. (Signature.) (No. 48.)

Motier (Henry David de Meuron de); Captain in the Swiss Regiment de Meuron, states that in 1784 his brother-in-law, Abraham Chiron, made him a present of a slave named September of Balij, on condition that he was to be manumitted after 6 years. Memorialist therefore prays to be permitted to give effect to that condition, and to take September with him to Batavia; and as the latter is old, and will never return, also to be excused from paying the usual Rds. 50. (Signature.) (No. 63.)

Martheze (Hendrik Carel); requests permission for the youth, the son of the first sworn clerk at Point de Galle, *Mr.* Nicolaas Bernardus Martheze, named Gerhardus Bernhardus Henricus, left sick here by the ship "Batavia," to proceed home on the ship "Trinconomale." (Signature.) (No. 78.)

Marinussen (Marinus), P.son; of Brijdamme; arrived, as young sailor, in 1785, in "Het Lam"; appointed assistant the same year in the warehouse. His continuous indisposition unfits him for work, and he therefore wishes to be retired to his former position, with stoppage of wages. (Signature.) (No. 87; date, 2nd March.) 1790.

Mulder (Jan Theunis); burgher. The vessel "Helena Louisa," in which he intended to leave—see above, No. 15—having stranded, he asks permission to depart with his family in the "Huijs Duijnen." (No. 94.)

Mossel (Meinard Adriaan); junior merchant; arrived in the "Macassar"; wishes to exchange into the "Nieuwstadt," because of the great friendship existing between himself and the junior merchant Bouwens. (Signature.) (No. 115.)

Meuron (Henry David de); Captain of the Swiss Regiment de Meuron in Ceylon; wishes to proceed thither with his wife, Maria Roger, his 3 children, Maria Louisa, Henry Auguste, and Petronella; as well as 3 slaves, Pieter, Flora, and Julia. As the officers of both the Meuron and Wurtemburg Regiments have always been exempted from the payment of passage money for their families, he asks the same favour for himself, and permission to take the necessary luggage, promising that it will contain nothing in the shape of merchandize. (Signature.) (No. 120.)

Montandon (François); Captain-Lieutenant in the same Regiment—see above (Meuron)—makes a similar request for himself, his wife, Maria Eckhard, and a slave named Bengaalen of Bengal, etc. (Signature.) (No. 121.)

Morni (Mattij); burgher; permitted to repatriate, in 1785, in a Portuguese vessel with his wife (whom he had married here) and his children; but as Portugal did not agree with her health, he was obliged to return hither in the French vessel "Les trois freres." He therefore asks permission to remain here, and commence some burgher trade. (No. 136.)

Malan (Jacob); burgher; submits that his father, David Malan, had, in 1776, been granted a plot of ground in the Hottentots Holland, near his farm "De Fortuijn"—6 morgen, etc., in extent—provided that he paid the usual annual recognition. After a while he ceded it to memorialist, and as it adjoins his farm, and will be of great help to him to support himself and family, he asks that it may be given to him in freehold. (Signature.) Diagram annexed, which explains the exact situation. (No. 142.)

1790. **Muntz (Pierius);** Commander of the Packet "Zeemeeuw," in False Bay; submits a list of material required for his vessel. (Signature.) (No. 153.)

Matfelt (Hendrik); sailor; arrived in 1786 in the "Hoog Caspel." Was ruptured on board, and now finds himself unable any longer to discharge his duties. Has been married here, and believes that he will, as burgher, be able to make a living for himself and family. Therefore asks for free papers. (Signature.) Surgeon's certificate attached. (No. 172; date, 20th August.)

Muller (Theunis); burgher. Had received permission to repatriate with his wife and children in the brigantine "Helena Louisa." This vessel having been wrecked, he wishes to remain here in his former position of burgher, and begs that the money paid by him for passage, etc., may be returned to him. (Signature.) (No. 190.)

Muller (Carsten); asks for the grant of a piece of ground in the Cape District, near the "Jan Biesjes Kraal," at the "Diep Rivier," on the usual conditions. (Signature.) N.B. Attached is a certificate written at Vissershok, the 6th July, 1790, and signed by G. F. Langgejaan, stating that by the Governor's order, he had inspected the place, and that there is no reason why the grant should not be made. (No. 196.)

Molenaar (W.); Captain of the ship "Geregtigheid"; submits a list of materials required by his vessel, and certified by his officers. (Signature.) (No. 215; date, 27th October.)

Meijer (Jan Jacob); burgher; bought, in 1786, from the Company, 2 erven on the ground of the Old Hospital, on which he was allowed to pass a bond to the Government for 2 instalments, viz.: f192,361. He has now sold a portion of them, but cannot give transfer, and therefore requests that the portion sold may be relieved of the bond under sufficient security, or that the Government may accept title deeds of other properties sold to him, etc. (No. 226.)

Meiring (Pieter); ex-commissioner of civil and marriage affairs; bought, in 1788, 4 houses and erven in Table Valley, adjoining the other behind the New Hospital. This erf was granted in freehold in 1744 to the Superintendent of the Workmen at the New Hospital, Martinus van Oorden, on condition that he and the successive owners of this, and the adjoining erven, were to maintain in good order the sluit dug at or along the side of the said Hospital. The later owners obtained permission to erect some buildings along the sluit, without however being given the right of ownership to the ground. Which permission was perhaps granted to compensate them for the ex-

pense, often considerable, which they had continually to incur to prevent the sluit from taking another course. This expense bore very heavily on memorialist, whose erf is so situated that he has continually to repair the sluit in order to prevent it from taking another course and streaming towards the New Hospital. With permission of the Governor he has now had the ground surveyed, and asks that it may be granted to him on such conditions as may be deemed proper. But as the greater portion of it is waste and full of holes and declivities, and cannot be put into proper order without heavy cost, in order to erect buildings on it, he begs that this may be taken into consideration. (Signature.) No diagram. (No. 235.) 1790.

Meijer (Jan Jacob); see above. Wishes to pay into the Treasury—in reduction of what he has to pay next month—f6,000 (Indian valuation). (No. 8.) 1791.

Mos (Jacobus); has for 36 years earned his living by riding fuel down from the Downs, where he found a plot of ground, named "De Draaikraal," situated above "De Varke Valley," which served him as an outspan kraal. From time to time he had planted some fruit trees on it, and might have made a little garden of it. As it will be to no one's injury, he asks for the grant, on payment of what may be deemed reasonable. (Annexed is a certificate signed by O. M. Bergh, P. J. Truter, H. Eksteen, and D. Kuuhl, stating that when they were commissioned to attend to the wrecked ship, "De Drietal Handelaars," they passed, whilst proceeding to the wreck, the Kraal of Mos, and saw that it might be granted to him without prejudice to anyone. (1st August, 1791.) (No. 9.)

Muller (Christoffel Lodewijk); of Gutterslebe; arrived in 1767, as soldier, and placed, as baker, in the Company's bakery. Made chief baker in 1787. Is now suffering from various bodily ailments, and was accordingly permitted to earn his own living with suspended pay. Asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) Council grants his request, as he has served 22 years, and has a large family. (Resolution 19th August, 1791.) (No. 22; date, 19th August.)

Momsen (Andries); dairyman; asks for a plot of ground—one morgen in extent—situated behind the Company's garden, which he has already cultivated. He is prepared to pay what the Council may deem reasonable. (Signature.) No diagram. (No. 26.)

Mulhuijs (Catharina); widow of the late Paulus Hendrik Muller; wishes her son (Johan Valentijn) to enter the service, and to be appointed sailor on the "Meermin," permanently stationed here. (No. 49.)

1791. **Matfeldt (Hendrik);** lessee of the third part of the Cape Brandy Licence; wishes to appoint, as his tappers, Harman Pieterszen, resident in Strand Street, in "De Opregte Anker"; Verbritz, resident in Church Street, in "Het Swarte Duijfje"; Huijbert van Velthouwen, residing in Castle Street, in "Het Duijfje"; and Bartholomeus Goedhardt, resident in Longmarket Street, in "Het Amsterdamsche Wapen." (Signature.) (No. 56.)

Meuron, de; (Lieutenant Colonel of the Swiss Regiment); arrived 4 months ago from Ceylon to recruit his health; would, though still unfit for service, like to return to that island, the news having been received that the Company there were preparing for war against the Candians, but he is unfortunately as yet unable to do so. He hopes however, by using the warm baths here, to be soon better, when he will take the first opportunity to leave, though he has received no orders whatever to return to his regiment. He now prays the Council to inform the Ceylon Government of his condition, and of his longing to rejoin his regiment, etc. (Signature.) (No. 64.)

Metschkeij (Johan Christoph); assistant without pay, and passenger on the "Schoonderloo," from Batavia. Is too ill to continue the voyage, and wishes to remain here awhile. (Signature.) Surgeon's certificate attached, describing the nature of the disease. (No. 71.)

Mauritius.—Guilaume Becquet, supercargo on the private ship "Le Bengale," had been sent hither by the Government of the Island, to buy, for the bakery of His Most Christian Majesty, a cargo of wheat, of which the island is quite destitute. He arrived in False Bay on the 13th August last, and left for the Capital the next day, in order to pay his respects to the authorities here, and notify them that he had been sent from Mauritius to buy corn here, of which there was a great want there. The Governor and Intendant of Isle de France had recommended him to the ex-burgher Councillor, Mr. Jan Coenraad Gie, who obtained from the Hon: Administrator, Mr. Isaac Rhenius, permission to render memorialist every assistance, so as to enable him to return without delay. After 8 days' stay here, memorialist was able to buy his cargo, but the violent South Easters, which blew a fortnight, continuously prevented him from shipping any during that time. In the meanwhile an order was issued prohibiting the exportation of wheat, which placed memorialist in the bitterest embarrassment, as he had already paid for the largest portion of the grain bought by him. As however this purchase took place before the prohibition was promulgated, and with the full consent of the Administrator, and as memorialist has already paid for what he bought, and entered into engagements which he cannot break, he prays

to be allowed to ship what is still on land, viz: 1,600 muids of wheat, in which is included the remainder of the 2,000 muids which Sieur Martin, with the permission of your Honours, took from your stores. He does not doubt for a moment that you will grant his request, as Mauritius, when this capital was almost in the same circumstances, stretched forth a helping hand to the residents of this Cape, whilst charity in such a pressing need absolutely demands that one's fellow-creatures, and moreover his neighbours, and old allies should not be left destitute. (Signature.) (No. 81; date, 26th September.) 1791.

Mauritius.—Joh: Carolus de la Harpe had been charged by the Ministry of that Island, in consequence of the scarcity there, to despatch, as soon as possible, thither a cargo of wheat in the ship "Neptunus." Has, however, not been able to obtain enough in the capital, whilst too much time would be lost by obtaining the rest from the country people. He therefore prays that, as in the case of the burgher Jean Martin, he may be assisted from the Company's stores with 2,000 muids of wheat, which he will return at the latest next December or January, and for which he will give the necessary security. (Signature.) (No. 82.)

Mauritius.—J. B. Duranteau makes a similar request. (See above.) Council resolves to submit these requests to a Commission of the Court of Justice, for investigation and report, as the dread of the giving out of the stock, still in hand in the Colony, is very great, etc. (Signature.) Resolution, 27th September, 1791. (No. 83; date, 24th September.)

Meijer (Johan Hendrik); sailor; arrived here, as such, in 1768 in the "Vlietlust." Has now served 23 years. Is 60 years old, and asks for a pension. (No. 105.)

Martin (Jan); Surgeon-major of the burghers here; asks for a plot of ground at the "Buitenkant." Diagram annexed. (Signature.) (No. 110.)

Mauras (André de); Captain-Lieutenant in the Luxemburg Regiment; submits a memorial which is not entertained, but he is ordered to return to Holland by first opportunity. (Signature.) (No. 172.)

Marriage Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Jan Willem Wernich and Johannes Hendrik Fischer; and, on behalf of the burghers, Jacobus Arnoldus van Reenen and Joh: Mattheus Hertzog, *vice* George Frederik Goetz and Hendrik Joh: Fehrsen. (No. 182; date, 10th December.)

Montigny (Mons:); a memorial addressed to Governor C. J. v. d. Graaff, relating to his present circumstances. (No. 198; date, 2nd May.)

1791. **Money, Security of.**—See under Aersen (Cornelis van). 1791. No. 200. (No. 200.)

1803. **Matthiessen (Clemens);** has served the East India Company in various ways for more than 21 years. Was in 1793 appointed by the Commissioners General as Vendu Master and Commissioner of the Lombard Bank. In 1795, when the Cape was surrendered to the English, he continued to hold office as President of the Bank, but in consequence of the change introduced by the English Government in the Vendu Masterships, he has since with others, acted as Vendu Master under a licence. But now that the happy restoration of the Colony to the Motherland has taken place, and he still discharges the functions of both offices, on which his subsistence depends, he prays that you may be pleased to let him continue in his functions at the Lombard Bank, and as Vendu-Master. (Signature.) (No. 4.)

Martheze (Hendrik Carel); born at Ceylon; married, in 1783, Jacoba Ulcea ten Berge, and obtained permission from the Seventeen to proceed thither with his son, as a passenger with the rank of junior merchant, or otherwise to be employed at any other factory of the Company. On his arrival here illness prevented him from proceeding further. During his residence here, he endeavoured, as the father of a family, properly to support his wife and seven children, though it pleased the Almighty, when the Company's silk filatory was burnt down, also to lay his house and everything it contained in ashes, so that he was rendered incapable of carrying out his good intentions. He therefore, because of his numerous family, prays for an appointment to enable him to provide his wife and family with what they are in need of. (Signature.) (No. 21; date, 5th March.)

Malbrang (John); of Sedam (? Sedan); in the French Republic. Has served the Batavian Republic some years in recruiting and other services. Last year, with the most promising prospects, he intended, as sergeant in the service of the Batavian Republic, to proceed to Batavia with his wife and children, but illness prevented him from doing so. As he is suffering from apoplexy, he therefore asks for some other post, or for a pension. (Signature.) (No. 25; date, 5th March.)

Martheze (Hendrik Carel)—see above, No. 21—repeats what he stated in his previous memorial, and asks for a "post." (Signature.) (No. 35; date, 10th March.)

Meeser (Floris); born here; entered the service, in 1791, as ordinary clerk at the Political Secretariat, where he diligently discharged his duties, to which Mr. Goetz, ex-secretary, would willingly testify. In consequence of the surrender of the Colony in 1795, he and many others received their discharge,

without having ever requested to go over into the English service. In consequence he has for 7 years tried to earn his living in some other way, but with such a melancholy result that he, his wife, and 3 children, find themselves in the most distressful circumstances. He therefore rejoiced in the happy day on which it pleased God to restore this Colony to the Motherland in your person as her representative. . . . . (N.B. The memorial is addressed to Com: Gen: de Mist.) He now prays that he may be favourably considered when appointments are made. (Signature.) (No. 44; date, 5th March.) 1803.

Maasdorp (F. W.); has for 5 years served the Company as assistant at the Political Secretariat, until 1795, when the Cape went over to the English. Since that time he has been deprived of pay and emoluments, so that he can but soberly provide for himself, wife, and 2 children, and is suffering great poverty. He therefore prays to be again taken into the service. (Signature.) (No. 46; date, ?.)

Maasdorp (Gijsbert Henrij); in 1791 joined the Company's Artillery in Garrison here. In 1794 Com: Sluijsken made him assistant at the "Negotie" Office, in which he remained until 1795 when the English took the Cape. He accordingly found himself without employment and without any means, so that he was obliged to take a private appointment and has since that time been in the office of the merchant, Isaac Strömbom, as bookkeeper. Now that the Cape has again become Dutch, he wishes to re-enter the service, and asks for an appointment. (Signature.) (No. 47.)

Meinema (Menso); has served the Company in various capacities from 1787 until 1795, when the Colony was surrendered to the English, who kindly appointed him Commisioner or Receiver of the Tithes, because of his poor circumstances. As he has faithfully discharged the duties entrusted to him, he prays that he may retain his berth. (Signature.) (No. 55.)

Maasdorp (Arnoldus); entered the service, as soldier at the pen, in 1786; made assistant shortly afterwards, and bookkeeper, in 1790, at the Political Secretariat. This function he discharged until 1795, when the Colony was surrendered to Great Britain. Since then he has had to live with his wife and children in very straitened circumstances, and without any work. He therefore prays to be favoured with some appointment, etc. (Signature.) (No. 60.)

Möller (Hendrik Pieter); has, since 1798, served in the Office of the Notary, "Magister" Johannes Henoch Neethling, as first clerk. Neethling having been promoted to the Political Secretariat of the Government, memorialist is now deprived of the necessary occupations which his former services had afforded

1803. him. He therefore wishes to be employed as clerk in one of the offices, whether the Treasury or another. (Signature.) (No. 62; date, 16th March.)

Motte (B. de la); Sworn translator. The only reason why he had written his memorial in the French language was because it was his mother tongue, and he could express himself in it more elegantly than in the Batavian language. "But as the first burgher secretary of the Political Council has informed me on the 8th instant that all requests must be written in the Batavian language, I hasten to comply as best I can. Permit me then, Burgher Commissioner, to notify to you that in 1787, in Amsterdam, I entered the Company's service as gunner's mate, though my only object was to be appointed land surveyor in this Colony; but on my arrival here, Governor van de Graaff informed me that there was already one here, and that he had no power to appoint another. I therefore served my 3 years' contract, during which time I was employed at the office of the line in charge of the books. I then received my discharge signed by the whole Council of the Government of this Colony. As I did not know what to undertake in order to help myself for the present out of trouble, I made use of my various abilities, and gave lessons in moral science, land surveying, languages, music, and other sciences, and then the present deserving first Secretary of the Political Council, 'Magister' J. H. Neethling, was one of the most excellent pupils. This lasted until the English took possession of the Cape. Since that sad moment I had almost nothing more to do, and though I often appealed to such persons as might have easily alleviated my painful condition, by giving me one or other respectable appointment, I nevertheless obtained nothing, perhaps because I was a stranger, and did not have the least connection with the ruling families who had hitherto sat at the helm, and for such a long time governed this Colony. This miserable 'Families-Predilection' has, for many years already, had the upper hand, to the injury of the capable Europeans here, just as if Batavians, Frenchmen, and Germans, who have studied in Europe, were less capable than those of the 'Messieurs Africaners' who have never left their hearthstone. At last I was permitted the neutral office of Translator in the Batavian, French, German, and English languages; but, as no fixed salary is attached to this office, and there are already too many translators here, I was not really helped by it, so that I still find myself in very miserable circumstances. For all these pressing reasons I request you, Burgher Commissioner, to grant me graciously your protection and invaluable favour, and mercifully to agree to my anxious request. I am already 53 years old, and my weak constitution will not permit me to resume the fatiguing functions of land surveying, or the very troublesome occupation of teaching; hence a less

tiring, though in every sense a much more laborious life, would at present best agree with my age, my knowledge, and my talents. Permit me now to assure you, Burgher Commissioner General! that I have now lived 15 years in this country, and thus had sufficient opportunity (to observe) very many abuses and evil habits which have for a long time been creeping into the Colony, to the dissatisfaction of the burghers in general; that in virtue of the knowledge obtained by me, my daily experience, and my incorruptible honesty, I will be thoroughly competent to relieve the public of all these various abuses and pernicious customs, and under your Government and the wise administration of the Burgher Governor General, add to the satisfaction and the true happiness of all in the best possible manner. If you were now pleased to have the excellent kindness to give me a respectable appointment in the Police, I would, for instance, be able to do very good service if I were appointed general Inspector or Director of Good Order, of the Public tranquility, and of the Public security; and at the same time authorised to abolish the injurious customs and pernicious habits, to establish salutary rules, and whatever may, in this Branch, in any way tend to the honour and renown of the Batavian Republic, and consequently to the welfare of the residents in general, and the true happiness of everyone individually, all of whom tenderly look upon you as their deliverer, their benefactor, their father. How glad I would be if it pleased you, for love of the whole population, to give me the weighty appointment which I have asked for. I would ceaselessly endeavour, in the noblest manner, more and more to earn your favour and confidence, as well as the love and respect of all the burghers, by my loyalty, my zeal, my steadiness, and watchfulness. Should you be pleased to grant this my urgent request, I would be able, within a few days to submit to you a detailed plan for executing all my salutary and respective good intentions in connection with the true welfare of the people of this Colony; for well-doing is my sole employment. And if besides you would also have the goodness to appoint me the sole editor of the weekly 'Courant' of this town, which paper, under the former Government often contained a multitude of fables, or offensive advertisements and absurd trifles, I would, with your approbation, and that of the Burgher Governor, and with the assistance of Fatherland news, certainly be able to lay before the eyes of the reading public interesting truths, and give it accidentally moral, weighty, and pleasant instruction, which would be useful as well as enjoyable. Please consider that I am already 53 years old, and have, alas! been struggling here for 15 years without ever having been able to obtain an appointment commensurate with my abilities and in accordance with my education, so that it is the highest time for me to be placed in that post, in which I will be able, under your glorious administration 1803.

1803. and that of the Burgher Governor General, to spread very weighty advantages among the people of this Colony. To the above I can only add that I pray the Almighty to pour forth His richest blessings over you. That He may crown all your undertakings with the happiest results! That He may continually inspire you with His Holy Spirit, so as only to appoint to the various Departments such persons as are capable, just, unselfish, and truly inclined to promote, with all their power, the Glory of the Republic, and the true welfare of their fellow burghers. With this sweet and most pleasant expectation I have, etc." (Signature.) (No. 76; date, 15th March.)

Meijsart (Jan Gerrit); assistant at the Stellenbosch Secretariat; arrived, as cadet, in 1786, in the "Voorschoten," and made assistant at the pay office. In 1793 he repatriated on family business, and on his arrival in Amsterdam he found to his sorrow that both his parents were dead. He remained 4 years in Amsterdam without being able to obtain fixed employment. Intending therefore to enter the Company's Service, he took passage to Batavia in "De Vrouwe Maria," which, on the 16th August, 1796, was with other ships taken by the English. He therefore remained here, and was by Lord Macartney appointed assistant at Stellenbosch. He prays to be permitted to retain his appointment. (Signature.) (No. 80; date, 18th March.)

1806-7.

1807. **Mocke (J. G.);** submits that as several lots of ground in the neighbourhood of Lion's Rump have been lately granted to individuals for erecting houses, he may also have one, as, being a master mason, he has the necessary materials and workmen for building. He therefore asks for a plot at the foot of Lion's Rump adjacent to that of Mr. Daniels, the master joiner —1,000 ft. long, and 200 ft. broad—under such conditions as may be deemed proper. (Signature.) (No. 1; date, January.)

1806-7. **Malan (Stephanus);** Field Cornet of the Koeberg District, and owner of the Estate "Kuijpers Kraal." In order not to trouble the Court with a lawsuit between himself and his nearest neighbour—the widow Thomas Frederik Dreijer—he had, in 1800, purchased from her a piece of ground (quitrent)—11 morgen and 200 sq. rds. in extent—situated in the proximity of his Estate. Between it and the Estate lies a piece of Government ground about 30 morgen in extent, and fit for agriculture, and he asks to have the freehold of it. (No. 14.)

Malan (Stephanus); the Dutch original of the above with signature. (No. 15.)

McDonald (Alexander); a merchant; has been several years established here, during the period that the Cape was under the Government of Great Britain. Is much in want of store room for his large importations from Great Britain; and convinced of His Excellency's desire to grant the British inhabitants every reasonable protection and assistance in their commercial undertakings, he asks for enough ground on which to build warehouses—200 ft. in length, and 150 in breadth. The ground is situated between the former place of execution, and the house at present occupied by François Duminij. (Signature.) (No. 47; date, 9th March, 1807.) 1806-7.

Mosterd (Jannetje); widow of the late Johan George Lochner; is the owner of a place beyond Wijnberg, called the "Diepe Rivier." Its area does not contain sufficient pasture for her cattle, and therefore she requests the grant, in freehold, of 8 acres, lying between her place and that of Harmen Stuur, under the Field Cornet Lambertus Colijn, the nearest neighbour. (Signature—N.B. She signs as the widow J. Lochner.) (No. 124.)

Mostert (Jan Jacob); farmer of Blueberg; submits that, as some time ago, it was notified that those who had suffered by His Majesty's Troops, which had on their arrival been quartered in different parts, should submit their complaints, he therefore states that, notwithstanding the generous treatment on the side of the officers in endeavouring to keep their men under good discipline, the latter nevertheless ruined, and partly carried away the greatest part of his furniture, utensils, poultry, etc., to the amount of Rds. 685 at the most moderate calculation, as your Excellency will perceive from the annexed certificate of the Field Cornet. Your petitioner, not being a man of much property, and having a family to maintain, finds himself under the necessity of asking for an indemnification, which he would not have done if he had been in better circumstances, whilst he shall never forget what gratitude the inhabitants in general owe the liberal British nation. (No. 136; date, 4th July, 1806.)

Mostert (Jan Jacob); Certificate of Field Cornet Dirk Verweij (above referred to), of the district of Koeberg, who declares that when His Majesty's troops landed here, and had advanced to the place of the burgher Jan Jacob Mostert at Blaauwberg, they there destroyed, burnt, consumed, and carried away a great part of his goods and provisions, which he estimates "bona fide" at 685 Rixdollars. (No. 137; date, 3rd July, 1806.)

Mostert (Jannetje); see above, No. 124. The Acting Colonial Secretary, J. C. Smyth, forwards to Surveyor Wernich, copy of her memorial with the Governor's reply. (No. 139; date, 31st December, 1806.)

1806 7. **Mostert (Jannetje);** a similar letter addressed to the President and Members of the Court of Justice. (No. 140; date, 31st December, 1806.)

Mostert (Jannetje); a similar letter addressed to G. F. Grand, Inspector of Lands, etc. (No. 140; date, 31st December, 1806.)

Mostert (Jannetje); a similar letter addressed to the President and Members of the Court of Justice. (No. 142.)

Mostert (Jannetje); copy of memorial No. 124, which is referred by the Governor to a Commission consisting of a Member of the Court of Justice, a member of the Burgher Senate, and the Inspector of Government Lands—assisted by the Sworn Land Surveyor—who are to examine, value, and report on the land herein mentioned. (No. 143.)

Mostert (Jannetje); another copy of No. 124. (No. 144.)

Mostert (Jannetje); another copy of No. 124. (No. 145.)

Mostert (Jannetje); another copy of No. 124, with Governor's reply; see No. 143. (No. 146.)

Malan (David); D.'s son; residing at the "Karse Rivier," Overberg. Has been informed that Government grants lands in the Cape District; has long been desirous of obtaining a place there fit for cultivation. Discovered at the "Koebergen" a plot of ground between L. van Sittert and Adriaan Louw, with the "Karnemelks Rivier" on the one side and the "Mossel banks Rivier" on the other, which, by industry and labour, can be made a good wheat farm without injury to the neighbouring farmers. He therefore asks for it in freehold, etc. (Signature.) (No. 177; date, December, 1806.)

Malan (David); Dutch original of the above. (Signature.) (No. 178.)

Malan (Jacob); requests that at his own expense, 30 morgen of land may be surveyed for him, situated at the "Stink Rivier's Valley," at the "Diepe Rivier," in the Cape District, in order thus to be able to maintain his numerous family of a wife and 11 children. (Signature.) (No. 182.)

Malan (Jacob); English translation of the above. (No. 183.)

1715-16. **Niel (Etienne);** Sergeant of the Drakenstein Burghers; proposed as Ensign (and as Heemraad for Drak:, No. 156). (No. 124; date, 8th September.)

Nacoda Lelo Pangoela Moars, and Rajo Nassatie, sent hither from India some years ago, and located at the other side of the Salt River, at the place called the "Ruijterstal," where they have hitherto lived; but they were obliged to leave that place, in order to make room for the workmen making the mill there, and have no other place where to live; they therefore request permission to locate themselves on the place formerly occupied by Tambora, now for many years unoccupied. (No. 91.) 1717.

Nel (Jan); Deacon of Stellenbosch; (see also 1719, No. 33). (No. 115; date, 10th December.) 1718.

Nieman (Catharina); wife of the burgher Christoffel Groenewald. (No. 8; date, 7th February.) 1719.

Natte (Marinus); of Zierikzee; sailor on the "Herstelde Leeuw." (No. 104.)

Nel (Pieter Willemsz:); burgher-infantryman. (Stellenbosch.) (No. 112.)

Niel (Steven); agriculturist at Drakenstein; asks for a certain piece of ground in freehold. (No. 81; date, 30th July.) 1720.

Nel (Jan); deacon of Stellenbosch; expressly deputed by the Kerkeraad to report that a certain youth, Jan van den Bergh, 12 years old, had been apprenticed to the shoemaker Anthonij Martens, who however complains that he is very naughty and vicious; that the diaconate has no means at hand to force the boy to behave himself, and to prevent him from falling into worse error, the diaconate requests the Government to place him on board a vessel, where, under strict discipline, he may be persuaded to do good, and practise virtue. (No. 102; date, 15th October.)

Nel (Jan); proposed as Deacon for Stellenbosch; and 1722, No. 84. (No. 98; date, 1st December.) 1721.

Naltheij (Martinus); assistant; lost everything in the "Schotse Lorredraaijer"; (see *Walthey*). (No. 46; date, ?.) 1722.

Nissing (Geertruij Catharina); see de Wit (Geertruij). (No. 76; date, ?.)

Needer (Johannes); proposed as member of the Marriage Board; retires 1723-24, No. 108. (No. 82; date, 12th December.)

Nel (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 92; date, 21st December.)

"Nightingale" and "Chandos"; two English ships wrecked here. (No. 38; date 1st May.) 1723.

1723. **Naude (Jacob);** of Berlin; arrived in 1710 in the "Abbekerk," as adelborst; is already married here, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 41; date, ?.)

Nieuwhoud (Isaak); arrived as soldier in 1716, in the "Bentvliet"; is able to support himself as surgeon, and asks for burgher papers. (No. 104; date, ?.)

Nel (Jan); proposed as Deacon for Stellenbosch. (No. 131; date, 13th November.)

1723-4. **Nusscher (Hendrik);** arrived in 1718, as soldier, in "Het Slot van Capelle"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 47.)

Nolthenius (Daniel); junior merchant on the "Leijden"; had married here Maria Judith Slotsboo; asks for a free passage from here to Batavia. (No. 64.)

Nannings (Cornelis); second mate on the "Astrea." (No. 92.)

Nel (Jan); retires as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 102; date, 4th December.)

Neder (Johannes); proposed as member of the Orphan Chamber; (1724-25, No. 38, made burgher Councillor). (No. 103; date, 11th December.)

1724-5. **Needer (Johannes);** arrived here in 1721, as burgher, in the "Stadwijk"; served three years as bookkeeper; asks to be appointed first sworn clerk, *vice* Rijk Tulbagh, made Secretary. (No. 49.)

Nel (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 71.)

Neder (Johannes); retires as member of the Burgher Council. (No. 73.)

Nel (Jan); retires as deacon of Stellenbosch. (Proposed as Heemraad for Drakenstein, 1729-32, No. 29.) (No. 74.)

Nel (Jan); proposed as Elder for Stellenbosch. (See also 1735-36, No. 48.) (No. 74.)

Nauta (Maria); petitions the Government for the custody of her mentally-diseased husband, named Nic: Muvier, burgher of this Colony. (No. 76.)

1726. **Needer (Johannes);** proposed as member of the Burgher Council. (No. 3.)

Nieuwhuijs (Jan); of Bissendorp; arrived, as soldier, in 1713, in the "Berg"; believes himself able to earn a living as agriculturist; asks for burgher papers. (No. 33.)

Neemsoo (Hendrik); of Bergenhausen; arrived in 1720, as soldier, in the "Wijnendaal"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 36.) 1726.

Niel (E.); signature of—(Steven); father-in-law of F. L. Migault, whom he wishes, for his bad conduct, to be sent to Rio Delagoa, in the service of the Company. (No. 7.) 1727–28.

Niel (Anna); wife of Andries Grové. (No. 7.)

Niel (Rachel); wife of Paul Jourdan. (No. 7.)

Niel (Johannes); signature of. (No. 7.)

Nissen (Jacob); of Wismar; arrived in 1724, in the "'s Graveland," as soldier; asks for burgher papers. (No. 14.)

Nel (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 76.)

Neemsoo (Hans Hendrik); of Holstein; burgher; wishes to return to Europe. (No. 7.) 1729–32.

Niel (Steven); is getting too old to manage his affairs; asks "veniam aetatis" for his son Johannes—19 years old—as assistant in his affairs. (No. 23.)

Niel (Johannes); memorial as above. (No. 24.)

Nel (Jan); proposed as Elder for Stellenbosch. (Signature, No. 64.) See also No. 128. (No. 31.)

Nel (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. See also 1735-6, No. 52, and 1735-6, No. 117a. (No. 123.)

Nel (Jan); executor in the estate of the late Ex-landdrost, J. Mulder. (No. 134.)

Nel (Jan); proposed as Heemraad for Stellenbosch. (No. 39.) 1737–38.

Needer (Johannes); junior Merchant here; see above; and No. 120. (No. 55.)

Nissen (Jacob); a burgher. See Zangh (Jan Marten). (No. 107.)

Nijman (Alexander); of Embden; arrived in 1735, as soldier, in the "Goedschalxoordt"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 45.) 1739–40.

Nieuwkerken (Barend); a farmer. (No. 48c.)

Nel (Elias); will, as soon as possible, pay his lease rent. (No. 48e.)

1739-40. **Needer (Jan);** a Company's servant. (Assistant, 1741, Nos. 13 and 25; and 1742, Nos. 2 and 10.) (No. 57.)

Naudé (Jacob); proposed as Koster for Drakenstein, *vice* Jan Melchior Fricq, deceased. (No. 63.)

1743. **Needer (Joh:);** assistant; wishes to remit money to Europe. (No. 55.)

Needer (Joh:); junior merchant; wishes to remit money to Europe. (No. 64.)

1744. **Nissen (Jacob);** burgher; asks for a passage home. (No. 1.)

Nieman (Alexander); heir of Paul Haeze; wishes to remit his salary to Europe. (No. 8.)

Needer (Petrus); "Adelborst"; wishes to remit his salary to Europe. (1748, No. 14.) (No. 12.)

Needer (Johannes); junior; assistant; wishes to remit his salary to Europe. (See also, 1745, No. 19; and 1746, No. 15.) (No. 13.)

Needer (Johannes); senior; junior merchant; wishes to remit his salary to Europe. (See also 1745, No. 9; and 1746, No. 16.) (No. 14.)

Nel (Elias); agriculturist; asks for the grant of the loan place behind Riebeeks Kasteel, at Jonker's Hoek; offers to pay, besides the annual quitrent, Rds. 100 for it. (No. 48.)

1745. **Needer (Petrus);** assistant; wishes to remit some money to Europe. (1746, No. 17; and 1747, No. 24.) (No. 21.)

Naudé (Jacob); Ex-Koster at Drakenstein; had asked for his discharge, because he had bought a farm. Kerkeraad of Drakenstein therefore request that Adolf Jonker be appointed in his stead. (No. 57.)

1746. **Neuteling (Jan Frederik);** of Dietz; arrived in 1739, as soldier, in "Het Hof niet altijd Zomer"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 3.)

Needer (Catharina); wife of A. I. Cassa (q. v.). (No. 47.)

1747. **Needer (Johannes);** junior merchant; see above, and 1748, No. 8. (No. 21.)

Needer (Johannes); junior; see above; also 1748, No. 11. (No. 22.)

Needer (Johannes); of the Cape of Good Hope; entered the service in 1735 as "adelborst," and made assistant in 1741; asks for burgher papers. (No. 62.) 1749.

Nek (Tobias van); burgher Orphan Master; asks for a building plot in the newly-surveyed blocks in Table Valley. (No. 54.) 1751.

Nicker (François de); burgher; asks as above. (No. 61.)

Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph); wishes to remit. (No. 30.) 1752.

Niemand (Margaretha); widow of Hendrik van der Wat; asks for the grant of a house and garden plot in the village of Stellenbosch, near the so-called "Braak," half a morgen square. (No. 70.)

Nierop (Frans van); Chief surgeon on the Provision ship, "Het Huijs te Manpadt," at f36; asks for burgher papers. (No. 94.) 1754.

Nieuwenhuijs (Jan Jansz:); of Delke; arrived in 1742, as sailor, in the "Polanen"; made Fieldguard in 1744 at f14; asks for burgher papers. (No. 98.)

Nieuwenhuijs (Jan Jansz:); burgher; asks for a plot of house and garden ground in the District of Drakenstein, at the Koopmans river, between the farms of Andries du Toit and Josef de Clercq; two morgen in extent, on which to settle as shoemaker, for the convenience of the neighbourhood. (No. 100.)

Nierop (François van); burgher; wishes to remit. (No. 44.)

Nieuwenhuijse (Hendrik Jansz:); of Delle; arrived, as sailor boy, in 1742, in the "Polanen" at f8; made fieldguard in 1744 at f14. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 113.) 1755.

Nolte (Andries); of Maagdenburg; arrived in 1753, as soldier, in the "Zaamslag." Made saddler the same year at f14; asks for burgher papers.. (No. 62.) 1756.

Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph); arrived in 1741, as soldier, in the "Amsterdam"; afterwards made assistant at the Political Secretariat on the 17th September, 1748; bookkeeper at f30, as well as sworn clerk at the Secretariat of Justice; on the 9th October, 1753, made sworn clerk at the Political Secretariat; on the 6th July, 1756, Secretary of the Court of Justice here; asks for the rank and pay of a junior merchant. (Signature attached.) (No. 62.) 1758.

1758. **Nicker (Jan Adriaan de);** of the Cape of Good Hope; accepted into the service, in 1746, as journeyman-smith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 82.)

1759. **Nagel (Matthijs);** of Heidelberg; arrived in 1741, as soldier, in "Het Wapen van Hoorn"; a blacksmith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 100.)

1760. **Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph);** Secretary of Justice; wishes to remit. (1761, No. 75; and 1763, Nos. 36 and 101.) (No. 67.)

Nöthling (Frederik); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Catharina Victor, and her child Hester, both of the Cape; offers, as sureties, himself and the burgher Johan Arend Redeker. (No. 122.)

Nolte (Andries); burgher; submits that his dwelling-house has lately been most maliciously set on fire by his late slave, January of Boegis, so that it, as well as all the goods it contained, the tannery and horse-stable, which he used for his saddlers' business, were all laid in ashes, and he has been plunged into the extremest poverty. He therefore asks for a piece of house-erf, two morgen in extent, and situated in the Land of Waveren, at the "Watervalsberg," near the farm called "Zeven fonteinen," in order to rebuild on it the aforesaid buildings, in which to carry on his business. (No. 127.)

1761. **Nierop (Cornelis van);** butler's mate; wishes to remit. (No. 31.)

Neuteling (Benjamin); sergeant; wishes to remit. (1762, No. 16.) (No. 91.)

Nelson (Coenraad); junior chief surgeon on the Bengal return ship "Kissingen"; having understood that the first Chief Surgeon of the Hospital, Bartho de St. Jean, has asked for his discharge, and as his place will no doubt be taken by the second surgeon, Joh. van der Riet, he begs that he may be appointed to succeed the latter. (1773, No. 17.) (No. 133.)

Nas (Gustavus Christoffel); ex-surgeon-major of infantry at Batavia; passenger on board the return ship "Erfprins"; wishes, for the assistance of his wife, to take with him a female slave named Pania of Abenoebang; asks a passage for her. (No. 134.)

1762. **Neuteling (Benjamin);** of Doets; arrived in 1746, as soldier, in the "Scheijbeek"; made sergeant in 1751; asks for burgher papers. (No. 202.)

1763. **Naijman (Jan Casper);** of Prenslow; arrived in 1758, as soldier, in the "Vrijburg"; made smith in 1760. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 174.)

Nusser (Hester); widow of the bookkeeper and ordinary Commissioner, Jan Frederik Pricelius; co-heiress and executrix under the will and guardian of her husband's minor children; wishes to remit. (No. 90.) 1764.

Nelle (Petrus); and Hartogh (Frederik); burghers; sureties of Jacob Wimmer, lessee of the Cape wine and brandy licence at Rondebosch and False Bay, submit that Wimmer having been found guilty of a criminal offence, had been incarcerated; that accordingly he is unable to attend to the business; that they, as sureties, will accordingly be the losers if not permitted to continue the business for Wimmer, etc. (No. 152.)

Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph); junior merchant and Secretary to the C. of Justice; asks for a small erf situated in Table Valley, a portion of the little alley extending adjoining the residence and hire-houses of memorialist—10 sq. rds. and 103 sq. ft. in area. And as this small strip of ground, in consequence of the projected new street below it, will now no longer benefit the public, it will greatly improve memorialist's dwelling and hire-houses. He therefore asks for the grant. (No. 162.)

Nellen (Pieter); burgher; wishes to repatriate next year. (1765.) (No. 174.)

Nijhoff (Joh: Hendrik); of Wernigeroode; arrived in 1760, as soldier, in the "Wildrijk"; made coppersmith in 1761; asks for burgher papers. (No. 23.) 1765.

Nagel (Hendrik); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1759, as soldier, in the "Lekkerland." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 33.)

Nijman (Johan Casper); burgher; asks for a passage to Batavia. (No. 82.)

Nijn (Johan Coenraad); of Wenits; arrived in 1754, as soldier, in the "Marienbosch"; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 90.)

Ninnaber (Hendrik Geris); of Witmond; arrived in 1757, as sailor, in the "Leekerlust"; a shoemaker; asks for burgher papers. (No. 104.)

Naudé (Philip Jacob); of Berlin; arrived, as soldier, in 1754 in the "Slooten"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 36.) 1766.

Nek (Tobias van); ex-burgher Orphan-master; asks for the freehold of a piece of garden land in Table Valley, adjoining his garden—81 sq. rds. in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 48.)

1767-8. **Nier (Jan Juriaan);** of Walperode; arrived, as soldier, in 1751, in the "Tulpenburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 4.)

Nöthling (Jacob Frederik); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Regina of the Cape; offers as sureties, himself and the burgher J. P. Voges. (No. 17.)

Necker (Adriaan de); wishes to open a bakery. (No. 45.)

Nöthling (Jacob Frederik); burgher; wishes to manumit his slave, Regina of the Cape; offers, as sureties, himself and the burgher Jan Nicolaas Springer. (No. 110.)

1768-70. **Nimwegen (Jan Louis van);** merchant and ex-magistrate at Batavia; passenger on the return ship "De Ridderkerk"; asks for permission for the wife of the Chief Surgeon on the Return ship "De Bovenkerken Polder" (Godfried Libregt), to transfer herself to the first named ship, to assist his wife who is in delicate health. (No. 11.)

1772. **Nix (Joachim Lodewijk);** of Berlin; arrived in 1760, as soldier, in the "Marienbosch"; made trussmaker in 1766; a tailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 46.)

1774. **Nek (Tobias van);** burgher captain; asks for the grant of a house plot, Numbers 1 and 2 of the newly-surveyed block, No. 16; 91 sq. rds. and 28 sq. ft. in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 23.)

Nöthling (Benjamin); adjutant of the Burgher Infantry here; asks for his discharge in consequence of continual indisposition. (No. 40.)

Necker (Adriaan de); François' son; wishes to manumit his slave, Christijn of the Cape, and her little daughter Christina; but as regards the slave girl Dorothea, on condition that she shall remain in the service of memorialist and his wife until her 25th year; offers, as sureties, himself and the burgher
1776. Hendrik Andries Truter. (No. 53.)

Neuman (Jurgen Hansen); of Sonderberg; arrived, as tailor, in 1769 in the "Duijnenburg"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 60; date, 20th August.)

1777 Wanting.

1778. **Nieuwkerken (Barend van);** surnamed Nijvenheijm; junior merchant; and formerly second administrator in the stores on the Islands "Onrust" and "De Cuijper"; passenger on the

return ship "Willem Frederik"; wishes to take with him a female slave named Roosje of the West Coast, to take care of his little daughter, Ida Johanna Sijna. (No. 8; date, 20th January.) 1778.

Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph); junior merchant and secretary of the Court of Justice here; asks for a passage home for his son, Johannes Henoch, 7 years old, to secure for him a good and Christian education. (No. 32; date, 24th February.)

Noort (Willem van); of Amersfoort; arrived in 1776, as ships' corporal, in the "Bovenkerken Polder"; left for China in the "Ganges"; returned hither this year; a smith; asks for burgher papers. (No. 47; date, 18th August.)

Neethling (C. L.); junior merchant, and Secretary of the Court of Justice; asks for the grant of a house and garden erf in Stellenbosch village, between the new cemetery and the mill-water. (Signature.) Diagram annexed, and certificate of L. and H.H. that there is no objection. (No. 62; date, 9th October.) 1781.

Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph); junior merchant, and Secretary of the C. of Justice here; asks for the grant of a plot of garden ground in the village of Stellenbosch, adjoining his present erf. (Diagram and certificate of L. and H.H. annexed; the latter describes the ground as full of holes and covered with bush, and states that it would improve the village if the grant be allowed.) (No. 7; date, 5th February.) 1782.

Nijs (Jacob Pieter de); Provisional merchant in the Company's service, and lately Commander of the Factory at Sadras Patnam; submits that he was made prisoner by the English on the 29th June, 1781, and was afterwards exchanged, as shown by the annexed deed, which he begs may be returned to him. For various reasons he was unable to live longer on the Coast of Coromandel, and being unable to proceed to Batavia or Ceylon, he was obliged to come to the Cape in a Danish vessel. He therefore humbly prays to be allowed to remain here some time on account of ill-health. N.B.—The certificate is as follows: "Fort St. George, 14th February, 1782. By the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee for transacting all the affairs of the Honourable the English East India Company on the coast of Coromandel. These are to certify that Jacob Pieter Deneijs and Nicolas Tadama, Esquires, late chiefs of Sadras and Pulicaat, made prisoners of war by the capture of their respective forts, are hereby exchanged for George Proctor and Thomas Orpin, Esquires, agreeable to the 1782.

1783. terms entered into by them with the Governor and Council of Colombo, under date the 17th of July, 1781. (Signed) J. Hudleston, secretary. To Jacob Pieter Deneijs, Esq." (No. 49.)

Nijs (Jacob Pieter de); see above; asks permission to send a memorial to the High Government in Batavia. Memorial annexed, in which he defends himself against the charge of dishonesty in his administration, but the document is too long, and not of sufficient interest, to be inserted here. (No. 54; date, 11th March.)

Noordhuijs (Jacob Pietersz:); chief mate on the Batavia Return Ship "Batavia"; asks for his discharge, and permission to leave with the Imperial private ship "Angelique Benech." (Signature.) (No. 55.)

Nieuwkerken (Carel Joost van); named "Nijvenheim; junior merchant in the service; arrived on the 6th January this year, in the Danish ship "Constantia," and now requests permission to leave in the Prussian ship "De Kroon-Prins van Pruijssen" with his wife, Catharina Johanna Bosch, and their children, as well as their slave girl named Cornelia of the Cape. (No. 63.)

Nieuwenhuijs (Jan); skipper on the Prussian return ship "Maagdenburg"; has lost some of his men at sea, and as his ship is in the Company's service, he asks for four men to enable him to continue his voyage. (Signature.) (N.B.—He signs Nuij Z huijs.) (No. 151.)

1784. **Nobak (Jan Adam);** burgher; his time having expired, he wishes to take with him home his wife, Johanna Maria Roep, and three children, Johannes Wilhelm, Susanna Marie Elizabeth, and Johanna Helena—all below six years. (Signature.) N.B. he signs Voback. (No. 55.)

Nihaus (Christoffel Hendrik); of Sleesenhaussen; arrived in 1777, as soldier, in the "Catwijk"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 85.)

1785. **Nelson (Coenraad);** ex-chief surgeon in this Government; wishes to return home, either by paying his passage, or by acting as chief surgeon on one of the return ships. (Signature.) (No. 31.)

Volume Missing. Have followed Resolutions of this year.

1786. **Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph);** appointed secretary to the Orphan Chamber, *vice* T. C. Rönnenkamp (q. v.); made member of the C. of Policy. Neethling elected because

of Rönnenkamp being no longer permitted to have a seat in the Court of Justice, and of the lately altered form of that body —the majority of the members being new, and very little experienced in legal matters. It was therefore necessary that the vacancy should be filled by a man as able as Mr. Rönnenkamp. The only one eligible was Neethling, who has for thirty years been Secretary of that Board. The Governor therefore proposes that he should be appointed, notwithstanding his being a Lutheran, as it was a case of necessity, etc. Agreed to. (See Aarssen) (van.) (p. 298; date, 24th March.) 1786.

Naudé (François Phillipus); asks for a plot of ground in the District of Stellenbosch—6 morgen and 50 sq. rds. in extent. Certificate of L. and H.H. annexed, stating that there was no objection. (No Diagram.) (No. 133.) 1787.

Noordziek (Hendrik); junior mate on the "Meerenberg"; mentions that Captain Claas Ent, is suffering from scurvy, which has prevented him from calling on the Governor, and presenting to him a letter of introduction, given him by the Honourable Tetsingh of Amsterdam. He prays to be permitted to remain here until he has completely recovered. Certificate of surgeon attached. (Signature.) (No. 142.)

Nuldt (Constant van Nuldt Onkruijdt); Landdrost of Swellendam; mentions the anxious times caused by the wars in Europe, and his anxiety to do his share for the general welfare. He accordingly wishes to be supplied with what is most highly required for the Drostdij, viz.:—An ox-wagon with its belongings, and 16 serviceable, well trained oxen, with a European driver—as he does not know in what other way the rations for the mounted orderlies and Caffers, as well as the powder, lead, and other goods, required by the Drostdij, can be conveyed hither from the Cape. This transport cannot fairly be expected from the residents, whilst the Post Holders (Baasen), who were formerly obliged to do it, when memorialist was still commissioner of Posts in the District, are now keeping in the background, with the result that memorialist's servants have been deprived of their rations, and the Drostdij of its supplies, which had previously at the proper time been conveyed hither by the Post Holder of the Company's Post at the "Buffelsjacht River." Memorialist is therefore obliged to appeal to the Council; and, to make his case as clear as possible, he adds an exact list made by the substitute, Johan Matthijs Ebershon, of what is at present at the Drostdij in the shape of mounted orderlies, Caffers, horses, harness, saddles, pistols, bits, stirrups, etc., etc., serviceable and non-serviceable, so that the Council may consider what may in addition be useful to the District. (Signature.) (No. 182.)

1787.

At present stationed at the Swellendam Drostdy.	The unserviceable among them. Unfit.	Required, (subject to C.'s approval).	If approved there will be wanting.
5 mounted orderlies...	1 unfit ...	6 required	2 wanting.
7 Caffers	3 „ ...	12 „	8 „
2 Horses	2 „ ...	12 „	12 „
5 Saddles	4 „ ...	7 „	6 „
3 Muskets	3 „ ...	6 „	6 „
5 pairs of pistols ...	2 „ ...	6 „	3 „
2 pairs of pistol holsters	2 „ ...	6 „	6 „
4 Cutlasses with brass handles	2 „ ...	6 „	4 „
10 "Plampers" ...	6 without sheaths	12 „	2 „
7 "Portepees" ...	4 unfit ...	18 „	15 „
6 Cartridge Pouches...	5 „ ...	7 „	6 „
2 Horse Girths ...	1 „ ...	12 „	11 „
2 Head-stalls ...	1 „ ...	12 „	11 „
5 Cruppers	1 „ ...	12 „	8 „
2 pairs of Stirrup Straps	1 „ ...	8 „	7 „
8 Poitrels	4 „ ...	8 „	4 „
2 Stocks in the Prison	1 „ ...	3 „	2 „
2 Chains in the Prison	0 „ ...	6 „	4 „
2 Fetter staves ...	0 „ ...	6 „	4 „
0 Handcuffs	0 „ ...	12 „	12 „
11 Locks	4 „ ...	20 „	13 „
0 Stirrups	0 „ ...	7 „	7 „
3 Bits	3 „ ...	7 „	7 „

Swellendam, 30th December, 1787.

(Signed) J. H. EBERSOHN.

1788. **Niederheffer (Joh: Fred: Coenraad);** of Berlin; soldier; transferred to the Wurtemberg Regiment. (No. 16.)

Noordziek (Hendrik); junior mate on the "Meerenberg"; left sick here; wishes to return home in the Ceylon Return ship, "Doggersbank." (Signature.) (No. 26.)

Nieweskow (Johan Adam); assistant, with suspended pay; wishes to leave as assistant for Batavia in the "Dordwijk." (No. 37.)

Notze (Henrij); Lieutenant, "a la suite," in the Meuron Regiment. Council decides to transmit his memorial to the Directors with the addition that he has conducted himself

honestly and satisfactorily in the service. (No. 49a; date, 4th April.) 1788.

Nelson (Coenraad); of the C. of Good Hope; arrived here in 1779, as soldier, in the "Honcoop"; made assistant in 1781 (at the Judicial Secretariat). As he suffers from ill-health, he wishes to retire from the service, and asks for burgher papers. (Signature.) (No. 53.)

Nuhren (Marcus); arrived, as boatswain, in 1786, on "De Vrouwe Catharina Johanna." Was badly ruptured on board, when moving a leaguer of water, and is unfit for longer service. Consequently asks to remain here for a while, with stoppage of pay. (Signature.) (No. 114.)

Niehaus (Christoph Hendrik); burgher; asks for the grant of a strip of ground, which was allowed in 1786 by L. and H.H. of Stell: and Drak:. Had been in dispute with the previous owner a whole year regarding the transfer; wishes the grant to be completed. Certificate of L. and H.H. annexed. (Signature.) (No. 153.)

Nöthling (Johan Anthon Christoffel); sub-lieutenant on the frigate "Meermin"; had in 1782 entered the naval service of the Company. During the last war with England he had to take part in many difficult and fatiguing expeditions under the command of Captain Duminij, from which his weak health and bodily constitution had to suffer much. He is also subject to severe asthma, and is no longer able to discharge his difficult duties; he therefore asks for his discharge, and, as a native of this Country, to be favoured with its burgher rights. (No. 54.) 1789.

Neufville (Daniel Jacob de); assistant; asks for a passage for himself to Batavia, his birthplace; and as he is in straitened circumstances, for a free one for his wife Frederika Barbara Weldel, whom he married here. (Signature.) (No. 102.)

Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph); Secretary to the Court of Justice; entered the service in 1740, and has since acted with the pen in various capacities to the satisfaction of his superiors. But increasing years and other ailments have considerably weakened his powers, so that he can no longer properly superintend that difficult post, or carry on the affairs of justice with the required prompitude. He therefore humbly prays that he may be provided with an adjunct for his assistance. (Signature.) The Council considers this matter, and notes what has been adduced by Secunde Joh: Isaac Rhenius, president of the Court of Justice, and "Magister"

1789. Johan Nicolas Steven van Lijnden, Independent Fiscal, who most strongly supported the memorial, and declared that it was of the utmost necessity that the treatment of Judicial matters should immediately be placed on a regular footing, as it could not possibly be required of the present secretary, who, in consequence of bodily ailments and age, and the assiduity displayed during long years of faithful service in his laborious post, had been thoroughly worn down, that he should still display that prompitude and vigilance, by which he had previously distinguished himself to the uncommon satisfaction of the Government, and, though now still willing to carry out, in every way, the duties to which the service of the Masters bound him, he has often, in consequence of the weight of his years, been unable to do so as required, so that the work in this Government had necessarily to suffer considerable delay, as the sworn clerk of Justice had often to accompany commissions to the Country Districts, and no little embarrassment was felt in the administration of Justice in cases which could not be postponed until his return, as only occurred lately in the passing of a statement made by a certain Godfried Frederik Koch, at the requisition of the Fiscal's office, when the Secretary, though present at the Commission, nevertheless was, in consequence of weakness, unable to read, so that his functions had to be discharged by the Adjunct Fiscal; whilst moreover there was a case, when a judicial inquest had to take place on a person who had hanged himself, and which had to be made without the assistance of the Secretary or sworn clerk of justice, so that no proper notes could be taken. For these and other various reasons submitted by the two gentlemen mentioned, the Council was convinced of the unavoidable necessity that, without any delay, the request of memorialist should be allowed; hence, having noted the abilities of the actual and sworn clerk at the judicial secretariat, the bookkeeper Willem Stephanus van Rijneveld, Council decides, subject to the approval of the Directors, to appoint him as adjunct secretary to the C. of Justice, with the rank of junior merchant, whilst it will further look about for a suitable person for the post of sworn clerk; thus, as much as possible, preventing the injurious consequences which would naturally result to the general welfare from an obstruction in the course of justice. (No. 107.)

Necker (François de); had the misfortune in 1787 that his dwelling, adjoining the "Burgher Wacht" (now Town House), situated in Table Valley, had been burnt down. That nothing was saved, and that all his title deeds were consumed also. He rebuilt the place,, however, and afterwards sold it to the bookkeeper in the service, Petrus Johannes de Wit. He cannot however give proper transfer, and therefore asks permission for a new survey, etc. (Signature.) (No. 117.)

Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph); see above; secre- 1789.
tary to the Court of Justice; entered the service of the Amsterdam Chamber in 1740 as soldier, and arrived here, as such, in the ship "Amsterdam." Was afterwards employed as assistant at the Political Secretariat, where he served seven years; after that was made bookkeeper and sworn clerk at the judicial secretariat. Three years afterwards he was made secretary to the Court of Justice with the rank of junior merchant. After having served as secretary to the C. of Justice for nearly thirty years, he was, about four years ago, appointed secretary to the Orphan Chamber, and made a member of the Court of Justice with the rank of merchant attached to that office. All these offices he is confident of having filled to the satisfaction of your Honours during the period of forty-nine years, and with dutiful zeal, vigilance, and fidelity. But as he is now seventy-two years old, and in consequence of bodily ailments has been unable for some months to discharge the heavy duties of his office as secretary of the Court of Justice, you were pleased to give him an adjunct secretary; but as he has since grown worse, and has become bed-ridden for two months, he is compelled to request you kindly to discharge him from the service, that he may pass the rest of his life here in rest. But as he has never held a lucrative post, which supplied him with extra means for the support of himself and numerous family, he requests that, during the short time which he still has to live, he may, as has been done in the case of those who have served the Company many years, retain his pay, board money, emoluments, and the rank of merchant connected with the membership of Justice. (Signature.) Council is prepared (2nd October) to give Neethling his discharge, but not on the conditions mentioned by him, as it has no authority, and cannot assume it, to permit him to retain his pay and emoluments. It therefore decides to hold the matter in abeyance, and to ask Neethling whether, if he received his discharge, he would desist from that part of his request, with the assurance that the Council would, by first opportunity, request the Masters to grant him the favour asked, and which he has not made himself unworthy of by his ceaseless diligence in the service of the Company, accompanied by sincere fidelity and virtuous conduct. N.B. These minutes are signed by Governor v. d. Graaff, *Secunde* Rhenius, J. J. Le Sueur, O. G. de Wet, and Van Reede V. Oudtshoorn. On the 20th November, 1793, Councillor J. J. Le Sueur adds to his signature the following:—"Though he, as well as his fellow members, excepting Fiscal van Lijnden, who has left, had scrupled to sign the Resolutions of the years 1789 and 1790, when it became known that its copies had been transmitted authenticated to the Fatherland, the reasons and motives for which had been respectfully brought to the notice of the masters, he has nevertheless, in order to prevent confusion, decided to sign those

1789. Resolutions with the exception of those of the 12th January, 13th and 23rd April, 23rd of June, 1st and 2nd July, and 28th September, 1790. With this reservation, however, that he does not wish to be held responsible for errors or resolutions which have been adopted contrary to the venerated orders of the Masters, or those of the High Government of India—28th November, 1793." Van Reede van Oudtshoorn, the fifth Councillor, writes as follows: "Without wishing to avow or disavow whether these resolutions have been adopted (I sign them), as in the first place my memory does not permit me, and secondly because it cannot very well be claimed from me, to call to mind matters which have happened so long ago. However in order to prevent all confusion and disorder that might result from leaving the resolutions unsigned, I have signed them, with the express condition, however, that I do not wish to be held responsible for those resolutions. Cabo, 13th December, 1793." On the 6th October the Governor mentioned that in accordance with the Resolution of the second of the month—see above—Neethling, having been questioned, whether he was prepared to fall in with it, he had replied that his continuous illness did not permit him any longer to attend to any business of the service, and that therefore he earnestly desired to be discharged from it on such conditions as the Council considered he merited. Council bears in mind that he has served nearly 50 years, especially in the difficult post of judicial secretary, in which he has always faithfully done his duty to the satisfaction of his superiors, and therefore decided to discharge him with the retention of his rank, and to let him retain his pay and emoluments on condition however, that neither the one thing nor the other shall be calculated or paid before a reply shall have been received to its favourable recommendations from the Masters. (No. 164.)

Rustenburg.—Governor communicates that the "Baas" of the Company's Post, "de Schuur" had reported that the burgher Councillor, Jacobus van Reenen, had taken it upon himself to lead, from its old course, the water of the mountain at whose foot his residence is situated, towards the Company's garden "Rustenburg," which would thus be exposed to the danger of being washed away. His honour had therefore asked the said "Baas" to make careful enquiry into the reasons which would have moved van Reenen to such an unlawful act, and had received the following report:—"Having proceeded to the homestead of V. Reenen, he had, in the Governor's name, ordered v. Reenen again to bring into its old course the water which had formerly used to run in a furrow along the farm of the burgher-lieutenant, Johannes Eksteen, but had been led round the Company's farm 'Rustenburg,' that the latter might no longer be exposed to the danger of the water. That Van Reenen had replied that he had not led the water out, but his

son-in-law, the aforesaid Eksteen; adding, that if this water- 1789.
course remained as it was, and the rain continued, the Company's farm would be in danger of being washed away. I properly notified this to the Governor, who directed me to proceed to Eksteen, to order him, in His Honour's name, to close the furrow and to leave the water its old course; to which Eksteen replied that he could not possibly receive all the water coming from above, as his father-in-law, van Reenen, had brought together all the water of both his farms, which had formerly been running in a scattered manner, and thus he had been made to bear the whole burden, from which only loss can be expected; hence, in order to prevent any further disputes, he prayed that a Commission from the C. of Justice might be sent to settle the matter. (Signed) J. Rauch." Council decides to refer the matter to the Commissioners for investigation before the Fiscal, and also the causes to which the alteration of the water course is to be ascribed; and to make such settlements, and have them provisionally carried out, as they may deem necessary for the security of the Company's garden and the farm of the said Eksteen, and to report to the Council. (No. 165; date, 6th October.)

Nörager (Morgen); captain of the Danish Asiatic Company's ship "De Erfprins van Augustenburg," wrecked yesterday in Table Bay; prays that as there are still 36 money chests in the wreck, they may be deposited so long in the Company's Treasury, until he is able to forward them to their destination. (Signature.) (No. 80; date, 31st April.)

Neumeijer (Levie (Hinderich); 3rd surgeon in the Hospital; has served 15 years in it, as small-pox surgeon, for which he received free quarters in a separate department. But as the Hospital has lately been burnt, he has been deprived of his free residence, and obliged to have a room at Rds. 6 per month. He lost also by the fire all his goods, so that with his small pay of f14 and 9 skillings board money, he cannot, in his sickly state come out, and must undoubtedly sink into abject poverty. He therefore asks for an increase, or the amount which he is to pay for his room. (Signature.) (No. 90; date, 20th April.)

Nöragen (Morgen); see above—finds his vessel strong and undamaged, and wishes to get her off. All his applications to the Harbour Master for the loan of a heavy anchor and boat have been in vain. He now applies to the Council for assistance, and reminds the Board how generously his Government treated the ships of the Company, in the Harbour of Drontheim, during the late war with England. Matter referred to Harbour Master for explanation. Latter replies, which mainly consists of this—that the Company's ships have engrossed all his time, etc. Council satisfied, etc.; see Cornelisz: (C.), No. 104, 1790. (No. 99.)

1789. **Nörager (Morgen);** see above; asks permission to store a quantity of gunpowder in one of the Company's magazines. (No. 100.)

Nörager (Morgen); see above; having re-floated his ship, he wishes to take her to Saldanha Bay for repairs, and asks for the loan of 40 sailors. Case referred to the Harbour Master. Resolution 17th May, 1790. (No. 129.)

1790. **Nörager (M.);** see above; his ship being again ready for sea, he asks for the 36 chests, landed from her when wrecked, and entrusted to the care of the Government. (No. 206.)

Niemann (Hendrik); superintendent at the "Witte Boomen"; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, his female slave, Pamela of Bengal. (Signature.) (No. 209.)

1791. **Newlands' Spring.**—See Reenen (D. G. V.), and Bergh (O. M.), 1791, Nos. 3 and 15. (No. 15.)

Naudé (François Philippus); burgher; asks for the grant of a bit of land in the Stell: District, as appears on the annexed Diagram, on such conditions as may be deemed reasonable. (Signature.) (No. 28; date, 19th August.)

Neethling (Christiaan Ludolph); of the Cape; entered the service in 1788, as soldier at the pen, and appointed to the Judicial Secretariat. Made assistant in 1789; is now suffering from a chest complaint, and accordingly wishes to retire from the Service. (Signature.) (No. 51.)

Niepu (Henry le); submits list of grain and foodstuffs required by the Governor of Mauritius. (Signature.) (No. 165; date, 5th December.)

Nielen (Jan Christiaan); Chief Surgeon; arrived here in "De vrouwe Sijbilla Antoinetta"; suffered during the voyage hither with a stoppage in the liver which he believes can be cured by the land air and exercise here. He therefore wishes to remain here awhile before proceeding to Batavia. (Signature.) (No. 170; date, 6th December.)

1803. **Noordberg (Jan);** left here as mate of the Dutch private ship "Gertruuijda," and having since commanded various vessels belonging to the residents here, asks for the Postholdership at Mossel Bay, or any other employment. (Signature.) (No. 90.)

Nöthling (Johan Anthon Christoffel); entered the Company's service in 1781, as young sailor, but had the misfortune to be taken by the English and conveyed to America. Found means however, to reach Holland at his own expense, and was appointed gunner to the "Meermin," permanently stationed here. Having arrived here, he was made sub-lieu-

tenant, and served as such on the coast of Africa under command of Mr. Duminij; and for placing all the Company's possessions in security. He also voyaged to Mauritius, Madagascar and Mozambique. In 1785 he had been ordered to St. Helena Bay to carry instructions thither, and did his best to carry out his orders. Seized with a dangerous illness, he was obliged to leave the service and settle here, having a wife and 4 children without the least bit of money. He prays therefore to be appointed Superintendent at Saldanha Bay. (Signature.) (No. 92.) 1803.

Nelson (Coenraad) submits that in the Stellenbosch District, between the estates of Cornelis de Waal and Philippus Albertus Mijburgh and the Joostenberg "Vlakte," lies a piece of waste land, 60 morgen in extent, which he wishes to cultivate. As it can be disposed of without prejudice to anyone, he asks for the grant of it, for such a sum as it may be valued for. (No. 6.)

Dutch Original of above, with signature. (No. 7.)

Niekerk (Albert Willem van), H.son. Owned an estate in the Country, which afforded him and family a middling good support, but through the death of his slaves and cattle, and other misfortunes, he could not pay the interest on the capital borrowed, so that his creditors had his estate sequestrated and sold. The result was that he fell into great poverty, and though assisted by kind friends, he does not like to be dependent on others, and as he has been told that ground was granted to applicants, he asks for a plot between the farms of Hugo Niekerk and S. v. d. Spuij, at the Koeberg. (No. 12.)

Dutch original of the above, with signature. (No. 13.)

Niekerk (Hendrik Cornelis van); has for a long time been on the look out for a place on which to raise grain and breed cattle. At last he found one between the Paardeberg and Mosselbanks' River, surrounded by the farms of his father, Joh: van Niekerk, L. v. Sittert, Tobias Mostert, and G. Louw. Though not sufficiently provided with water, he hopes, with some labour and expenditure, to make it useful by the cultivation of grain and the breeding of Spanish sheep and horses. No one will be injured by the grant, and he therefore asks for the freehold of 60 morgen of that land, under such conditions as the Government may deem fit. (No. 16; date, 5th December.) 1806.

The Dutch Original of the above, with signature. (No. 17.)

Niekerk (Hugo Hendrik van); owner of the farm Mosselbank, in the Koeberg; shows that between that farm and those of Sijbrand van der Spuij and the widow Gobregts is situated a piece of waste land, about 40 morgen in extent, which he wishes to obtain in freehold. He is prepared to pay the amount for which it may be valued. (No. 33a.)

1806. The Dutch original of the above, with signature. (No. 34.)

Nöthling (Johan Anthoni Christoffel); born here, and a burgher; asks for three morgen of ground adjoining the "Heeren Huijs." (Signature.) (No. 114.)

Nöthling (F. W.); asks for 25 morgen of land near the little "Blaauw Berg," in order to cultivate the same. (Signature.) (No. 115.)

1715-16. **Onkruijd (Jacob);** skipper on the "Bergh." (No. 2; date, 24th July, 1715.)

Oberholster (Johannes); Burgher Captain of Dragoons at Stellenbosch. (30th September, 1715.) (Retires as deacon of Stellenbosch. No. 151. (See also 1718, No. 115, and 1720, No. 115.) (No. 6; date, 30th September.)

Oevers (H. v. d.); signs a testimonial given by the Council to apothecary Hercules Zandbergh. (No. 20a; date, 6th January, 1716.)

Officers (chief) of the garrison); request that the hour of relieving the guard may be changed from 2 p.m. to 8 a.m. (No. 88.)

Oortmans (Pieter Bertram); burgher in Table Valley; requests a piece of land, adjoining his property at Rondebosch. Mentions Joh: Phijffer as his wife's first husband, and asks for the emancipation deed of a slave (Jacob), emancipated by the said Phijffer; wishes to have it before he leaves for Europe. (Vol. 1717, No. 13.) (No. 100; date, ?.)

1717. **Ongewassen (Gerrit Pieterse);** 3rd officer on the "Westerdijkshoren." (Made second officer, No. 69.) (No. 68.)

Overbeek (Daniel); 3rd officer on the "Loosdregt"; left here in Hospital. (No. 98.)

Orphan Masters report that some time ago the agriculturist, Jacob Vrij, husband of Maria Baijers (? Beijers), widow of the late Jan Hammersz: Hartingh, complained that Cornelis Olofsz, still a minor and an orphan under the care of memorialists, and by them previously apprenticed to the said Hartingh, deceased—who was to feed and clothe him—had not hesitated, on some frivolous pretext, and without the knowledge of the memorialists, to leave his home and go and live with the agriculturist Christoffel Groenewald, contrary to the orders contained in the placcaat of the 19th July, 1714; and further that he had allowed to accompany him, the minor child Harmen Jansz: Hartingh, own son of the said Maria Baijers. That the memorialists summoned Olofsz: to appear before them, who promised to better himself and return to his home and zealously perform his

duties; that however both Olofsz: and Hartingh have failed to carry out their promises and continue to live with Groenewald; that this conduct tends greatly to weaken the authority of Orphan masters over those in their charge, and must produce evil results in a country so extensive as this one, a reason why orphans, being necessarily separated widely from one another, cannot be looked after personally every day. To prevent this dangerous evil, and maintain the Board in its fatherly and motherly authority, memorialists pray that Olofsz: and Hartingh may be taken into the service of the Company as soldiers, and that they may be sent away as soon as possible; the Mother of the said Hartingh—Maria Baijers—having especially begged memorialists to make this request. (No. 124; date, 19th October.) 1717.

Olofsz: (Cornelis); an orphan. (See Orphan Masters, above.) (No. 124.)

Orphan Masters.—President and Members submit that the Estate of the burgher, Joh: Phitius, is insolvent; that he has therefore left his children in poor circumstances; that one of them, Johannes, aged 15 years, wishes to go to sea to earn his living on it; that he has hitherto been supported by his brother in law, Fred: de Vries; and that the permission of the Council is asked to enable him to go. (No. 50; date, 12th April.) 1718.

Orphan Chamber asks permission to sell an erf in the Estate of the late Margaretha van Neerkassel, granted to her on the 1st December, 1702—in block N. N. (No. 77; date, 21st August.)

Oosterhoorn (Simon); junior merchant on the "Sandenburg"; wishes to take with him to Batavia a certain free girl named Maria of Batavia. (No. 107.)

Ottho (Cornelis); of Rotterdam; arquebusier on the "Lughtenburg"; made butler's assistant. (No. 43; date, ?.) 1719.

Oelofsz: (Roelof); burgher dragoon (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Ox (Christoffel); burgher infantry man (Stellenbosch). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Oelofsz: (Cornelis); burgher infantry man (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Oelofsz: (Jan); of Oeting; burgher infantry man (Drakenstein). (No. 112; date, ?.)

Ott (Michiel); of Stettin; arrived, as sailor, in 1714, in the "Rijksdorp"; made since superintendent of the wood

1719. cutters behind the Steenbergen; wishes to get married, and become an agriculturist; asks for burgher papers. (No. 117; date, ?.)

Orphan Masters—memorial of; regarding Estate of the Provost, Bartholomeus Franse, and the arbitrary and insolent behaviour of Fiscal van Beaumont. See also 1719, No. 125, and Franse (Bartholomeus); also 1719, Nos. 148, 149, and 150. (No. 118; date, 6th October.)

Orphan Masters—memorial of; regarding Estate of the late Helena Verhaick, widow of the former junior merchant and Secretary of Policy, Pieter de Meijer. (No. 130; date, 7th November.)

1720. **Ockers (Cornelis);** husband of Anna van der Wij; owner of the farm Hasekraal. Great Berg River. (No. 12; date, 5th March.)

Organ for the Cape Church.—See Kerkeraad—Cape. (No. 78; date, ?.)

1721. **Olivier (Ocker (Cornelisz:);** resident on the farm "Stink River," Tiger Bay. (See Verweij.) (No. 1; date, 31st December, 1720.)

Overdijk (Harman); of Wester Velse; Soldier on the "Heijkerszand." (No. 109; date, ?.)

1722. **Olivier (Hendrik);** a ward of the Orphan chamber; 23 years old, and able to take care of his own; asks for "Veniam aetatis." (No. 8; date, 17th February.)

(The Orphan Masters give him a certificate, testifying to his good conduct, etc.) (No. 9; date, 17th February.)

Oele (Leendert); skipper on the "Borselen." (No. 14; date, 17th February.)

Oortman (Pieter Bertram); ordered by the Council to return to Europe; asks that he may be permitted to take his wife with him. (No. 16; date, 17th February.)

Oberholster (Jan); burgher. See Martinus van Lijpsig. (No. 44; date, ?.)

Onkruijt (Jacob); skipper on the "Margaretha." See also No. 89. (No. 83; date, ?.)

1723–24. **Oudemans (Gilles);** of Maaslandsluijs; junior mate on the "Castricum." (No. 39.)

Overbeek (Daniel); of Amsterdam; chief mate on the "Meerhuijsen." The skipper having died, he has temporarily acted in his place. This is the second time he has served as

chief mate. Since 1715 he has served as junior and third mate, and having the necessary qualifications, he asks for the skipper's appointment. Memorial supported by Resolutions of the ship's Council. (No. 86.) 1723-24.

Olivier (Gijsbert); a resident in the "Swarteland." (No. 31.) 1724-25.

Olivier (Hendrik); a resident in the "Land of Waveren." (No. 31.)

Orphans—unknown.—Orphan Masters notify that hitherto it had been customary to defray the annual costs of their Departments totalling about f725 from the interest on Capital owned by unknown orphans (according to instructions). They had however been ordered to pay that Capital into the Company's Chest, by Resolution of the Council, dated 21st September of the same year. They have therefore no longer any funds with which to cover their expenditure, and ask that the latter may be charged against the interest drawn on the capital of the Orphans (known); or for some other relief. (No. 28.) 1726.

Otto (Jochem); of Straalsond; arrived in 1727 in the "Padmos" as sailor; appointed, 25th March, 1728, Commander of the brigantine "Fijenoord," with the rank of junior mate; was afterwards transferred by the Commander at Rio de la Goa to the Brigantine "Victoria," on which he still is; asks for the rank of senior mate. (No. 46.) 1729-32.

Opperman (Godlieb Christiaan); in charge of a branch tap at the Brewery. See also 1733-34, No. 29. (No. 114.)

Orphan Masters mention, on behalf of H. v. Dam (q. v.), and Josua v. Wielinge (q. v.), also of Catharina Smits (q. v.)—all heirs in the intestate Estate of the late Josina van Dam (q. v.), wife of J. v. d. Swijn—that there was in the Estate a male slave named Absolom of Madagascar, and a female slave named Antonetta of Macassar, which male slave had already by the predecessor of v. d. Swijn, the late burgher Jan Stokvliet, been verbally promised his freedom, as the widow v. Dam testifies, and that the female slave had also been given her liberty by him in consideration of her faithful services during his wife's illness—she (the wife) having requested her husband to do so. Orphan Masters therefore request in the name of the parties mentioned that the said slaves may be manumitted. (No. 120.)

Obbels (Pieter); of the C. of Good Hope; wishes to become a sailor and asks to be accepted and sent to India. (No. 43.) 1733-34.

1733-4. **Obitz (Hannibal);** burgher cavalry captain—Landdrost and Military burgher officers certify, as he is now about to leave for Holland, that he has always been of exemplary conduct, and performed his duties in the most laudable manner, exercising the burghers in arms both as cavalry and infantry, especially the newly-established Corps of Dragoons. (No. 68.)

Obitz (Hannibal); see above; allowed to take with him to Europe a box of the size allowed to a sergeant. (No. 69.)

Ouwermans (Oupans); of Mulbeek; arrived as soldier in the "Commerrust," in 1726; a saddler by trade. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 78.)

Oppermann (G.); wishes to return to Holland with his wife and children. (Quaint form of Memorial); his signature attached. (No. 28.)

1735-6. **Orphan Masters** ask for the emancipation of the slave, Johanna of Bengal. [See Baltus (Dirk).] (No. 77.)

Oudshoorn; see Willemsz: (Willem). No. 97. (No. 97.)

1737-8. **Orphan Masters** state that the ex-Assistant, Alexander Coel, had returned to them their ward, Maria Elizabeth Jerf, who had been supported by him, and others before him, "Pro Deo," since her Mother's death. As she has no funds in the Chamber, the Masters, having no means to support her, addressed themselves to the "Kerkeraad" here, who however objected, because when the ward's mother, Catharina Marquart, died, who had been supported by the Kerkeraad, the Orphan Chamber had, against the wishes of the Kerkeraad, taken the administration of the estate into its hands. Hence the Orphan chamber asks the Government what to do. This matter having been referred to the Kerkeraad, the latter replied that the widow, Albert Andriesz: Jerf, had for a long time lived in one of the "diaconie" hire-houses for nothing, and before that received house-rent from the diaconie; but when she died, the Orphan chamber at once took the Estate in hand for administration, without in the least showing any deference, or a proper friendly feeling in the matter to the "diaconie," taking at the same time the child under their charge; hence the Kerkeraad could not at once comply with the wish of the Orphan chamber; but as they know that the child requires alimentation, and there are no other means for her support, except those of the "diaconie," they are in fairness prepared to support her, with the wish and expectation that the Orphan Masters will no more give reason for bad feeling between themselves and the Kerkeraad, etc. (No. 95.)

Olivier (Hilletje); states that she is the widow of Joh. Mostert; that the burgher Joh. Wijnox owed her f16,400 on a "custing brief"; that she sued him for the amount; that the matter was referred to arbitration by Commissioners of the C. of Justice; that she accepted the proposal to take back the property and to pay the transfer dues; that she has lost considerably in consequence; that everything has gone to rack and ruin; and that she therefore asks to be excused from paying transfer dues. (No. 33.) 1739-40.

Oelofsz: (Roelof); cannot sell any cattle to pay his lease rent. (No. 48e.)

Orphan Masters report the death of "Mr." Josias Dibbetsz: on the "Patmos," and the subsequent death of his wife here—Cornelia Campman—leaving the two orphans, Henricus Albertus, and Johannes, as wards of the Chamber. They ask permission for these children to remain here awhile, and then to be sent to Holland in charge of their nurse, Constantia Pijlsticker, who has been of great service to them. (No. 39.) 1741.

Otto (Michiel); senior and junior; resident at "Vergelegen." (The elder's signature.) (No. 46; date, 20th October.) 1742.

Oudshoorn (Willem Willemsz: van); burgher; asks for a passage home. (No. 3.) 1743.

Olivier (Gerrit); agriculturist; asks for the freehold of his loan place, "Helderfontein," at "Riebeeck's Kasteel." (No. 3.) 1744.

Orphan Chamber.—Executors in Estate of the late free black, Carel Jansz: of Bengal. In accordance with deceased's Will, they request manumission for the slaves Rebecca of Bengal and her two children, Jan and Apollonia of the Cape; they offer as sureties the burgher Jan Joosten, and the free blacks Pieter of Bengal, and Arie of Ceylon. (Copy of the Will attached.) (No. 40; date, 9th July.)

Orange-Zicht; see Pieter van Breda. (No. 64.)

Olweegen—? Olwage—(Frans Joseph); of Meckelenburg; arrived as soldier, in the "Scheijbeek," in 1736; made master gardener in the Company's garden here in 1742; asks for burgher papers. (No. 86.)

Orphan Chamber—nomination of new members. From the servants of the Company, David D'ailly and Jan Raak; and from the burghers, Jacob van Reenen, and Joh: Henr: Blankenberg. (No. 97; date, 4th December.)

1746. **Orphan Chamber**—nomination of new members. From the servants of the Company, Daniel Heijning, and Adriaan van Schoor; and from the burghers, Jan Lourens Bestbier, Alex: Coel, Jan Mijndertsz: Cruijwagen, and Thomas de Wit. (No. 90; date, 7th December.)

1747. **Orphan Chamber**—nomination of new members. From the servants of the Company, Daniel Heijning and Dirk Wagenaar; and from the burghers, Steven ten Holder and Abr: Cloppenburg. (No. 104; date, 8th December.)

1748. **Orphan Masters** submit the names of Oloff Martini Bergh, and Otto Luder Hemmeij, as candidates for the vacancy caused by Adriaan van Schoor, appointed Landdrost. (No. 89.)

Orphan Chamber nominate, on the side of the Company, as new members, Oloff Martini Bergh and Barthault de St. Jean; and on the side of the burghers, Abr: Cloppenburg, Jac: v. Rheenen, Alex. Coel, and Henning Joachim Prehn. (No. 105; date, 7th December.)

1749. **Oudenaarde (Stevelina van);** widow of the late Petrus Jesse Slotsboo. (No. 19.)

Orphan Chamber nominate, on behalf of the Company, Nic: Leij and Dirk Weijdenaar; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh: Mijndertsz: Cruijwagen, and Jan Laurens Bestbier. (No. 107.)

1750. **Oog (Christoffel);** of Gaasdorp; arrived in 1747 as soldier in "de Geregtigheid" asks for burgher papers. (No. 80.)

Orphan Chamber nominate as members, on behalf of the Company, Jasper Westpalm, and Dan: Heijning; and on behalf of the burghers, Jan Lourens Bestbier, Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman, Joh: Henricus Blankenberg, and Tobias van Ek. (No. 93; date, ? December.)

1751. **Orphan Chamber** nominate as members, on behalf of the Company, Oloff Martini Bergh, and Jasper Westpalm, *vice* Nicolaas Leij retiring; and on behalf of the burghers, Hendrik v. d. Heijde, and Jan Serrurier, *vice* Joh: Meijndertsz: Cruijwagen, retiring. (No. 101; date, 6th December.)

1752. **Orphan Chamber** nominate, on behalf of the Company, (*vice* Daniel Heijning), Pieter Konink and Joh: van Riet; and on behalf of the burghers (*vice* Jan Laurens Bestbier, and Thobias van Ek), Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman, Hendrik van der Heijde, Joh: Mijndertsz: Cruijwagen, and Jacob van Rheenen. (No. 91; date, 8th December.)

1753. **Orphan Masters**—Executors of the late Mrs. Stevelina van Oudenaarden; widow of the late junior merchant, and 1st

sworn clerk of the C. of Policy, the Hon : Petrus Jesse Slotsboo ; 1753.
submit extract from her Will, dated 13th September, 1751, showing that testatrix desired that after the departure to Europe of all her children left here, her female slave, named Candace of the Cape, and her surviving children should be manumitted. And as both her children have now left, Orphan Masters pray that the said Candace and her 3 children, named Aspasia, Damon, and Alida of the Cape, may be manumitted, offering themselves as sureties. (Signed by Joachim Nicolaas von Dessin, Secretary.) N.B. Extract of will attached, giving the names of her two children as Cajus Petrus and Hendrik Jacobus, who were to be sent to Europe for an honest Christian Education. During their stay here they were to be attended to by Candace and Speranza, who with their children, were to be manumitted as soon as the boys had left. (No. 63.)

Orphan Chamber nominate, on behalf of the Company, (*vice* Jasper Westpalm), Daniel Heijning and Hendrik Moller ; and on behalf of the burghers (*vice* Jan Serrurier), Johannes Meijndertsz : Cruijwagen, and Jan Laurens Bestbier. (Signed J. N. v. Dessin, Sec:.) (No. 115.)

Orphan Chamber nominate, on behalf of the Company, 1754.
Lodewijk Christoffel Warnicke, and Jan Frederik Kirsten, *vice* Pieter Koning ; and on behalf of the burghers, Jan Serrurier, Jacob van Rheenen, Alex : Coel, and Petrus Joh : de With, *vice* Hendrik v. d. Heijde, and Hend : Lod : Bletterman. Signed as above. (No. 132 ; date, ? December.)

Orphan Masters submit that during the long past until 1755.
now, their chamber and also private persons were accustomed at the sales of landed properties to require payment in three equal instalments, and security from two well to do landed proprietors, for the whole capital, though nothing on this head has been prescribed to this chamber in the instructions of the 26th June, 1714, which only require that such landed properties shall only be sold with consent previously obtained from the Court (geregte), and in every case only publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder. Memorialists accordingly believe that their predecessors, in adopting the course above mentioned, acted solely from a sense of prudence, in order to make sure of the whole purchase amount for the benefit of their Orphans. This course Memorialists would like to continue, were it not that in consequence of the present great, sad, and still continuing mortality among the residents, a great fall in the value of landed property must be looked forward to, both as regards property already sold, and others still to be sold, should the same system be continued. But memorialists fear that should they make any arbitrary changes in a custom which has endured for so many years, and may have obtained the force of law (vim legis), they might

1755. perhaps cause some perilous troubles, which they would always wish to avoid; and therefore submit that the prices of the landed properties still to be sold, might be somewhat maintained, if in these sorrowful times, but no longer, and with the retention of the three instalments system, the buyers were merely required to give two sureties for the first payment only until it shall have been made, and that for the two other payments they shall give a bond on the property to the Orphan Masters, who shall also retain their preferent claim on it, just as in the case of money lent on mortgage without any sureties—for the benefit of the Orphans. Memorialists ask the Council to decide this matter. N.B. Council agrees, and gives its permission. Resol: 6th August, 1755. (No. 92; date, 6th August.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, as new members (*vice* Daniel Heijning), Hendrik Moller, and Frederik Kirsten; and on behalf of the burghers (*vice* Joh. Meijndert Cruijwagen), Jacob van Rheenen and Joh. Henricus Blankenberg. (No. 133.)

1756. **O'Bryen (John);** Naval Lieutenant in the service of the King of England. Arrived last year (1755) in the English Return ship, "Prince Edward"; permitted to remain here in consequence of indisposition. Asks for a passage home. (No. 91.)

Orphan Masters submit that in liquidating the Estate of the late Aletta van den Bergh, widow of the late burgher, Jan Holst, the latter had promised to his first wife, on her death bed (Geertruij Schrik), to manumit her female slave, formerly known as Radien of Macassar; but, since her baptism, as Johanna Magdalena. That this had not been done in consequence of the sickness and sudden death of Holst. That however his second wife, Aletta v. d. Bergh, had always intended to carry out her husband's promise, so that, for that purpose only, she had the said female slave instructed so far in the tenets of the Christian Religion, that she could be baptised; as will be seen from the annexed declarations of the mother and brother in law, as well as the co-heirs of the said Aletta v. d. Bergh, viz: the widow Dirk v. d. Berg, and the Court Messenger, Anthonij Laurens Smit. They therefore ask permission to manumit the said slave under proper security. (N.B. Declarations annexed. The first mentions that Aletta van den Berg died of small pox after a few days' illness.) (No. 132.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Dan: Heijning, and Jan v. d. Riet, *vice* Lod: Christoffel Warneck; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh: Meijnert Cruijwagen, Joh. Henr. Blankenberg, Evert v. Schoor, and Fred. W. Buttiger, *vice* Jan Serrurier, and Petrus Joh. de Wit. (No. 143; date, 6th December.)

Olen (Harmen van); of Bremen; arrived in 1754, as sailor, in the "Rademacher"; made boatswain, last year, on the Hooker "Hector"—stationed here—at f20; asks for burgher papers. (No. 102.) 1757

Ondatie (Rev. Willem Jurriaan); see Philips (Rev. H.); 1757, No. 134. (No. 134.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Jan v. d. Riet, and Hend: Moller, *vice* Jan Fred: Kirsten; and on behalf of the burghers, H. v. d. Heijde, and H. Baak, *vice* Jacob v. Rheenen, Sr. (No. 149; date, 7th December.)

Ovie (Gerrit); of Oldenburgh; arrived in 1744, as soldier, in the "Huijgewaard"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 52.) 1758.

Orphan Masters nominate as new members, on behalf of the Company, Tobias Rönnencamp, and Dirk Westerhoff, *vice* Daniel Heijning; and on behalf of the burghers, Hendrik Oostwalt Eksteen, Jac. Blankenberg, Petrus Johannes de Wit, and Alexander Coele, *vice* Joh. Meijndertsz: Cruijwagen, and Jan Fred. Willem Böttiger. (No. 136; date, 7th December.)

Oost (Frederik); farrier; wishes to remit. (No. 28.) 1759.

Oost (Frederik); of Berlin; arrived in 1755, as soldier, in the "Bosch en Hoven"; made farrier in 1756, at f14. Asks for burgher papers. (1760, No. 111.) (No. 131.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Dirk Westerhoff, and Jan Frederik Kirsten; and on behalf of the burghers, H. Oostwalt Mulder, and Jan. Fred. Willem Böttiger, *vice* Jan v. d. Riet and H. Baak. (No. 168; date, 7th December.)

Outermans (Pieter); chief surgeon on the "Keukenhoff"; asks to remain here, without pay, in consequence of his severe indisposition. (No. 174.)

Offerman (Floris); of Nijmegen; arrived in 1742, as sailor, in the "Polanen"; a shoemaker. Asks for burgher papers. (No. 7.) 1760.

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Carel Maximiliaan Adleda, and Jan Fred Kirsten, *vice* Tobias Christiaan Rönnenkamp; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh. Meijndertsz: Cruijwagen, J. v. Citters, Evert v. Schoor, and Petrus Michiel Eksteen, *vice* H. O. Eksteen and Jac. Blankenberg. (No. 97; date, 8th December.)

Oeykoenko; Chinaman; wishes to manumit his slave, Aurora, daughter of Nias; offers the required security. N.B. His signature is attached in Chinese character. (No. 172.)

1761. **Ophoes (Jan Françiscus);** Corporal; wishes to remit. (No. 93.)

Orphan Masters submit extract from Will of the late Christina Bouman, widow of the late Cornelis E. Engels, in which testatrix desires that her female slave, named Johanna, is to be manumitted when 25 years old. Having reached that age, Orphan masters wish to give effect to the Will, offering themselves as sureties. Extract from Minutes of C. of Justice is also annexed, dated 7th September, 1747, viz:—Sentence of the Court in the suit, "Johannes Hendrik Vos, plaintiff, vs. Orphan Masters, defendants and testamentary guardians of the late Mrs. Christina Bouwman, mother of J. H. Vos." (No. 140; date, 31st March.)

Orphan Masters submit extract from Will of the late burgher Martinus Bastroo, in which Testator desires the manumission, after his death, of his slave, October of Malabar; they offer, as sureties, the burgher Andries Zuijdhoff, and the burgheress Catharina Bastroo. Extract from Will annexed, showing that October had always faithfully and diligently served his master. (No. 151; date, 28th May.)

Orphan Masters ask permission to send home some jewellery, etc., belonging to the minor children of Debora de Kooning, widow of the late Jacobus Möller. Children named Deborah Margaretha, and Hendrina Catharina Möller. List of articles as follows:—2 silver tea pots; 2 do. salt cellars; 6 do. spoons; 6 do. forks; 1 do. sausage filler; 5 do. Preserve-spoons; 3 do. forks; 1 do. pincers; 2 silver mounted gorgets; and 2 silver ragout spoons, given them by their grandmother. (All these belong to Deborah Margaretha.) The articles belonging to Hendrina Catharina are as follows—1 bible with gold clasps; 1 gold spring purse; 1 gold ornament (tuijgje); 1 ring with 7 diamonds; 1 pair earrings, with 10 diamonds; 1 pair of handlocks, with 16 diamonds; 1 silver soup-ladle; 6 do. spoons; 6 do. forks; 2 do. small serpents; 2 do. gravy dishes; 2 do. mustard pots; 2 do. salt cellars; 1 do. coffee pot; 1 do. stand with 1 silver sugar basin; 1 do. pepper box; and 2 crystal oil and vinegar castors; 12 knives with silver handles; 40 gold Ducats; and 1 silver tray, given her by her grandmother. (No. 154; date, 19th May.)

Overholster (Guljam); of the Cape; arrived in 1752, as young sailor, in "De Liefde"; made smith last year (1760). Asks for burgher papers. (No. 161.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Tobias Christiaan Rönnencamp, and Hieronijmus Hendriks, *vice* Dirk Westerhoff; and on behalf of the burghers, Evert van Schoor, and Jacobus Blankenberg, *vice* Hendrik Oostwalt Mulder. (No. 192; date, 7th May.)

Ophoes (Jan Françiscus); of Munster; arrived in 1739, as soldier, in the "Diemermeer"; made corporal in 1746; asks for burgher papers. (1763, No. 18.) (No. 138.) 1761.

Orphan Masters; Executors of the late Mrs. Louisa Adriana Slotsboo, widow of the late Secretary of Policy, Josephus de Grand Preez; submit that the latter had desired in his Will the manumission of his slave, Daniel, provided that he served his mistress until her death. That this having occurred, and Daniel having done his duty faithfully, memorialists ask for his manumission; offering, as sureties, the burgher Hendrik Geerhard, and the free Black, Valentijn of Dapoer. Extract from Will states that for his faithful services, and because he has been baptized, he is to be emancipated, provided he serves his mistress until her death, when he is also to receive Rds. 100 out of the Estate. (No. 149.)

Ougsburg—? Augsburg—(Herman); of Hamburg; arrived in 1758, as soldier, in the "Renswoude"; a button maker; asks for burgher papers. (1763, No. 84.) (No. 162.)

Onger (Hans Jurg); of Nieterwisten; arrived in 1757, as soldier, in the "Nieuw Nieuwen Kerk"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 176.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Christoffel Lodewijk Warneck and Johannes v. d. Riet, *vice* Carel Maximiliaan Adleda; and on behalf of the burghers, Arnoldus Maasdorp, Joh. Faassen, Jan Serrurier and H. Oostwalt Eksteen, *vice* Petrus Michiel Eksteen, and Joh. v. Sittert. (No. 216; date, 7th May.) 1762.

Oost (Frederik); burgher; asks for a passage to Batavia. (No. 133.) 1763.

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, L. S. Faber, and J. C. v. d. Spuij, *vice* T. C. Rönnenkamp; and on behalf of the burghers, H. O. Mulder, and Jac. Blankenberg, *vice* E. v. Schoor. (No. 189.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Barend Hendrik v. Reede van Oudshoorn, and Joh. Corn: v. d. Spuij, *vice* L. C. Warneck; and on behalf of the burghers, J. v. Sittert, Jac. Alex: la Febre, Jac: Blankenberg, and Andries Brink, *vice* Arnoldus Maasdorp, and Joh. Jozua Faasen. (No. 184; date, 7th December.) 1764.

Orphan Masters, as administrators of the Estate of the late Mrs. Louisa Adriana Slotsboo, widow of the late Merchant, and ex-member and secretary of the C. of Policy, the Hon: Josephus de Grand Preez, mention that they have in their custody, for the three children, viz., Cajus Petrus, Daniel Josephus, 1765.

1765. and Henricus Jacobus Slotsboo, twelve family pictures which they wish to send home to Arnhem, to the Magistrate there, under whose guardianship the three children were. (No. 6; date, 29th January.)

Orphan Masters, administering the Estate of the late skipper Hans Harmsz:, wish to remit. (No. 14.)

Orphan Masters submit that the burgher Wolfsgruber bought in 1761, at the sale of the effects of the late Junior merchant and Sec: of their chamber, goods to the value of Rds. 73 30 st., and that he also owed Rds. 18-18, as house rent, to the Estate of the late burgher, Pieter Lans, known on the books as Cornelis Post; or a total of Rds. 92. That in spite of every effort, they have not been able to recover the money, as the debtor has nothing, though when he incurred the debts he seemed to be in good circumstances and of good conduct, so that they could not very well refuse him credit. They now refer the matter to the Council. (No. 59; date, 28th May.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, P. L. le Sueur, and J. C. v. d. Spuij, *vice* L. S. Faber; and on behalf of the burghers, E. v. Schoor, and J. F. W. Böttiger, *vice* H. O. Mulder. (No. 99; date, 7th December.)

1766. **Orphan Masters** nominate, on behalf of the Company, L. S. Faber and C. M. Adleda, *vice* B. H. v. Reede v. Oudshoorn; and on behalf of the burghers, J. Hassing, M. v. Breda, J. v. Sittert, and A. Maasdorp, *vice* J. A. La Febre, and And. Brink. (No. 72; date, 8th December.)

1767-8. **Olkers (Johannes Braun);** burgher; asks for a passage home for himself, his wife, Johanna Jonker, and his son, Joh: Adolphus, five years old. (No. 47.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Johannes Fischer, and J. C. v. d. Spuij, *vice* P. L. Le Sueur; and on behalf of the burghers, Jacob v. Reenen, and F. v. Nierop, *vice* Evert van Schoor. (No. 56; date, 7th December.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, M. A. Bergh, and Joh. Steijn, *vice* L. S. Faber; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh. Fred. W. Böttiger, Jac. Alex. La Febre, François van Nierop, and And. Brink, *vice* Jan Haszing, and Michiel van Breda. (No. 124; date, 5th December, 1768.)

1768-70. **Oudshoorn (Hon: Pieter van Reede van);** Extract from memorandum drawn up by him regarding the management of his affairs, dated 12th April, 1766, in which he wills that his slaves, Dollart and Salomon, may buy their freedom; Dollart for Rds. 150, and Salomon for Rds. 200, when they are to be manumitted. (No. 45; date, 16th August, 1769.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, G. H. Cruijwagen and C. D. Wentzel, *vice* Johannes Fischer; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh. v. Sittert and Evert van Schoor, *vice* Jacob v. Reenen. (No. 64; date, 7th December, 1769.) 1768-70.

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Carel David Wentzel and Johan Adolf Kuhl, *vice* M. A. Bergh; and on behalf of the burghers, Petrus J. de Wit, Albert v. d. Poel, M. v. Breda, and Thos. Dreijer, *vice* J. F. W. Böttiger and Jac. Alex. La Febre. (No. 136; date, 7th December, 1770.)

Oosterhoud (Reijnier van); merchant and passenger on the return ship "Het Huijs ter Meije"; wishes to take with him a slave girl to take care of his little boy. Her name is Tjetje of Mandahar. (No. 7.) 1771.

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Joh. Adolf Kuhl and C. Brand, *vice* G. H. Cruijwagen; and on behalf of the burghers, Jac. Alex. La Febre and H. O. Muller, *vice* J. v. Sittert. (No. 76; date, 9th December.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, C. Brand and C. Nelson, *vice* C. D. Wentzel; and on behalf of the burghers, Jac. v. d. Spuij, Petrus Michiel Eksteen, H. le Sueur, and Pieter Soermans, *vice* P. J. de Wit and Alb: v. d. Poel. (No. 88; date, 7th December.) 1772.

Obel (Bernhard Willem); of Couwerstad; arrived in 1754 as soldier in the "Luxemburg." Asks for burgher papers. (No. 49.) 1773.

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, H. Pieter Moller and Coenraad Nelson, *vice* Joh. Adolf Kuuhl; and on behalf of the burghers, H. O. Eksteen and Joh. v. Sittert, *vice* Jac. Alex. la Febre. (No. 73; date, 7th December.)

Ottho (Christoffel); of Saxony; arrived in 1764, as soldier, in the "Hoop"; asks for burgher papers. (No. 28.) 1774.

Oorde (Martinus van); superintendent over the workmen at the new Hospital; asks for the grant of a House plot in Table Valley, behind the New Hospital, and marked on the Chart as No. 3. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 30.)

Oudshoorn (Willem Ferdinand van Reede van); of the C. of G. Hope; appointed bookkeeper in 1772 (by the Seventeen), at f24, in order to serve his late father Pieter van Reede van Oudshoorn, governor elect of this place, as private Secretary; accordingly arrived here last year in the "Asia." As he has since served the present Governor (v. Plettenbergh) in the same capacity, and as he trusts has given complete satisfaction, he asks for the rank and pay of junior merchant. (No. 38.)

1774. **Oudshoorn (Barend Hendrik van Reede van);** "Winkelier" (salesman); asks for the grant of a plot of ground, No. 1 in block 13, in Table Valley, 39 sq. rds. and 35 do. feet in extent. (Diagram annexed.) (No. 66.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Jan Adriaan van Schoor and Johannes Steijn, *vice* Christoffel Brand; and on behalf of the burghers, Michiel Van Breda, Adam Gabriel Muller, Christiaan George Maasdorp, and Pieter Soermans, *vice* Jacobus Van der Spuj and Hendrik le Sueur. (No. 87; date, 1st December.)

1775. **Orphan Masters** nominate, on behalf of the Company, Joh. Corn. v. d. Spuij and Gerhardus Hendrick Cruijwagen, *vice* H. P. Moller; and on behalf of the burghers, Christiaan George Maasdorp and Joh. Smuts, *vice* H. A. Eksteen. (No. 99; date, 7th December.)

1776.

1776. **Orphan Masters** submit that already in 1686, notwithstanding the ordinances issued by the High Government of India, the Orphan Masters at Batavia had found that the inconsiderate manner of excluding their Chamber from administering their Estates was still in vogue among the testators who availed themselves of a newly-invented system of guardians and curators for the administration of their estates, who, whenever it did not suit them to do so any longer, handed over their duties to the Orphan Chamber, which was induced, in consequence of the inconvenience thus caused, to draw the attention of the High Government to it, which accordingly renewed and amplified their Resolution of the 16th February, 1680, which advised the respective Boards of Justice, in cases in which the Orphan Chamber, or Curator ad lites, had been excluded from the administration, carefully to find out of what condition and means the appointed executors were, in order to decide whether the estate should be administered by them or the Orphan Chamber; and also to instruct the Notaries henceforth not to insert the exclusion clause, as an ordinary term, but only to do so in the Wills, when they are expressly ordered to do so by the Testators. But as the abuse had not been removed since, it was decided on the 3rd May, 1686, once more to order all notaries and secretaries in all places strictly to adhere to the instructions of 1680; and further, that in no case were they to insert such exclusion of Orphan Masters, or Curator ad lites, in any Will, as it can only cause confusion, and involve the Board and Curator in much trouble, and cause them great responsibility; at least they would be overwhelmed with many estates, neglected or left in confusion by Executors, who threw them on the Orphan Masters' shoulders, when they grew tired of them; and that

they were to obey this order, subject to the penalties mentioned in the ordinance. But as Orphan Masters here have found that this law of India has never been carried out here, or at least not completely, and that in consequence they have found themselves for a considerable time in the same painful position complained of ere this by their colleagues at Batavia, they pray that the Resolution of the High Government may also be promulgated here, in order to prevent all future confusion. (N.B.—Copy of the Batavia Resolution is annexed.) Council here decided, on the 11th June, to order all notaries, etc., to inform all testators that if they exclude the Orphan Chamber or Curator ad lites from their Wills, neither of the latter will afterwards need to trouble it or himself with their Estates. 1776.

Another grievance referred to by the Orphan Masters of Batavia was the frequent emancipation of slaves by Will, without any disposition for their maintenance. What led to the Batavia Orphan Masters' Complaint was the Will of the wife of the Skipper, Barent Visscher, who, while excluding the Orphan Masters from the administration, permitted the Executors, if so disposed, to hand the Estate over to that Chamber. In the next place the grievance complained of—very likely in connection with the will of the Rev: Petrus Wijtens, referred to—was the Manumission by Will of slaves, not expressly mentioned in the Placcaat of the 15th January, 1682, which only refers to Manumissions made by the living. The abuse was that many old, age-worn, sick, and impotent slaves were manumitted with others, as if to relieve the heirs from supporting them, so that consequently they became a burden to the "diaconate" (poor fund). It was therefore decided that henceforth no slaves shall obtain their freedom, unless, after the death of the testator, they appear before the Magistrates, or the Orphan Masters, and are found to have sufficient strength and ability, or sufficient means, with which, for 8 years in succession, to maintain themselves, their wives and children, as laid down in the Placcaat of the 15th January, 1682. All notaries, etc., are therefore to bear this in mind, and notify this decree to all testators. They are also given a draft form to be used by them on this subject, and embodied in this extract. They are further warned that should they act otherwise, they will be called upon for six years to support such slaves as have been found by the Board unable to support themselves. (No. 51; date, 8th June.)

Osborne (James) and Netterville (Nicholas Simon); Infantry Captains in the English E. I. Company, and passengers on the ship "Duke of Grafton," anchored in False Bay; ask for a passage to Ceylon in the Dutch ship "De Hoop," in consequence of the continual unpleasantness between the Captain and Officers of their vessel and themselves. From Ceylon they could easily reach Choromandel. They offer to

1776. pay for their passage. (Signatures attached.) Request allowed by Council. (No. 54; date, 14th August.)

Ooms (Pieter); of Tommel; arrived in 1761 in the "Borsselen," as young sailor; asks for burgher papers. (No. 99; date, 10th December.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Willem Ferdinand Van Reede Van Oudtshoorn and Hendrik Justinus de Wet; and on behalf of the burghers, Gerrit Hendrik Meijer, Joh. Mathias Bletterman, Cornelis Van der Poel, and Joh. Smuts, *vice* J. Adriaan V. Schoor, Michiel v. Breda, and Adam Gabriel Muller. (No. 108; date, 9th December.)

1777.

1777. **Orphan Masters** nominate, on behalf of the Company, J. A. Kuul and J. A. v. Schoor; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh. Smuts and Jac. v. d. Spuij, *vice* G. H. Cruijwagen and Christiaan George Maasdorp. (No. 1; date, 22nd December.)

1778. **Otto (Maria Regina);** widow of the late Adriaan Smuts; asks for the grant of a plot of ground, adjoining her house and erf, in the village of Stellenbosch—505 sq. rds. and 2 do. ft. in extent. Diagram annexed, and certificate from L. and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein that the grant would not be prejudicial to the plot set aside for the powder magazine, the Company's Mill, or any of the nearest neighbours. (No. 35; date, 24th March.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Christoffel Brand and Barend Hendrik van Reede van Oudshoorn; and on behalf of the burghers, Adam Gabriel Muller, Pieter Diederik Boonacker, Christiaan George Maasdorp, and Hendrik Le Sueur, *vice* W. F. v. R. v. Oudshoorn, Gerrit Hendrik Meijer, and Joh. Matthias Bletterman. (No. 75; date, 5th December.)

1779.

1779. **Oudshoorn (Barend Hendrik van Reede van;** Junior Merchant and Warehouseman; asks for a passage home for his son Pieter, about 8 years old, so as to secure for him a good education. (N.B.—The word "Christian" is deleted in the original.) (No. 8; date, 19th January.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Barend Hendrik van Reede van Oudshoorn and George Elias Timmer, *vice* Joh. Adolph Kuuhl; and on behalf of the burghers, Hendrik le Sueur and Jan Coenraad Gie, *vice* Joh. Smuts. (No. 98; date, 4th December.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on the part of the Company, Hendrik Justinus de Wet and Frederik Godbold Holtzapfel, *vice* Christoffel Brand; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh. Matthias Bletterman, Johan Coenraad Gie, François Van Nierop, and Jan van Sittert, Jr., *vice* A. G. Muller and P. D. Boonacker. 1780.

Orphan Masters nominate, on the part of the Company, Joh. Adolf Kuuhl, Sr., Pieter Diederik Boonacker, William Fred: v. Reede v. Oudshoorn, and Johan Michiel Seijd, *vice* B. H. V. Reede V. Oudshoorn and Hendrik Le Sueur; and on behalf of the burghers, Christiaan George Maasdorp and J. H. Munnik. They also refer to the retirement from the Service, with retention of his rank, of the Bookkeeper Hendrik Justinus de Wet, who has become a burgher. (No. 84; date, 7th December.) 1781.

Onkruijdt (Constant Van Nuld); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1773, in the Hooker "de Zon," as steward (bottelier) at f20 per month. Made assistant the same year; made bookkeeper in 1778, in consequence of the satisfaction he gave as Commissioner in the slave trade on the Island Zanzibar. Made Landdrost of Swellendam on the 26th February last; asks for the rank of Junior Merchant. (Signature attached.) (No. 21.) 1782.

Onkruijdt (Constant Van Nuld); Landdrost of Swellendam, refers to the difficulties of travelling; swollen rivers, etc., often delaying him as much as four weeks on his journey to Cape Town; which in Summer can be accomplished in 4 or 5 days; for these reasons he requests that the present sworn clerk at the Judicial Secretariat may be authorised to act for him in such cases which he has to conduct as public prosecutor. (No. 28.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on the part of the Company, Abraham Chiron and Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman; and on behalf of the burghers, Adam Gabriel Muller, Hendrik Justinus de Wet, Jan Hendrik Munnik, and Gerhardus Munnik, *vice* Johan Adolph Kuuhl, Johannes Matthias Bletterman, and Jan Coenraad Gie. (No. 105; date, 9th December.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on the part of the Company, Clement Matthiessen, Junior, and Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman; and on behalf of the burghers, Jan Hendrik Munnik and Johannes Smuts, *vice* Pieter Diederik Boonacker and Christiaan George Maasdorp. (No. 163; date, 3rd December.) 1783.

October of Batavia; free black; wishes to manumit his slave, Regina of Macassar, on the usual conditions. The conditions under which he bought her here are as follows:—"The Chinaman, Kadir of Batavia, notifies that his Countryman, Limionko, also banished hither, but lately returned to Batavia, 1784.

1784. had left some of his effects under his care, among which was the female slave, Regina of Macassar, whom Limionko had sold for Rds. 200 to the free black, October of Batavia, on condition that she was to be manumitted, etc., etc." (No. 103.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Johan Adolph Kuuhl, Sr., and Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman; and on behalf of the burghers, Johannes Karnspek, Johan Godlieb Brink, Hendrik le Sueur, and Johan Coenraad Gie, *vice* Adam Gabriel Muller, Abraham Chiron, and Hendrik Justinus de Wet. (No. 126; date, 6th December.)

1785. **Oensing (Chinaman);** wishes to manumit his two slaves, named Ramma and Regina of Boegies, and asks permission to send them to Batavia. (Signature in Chinese Character.) N.B. The annexed transfer mentions that he had bought these slaves, male and female, from the Chinaman Tsoa Tsayko, for Rds. 100, at 48 stivers each, on condition that, as soon as they had, by their labour, earned Rds. 100, and paid that amount to Oensing, they were at once to be manumitted. (Signature of Tsoa Tsayko in Chinese Character.) (No. 44.)

Orphan Masters nominate for the vacancy, caused by the appointment of Hendrik Lodewijk Bletterman as Landdrost of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, Johannes Martinus Horak and Pieter Diderik Boonacker. (No. 89; date, 8th August.)

Onkruijdt (Constant Van Nuldt); Landdrost of Swellendam; refers to his petition (see 1782, No. 28); and submits that as Mr. Bletterman, who acted for him at the Cape as Public Prosecutor, has been made Landdrost of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, the first sworn clerk at the Judicial Secretariat may be appointed in his stead, viz.: Sieur Rijno Joh. Van der Riet. (No. 110.)

Orphan Masters nominate, on behalf of the Company, Andries Joh. Truter and Johan Adolf Kuuhl; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh. Matthias Bletterman and Andries Van Sittert, *vice* Clemens Matthiessen and Jan Hendrik Munnik. (No. 133; date, 5th December.)

Oudshoorn (Barend Hendrik Van Reede Van); Junior Merchant, and retiring "Winkelier"; "hands over to the Council certain important official documents of which he gives a list, from which it will appear how Captain Sergeant of the Swiss Meuron Regiment had charged him with conduct of which he is quite innocent, and had thus grossly libelled him. He will not analyse the reasons that prompted Sergeant to vilify him, but as the latter is on the point of leaving with his wife and children for Europe, he begs the Council to have the charges investigated, so as to enable him to obtain substantial reparation

for the defamation of his character." (Signature.) (No. 140; date, 10th December.) 1785.

Oudshoorn (Barend Hendrik Van Reede Van); see above; asks permission to repatriate with his wife and a son. (Signature.) (No. 141.)

Volume Missing. Have followed the Resolutions of that year.

Oudshoorn (Willem Ferdinand Van Reede Van); Junior Merchant and Superintendent of the timber stores; wishes to send home his son, Johan Frederik Van Reede, to have him educated there; and to do so in the War Ship "Munnikendam," with consent of her Commander, Captain Kuijper. (p. 201; date, 7th February.) 1786.

Orphan Chamber.—Annual statement of Revenue and expenditure. (p. 220; date, 7th February.)

Orphan Chamber.—Carel Albregt Haupt, Johannes Matthias Bletterman, and Charles Van Cahman, elected Directors, *vice* J. M. Horak, Johannes Karnspek and Johan Godlieb Brink. (p. 1,249; date, 12th December.)

Orphan Chamber.—In consequence of the death of A. v. Sittert (q.v.), as burgher councillor, who was also lately elected Orphan Master, it was decided, for the time, as both their places had become vacant at that Board, to let Johannes Karnspek, who would otherwise retire, fill the vacancy as Vice President of the Orphan Chamber during the time which v. Sittert still had to serve, and to notify to that Board to nominate, instead of Bletterman, two other persons for election; and for the Board of Commissioners for Civil and Marriage affairs—whose Vice-President Bletterman would have been last year—to nominate and appoint Jan Godlieb Brink for the term of two years. (p. 1,377; date, 27th December.)

Orphan Chamber nominate two persons, viz.: Adam Gabriel Muller and Jacob Frederik Bernhardi, *vice* Johannes Matthias Bletterman, made burgher Councillor and Member of the Court of Justice. (No. 2; date, 10th January.) 1787.

Outspan places.—See Roads. (No. 14; date, 9th February.)

Olivier (M. A.); Widow of the late Cornelis Verweij; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, her female slave Delia, and the latter's child Mijntje. (Signature.) (No. 109.)

Onkruijd (Gerrit); of Amsterdam; arrived in 1777, as young sailor, in "Het Huijs te Spijk." Has since continued to

1787. act in that capacity. Is now suffering from illness of a very dangerous nature, so that he can no longer perform his duties. With the assistance of his brother, the titular Merchant and Landdrost of Swellendam, Constant Van Nuldt Onkruijd, he hopes, as burgher, to be able to earn his living, and therefore asks for his freedom and burgher rights. Landdrost Onkruijd backs this request, which is signed by both the brothers. (N.B. Surgeon's certificate attached.) (No. 116.)

Outspans.—See above. The gallant burgher-Cornet of Stellenbosch, J. A. Loubscher, and the undersigned, Adrianus Martinus Horak, and Dirk Joh. v. Dijk, burghers and cornfarmers, residing in the District of the "Paerelsche Berg," humbly show that the Vinegrowers resident in the Wagonmakers' Valley (who previously always had, for transporting their wines and other produce to the Cape, their passage over the "Werf" of the undersigned, A. M. Horak, where their outspan was on the other side of the "Leeuwendans," named "Alleman's Heuvel," from which presumably it has derived its name, being situated half an hour with the ox wagon from "Leeuwendans") could easily ride off the distance from the Pont to the former usual outspan place in five hours, whilst the outspan place of the undersigned is eight hours' riding with the ox wagon. At "Alleman's Heuvel" there is always, throughout the year, an abundance of water with free pasturage for their yoke oxen, by which no one can be injured. On this public road are daily travelling wagons, coming over the "Roode Zand's Kloof" and from other further distant regions, which outspan at the said "Alleman's Heuvel," so that the said vinegrowers would be able to use that road with greater convenience, and without detriment to anyone. But these vinegrowers have been pleased to choose an unpermitted road according to their own sweet will, right between and through the farm of Memorialist, which road, it is true, was opened some years ago by the old people, François Retief and the late Jan Lategaan, Hendrik Hop and others, without however having had any outspan places there, or causing any trouble. Memorialist was therefore extremely surprised that the said vinegrowers had complained of Memorialists, and requested you to grant them outspans on an unpermitted road. They find themselves very much aggrieved accordingly in consequence of the near propinquity of the farms of Memorialists, and surrounding neighbours, who are urgently in need of the pastures lying between them for their own cattle, as in a circumference of six or seven hours about seven corn farms are situated, in the middle of which Memorialists are located, who, in consequence, during the months of October and November, are compelled to send their Cattle away to far distant Loan places, to save the pastures lying between their farms, so that when the wheat and barley are to be conveyed to the Cape, there may be

some left for the feeding of their cattle. Memorialists feel further aggrieved, because the said Viticulturists have asked for five outspan places in a distance of 4 hours' riding per ox wagon from the Pont to the Clapmuts River, situated between the farms of the gallant Joh. Alb. Laubscher and Adrianus Martinus Horak, which, from threshold to threshold, are about fifty minutes walk from each other. These spots they are already now using for the purpose, viz.: the first, at the Pont; the second, on this side of the Pont; the third, below Gerrit v. d. Bijl, at the Olijvenbosch; the fourth, at Dirk Van Dijk's place, at the "Lange Vlei"; and the fifth, at the Clapmuts River; and finally also on the ground of Memorialist Horak, thus taking for themselves six outspan places, ten minutes from the Clapmuts River to the "Tijger," or so called "Karnemelks Rivier," thus completely ruining the pastures of Memorialists, so that they are rendered incapable of properly cultivating their lands, as their cattle, through want of food, become unfit for work, and die. On the other hand the viticulturists have less reason to complain, for, as already mentioned, they have a suitable outspan place along the old wagon road, that is from the outspan place to "Alleman's Heuvel," a distance of five hours' riding, and further, should they travel over this accepted road, they would have from the first named outspan place, on this side of the Pont, four hours and ten minutes to the other side of the "Karnemelks Valleij." From it at the Joostfontein, and the Tobias Rivier, and the "Mauritius Hoogte," which is about two hours from the "Karnemelks Valleij," they use three outspans, so that these viticulturists, in a distance of six hours' riding, have annexed nine outspan places. (N.B. The original is very obscurely written.) On the other hand, Memorialists, when conveying their grain to the Cape from their farms, must ride a distance of eight hours to Elsjes Kraal, where the first outspan is for their yoke cattle, and thence to the Cape, and that during the driest part of the year. Again, the Viticulturists bring up their wines in September and October, the best season for their cattle. Finally it should be added that the cattle of Memorialists have to work at least 8 months out of the 12, whilst those of the Viticulturists have hardly anything to do, except bringing in the wines. Experience has lately shown that the production of grain should be more favoured than that of wine, but Memorialists are not of intention to hinder the Viticulturists in any way; on the contrary they wish to favour them as much as possible. But in consequence of the extreme trouble caused by them (as will appear from the annexed declaration of the burgher Jacobus Augustus Bierman), Memorialists have complained, for on the 9th of this month there were 40 oxen in the corn of Memorialists, while at the Clapmuts River 34 wagons stood outspanned, mostly consisting of transports (lank wagens), each of which had 16 oxen to draw it, which grazed on the old land, not a

1787.

1787. hundred yards from the sown lands of Memorialist Horak. Sometimes the number is even much more, so that the best pastures are not able (being forty minutes broad between the farms of the Memorialists Laubscher and Horak) to hold their own. Add to this that at the Klapmuts River, during the dry season, all the cattle of the burghers Dirk Joh. v. Dijk, Jan Adam v. Dijk, and Arend de Waal, Cornelis' Son, have daily to come to drink, which must also tend to the injury of the pastures; and as it is a standing water, it becomes during an extra drought, stinking and unfit for use. Memorialists therefore appeal to your honourable and fatherly protection, with the humble prayer that a careful inquiry may be made into their grievances, that they may be maintained in their rights, and no outspan place be allowed between the Pont, or first outspan on this side, as far as the "Karnemelks Vallei," but to order them to travel over the old road over the farm of Memorialist Horak, and use their usual outspan place at "Alleman's Heuvel"; or when riding on the other road, to unyoke at the second outspan named "Joost Fontein," "Tobias Rivier," and "Mauritius Hoogte"; or that you may be pleased to adopt such measures as you may deem fit under the circumstances. (Signed) J. Laubscher, A. M. Horak, D. J. V. Dijk. (N.B. Bierman's certificate is annexed); also one of A. de Waal, C.'s son; and another of Bierman and P. G. v. d. Bijl. (Memorial referred to L. and H.H. of Stell: and Drak:.) (No. 157; date, 26th November.)

Outspan places between Wagonmakers' Valley and the Cape.—See "Wagonmakers' Vlei," 157a. (No. 157a.)

Orphan Board nominate, on behalf of the Company, Egbertus Bergh and Jan Fred: Kirsten, *vice* Petrus Joh. Truter; and on behalf of the burghers, Joh. Hendrik Munnik and Anthonij Berrangé, *vice* Joh. Karnspek. (No. 174; date, 10th December.)

Onkruijdt (Constant Van Nuldt); see Nuldt (Van), 182. (No. 182.)

1788. **Outspan places.**—See "Wagenbooms Rivier," 1. (No. 1.)

Oudshoorn (Willem); burgher; wishes to manumit, on the usual conditions, his female slave, Rozetta of Mandhar. (Signature.) (No. 78.)

Onkruijdt (Constant Van Nuldt); Landdrost of Swellendam; wishes to take a trip to Europe after a faithful service of 20 years. In 1777-78 he was despatched to the Arabian Island Sanquebar, as the only Commissioner in the slave

trade, having no assistant with him, because of the proofs which 1788.
he had given of his abilities in 1768-9 in the slave trade with Madagascar. On his return, which was connected with various disasters and troubles, he nevertheless always studied the true interests of the Company, without gaining any observable benefit for himself. Moreover in 1781, when he made his last voyage to the Portuguese Island, Uijbo or Civimba, for buying slaves, he was attacked by a deadly illness, and before he had recovered, Governor van Plettenberg appointed him to the Post at Mossel Bay, in order to observe the signals made there, for reconnoitring purposes, by the French Squadron under Admiral the Comte de Orvée. This Commission memorialist had to carry out six months at his own expense, after which he succeeded in obtaining his present appointment, believing that he would at last be enabled to find a means of livelihood proportionate to that honourable office. But instead, he had to carry on his duties (as Landdrost) for 4 years with the rank of bookkeeper at f30 per month, and annually add to that a considerable amount of his own, so that, as regards his domestic affairs, memorialist, in order to educate his numerous children to become useful members of the burgher class, finds that his means are hardly sufficient for the purpose, and hence he would like to consult with his relatives in Europe on the subject, but this he cannot do without the Council's permission, for which he now asks. He wishes to leave in the Ceylon return ship, "Java," commanded by Captain Jan Craaij, with retention of rank and pay; and to take with him two of his children, free of expense; and he further requests the Council to write to the Directors in his favour, that as soon as his business is completed, he may be permitted to return to his wife and numerous family. (Signature.) (No. 170.)

Onkruijdt (Constant van Nuldt); as his request, to be permitted to leave for Europe with two of his sons has been granted (see above), he would only be permitted to take with him as much luggage as is allowed to a junior merchant; but when in 1785 Landdrost Martinus Adrianus Bergh repatriated, it was ordered by the Directors, that though (repatriating) Landdrosts had not obtained the rank of (full) merchant, they would be permitted to take with them as much luggage as a full merchant had a right to do. He therefore prays that this should also be allowed him. (No. 171.)

Outermans (Abraham); sub-Lieutenant on the Brig 1789.
"Helena Louisa"; left Europe in the "Paarl" in 1784; arrived from India in 1788 in the ship, "De Goede Intentie," and remained here in consequence of indisposition, and was afterwards appointed to the said Brig with the aforesaid rank; wishes to repatriate in the frigate "Meermin," with retention of rank and pay. (Signature.) (No. 4.)

1789. **October of Macassar;** free black; asks for a free passage to Batavia in the ship "Demerarij" for himself, his "wijf," Aeuri of Macassar, and her children, Engela, Rabia and Jaria, all of the Cape; and of a slave boy, the property of Memorialist, named August of Macassar. (No. 62.)

Odendaal (Judic Maria); widow of the late burgher, Jan Diederick Reijnders; lessee of the Cape wine and brandy licenses in the districts of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; asks permission to sell those liquors at her house in Stellenbosch—(29th August). (Signed, Hartog). Attached to this is a power of attorney passed by her in favour of Paulus Joh. Hartog, before Jan Pieter Faure, secretary of Stellenbosch, authorizing him to bid for the licence, and act in her stead. Power witnessed by the messenger of justice, George Ernst Faustman, and the burgher Joh. Hartog. (No. 161.)

1790. **Orphan Masters** wish to send home two of their wards, viz.: Magdalena Sauerman and Johannes Jacobus van Sittert. (No. 10; date, 5th January.)

Oukoop (Willem van); Lieutenant on the Return ship "Zeeland"; wishes to have a box branded. (Signature.) (No. 51; date, 27th February.)

Oeng Sienko; a Chinaman; having been permitted by the High Government at Batavia to return from banishment, wishes to take away with him his "wijf," Levia of Batavia, and their five children. (Signature in Chinese characters.) (No. 55; date, 27th February.)

Orphan Masters report (5th December, 1789) that they have nominated, on behalf of the Company, Oloff Martinus Bergh and Johan Frederik Kirsten, *vice* Egbertus Bergh; and on behalf of the burghers, Jan Godlieb Brink and Abraham Fleck, *vice* Jan Hendrik Munnik. (No. 57; date, 2nd March.)

Omkerij (Herman Gerard); bombardier in the Service; has served 10 years as such, or twice the term of his Contract. As he married with consent of the Governor, and will be better able to support himself as a burgher, he asks for his discharge and free papers, as in consequence of the continued illness of his father in law, the burgher Oltman Aalders, he is obliged to attend to the latter's affairs. (Signature.) Approved by his Col:, P. H. Gilquin. (No. 81.)

Olhoff (Jan); Captain of the outward bound "Nieuwstad"; had to cut his cable at Texel, and asks for another, as well as an anchor. (Signature.) (No. 98.)

Olhoff (Jan); see above; submits a list of ships' material, which he requires for his vessel. (No. 108.)

Oosterzee (Willem Joan Van); entered the Service as Junior Merchant in 1787; and left for Batavia in "de Geertruijda"; by permission of the High Government he returned, and arrived here last year in the Dutch War ship, "De Beschermer," for the restoration of his weak health, and the settlement of some private affairs. He trusted that acclimatization would give a more favourable turn to his health in India, and consequently he once more returned thither, but he found that staying there would soon end his young life. He therefore returned to the Cape, where he soon recovered his usual health, which he is unremittingly enjoying. For this reason, and also because he has allied himself to a lady here, he has become so attached to this Country that the mere idea of returning to the intollerable climate of Batavia, causes the most horrible thoughts in himself and his wife. He therefore prays you to look with an eye of compassion on him, and direct matters in such a way that he may be permitted to serve in this Country in such a manner as the interests of the Government may require. For that purpose he offers his Services, for such provisional employment as will not interfere with the interests of any officials, as he is at present so circumstanced that he can live without a lucrative income, and so manage that no one can possibly be a loser by his services. He therefore asks for employment in this Government, for the greatest use and at the least expense to the Company, and to relieve him of the obligation of returning to India, with the prospect of passing the best period of his life there without the least benefit to the Company, etc. (Signature.) (No. 173; dates, 27th November, 1789, and 20th August, 1790.) 1790.

Onkruijdt (Constant Van Nuldt);—see above, 1788, Nos. 170 and 171—having been allowed by the Directors to return, after he had transacted his business in Europe, he prays that, as is customary—as he had returned with his former rank of Junior Merchant, he may be allowed the usual pay—reckoned from the day of his departure from the Texel, and the emoluments attached to his office, from the 29th April last, the day of his arrival here. Annexed are (1) Resolution of the Court of Seventeen, dated 2nd November, 1789, which mentions "that Onkruijdt very much desired to return to the Cape, to rejoin his wife and children. That he had requested, on account of his 22 years' faithful services, of no personal profit to himself, to be appointed Merchant, with the rank of Chief Merchant, and Member of the Council of Policy, and to let him depart to the Cape, awaiting employment, in one of the Amsterdam ships. In support of his claim, he states that it has been evident long ago, that the rank of Landdrost has been considered as being one of the first, after that of the Councillors of Policy. Hence his request to be made Titular Chief Merchant,

1790. and as such, to be sent to the Cape, in order to be appointed to the first vacancy in the administration, is not unreasonable. He however leaves it to the Board to give him such rank as it may deem fit, but wishes to rejoin his wife and children at the Cape." The matter having been discussed, it was decided to let Memorialist return to the Cape with his former rank, and there await employment. The other part of request not to be entertained. (2) Resolution of the same Court, dated 23rd Nov:, 1789. As Memorialist's request—to be appointed Chief Merchant and Member of the Council of Policy, in virtue of his 22 years' service, and divers dangerous voyages in the slave trade and otherwise—has not been entertained, he is, at his request, permitted to leave for the Cape in the Enckhuijser Ship, "Macassar," as a passenger, in order to rejoin his wife and children, with orders to the Cape Government to give him employment according to his abilities, and seniority. (No. 227; date, 23rd November.)

Onkruijdt (Constant Van Nuldt); see above; wishes to send a memorial home regarding the pay attached to his rank. (No. 231.)

1791. **Otto (Maria Regina);** widow of the late Adriaan Smuts. Landdrost and H. H. of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein submit that she had asked for one of the Erven at the lower end of the Village, between the farms of the Assistant, Hendrik Ludolf Neethling, and the burgher, Jan Albertijn—which had been left unsold—in order to build a residence on it for herself. Though fully persuaded that the grant will injure no one, they could not agree to let her have it, as, when they requested you to be permitted to have the Company's ground in that locality surveyed into 9 plots for the benefit of the District's Treasury, and to sell them by auction, the aforesaid Albertijn, and Cornelis Smuts, whose farm Neethling has since bought, objected to the sale of such of the 9 erven as adjoined their lands. These objections having been laid before you, you were pleased to write to memorialists on the 18th September, 1787, that, considering that the aforesaid piece of ground had already for a long time served for public use for various villagers, and that the revenue of this District and that of Drakenstein, by the establishment of the Magistracy of Graaff-Reinet, had been considerably reduced, you had decided to permit us for the present, as a compensation for our expenditure, to sell the erven —Nos. 1 to 4, as shown on the Diagram—(not annexed) which were the furthest removed from the properties of Smuts and Albertijn, and situated along the Main road from the "Steenebrug" to the Village. The sale of the rest was held in abeyance until you had heard and considered the objections of Smuts and Albertijn. But as the Widow Smuts is of very great service and use to Society, the objections of Albertijn and Smuts against the sale of the still unsold erven, because of their

groundlessness, hardly deserve a thought; and as moreover the ground forming those erven—in consequence of the misuse made of it—has for the most part been destroyed, and is of little or no use to the villagers, we humbly request that you may be pleased to grant Erf No. 5 to the said Widow, on condition, however, that, as a recognition, she pays for it the sum of f36 (Cape)=£1 11s. 4d., as well as the survey expenses.—Signed by L. and H. H. Council decides accordingly (Resolution 19th August, 1791). (No. 20; date, 19th August.) 1791.

Onkruijdt (C. V. Nuldt); see above; asks for the appointment of "Winkelier," vacant by the death of C. v. Aerssen; see Deneijs (J. P.), 1791, No. 36. (No. 37; date, 26th August.)

Orphan Masters submit, on behalf of the Company, the names of Adriaan Vincent Bergh and Johannes Andreas Truter; and, on behalf of the burghers, those of Jan Godlieb Brink and Hendrik Johannes Fehrsen, *vice* Oloff Martinus Bergh and Hendrik Oostwalt Eksteen, P.Son. (No. 179; date, 7th December.)

Overbeek (G. E.); Naval Lieutenant in the Service of the Batavian Republic; finding himself now in the position of resident in this Colony, is, on that account, urged to acquit himself of his bounden duty, to congratulate your Honour (de Mist) on the restoration of this Colony to the Batavian Republic, hoping and wishing that it may please Providence to pour forth its Divine blessing on your administration of this important possession. He is also in duty bound to mention that from 1781 to 1795 he has served the East India Company, two of whose vessels, the "Castor" and "Meermin," he has had the honour of commanding in 1794 and 1795. Unfortunately, on his return voyage to Europe in the last mentioned vessel, in company of six other ships of the Company, under the command of Captain C. Keuken, within sight of the Island of St. Helena, on the 14th June, 1795, he had to surrender his vessel to the English King's Ship, "The Sceptre," carrying 64 guns, and commanded by Captain Essinghton, who was assisted by five armed English Company's ships. Through this unfortunate event, he found himself deprived of the fruits, which a fourteen years' experience and thrift had brought him. When brought to England, he found that his Fatherland had been involved in war with England, which reminded him of his duty to and his connection with his country, with the result that he decided with some of his fellow captains and companions in misfortune to leave England on the 3rd December, 1795, in a fishing smack, and hurry to the assistance of his Fatherland. In that boat he fortunately landed in Holland on the 8th of the same month. He thereupon at once addressed himself direct to the Naval Committee (Committee der Marine), and offered his services to 1803.

1803. the Republic, with the favourable result that, a few days later, after having been previously properly examined, he had the pleasure of being appointed first officer on the war frigate "Castor," commanded by Captain J. Claris. How happy he would have deemed himself if his object to promote the interests of the Fatherland had been crowned with success! But the memory of the disaster which befel the unfortunate Squadron of Rear-Admiral Lucas in Saldanha Bay, of which the "Castor" was one, could not but cause in him a bitter feeling and grievous heartsore, and compels him to suppress that portion of his adventures, and not to repeat matters which, alas! are too well known. Since the surrender of that Squadron to the English, the undersigned, because he married here, has, with the permission of the English Government, remained at the Cape, without however standing in any closer connection with the said government than that of prisoner of war, who had only been permitted to remain here until further orders. This has, now and then, exposed him to some unpleasantness, which however he overcame with patience. He has hitherto used all diligence to maintain himself and his by means of an honest but scanty livelihood, and to satisfy himself with that, and the hope that when this Country was again restored to the Motherland by means of the peace, once more to offer his services to her, and as much as possible employ all his strength for the public good. With that expectation, and as a father of a family, he takes the liberty to commend his person to the favourable notice of the Commissioner General, with the very friendly request that should any post become vacant, he may be favoured with the appointment. (Signature.) (No. 20; date, 5th March.)

1806-7.

1806-7. **Oosthuijsen (Gerhardus);** residing in the Uitenhage District; shows that in consequence of the troubles which have been so severely felt by most of the inhabitants of Graaff-Reinet, from its vicinity to the Kafirs, and of which Uitenhage was then a part, he has with his wife and family been driven from his former dwelling place, which has been so destroyed by the Kafirs, that after tranquility had been restored, it was found impossible for him to re-occupy it, the neighbourhood of the Kafirs being a further reason why he could not return thither. He was accordingly permitted by General Dundas temporarily to take up his residence in Fort Frederik at Algoa Bay. When however Governor Janssens arrived, he was obliged to remove from it, and he accordingly applied to that Governor, in consideration of his unfortunate circumstances, to give him another convenient place by way of compensation, on which to earn a moderate subsistence. In reply, he received from the Governor, when the latter was at Fort Frederik, copy of a Resolu-

tion, dated the 21st May, 1803 (copy of which is annexed to this —under Letter A), granting him an erf close to the Fort, on the other side of the "Baaka River," at the Fountain, named "Paape-Biese Fontein," under the ordinary conditions. He at once took possession of the spot, and according to his rights, built a small house on it for himself and family. Several times he had applied to Landdrost Alberti for the Title-deeds, who, at his departure, promised that he would have them made out here (Cape Town). But finding this promise not fulfilled, he referred the matter to an advocate, particularly because some neighbours were trying to dispute his right to a part of the grazing ground allotted to him. He accordingly submits that the Resolution mentioned has the force of law, and that the intention was not to grant him merely a plot for a house, but also a sufficient area with it, on which to earn a living, as will appear from the annexed declaration of the Heemraad Barkhuijsen; (see annexure B) as in that part of the country a livelihood can only be found in cattle grazing, which would be impossible to memorialist, if that portion of grazing ground, which has not yet been given out, had not been included in his grant, and to which ground no person had previously laid claim, more than to the building lot itself. He therefore prays that the Colonial Secretary may be authorised to have the usual Title-deeds (of freehold) made out for petitioner, not only of his dwellinghouse-erf, but also the adjoining grazing ground, granted him by General Janssens. But in case the Governor may not agree to what he has mentioned regarding the grant to him, he prays to be given on loan another piece of grazing ground, not yet given out to anyone else, and on the usual conditions. (This Memorial is signed by Advocate G. Buijskes.) (No. 54.) 1806-7.

Oosthuijsen (Gerhardus); Dutch original of the above. (No. 55.)

Oosthuijsen (Gerhardus); Annexure A, containing the grant of the land, signed by Gov. Janssens. (No. 56.)

Oosthuijsen (Gerhardus); Annexure B, confirming Memorialist's statements. (No. 57.)

Oosthuijsen (Gerhardus); Translation of No. 56. (No. 58.)

Oosthuijsen (Gerhardus); Translation of No. 57. (No. 59.)

Osmond (John); Abraham Fleck, member of the C. of Justice; Ernst Frederik Schrader, member of the Burgher Senate; George Francis Grant, Inspector of Lands; and Jan Willem Wernich, sworn Land-Surveyor; report that they have in-

1806-7. spected a piece of land in Simon's Town, near the shore of the Steenbrazem Bay, asked for in freehold by Mr. J. Osmond, in order to build on it a Dock yard and stores for ships' necessaries. That, in their inspection, they had been assisted by Captain William H. C. Benezet, of the Royal Artillery, who merely mentioned that on one side of the land there is a small bay where usually gunpowder is landed, whilst fire is daily used in a Dock-yard; but considering that it is usual, when powder is landed in Simon's Bay, that every one is obliged to put out his fires, the undersigned do not consider the Captain's remarks as of importance. They further are of opinion that the plot—1 morgen, 419 sq. rds., and 36 sq. ft. in extent—can be safely granted to Osmond without prejudicing anyone, and on such terms as stated by himself, and that the ground shall not be used for any other purpose by himself or his successors to the title, except with permission beforehand obtained from the Government. Further, Mr. Osmond shall pay the Colonial Treasury Rds. 600 for the ground. (No. 109; date, 27th December, 1806.)

Osmond (John); Dutch original of the above, with signatures. (No. 110.)

Osmond (John); his memorial. Wishes to establish a private Dockyard in Simon's Town, for repairing vessels and supplying them with such articles as they may require. Several storehouses near the beach are absolutely necessary for such an establishment, the want of the latter having prevented many vessels from calling here for repairs, as the few naval stores existing here are most extravagant in their prices. It is his intention to lay in such a stock of stores as not only to be able to furnish all merchant ships, but also, in case of necessity, to supply the navy at a moderate profit. He therefore asks for the land already mentioned, situated between the South Battery and the rocks projecting from the front of Mr. Roselt's house—in which there is a small nook under the denomination of Steenbras Bay—under such conditions and for such a sum as may be considered reasonable. (Signature.) (No. 111.)

Osmond (John); Memorandum of Captain Benezet: "That the grand magazine for supplying the navy with powder and other Military stores was at a very short distance from the place asked for. The fires which must frequently be made in repairing the iron work of masts, etc., would render the opening of the door at times dangerous from the direction of the wind. Immediately on the other side of the boundary of the ground asked for, is a small bay, at which the boats of the navy land, from which I receive the powder, and in coming to which the boats, plying at the Dock, might interfere." (Signature.) (No. 112.)

Osmond (John); Diagram of the ground asked for, signed by Surveyor Wernich. (No. 113.) 1806-7.

Onkruijdt (C. v. Nuldt); L. C. Kendler reports from Saldanha Bay on Mr. Onkruijdt's memorial as follows:—"That the 'Riet' and 'Hoetjes' Bays have no connection whatsoever with each other; the 'Hoetjes' Bay lying in the N. part of the E. Shore, and the 'Riet' Bay at the W. Promontory. Neither does he know of any Peninsula (Island?). The Point of the 'Riet' Bay in the N. may in time form such an Island, but at present it is still joined to the Continent. I do not think it advisable to grant, either on loan or in perpetuity, a place at 'Hoetjes' Bay, because, whenever the S.E. winds prevail, all vessels are obliged to put into that Bay, and were a place granted there, many irregularities might result, to the annoyance of the Government. Dirk Cloete, dwelling at the "Paarde Berg," has the W. headland of Saldanha Bay on loan, but I do not know to what extent. I spoke with President Vos (of the Burgher Council) when lately in Cape Town, but on account of his ill-health and other causes, I could not obtain the necessary information. If it does not interfere with the said Coetzee's place, I should think that the 'Riet' Bay may be granted to Memorialist." (No. 175; date, 18th November, 1806.)

Onkruijdt (C. v. Nuldt); Memorial of; a member of the Burgher Senate; had, in 1800, applied to the British Government here for permission to establish a fishery at "Baviaans Hill" in the "Hoetjes Bay" and "Cherus Bay." This application he renewed in 1805 under the Batavian Government. A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Mons. J. J. Vos and J. W. Wernich, the former being President of the Burgher Senate, and the latter a sworn Land Surveyor, in order to make the necessary inspection and inquiries. These gentlemen repaired to the spot, and afterwards submitted a report showing that the "Hoetjes" and "Riet" Bays, together with the Peninsula to the N. thereof, might most conveniently, and without any prejudice to the Government Post at that place, be granted to the Petitioner in copyhold. And as this report is so favourable, Petitioner is thereby induced to request His Excellency to grant him the said "Hoetjes" Bay, "Riet" Bay, and the Peninsula to the N. thereof, together with the Fountain at the Uitkijk Mountains, in freehold or copyhold, and so enable him to carry out his plan for a fishery, for his own benefit, and that of the Public. (N.B.—From a footnote, it appears that L. C. Kendler was the Resident at Saldanha Bay, and that he was instructed to report on the subject.) (No. 176; date, 12th November, 1806.)

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