

**GERRIT GERRITS OF OLDENBURG
AND SUSANNA OF BAMBASER¹
AN EARLY 18TH CENTURY COUPLE**
[Familia, 17(3/4), 1980, pp. 49-56.]

Although he died 250 years ago the attitude of Gerrit Gerrits of Oldenburg that marriage was an institution that could be dispensed with would have corresponded with what today are considered modern “progressive” attitudes. For 35 years he lived with Susanna of Bambaser and treated her as his wife yet he never raised her to that position. This fact he firmly states in his will² made a week or two before he died in 1730. In this document he institutes, by his name, as his heirs, his surviving issue by Susanna with herself added, to receive an equal portion with each child.

He even went a step further in acknowledging the paternity of his “natuurlijke” children and his name appears in the existing Dutch Reformed Church registers as their father. The form of the entry is identical with that of legitimate issue with the father’s name followed by that of the mother and the children were not labelled in the entry as “onecht” which indeed they were. No explanation has been found for this attitude on the part of the church authorities in the five separate baptisms recorded. The children all bore the name of the father³.

An illiterate man who managed only an X for his signature throughout his life, Gerrits is documented as a soldier from Oldenburg, a town and a small state lying between East Friesland and Bremen. In 1693 he was on loan as a *knegt* to Willem ten Damme, senior surgeon and burger at the Cape⁴ for 1 year and appears for the first time as a burger/freeman in 1698.⁵

Despite his illiteracy and his menial position in the ten Damme household, by 1700 he owned the state of the present Sendingsgestig in Long Street Cape Town⁶ and obtained a grant of 28 morgen “tussen Rondebosje en Roodebloem” called Altona in 1706⁷. After he had sold this in 1714 he settled down on a smaller farm at Mowbray on the southern boundary of Valkenburg. This was a portion of the property Liesbeek and was described as “omtrent Rondebosje” in his will⁸ and here he died in 1730. The property was sold from his deceased estate to Rudolf Brits his son-in-law⁹.

Attention now falls on the central figure of this study, Gerrit’s consort Susanna of Bambaser. Her place of origin has not been identified despite extensive research. The name is variously spelt as Bombaser and Bambaser¹⁰ in documents referring to her and in the Dutch Reformed Church baptismal registers she appears as of Macassar¹¹ and of Madagascar¹². Neither Bambaser or Bombasa¹³ has to my knowledge been found as referring to any *slave* at the Cape and the location remains unsolved.

The first document that refers to Susanna is to be found in the volumes of Schepenkenisse for 1695-1696 in the Deeds Registry, Cape Town¹⁴ (The volume is unpaginated and unnumbered but the document can be located next to Transfer 402 which does appear.) However it seems obvious that she had been at the Cape for a few years before 1696 for this document is in fact her emancipation from slavery, and it provides details of her life that would otherwise have remained hidden. It is a fascinating document and far more than the stereotyped freedom papers usually to be found, for Hugo de Goyer, the secretary or the Council of Policy which normally handles such matters, added that six weeks before his death, her late master Anthony of Angola had told her “synde geweest de lyfeigen van Anthony van Angola”, that he intended to free her from slavery. This freedom was to include that of her child, fathered by another man,

1 [DR: This would have been Mombasa]

² CJ 2604 No.58, 5.4.1730

³ Dutch Reformed Church Registers (hereafter DRC) G1 8/1

⁴ CJ 2780

⁵ V.C. 39, 1698

⁶ OCF 2/328, 24.3.1700

⁷ OCF 2/176, 24.9.1706

⁸ CJ 2604 No.58, 5.4.1730

⁹ Transfer 23/10.5.1737

¹⁰ CJ 2604 No.58, 5.4.1730 and Schepenkenisse 1695-1696

¹¹ DRC G/1 8/1 30.8.1705

¹² DRC G/1 8/1 28.5.1708

13 Mombasa

¹⁴ Schepenkenisse 1695-1696

and her unborn child by Anthony himself. Unfortunately Anthony died before he could carry out his promise and his posthumous son was therefore born a slave. However, the matter of the proposed emancipation had apparently been common knowledge and two well-known burgers of Stellenbosch, where Anthony lived, Hans Jurgen Grimpe and Pieter van der Bijl came to the aid of Susanna and the deposition that they made to this effect bore sufficient weight for the authorities to grant the requested freedom forthwith¹⁵.

It is obvious that Susanna was living with Anthony at the time of his death and that she had apparently taken the place of his former consort, Lysbet of Angola who had died towards the end of 1693¹⁶. Anthony was an enterprising freeblack who, with his partner Manuel of Angola had been granted some 57 morgen of land in the Mostertsdrift area of Stellenbosch in 1692¹⁷. The census return for that year states that he had already worked the property for 9 years, not an unusual situation at that date, and that he possessed 4000 vines, 154 sheep and had sown and reaped both corn and rye with the assistance of one man slave: that he had a wife named as Lysbet, but no children¹⁸. No slave woman is mentioned in this document and her appearance in the inventory of the deceased Anthony in September 1696 as “den slavin Susanna en haar kint¹⁹” establishes the fact that she was acquired between those dates. Their humble little home was described, and the entire story of Anthony appears in *The Slaves and Freeblacks of the Cape 1658-1700* by Dr A.J. Boeseken on pages 88-89.

After the death of Anthony, Susanna, with or without the two children, (there is no further mention of them) apparently made her way to the Cape for there is no evidence that Gerrits was ever resident in the Stellenbosch district. Somehow she came under his protection, and into his home, where she remained for the rest of her life of thirty-five years as his wife in all but name, and the mother of their five children. No evidence has to date been found of the exact date of Susanna’s death which took place after that of Gerrits in 1730.

Propinquity, then as now, is an important factor in the formation of family unions and the Gerrits menage was no exception to the rule. Across the Liesbeek River from the Gerrits home Liesbeek lay Koornhoop, the farm of Hans Jacob Brits of Stein, the South African founder of that family. Koornhoop was then a very modest home indeed judging from the deceased estate of inventory of Dina, wife of Hans Jacob who died late in 1722²⁰. The inventory suggests that it was at most a two roomed dwelling if not perhaps even a single long all-purpose building and that their furnishings were minimal. Two slaves and 4 trek oxen provided the wherewithal for whatever agriculture was practised. The proximity of these two properties, Koornhoop and Liesbeek resulted in the marriage of Hermanus Gerrits to Anna Maria Brits, Maria Gerrits to Anna’s brother, Rudolf Brits and a liaison between Hilletje Gerrits and Cornelis Brits which produced Sophia Elisabeth Brits.

Details of the five children of Gerrits and Susanna, and their descendants now follow:

bl *Hermanus Gerrits* 1701-1730. Susanna’s eldest child by Gerrits was married to Anna Maria Brits allegedly on 5.12.1723, according to De Villiers/Pama. No record of this marriage has been found in the appropriate DRC register which has no entries after 19 October for 1723²¹. If 1723 was indeed the date of the marriage, Hermanus and Maria had had 3 illegitimate daughters before they were married, all legitimised by the ceremony whenever it took place. The issue as given in De Villiers/Pama are incomplete and incorrect for, according to the 1731 deceased estate inventory of Hermanus²² they were as follows:

Christina	13 years
Susanna	11 years
Dina	9 years
Gerrit	4 years
Hermanus	2 years

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ I/STB 18/1 No.20,7.1.1694

¹⁷ OSF 1/61, 15.10.1692

¹⁸ J 183

¹⁹ MOOC 8/1 No.16, 16.9.1696

²⁰ MOOC 8/4 No.85, 23.11.1722

²¹ DRC. Gl 13/1 1712-1756 show no marriages in 1723 after October 19. The same difficulty arose with the marriage of Rudolf Brits/Maria Gerrits given in DV/P as 1722.

²² MOOC 8/5 No.32, 9.1.1731

Magdalena 8 months

The Alida appearing in De Villiers/Pama p.242 had obviously already died. Dina has been omitted entirely and Christina has been placed last instead of first. Her baptism c. 1717-1718, according to the above age, has also not been located in either Cape Town or Stellenbosch.

Hermanus died on his farm "Raapenberg gelegen aan 't Liesbeeksrivier" in mid-December 1730 aged 29 years. Of the five issue of Gerrits and Susanna only Sophia Elisabeth lived to a good age, namely 82, Hermanus and Maria died at 29 and 33 respectively, Hilletje as a very young woman and Susanna as an infant²³. Raapenberg went to his widow, Anna Maria Brits who on 12.7.1733 married Claas Jonasz, a full black, the son of Claas Jonasz d'oude and Dina of Bima²⁴. Shortly before the death of Hermanus, his brother-in-law, Rudolf Brits husband of Maria Gerrits, took over the Gerrits farm. Leesbeek thus creating a Brits/Gerrits enclave that stretched from Koornhoop of Hans Jacob Brits Sr. across the Liesbeek to the Black River which included Liesbeek and Raapenberg. Later these farms extended beyond the present Raapenberg railway station. The southern and northern boundaries of this little empire were roughly the present Rondebosch Common and Valkenburg.

Generally speaking the transactions in relation to these last two farms, which for a period became fused into one, are extremely complex and many problems arose. In 1773, with their transfer as a whole to Comelis de Waal from the estate of Anna Maria Brits²⁵, the authorities were faced with finding a satisfactory solution to the distribution of her assets after her death in 17.12.1772 and the proceedings are of considerable genealogical interest. Those involved in the operation were the surviving children of Anna Maria and the heirs of her one deceased daughter and they were named as follows:

1. her daughter Christina Gerrits (cl) then married to Johan Andreas Tomas Kempf
2. her daughter, Dina Gerrits "burgeresse" c4
3. her sons Gerrit Gerrits c5 and Hermanus Gerrits c6
4. her sons by Claas Jonasz II namely Claas Jonasz III and Willem Comelis Jonasz.
5. the children of her deceased daughter Susanna Gerrits married to Johannes Mostert namely: Jan Christiaan de Goede "getrouwd met Maria Magdalena Mostert" Hermanus Mostert and Johannes Jacobus Mostert^{26,27}.

Although Comelis de Waal, who already owned the adjoining farm Valkenburg became the registered owner of Liesbeek/Raapenberg in 1773, it seems obvious that Adam Frederick Koeleke, husband of Sophia Elisabeth Gerrits, b4, either leased or worked the windmill on this property from 1771-1781. To assist in this operation Koeleke, and after his death in 1776, Sophia Elisabeth herself, hired Nicolaas Christiaan Rode as "Knecht in de wintmolen" as preserved contracts reveal²⁸.

The children of Hermanus Gerrits and Anna Maria Brits:

- cl *Christina Gerrits* born c. 1717-1718 died 18.3.1789²⁹. She married (1) Hans Christian Wahl of Strelitz on 10.9.1757 and two sons were born of the marriage Hans Christian Christoffel bap. 23.7.1758 and Jan Nicolaas bap. 17.6.1760 not 1.6.1760 as in De Villiers/Pama p.1095. Her second marriage on 17.6.1764 produced no children; this husband, John Andreas Tomas Kempf was a tanner/wagon driver and their home was that part of town called "Kikvorsen eylant" now in the Caledon Square area of Cape Town. In the joint will of the couple made on 19.9.1783³⁰ Kempf acknowledged his "natuurlijke dogter de vrye persoon Clara Catharina" and made her his residual heir,

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ See Armozyn Claas of the Cape and her Family 1661-1733, *Familia XVI*, 4 p.84.

²⁵ Transfer 4553/23.2.1773.

²⁶ **There is a missing number 24 in the original text, but the following citation appears in the numbered references at the end:** MOOC 6/1 p.105

²⁷ Transfer 4543/23.2.1773

²⁸ *CJ*. 2906 No.75, 28.9.1773 - 12.3.1781 Contracten. This windmill, immortalised by Thomas Bowler as Clapperton's Mill stood until 1903 on the present site of the Ennerdale Nursing Home, Berkley Road, Mowbray and had been in existence at least from 1760 and possibly for some thirty years before that date.

²⁹ MOOC 6/1 p.224

³⁰ MOOC 7/136 Unregistered wills, unpaginated, unnumbered and not chronological.

subject to a life usufruct of the estate in favour of his wife Christiana. Clara Christiana married twice, Johann Fredreick Herwig on 29.8.1784 and after his death in 1800 Georg Gottfried Schemer on 27.4.1801.

- c2 *Susanna Gerrits* bap. 25. 8.1720 married 7.5.1741 Johannes Mostert b3c2 (De Villiers/Pama p.596). Three children were born to the couple: 1. Maria Magdalena bap. 4.2.1742 who married Johannes de Goede who was baptised on 17.10. 1743 as Johannes Christiaan, the illegitimate son of Jacomina van Deventer and he only later assumed the name de Goede. 2. Johannes Jacobus Mostert bap. 2.6.1743 and married Maria Adriana de Kock. 3. Hermanus Mostert bap. 4.7.1745. No evidence of the date of death of Susanna Gerrits has been found other than the second marriage of her husband/widower on 24 .5 .1750.
- c3 *Dina Gerrits* bap. 7.6.1722 died 14 .2. 1795³¹. Here there appears to be evidence of a genuine error in the baptismal register for the above date. According to the estate inventory of her father Hermanus Gerrits³² she was 9 years old in 1731 with her birthdate therefore in 1722. The only appropriate entry for her in this year reads as follows: "Dina, de vader Hermanus Direksz en Anna Brits, get: Hans Jacob Brits en Dina Olivier". The witnesses were the parents of the mother and it is suggested that Dircksz was inadvertently written for Gerrits for no baptisms of any Dircksz issue appear in the registers before 1761. It seems likely that Dina did not marry for she appears as "de burgeresse Dina Gerrits" in her mother's estate of 1773³³, and in the record of her death on 14.2.1795³⁴ she is plain Dina Gerrits with neither wife nor widow added. No will or estate inventory has been found.
- c4 *Alida Gerrits* bap. 23.6.1724 this child was not included in the father's inventory of 1731 so was by then presumably dead.
- c5 *Gerrit Gerrits* bap. 14.7.1726. On 14.1.1726 he married Maria Magdalena Mostert (note: this is not the same Maria Magdalena appearing under c2) bap 19.11.1719 who had previously been married to Harmann Franke. Thirty-three years after their marriage Gerrit and Maria executed a will³⁵ in which no Gerrits issue were mentioned as heirs, but only those of Maria's first marriage to Franke. Gerrits estate, after the death of his wife, was to go to his brothers and sisters, Christina Kempf, Dina Gerrits, Hermanus Gerrits and the children of his dead sister Susanna³⁶. The will was filed with the Orphan Chamber on 12.10.1794 but there is no evidence whether this date applied to the death of Gerrits or that of his wife. No record of the death of either occurs elsewhere in Cape records.
- c6 *Hermanus Gerrits* bap. 11.7.1728 married 7.3.1779 to Maria Loots, the widow of Izaak Meyer of Swellendam. Gerrits, or Gertse as he appears in the marriage register³⁷, was also of Swellendam and was a bachelor of 51 to his wife's 43 years. No evidence of any children, estate inventories wills or even dates of death of either husband or wife has been found.
- c7 *Magdalena Gerrits* bap. 25.6.1730, apparently died young.

From the available evidence it seems that by 1740 there were no male descendants of Hermanus Gerrits I, the son of Gerrits and Susanna of Bambaser. Great difficulty has been experienced in establishing the dates of death of both Gerrits and Brits issue owing to the absence of testamentary dispositions of these "will-shy" families and whose members also to a large extent managed to escape being officially recorded as having died. Hilletje, Maria and Sophia Elisabeth,

³¹ MOOC 6/1 p.326

³² MOOC 8/5 No.32, 9.1.1731

³³ Transfer 4543/23.2.1773

³⁴ MOOC 6/1 p.326

³⁵ CI 2640 No.21, 24.3.1786

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ DRC G 1 13/2 p.61

the three daughters of Susanna of Bombaser who lived to produce issue have left many descendants in South Africa. Through them branches of the Carstens, Kock, Brits, Swanepoel, Ricker, Pretorius, Louw, Becker and Bronkhorst families can be traced, but here only limited descendants will appear.

b2 *Hilletje Gerrits* bap. 20.5.1703. No evidence of her actual death has been found but it took place before April 1730 for her father's will made in that month³⁸ mentions among his heirs "zyn overledene dogter's dogter, Sophia Brits genaamt en sulx by plaatsvatting ofte representasie . . .³⁹" *Hilletje* was unmarried and the joint will of this daughter of hers, *Sophia Brits* and her second husband, *Carel Joseph Kock* in 1770 supplies the identity of *Sophia's* father in these words: "so verklaarde de testatrice (*Sophia*) dat ingevalle sy sonder kinderen nalaten mogh te overliden sy alsdan aan haaren vader den burger *Comelis Brits* se oude . . .". *Cornelis* was the eldest surviving son of the founder of the family *Hans Jacob Brits* of *Koornhoop* so conveniently near the *Gerrits* farm on the other side of the *Liesbeek*. No baptism of this illegitimate daughter *Sophia* has come to light and all documents concerning her are silent as to her age. *Brits* apparently did not deny paternity for she bore his name.

This granddaughter of *Susanna of Bambaser*, *Sophia Brits*, contracted three marriages and produced eight children. She married firstly. on 8.5.1740 *Johannes Carstens* b3 (DV/P p.133) and of him *Catharina Helena* bap. 6.8.1741, *Johan Frederick* bap. 28.11.1743, *Gideon* bap. 19.6.1746 and *Frans Matthys* (no baptism found) were born. *Gideon* went to the east, *Johan* died young and *Frans Matthys* left a son and a daughter by his wife *Martha du Plooy*; *Catharina Helena* married *Jan Christoffel Dell* of *Eisenach*. All this is disclosed by the inventory of their grandmother⁴⁰⁴¹. *Dell's* surname appears in different forms as *Telle* , *Tille* before it degenerated to *Dill*. Their marriage was dissolved in 1771⁴² after the birth of 8 children. *Dill* or *Dell* was a carpenter who died on a *Verwey* farm in the *Tygerberg* in June 1779 with his ex-wife living in a single room in *Cape Town* with the children⁴³. Two of the *Dell* daughters *Anna Susanna* bap. 24.1 .1 762 and *Catharina Louisa* bap. 13.4.1766 broke away from their German South African background and married men of British and American descent. Certain *Sinclair* and *MacDonald* families in South Africa today stem from *Anna's* marriage to a *Briton*⁴⁴.

After the death of *Carstens* *Sophia* married *Carel Joseph Kock* a tailor and by him had two sons and two daughters, only one of these, *Johan Hendrick* survived to maturity⁴⁵. Research has not disclosed where in *Cape Town* *Susanna* lived during her first two marriages but her death in 1790 during her marriage with *Johan Albrecht Schutz* of *Wessel* whom she married on 9.2.1772 records this fact⁴⁶.

As are many inventories this too was of some genealogical interest and imparts the information that of her 8 issue by all three husbands only 3 were alive in 1790, *Catharina Dell*, *Jan Carstens* at the *Cape* and *Gideon Carstens* in *Samarang*, and that there were very few descendants of the dead children to be considered. These children, grandchildren, and her husband shared her estate, the accounts for which fill half the volume for 1790-91⁴⁷. An unusual feature is an alphabetical list of those who purchased goods at the sale.

Schutz served with the *DEIC* from 1765 as a soldier/corporal then for two years as deputy landdrost of *Swellendam* but his later occupation is unknown. He survived his wife by three years dying in 1793 when according to *Hoge* (personalia p384) the *Lutheran Church*, to which he belonged, had to pay for his funeral. There were no children of the marriage .

³⁸ CJ 2604 No.58, 5.4.1730

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Number 38 is skipped in the original list of citations

⁴¹ MOOC 8/19 No.5, 17.3.1770

⁴² CJ 2935 No.242, 6.11.1771

⁴³ MOOC 8/17 No.55, 8.6.1779

⁴⁴ Information kindly supplied by David Mitchell

⁴⁵ MOOC 8/19 No.65, 17.12.1790

⁴⁶ Block 00 Nos. 3/4

⁴⁷ MOOC 14/1/71 No.7

b3 *Maria Gemts bap. 30.8.1705* died 30.3.1738⁴⁸. At the age of 17 she married Rudolph Brits from Koornhoop. Their marriage given as on 5.12.1722 in DV/P has not been found. Baptised as Rudolphus on 24 .10 .1702 at Stellenbosch, where his father then lived, he also appeared as Adolf but more generally as Rudolf. He and Maria had six children the youngest of whom, Hans Jacob bap. 13.2.1724 and Gerrit bap. 24 .3 .1738 were both dead when the mother herself died in 1738⁴⁹. It seems that she died in childbirth. Their home, described in the estate inventory was a small two roomed dwelling “gelegen omtrent Rondebosje genaamt Liesbeek”⁵⁰. Their eldest child, Dina Brits bap. 9.6.1726 married Johannes Swanepoel b5 (DV/P p .949) and they had nine issue all of whom married. The only son of Rudolf and Maria, Hans Jacob after his grandfather bap. 2.1.1729 married Hester Engela van der Heyden and their two sons Rudolf and Gerrit between their marriages produced twelve sons to carry on the Brits name.

After the death of Maria Rudolf Brits married on 12.1.1740 Huibrecht Brand the widow of Christoffel Smit adding a further eight children many of whom were pioneers in the eastern districts of the Cape.

b4 *Sophia Elisabeth Gerrits bap. 28.5.1708*, died in 1790, aged 82. Before her marriage she had an illegitimate daughter Elsje Cornelia allegedly by Johannes Stoet (Hoge. Personalia p.16). The girl was apparently adopted by Adam Frederick Koeleke who married her mother on 16.9.1736. Elsje married Johann Nicolaas Barends of Oldenburg who had been working as a mason for her father. Adam and Sophia had six children but their will⁵¹⁵² reveals that by 1784 only Susanna who was married to Johannes Beck and a son Balthazar and *his son* Hermanus Frederick were surviving. It seems strange that there is no mention of Sophia’s granddaughter Anna Elisabeth daughter of Elsje who was certainly then still alive.

b5 *Susanna Gerrits bap. 26.6.1712* was the youngest child of Susanna of Bambaser and she died apparently unmarried before 1730.

Many descendants of Susanna from the unidentified birthplace and her faithful Gerrit Gerrits live in South Africa today.

Margaret Cairns

⁴⁸ MOOC 8/9 No.6 (not No.4 as in index to that volume) 30.3.1738

⁴⁹ MOOC 8/6 No.6, 30.3.1738

⁵⁰ Ibid

⁵¹ **There is no number 49 in the original text but the following citation appears in the list of references:** CJ 2893 No.32, 13.10.1753

⁵² CJ 2638 No.55, 3.6.1784

References [AS THEY APPEAR IN THE ORIGINAL]

1. CJ 2604 No.58, 5.4.1730
2. Dutch Reformed Church Registers (hereafter DRC) G 1 8/1
3. CJ 2780
4. V.C. 39, 1698
5. OCF 2/328, 24.3.1700
6. OCF 2/176,24.9.1706
7. CJ 2604 No.58, 5.4.1730
8. Transfer 23/10.5.1737
9. CJ 2604 No.58, 5.4.1730 and Schepenkenneisse 1695-1696
10. DRC G/1 8/1 30.8.1705
11. DRC G/1 8/1 28.5.1708
12. Schepenkenneisse 1695-1696
13. Ibid.
14. I/STB 18/1 No. 20, 7.1.1694
15. OSF 1/61, 15.10.1692
16. J 183
17. MOOC 8/1 No.16, 16.9.1696
18. MOOC 8/4 No.85, 23.11.1722
19. DRC. G1 13/1 1712-1756 show no marriages in 1723 after October 19. The same difficulty arose with the marriage of Rudolf Brits/Maria Gerrits given in DV/P as 1722.
20. MOOC 8/5 No.32, 9.1.1731
21. Ibid.
22. See Armozyn Claas of the Cape and her Family 1661-1733, Familia XVI, 4 p.84.
23. Transfer 4553/23.2.1773.
24. MOOC 6/1 p.105
25. Transfer 4543/23.2.1773
26. CJ. 2906 No.75, 28.9.1773 - 12.3.1781 Contrakten. This windmill, immortalised by Thomas Bowler as Clapperton's Mill stood until 1903 on the present site of the Ennerdale Nursing Home, Berkley Road, Mowbray and had been in existence at least from 1760 and possibly for some thirty years before that date.
27. MOOC 6/1 p.224
28. MOOC 7/136 Unregistered wills, unpaginated, unnumbered and not chronological.
29. MOOC 6/1 p.326
30. MOOC 8/5 No.32, 9.1.1731
31. Transfer 4543/23.2.1773
32. MOOC 6/1 p.326
33. CJ 2640 No.21, 24.3.1786
34. Ibid.
35. DRC G1 13/2 p.61
36. CJ 2604 No.58, 5.4.1730
37. Ibid.
- 38. NO NUMBER 38 IN ORIGINAL**
39. MOOC 8/19 No.5, 17.3.1770
40. CJ 2935 No.242, 6.11.1771
41. MOOC 8/17 No.55, 8.6.1779
42. Information kindly supplied by David Mitchell
43. MOOC 8/19 No.65, 17.12.1790
44. Block 00 Nos. 3/4
45. MOOC 14/1/71 No.7
46. MOOC 8/9 No.6 (not No.4 as in index to that volume) 30.3.1738
47. MOOC 8/6 No.6, 30.3.1738
48. Ibid
49. CJ 2893 No.32, 13.10.1753
50. CJ 2638 No.55, 3.6.1784