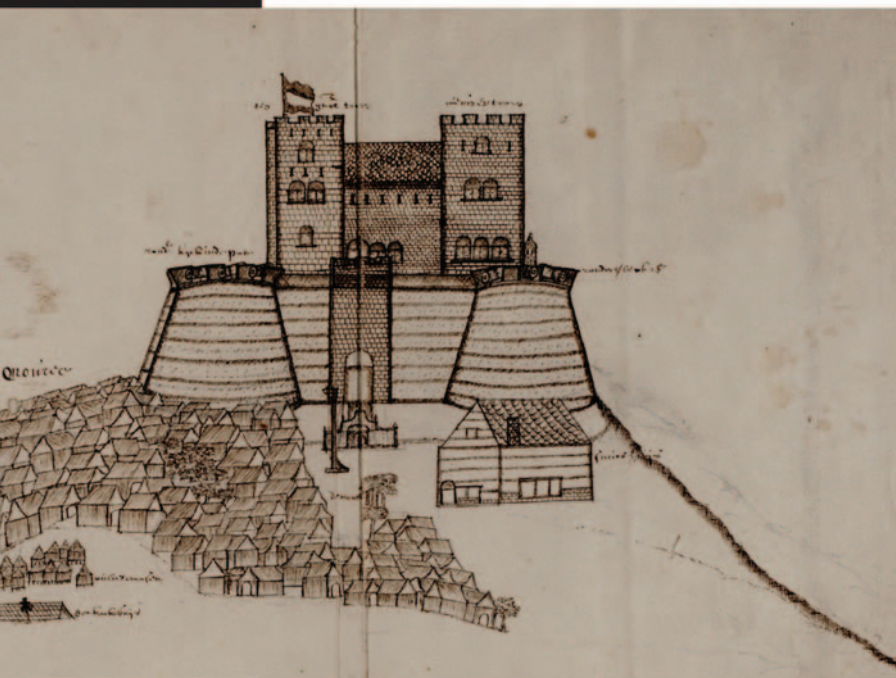


# Sources for the Mutual History of Ghana and the Netherlands



Michel R. Doortmont  
and Jinna Smit

nationaalarchief

BRILL

An annotated guide to the  
Dutch archives relating to  
Ghana and West Africa in the  
*Nationaal Archief*, 1593-1960s

## **Sources for the Mutual History of Ghana and the Netherlands**

**An annotated guide to the Dutch archives relating to Ghana and West  
Africa in the *Nationaal Archief*, 1593–1960s**



# Sources for the Mutual History of Ghana and the Netherlands

An annotated guide to the Dutch archives relating to Ghana  
and West Africa in the *Nationaal Archief*, 1593–1960s

Michel R. Doortmont & Jinna Smit



BRILL

LEIDEN • BOSTON

2007

This book is printed on acid-free paper.

A Cataloging-in-Publication record for this book is available from the Library of Congress.

ISBN 978 90 04 15850 4

© 2007 by Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands.

Map 5: Forts and castles of the Coast of Ghana was reproduced with the kind permission of SEDCO Publishers of Accra, Ghana.

Koninklijke Brill NV incorporates the imprints BRILL, Hotei Publishing, IDC Publishers, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers and VSP.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, translated, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission from the publisher.

Authorization to photocopy items for internal or personal use is granted by Koninklijke Brill NV provided that the appropriate fees are paid directly to:  
The Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Suite 910, Danvers, MA 01923, USA.

Fees are subject to change.

Printed in the Netherlands

# Contents

- ix Tables, charts, maps, and figures
- xiii Abbreviations
- xv Acknowledgements
- xvii Preface by the director of the *Nationaal Archief*

## 1 Introduction

- 1 Background of the guide
- 7 Outline of the guide
- 14 Bibliographical notes

## 17 Part I: Archival Guide

### 1. Archives in the Nationaal Archief

- 17 Government archives
  - 17 – *Period before 1621*
  - 32 – *Period 1621-1795*
  - 80 – *Period 1796-1960s*
- 144 Private archives
  - 144 – *Period before 1621*
  - 149 – *Period 1621-1795*
  - 169 – *Period 1796-1960s*
- 177 Maps and drawings

### 2. Archives and collections outside the Nationaal Archief

- 209 Introduction
- 209 KITLV: Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies
- 214 National Archives at Kew (Great Britain)
- 216 The Furley Collection

## 241 Part II: Thematic descriptions

### 1. The Dutch on the Coast of Guinea

- 241 Introduction
- 241 Charters, royal decrees, and treaties
- 246 Dutch relations with the Gold Coast and Ghana after 1872

## **2. Dutch relations with other European nations**

- 251 Introduction
- 252 The Portuguese
- 253 The British
- 255 The Swedes and the Danes
- 256 The Brandenburgers

## **3. The Dutch administrative and judicial system**

- 258 Introduction
- 258 Governors and Councils: Dutch government on the Coast of Guinea
- 267 Council minutes, resolutions, and general correspondence
- 270 Government journals
- 271 Correspondence between St. George d'Elmina and the outer forts and others
- 272 The Dutch administration and judicial system

## **4. The Coast of Guinea in the Dutch archives**

- 278 Introduction
- 279 Ghanaian and West African polities and political organisation
- 283 Ghanaian and West African social-economic history
- 284 Ghanaian cultural history

## **5. Economic activities and social-economic relations**

- 287 Economic activities: an overview
- 289 Gold trade and gold mining and washing
- 291 Slave-trade
- 295 Other activities
- 299 Recruitment of African soldiers for the Netherlands East Indies

## **6. People**

- 302 Introduction
- 302 Personnel of the WIC and the Dutch government
- 310 Euro-African and African people and the Dutch
- 313 Births, marriages, and death
- 316 Wills, estates, and probate
- 318 People and the law
- 318 Daily business and daily life

**7. Castles, forts and towns**

- 322 Introduction
- 324 Forts: building history and maintenance
- 328 Forts: occupation and strength
- 331 Fort, town, and countryside
- 334 Maps and drawings

**339 Bibliography**

**363 Name index**

**373 Geographical index**

**379 Keyword index**





# Tables, charts, maps, and figures

## Tables

1	Chronology of the Dutch in Ghana and West Africa	4
2	Overview of government archives	18
3	Overview of private archives	143
4	Institutions responsible for administration of the possessions on the Coast of Guinea in the Netherlands	244
5	Dutch consular representatives on the Gold Coast, 1872-1960	248
6	Dutch governors of the Coast of Guinea	260
7	WIC gold exports from Africa, 1635-1675	290
8	Slave exports from Africa by WIC and interlopers, 1600-1739	292
9	Slave exports from Africa by Dutch free traders, 1730-1803	293
10	WIC imports into West Africa, 1700-1723 (in Dutch guilders)	297
11	WIC exports from the Gold Coast, 1675-1731 (in Dutch guilders)	298
12	Ranks, titles and functions	303
13	Dutch castles and forts on the Gold Coast	325

## Charts

1	Organisation plan of the first WIC	259
2	Organisation plan of the second WIC in West Africa	263

## Maps

1	The Netherlands, c. 1600	242
2	The provinces of Holland and Zeeland with important towns, c. 1600	245

3	West African coastal regions	253
4	West Africa from Ivory Coast to Calabar	256
5	Forts and castles on the coast of Ghana	325

## Figures

1	Fort Nassau at Mouri, on the Coast of Africa, north-north-west of $4\frac{1}{3}$ degrees (detail). Drawn by Hans Propheet. 1629. Manuscript. Source: 4.VEL 782.	xx
2	Ornamental stone depicting a clerk with the insignia of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and West India Company (GWC) in wall of the old building of the General State Archives, now the Nationaal Archief, in the Bleyenburg in The Hague. Photo: Gijs Boink.	2
3	Record from the WIC archives, dated 1739, heavily damaged by ink-rot: the acid in the ink is eating away the paper. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.	11
4	Record from the NBKG archives, eighteenth century, heavily damaged by moist and insects: the paper is discoloured at the edge, and part of it was eaten away. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.	12
5	Record from the NBKG archives, eighteenth century, damaged by fungus: the paper is discoloured, and covered in a black powdery substance. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.	12
6	Main entrance of the Balme Library, University of Ghana at Legon. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.	216
7	Bookcase holding the Furley Collection in the Rare Books Reading Room of the Balme Library. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.	217
8	Display of notebooks from the Furley Collection, with the index by Collins and Van Dantzig. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.	218
9	Example of Furley notebook. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.	220
10	Treaty between the WIC and Ahanta and Butre, 1656. Source: OWIC 12, Contracts and treaties with the inhabitants of the Coast of Guinea, and other documents pertaining to jurisdiction in the area, 1640-1674.	280
11	(a) Plan of Fort St. Anthony at Axim, with immediate surroundings, including part of the village on the lower	

	edge (north), a water-well and an indigo basin, part of the cotton plantation the Dutch had here; (b) the indigo basin enlarged. Source: 4.VEL, no. 746.	296
12	Elevation of fort Batenstein at Butre, drawn by Dutch architect and master of works and stores J. Varlet, Jr. in February 1840. Source: 4.VELH, no. 299.	330
13	Map of the Department Butre, c. 1854 (detail). Source: 4.MIKO, no. 754.	335
14	Map of the Department Axim, drawn by the resident J. Vitranga Coulon, 1854 (detail). Source: 4.MIKO, no. 756.	336



## Abbreviations

The abbreviations listed here are used on the basis of convention and have no official status. The abbreviations refer both to the institutions and their archives.

AR	American Council ( <i>Amerikaansche Raad</i> ), generic name for the Council of the American Possessions and Establishments ( <i>Raad der Amerikaanse Bezittingen en Etablissementen</i> ), 1801-1806.
BuZa-1796	Ministry of Foreign Affairs ( <i>Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken</i> ), 1796-1810.
BuZa	Ministry of Foreign Affairs ( <i>Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken</i> ), 1813-1870.
HDP	Dutch Division at the Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs in Paris ( <i>Hollandse Divisie bij het Ministerie van Marine en Koloniën te Parijs</i> ), 1810-1814.
KITLV	Royal Netherlands Institute of South East Asian and Caribbean Studies ( <i>Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde</i> ), Leiden, The Netherlands.
MvK-I	Ministry of Colonial Affairs ( <i>Ministerie van Koloniën</i> ), 1814-1849.
MvK-II	Ministry of Colonial Affairs ( <i>Ministerie van Koloniën</i> ), 1850-1900.
MvO	Ministry of War ( <i>Ministerie van Oorlog</i> ), 1813-1945.
MvO voor 1813	Ministry of War before 1813 ( <i>Ministerie van Oorlog voor 1813</i> ).
NBKG	Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea ( <i>Nederlandse Bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea</i> ).
SG	States General ( <i>Staten-Generaal</i> ).
OWIC	Old West India Company ( <i>Oude West-Indische Compagnie</i> ); abbreviation used to indicate the archives of the first WIC (1621-1674), rather than those of the second (WIC).

PRAAD	Public Records and Archives Administration Department, Accra, Ghana; formerly the National Archives of Ghana.
VOC	United East India Company ( <i>Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie</i> ), 1602-1798.
WIC	West India Company ( <i>West-Indische Compagnie</i> ); indicating both the first – 1621-1674 – and second WIC – 1674-1791.
WICom	West India Committee ( <i>West-Indisch Comité</i> ); generic name for the Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and Possessions on the Coast of Guinea and in America ( <i>Comité tot de zaken van de koloniën en bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea en in Amerika</i> ), 1795-1801.
WIM	West Indian Ministries ( <i>West-Indische Ministeries</i> ), generic indication for the Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 1806-1807 and the Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs, 1808-1810 ( <i>Ministerie van Koophandel en Koloniën</i> and <i>Ministerie van Marine en Koloniën</i> ).

## Acknowledgements

The project of this archival guide was developed by the *Nationaal Archief*, with the cooperation and (financial) support of the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. In the *Nationaal Archief* the project was carried by Dr. Maarten van Boven, the director, Jan Kompagnie, project leader, and Frans van Dijk, member of the Editorial Advisory Board and general source of inspiration. We wish to thank them for their support and the facilitating role they played throughout the project. In the *Nationaal Archief* we also like to thank Lennart Bes, who compiled the survey of maps and drawings, Diederick Kortlang and Judy Michel, who offered technical and administrative support, and the rest of the staff, who did odd jobs for us, and facilitated the quick despatch of the necessary materials, photocopies and reproductions for the project.

We wish to thank Dr. Henk den Heijer and Dr. Ineke van Kessel for their advice and support for this project, both in their capacity as members of the Editorial Advisory Board and as interested colleagues who offered us their knowledge and insights freely and contributed greatly to the success of this project. We also wish to thank Henk den Heijer for his kind permission to reproduce some maps. In Ghana we wish to thank Ms. Eugenia Adomaku-Gyase, the director of the Public Records and Archives Administration Department, Mr. Augustine Mensah, former chief records officer at the same institution, Professor Alema, director of the Balme Library, University of Ghana at Legon, and Dr. Akosua Perbi of the Department of History of the University of Ghana at Legon. Ms. Adomako-Gyasi and Dr. Perbi acted as sounding board and international members of the Editorial Advisory Board. All Ghanaian counterparts offered us their expertise and assistance freely and thereby contributed greatly to this publication. It is hoped that they will also become avid users of this archival guide.

We wish to recognise Professor Albert van Dantzig, formerly of the University of Ghana at Legon, and Mr. René Baesjou, formerly of the University of Leiden, now both deceased. Their work of four decades on the history of the Dutch in Ghana provided an invaluable basis and inspiration for this project.

Michel Doortmont  
Jinna Smit  
The Hague, November 2006





## Preface by the Director of the *Nationaal Archief*

In 2007 Ghana celebrates the 50th anniversary of its independence. The history of Ghana is not only connected to Great Britain, the country from which the independence in 1957 was gained, however, but to the Netherlands as well.

In the last decade of the sixteenth century the relations between Ghana and the Netherlands started with what initially seemed to be an unfortunate quest for trade and fortune. A Dutch seaman called Barend Erickszoon stranded on the island of Principe in the year 1590 and was captured by the Portuguese, the sole masters of the area by then. During his captivity he learned that the Gold Coast was a good area for profitable trade. After his release and return to the Netherlands he managed to persuade some merchants from the town of Enkhuizen to invest in a trading voyage to the Gold Coast. In 1593 he sailed to West Africa with his ship *Maeght van Enkhuysen*. After nine months he returned home with a rich cargo of gold, ivory and *grein* (a sort of pepper). The success of Barend Erickszoon inspired many Dutch merchants to follow his example.

So the year 1593 marks the beginning of a relationship which still is progressing. The trading opportunities on the Gold Coast contributed to the wealth of the Netherlands and its Golden Age of arts and sciences in the seventeenth century. The dark side of the Dutch presence was undoubtedly the slave trade in which the Dutch *West Indische Compagnie* participated. The Dutch presence in Ghana ended formally in 1872 when a treaty with the English government stipulated that the English took over power in Ghana and the Dutch were given full control on the island of Sumatra.

Nowadays the relations are based on equality and respect and Ghana is one of the priority countries within the Dutch foreign policy in Africa. In 2002 his royal highness the Prince of Orange and his wife Princess Máxima visited Ghana to celebrate 300 years of diplomatic relations between Ghana and the Netherlands.

In 2004 Ghana and the Netherlands signed an agreement on the preservation of their mutual cultural heritage. Most of the archival heritage due to the Dutch presence in Ghana is being managed by the *Nationaal Archief* in The Hague. The Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science was willing to finance the preparation of an archival guide on these sources.

I have no doubt that this guide will be highly appreciated by researchers in Ghana, the Netherlands and other countries. This guide not only contains an overview of relevant sources, but embeds them in their institutional and historical context as well. The researchers using this

guide, will, from now on, have access to much more documents and maps than known before.

I would like to thank the authors of this guide, Dr. Michel Doortmont of the University of Groningen for sharing his expertise on West African history with us, and Ms. Jinna Smit, temporarily co-operator of the *Nationaal Archief*. Furthermore I would like to thank Ms. Eugenia Adomako-Gyasi of the Public Records & Archives Administration Department (Accra), Dr. Akosua A. Perbi of the University of Ghana, Dr. Ineke van Kessel of the Africa Studies Centre (Leiden), Dr. Henk den Heijer (Leiden University), Mr. Jan Kompagnie and Mr. Frans van Dijk (both *Nationaal Archief*).

Let me conclude by expressing the hope that this guide will inspire many researchers to visit the Dutch *Nationaal Archief* in order to reveal the historical reality of the relations between Ghana and the Netherlands.

Dr. Maarten W. van Boven  
Director of the *Nationaal Archief* of the Netherlands  
The Hague, January 2007



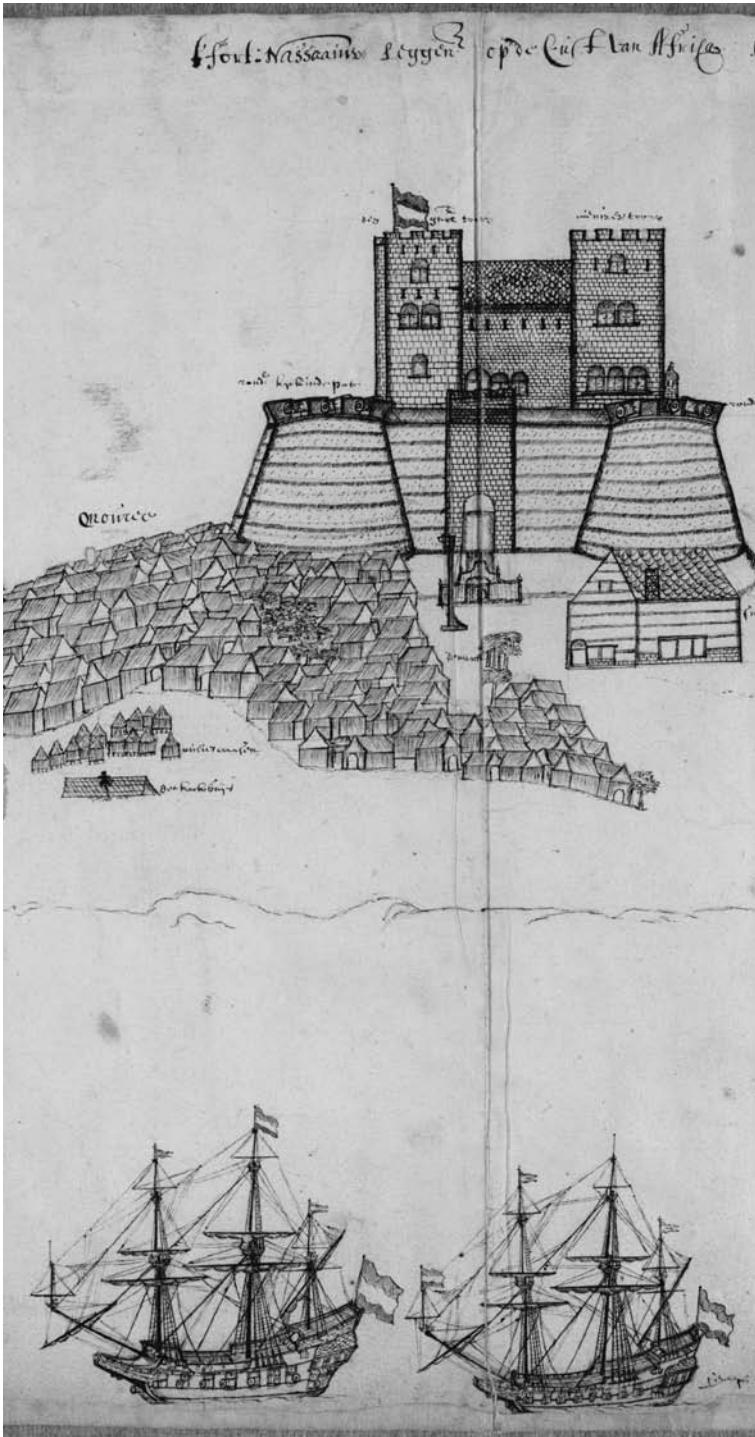


Figure 1: Fort Nassau at Mouri, on the Coast of Africa, north-north-west of  $4\frac{1}{3}$  degrees (detail). Drawn by Hans Propheet. 1629. Manuscript. Source: 4.VEL 782.

# Introduction

## Background of the guide

In 2001-2002, the Dutch and Ghanaian governments celebrated 300 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which started with the mission that West India Company official David van Nyendael undertook from the Dutch headquarters on the Gold Coast at Elmina to the court of the *Asantehene* Osei Tutu at Kumase. The mission was specifically meant to forge a peaceful relationship with the newly established Asante state and thereby to develop trade relations, and was therefore more than a mission just to attract trade.

The symbolic celebration of 300 years of diplomatic relations was a tribute to Dutch-Ghanaian relations which first developed at the end of the sixteenth century and continue – in a multitude of forms and with different levels of intensity – to this day. These relations have known their high and low points: from strong local cultural, economic and political links to the Dutch participation in the Atlantic slave-trade, and the sudden departure of the Dutch from the Gold Coast in 1872. In 2004, the Netherlands and Ghana signed a Cultural Framework Treaty to further develop cooperation and development of the mutual cultural heritage of both countries in all its forms (tangible and intangible). The project to develop an archival guide, initiated by the *Nationaal Archief* of the Netherlands in The Hague, and sponsored by the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, symbolises the close cultural cooperation between Ghana and the Netherlands. The publication of a major guidebook for the history of Ghana in the year the country celebrates its fiftieth anniversary as an independent state is a further expression of this close relationship.

The original presence of the Dutch in West Africa goes back four centuries, and dates from the late sixteenth century. From the early seventeenth century onwards, the Dutch gained more and more footholds on the Gold Coast, when they conquered several Portuguese forts. This very long period of contact has produced a considerable amount of Ghanaian-Dutch mutual cultural heritage in all possible forms. The most visible are of course the castle of St. George d'Elmina and the numerous other forts that were built and/or occupied by the Dutch, often from the seventeenth century onwards till 1872. Today the castles and forts are on the UNESCO World Heritage List, and symbolise both the long (positive) relationship between Ghana and Europe, and the horrors of the Atlantic slave-trade. Other examples of mutual cultural heritage can be found in the historic lay-out and traditions of many coastal towns where the Dutch had a foothold. The final departure of the Dutch as a resident power in the Gold Coast in 1872 heralded a period of – partial – loss of interest in the West African country on the side of the Dutch. In the twentieth century Dutch interests in Ghana

were first and foremost economic in nature, as Dutch businesses invested and established themselves in the country. Examples of household names are Vlisco/GTP with their well-known Real Dutch Wax textiles, Henkes Schnapps, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, and the electronics firm Philips which is especially active in the development of medical systems and clinics in Ghana. From the 1970s onwards, a new type of relationship between Ghana and the Netherlands developed as well, in the form of a substantive migration of Ghanaians to the Netherlands. Currently, the Netherlands is one of the major migration countries for Ghanaians, many of whom settled to stay and opted for Dutch citizenship as well.

There always has been an academic interest in the history of Dutch-Ghanaian relations, with several early modern publications by Dutch officials who lived on the Gold Coast. The best-known work is of course Bosman's *New and Accurate Description of the Coast of Guinea*, dating back to 1704 (Bosman 1704). The end of the slave-trade era in the beginning of the nineteenth century saw a flurry of publications and reports about the viability of the Dutch possessions and necessity for change and renewal. Nevertheless, as the Dutch cession of its West African possessions was disputed both on the Gold Coast and in the Netherlands, the discussion about the event itself and in the context of the foregoing centuries of intensive contact produced another batch of publications. In the middle of the twentieth century, the collection and transcription of a large number of Dutch (and other European) historical sources by the former colonial official J.T. Furley enabled non-Dutch speaking researchers to access these sources firsthand for the first time. In the late twentieth century, the academic interest grew further, not in the least because of the work of Albert van Dantzig, the Dutch history professor at the University of Ghana at Legon, who tirelessly promoted the joint history of Ghana and the Netherlands through his lectures and publications, inspiring many



Figure 2: Ornamental stone depicting a clerk with the insignia of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and West India Company (WIC) in wall of the old building of the General State Archives, now the *Nationaal Archief*, in the Bleyenburg in The Hague.  
Photo: Gijs Boink.

others to follow in his footsteps. The publication of the proceedings of the conference held in The Hague on 300 years of diplomatic relations in 2001 formed another highpoint in the academic attention for the history of Dutch-Ghanaian relations.

To write the history of Dutch-Ghanaian relations one needs sources. As most of the Ghanaian cultures were oral cultures before the introduction of systematic western education and colonial administration in the late nineteenth century, historical sources available in Ghana for the pre-colonial period have specific limitations. A body of written historical sources form therefore an important complementary and supplementary basis for the history of the country. Of the four European countries that stayed longest in Ghana (Portugal, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark), the Dutch have left the most elaborate archives in terms of their attention for local matters and an administration that dealt with all kinds of civil matters on the level of the local community and even the local individual. More than the historical archives of the other European nations do the Dutch archives therefore allow for a close-up study of Ghanaian history.

At the same time there are serious limitations to and problems with the use of Dutch archives for the study of African history. An important problem with the Dutch archives is the language. Not many historians of Ghana and West Africa speak or read this language, which makes the archives virtually inaccessible for the aspiring but non-Dutch historian. This problem was recognised at an early date by the aforementioned British colonial official J.T. Furley, who, after his retirement, set out on a mission to collect and transcribe as many archives and records as he could. Furley's collection of notes is currently one of the major documentary resources for historical research of Ghana's precolonial history in Ghana and in English. Therefore, this collection, or at least the Dutch sections of it, are discussed and listed in this *Guide*.

This *Guide* builds on a tradition of research guides that started in the early 1960s. In 1962, Carson prepared a research guide on *Materials for West African History in the Archives of Belgium and Holland* (Carson 1962). This guide is still a valuable research-aid today, because Carson did not stop at transcribing the available inventories, but actually studied much of the material and made useful concise summaries of their content. Two articles by Harvey Feinberg (1967, 1969) complement Carson's guide.

In 1978 Dutch archivists M.P.H. Roesingh and W. Visser compiled a *Guide to the Sources of the History of Africa South of the Sahara in the Netherlands* for the International Council on Archives, a UNESCO body. This guide included all African materials in all Dutch repositories, and although highly detailed, is not an ideal finding aid for the history of the Dutch in Ghana and along the West African coast, because it is too general in many respects. Moreover, both Carson and Roesingh & Visser strictly took an archivist's point of view when compiling their guides, which is not always conducive for the historical researcher, who wants to know which materials he can find in what place and how. This current guide tries to meet this need.



**Table 1****Chronology of the Dutch in Ghana and West Africa**

1568-1648	The northern Netherlands provinces at war (Eighty Years War) with the King of Spain over his sovereignty in the Netherlands
1588-1795	The Netherlands an independent state as <i>Republiek der Verenigde Nederlanden</i> (Republic of the United Netherlands); sovereign body: States General
1590-1600	Great extension of the Dutch trade overseas, including trade to West Africa
1596	First attack on São Jorge da Mina
1610-1612	First Dutch establishments on the Coast of Guinea
1612	Establishment of fort Nassau at Mouri, Dutch headquarters on the Coast of Guinea
1621	Foundation of the first WIC
1625	Failed Dutch attack on Portuguese headquarters São Jorge da Mina
1637	Capture of São Jorge da Mina by the Netherlands
1641	Occupation of coastal towns in Angola by the Dutch, including Luanda and Benguela
1642	Capture of fort St. Anthony at Axim by the Dutch, consolidation of the Dutch authority on the Coast of Guinea and expulsion of the Portuguese
1648	End of the Eighty Years War, Treaty of Münster. Both the Netherlands and Spain remain in the possession of their respective territories
1648-1654	Expulsion of the Dutch from the coastal towns of Angola and from Brazil by the Portuguese
1649-1658	Swedish and Danish activities on the Coast of Guinea start
1664-1665	The English under Robert Holmes capture Dutch forts on the Coast of Guinea, except Elmina
1666-1667	The Dutch under admiral M.A. de Ruyter retake the forts; Cape Coast remains English
1674	Dissolution of first and foundation of the second WIC
1680	Akwamu conquers Accra
1683	Brandenburg Africa Company builds fort Gross Friedrichsburg at Princes' Town (Pokesu); start of disputes between the WIC and the Brandenburg Africa Company
1690s	Komenda wars; rise of Asante
1701	Asante defeats Denkyera and becomes most important state in the Coast of Guinea hinterland

1701-1702	Mission to Kumase by WIC-official David van Nyendael to establish political and trade relations with Asante; Asante becomes important ally of the Dutch and of the Elmina State
1704-1711	Anglo-Dutch antagonism
1720	Foundation of the <i>Middelburgsche Commercie Compagnie</i> which develops into the main Dutch private slave-trading company after 1734
1730	Subjects of the Republic are allowed to trade privately on the West African coast (with the exception of the Gold Coast) on payment of recognition duty to the WIC
1734	The WIC is forced to allow subjects of the Republic free trade and shipping on the Gold Coast as well
1740s	Wars between Asante and Wassa and its allies; Dutch slave trade in western region of the Coast of Guinea severely hampered
1754	Further relaxation of WIC trade restrictions: WIC official allowed to trade in slaves
1756-1763	The Seven Years War in Europe severely damages the Dutch overseas trade
1770s	Disputes between the Dutch and the Danes on the Coast of Guinea (Accra)
1780-1784	Fourth Anglo-Dutch War, with fatal consequences for the Dutch overseas trade and colonial dominion; the English capture Dutch key points on the Coast of Guinea and destroy fort Crevecoeur at Accra
1784	The English return the captured forts on the Coast of Guinea to the Dutch
1780s	Collapse of the Dutch slave trade
1780s-1790s	Dutch administration on the Coast of Guinea in serious financial trouble
1791	Dissolution of the second WIC; the government of the Netherlands takes over responsibility for all WIC possessions
1795-1806	Dissolution of the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands and institution of the <i>Bataafse Republiek</i> (Batavian Republic), which becomes more and more a unitary state
1806-1811	<i>Koninkrijk Holland</i> (Kingdom of Holland) under King Louis Napoleon (brother of Emperor Napoleon I of France)
1807	British abolition of slave-trade
1807	First Asante invasion of the coast; Fante attack on Elmina
1811-1813	The Netherlands incorporated into the French Empire
1813	<i>Koninkrijk der Nederlanden</i> (Kingdom of the Netherlands) under Sovereign Willem I
1814	The Netherlands abolish the slave-trade
1815	Unification of the Kingdom of the Netherlands with Belgium into the <i>Koninkrijk der Verenigde Nederlanden</i> (Kingdom of the United Netherlands) under King Willem I

1815	Governor-general H.W. Daendels sent out to the Coast of Guinea; effort to modernise the Dutch administration and improve the economic viability of the possessions; fails with death of Daendels in 1818
1816-1818	Mission of Dutch Euro-African official W. Huydecoper to Kumase to re-enforce good relations
1818	Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands for the further prevention of the slave-trade
1819	The Netherlands again introduces a new administrative organisation and chooses for a low-key and cheap presence on the Coast of Guinea
1830	Secession of Belgium from the Kingdom; final Treaty concluded in 1839
1830s	First serious efforts to recruit African soldiers for the Netherlands East Indies; recruitment lasts till 1872, with break in the 1840s
1836-1837	The Netherlands sends diplomatic mission to the Coast of Guinea and Asante under general Jan Vermeer, to regulate the recruitment of African soldiers and to modernise the Dutch administration
1838-1839	King of Ahanta, Bonsu II, attacks Dutch officials at Butre. Dutch military intervention fails and commander (governor) Tonneboeijer and several other top officials are killed. Expeditionary force under general Jan Vermeer sent from the Netherlands, king Bonsu II killed and Dutch protectorate established; Ahanta kingdom breaks up
1838	Modernisation of Dutch administration on the Coast of Guinea, with additional changes made in 1842
1847-1848	Further changes made to the Dutch administration
1851	Denmark cedes its possessions on the Coast of Guinea to Great Britain
1867-1869	Unrest about the exchange (effective 1868) of territory on the Coast of Guinea between Great Britain and the Netherlands; the Netherlands sends expeditionary force to pacify former British establishments; the exchange of territories gives Great Britain control of all forts east of and including Cape Coast Castle, the Netherlands of all forts west of and including St. George d'Elmina
1872	The Netherlands cedes its possessions on the Coast of Guinea to Great Britain
1872-1960	Consular representation of the Netherlands on the Gold Coast

Sources: [Roessingh & Visser 1978](#); [Van Dantzig 1980](#).

## Outline of the guide

### Overview and listing of archives

This guide is divided into two parts. Part I describes the archives concerning the historical relations between the Netherlands and Ghana, 1593 – 1960s. The guide focuses on the Dutch presence in Ghana and Ghanaian history as recorded in the Dutch archives. Moreover, the guide limits itself to a description of the archives that are kept in the *Nationaal Archief*, the national archives of the Netherlands established in The Hague, and some related stray archives. In this respect this guide, although based on earlier publications, differs considerably from its two main predecessors (Carson 1962; Roessingh & Visser 1978), which both cast a wider net, incorporating Belgian archives (Carson) as well as archives pertaining to all of Africa south of the Sahara. Both guides have outlived their useful life as proper research aides, due to changes in the archival organisation and the perspective chosen by the authors. Nevertheless, in lay-out and approach this guide leans heavily on both, and often borrows from its predecessors.

In this guide we focus on Ghana (the former Gold Coast or Coast of Guinea), as indicated before, but there are two exceptions. When the Dutch West India Company first developed relations along the West African Coast, they were allowed a charter which gave the Company a free hand along the African coast from the Tropic of Cancer down to the Cape of Good Hope. For much of the seventeenth-century archives one can make no proper distinction between the Coast of Guinea and other areas, so all are included. The second exception is in the nineteenth century, when the Dutch government cooperated closely with the British government in quelling the Atlantic slave-trade. All materials relative to the abolition of the Atlantic slave-trade and the Dutch presence to this effect in Sierra Leone are incorporated into this guide. Not so are the archives of public and private institutions in the Congo, Angola, Southern and Eastern Africa, West African countries like Liberia, and other places where the Dutch developed an interest or foothold. So the main attention goes to Ghana and the coastal areas of West Africa that were explored by the Dutch from their headquarters at St. George d'Elmina in modern-day Ghana.

As mentioned above, the guide is divided into two main parts. Part I focuses on the archives and the way in which they are ordered, to assist researchers to make a choice of materials relevant for any specific theme. First we give a description of the archives in the *Nationaal Archief*, ordered chronologically and according to the status of the producing institution. This means that we first look at the archives of (central) government and government bodies, like the West India Company, ministries, and the Dutch government on the Coast of Guinea, and secondly at private archives – of families and individuals – deposited in the collections of the *Nationaal Archief*. Here one has to keep in mind that private archives – especially those predating the nineteenth century – often contain public records,

as in this period public office holders did not draw a clear distinction between their public and private positions.

For the blocks of public and private archives we have chosen a chronological order in accordance with the Dutch institutional changes:

1. before 1621 The period before the establishment of the (first) West India Company, in which the States General of the Netherlands were the main agency concerning itself with colonial affairs and West Indian and African trade.
2. 1621-1795 The period of the first and second West India Company, 1621-1674 and 1675-1791 respectively, and the final years of the Republic of the United Netherlands that collapsed in 1795, in which Dutch control over the West African possessions was decentralised in accordance with the decentralised manner in which the Republic was run.
3. 1795-1960s The period of centralised government in the Netherlands, in which Dutch relations with Ghana and West Africa were regulated by a Ministry of Colonial Affairs (or equivalent institution) until the Dutch departure from the Gold Coast in 1872, and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the period after 1872. Also, the Ministries of Economic Affairs and War were involved in Dutch-Ghanaian (Gold Coast) relations in this period.

Within the chronological periods, the private archives are described in a strict alphabetical order, according to the (first) surname of the person or family after whom the collection is named.

Where public archives run over from one period into the next, they are described in full in the earliest applicable period, with a cross-reference in the other periods. This is for instance the case with the archival series of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea (*Nederlandse Bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea*), the archives produced by the Dutch government in Africa, that run from the middle of the seventeenth century till 1872. The descriptions end more or less naturally with several collections of economic and foreign relations records from the 1960s. This is not to say that at this point in time Dutch-Ghanaian relations ended of course, or that record keeping stopped. In view of the limited transfer of public records younger than thirty to forty years to the *Nationaal Archief*, the 1960s are a natural end-point for this guide. Most of the governmental records for the period after the Second World War can be found in the archives of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and concern diplomatic affairs, diplomatic and economic treaties, and development cooperation. Much of this material is as yet not transferred to the *Nationaal Archief*.

Many of the archives of state institutions like the High Colleges of State (States General, Council of State, ministries), but also those of the WIC, are mainly composed of large series of resolutions, minutes, correspondence, etc. The references to these series say little about the actual content. Information about the establishment, functions, distribution of duties and the organisation of the institution which formed the archive is emphasised here, according to the format introduced in the guide by Roessingh & Visser. Data about the size of the archives, the available inventories and other entries are also included. Sometimes a brief summary is given of the headings and catchwords, used in indexes and alphabetical registers under which relevant papers are mentioned.

Unlike Carson and Roessingh & Visser, we have made an effort to describe all relevant archives for the study of Ghanaian history and the history of the WIC in West Africa, as well as the history of the Dutch slave-trade in West Africa, which are kept in the *Nationaal Archief* in The Hague. This means that for the more important institutions with extensive listings of relevant material, we have copied the entries in the available inventories and class lists, providing both the original Dutch text as well as an English translation for each entry. This format and the institutional descriptions were borrowed from the archival guide *Dutch Sources on South Asia* (Gommans, Bes & Kruijtzter 2001).

In the description of individual documents, personal names and place names appear more often than in the general description of the larger archival series. Because these names are included in the index of this guide, individual documents can easily attract a disproportionate amount of attention. It has to be emphasised that the same or similar information can be found in the series of correspondence and resolutions, often even in greater detail. If a document is in a language other than Dutch, this is mentioned as well. Here it has to be noted that in the general correspondence one often finds documents in English, French, Portuguese or Danish unexpectedly. The language indication in this guide is therefore limited.

## Format of listings

The archival listings are organised in standardised tables which introduce the record group, and give information on the size, period covered, accessibility, availability of source publications, etc. This header is followed by a table of inventory numbers followed by a full description of individual or series of records in English and an abbreviated description in Dutch. The latter is provided to assist the researcher with the identification of the respective records in the original inventories and class-lists in the *Nationaal Archief*.

Record group name:	<b>Name of record group in English</b> <i>Official name of record group in Dutch</i>
Access no.:	Number class list / inventory assigned by the <i>Nationaal Archief</i> .
Size:	Size of the full record group in running metres.
Period:	Period covered by the record group.
(Only) accessible on microfilm:	Indication if and which records (inventory numbers) are (only) available as microfilm.
Printed inventory:	Indication of availability of a printed inventory or class-list.
Not accessible:	List of inventory numbers that are not accessible for miscellaneous reasons.
Publication:	Overview of source publications available for this record group.
<p>General introduction to the record group, including brief historical description of the authority that formed the archive, the form, and content of the archive, and its relevance for the history of Ghana and West Africa.</p> <p><i>Sub-title of part of the archive</i></p> <p>Specific introduction to the identified part of the record group.</p>	
Inventory number(s) / further references	<p>Full title and other details of the record(s) in English.</p> <p><i>Abbreviated modernised title of the record(s) in Dutch, to assist in the use of the original inventory /class list.</i></p>

## Physical state of the archives and accesibility

All the archives described in this guide are by law in principle accessible to the public. However, in many instances, the physical state of the records prevents public use. Especially records kept in the tropics during long periods – often several centuries – have suffered from climatic and other influences. Records kept in the castle of St. George d’Elmina, the Dutch administrative headquarters, and in other Dutch forts along the Gold Coast suffered from leakages, moist seawind, attacks by fungus, termites and other insects, and often also simply of neglect. The result is that the materials that survived are not complete and that of those materials a substantial part cannot be consulted.

Figure 3: Record from the WIC archives, dated 1739, heavily damaged by ink-rot: the acid in the ink is eating away the paper.

Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.







Figure 4: Record from the NBKG archives, eighteenth century, heavily damaged by moist and insects: the paper is discoloured at the edge, and part of it was eaten away. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.



Figure 5: Record from the NBKG archives, eighteenth century, damaged by fungus: the paper is discoloured, and covered in a black powdery substance. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.

From the 1960s onwards, microfilms were produced of some of the record groups (e.g. West India Company, Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea). When microfilms are available, the *Nationaal Archief* no longer issues the original records to researchers (except when the microfilms are of such quality that they are unusable). In some cases the microfilms are a helpful surrogate, as they may replace originals no longer accessible due to their poor physical state. In the listings the availability of microfilms is indicated, but the researcher has to check the cross-references with the original records himself. Lists with cross-references are available in the reading room of the *Nationaal Archief*.

## Thematic descriptions

Part II of the guide contains a set of thematic descriptions, with focus on the historical topics that can be addressed with the help of the Dutch archives. The topics concerned are:

- **The Dutch on the Coast of Guinea**, dealing with the official aspects of Dutch-Ghanaian relationships over time, both during the Dutch presence in West Africa and after.
- **Dutch relations with other European nations in Africa**, outlining the fight for European hegemony in the area, particularly in the seventeenth century, and cooperation and competition in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- **The Dutch administrative and judicial system on the Coast of Guinea**, which allows for a detailed study of the Dutch presence in West Africa, especially current-day Ghana.
- **The Coast of Guinea in the Dutch archives**, where we look at the archives in the light of their usefulness for the study of Ghanaian history *per se*.
- **Economic activities and social-economic relations**, where we discuss the Dutch economic activities on the Coast of Guinea, including gold mining and trading, the slave-trade, and the recruitment of African soldiers for the Dutch East Indies Army.
- **People**, focussing on private lives and private life events of Europeans, Africans, and Euro-Africans who lived, worked, and died on the Coast of Guinea and form the historical backbone of Ghanaian-Dutch relations.
- **Castles, forts, and towns**, finally deals with the physical mutual cultural heritage of Ghana and the Netherlands, including maps and drawings.

Again, we have tried to be comprehensive in our approach, but it is of course the historical researcher who decides what type of research the archives will be useful for. Therefore, the topics addressed in part II are not more than a research aid, providing examples and hints for the use of the archives. The prospective researcher is forewarned to treat this section as such.

The two parts of the guide, together with the bibliographical aids provided, enable the researcher to develop an insight into the possibilities of the collections of the *Nationaal Archief* for the study of Ghanaian and West African history. The ‘archival approach’ to the material in part I gives an insight into the way in which historical authorities and institutions organised their paper administration, and allows the researcher to follow the policy pathways and priorities of the colonial administrators. Part II breaks with the archival approach and instead puts the researcher and research questions at the centre, providing the researcher with explanations, ideas, and examples about the possibilities the archives offer. As such the two parts of this guide complement and supplement each

other. Through cross-references and the indexes to the guide, the user can combine the different approaches and consequently develop his or her own position towards the archives and their usability.

## Bibliographical notes

As indicated before, much has been written about the history of Ghanaian-Dutch relations and the presence of the Dutch in West Africa. Some of these publications are transcriptions of source materials, sometimes in (English) translation. In this guide we have tried to incorporate as many of the relevant publications as possible, without claiming to be complete. Accessibility and relevance of published materials in terms of their added value to the original archival sources was an important consideration here.

Monographs relating to a given archive or document, or illustrating the history of the institution which formed the archive, are included with the description of the relevant archives or documents. The concise bibliography with index at the end of the guide mentions publications of a general nature (bibliographies, surveys of Dutch colonial history, etc.), published sources, monographs about West Africa, and recent literature on the Dutch slave-trade. Completeness has not been aimed at in this reading list, nor in the citation of published documents.

The series *Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën* ('State Historical Publications') includes a number of volumes containing material about Africa, e.g. *Resolutiën der Staten-Generaal 1576-1609* ('Resolutions of the States Generaal 1576-1609'), 14 vols. In the New Series 1610-1670, 2 vols. for 1610-1612 and 1617-1618 have been published. In *Bescheiden betreffende de buitenlandse politiek van Nederland 1848-1919* ('Documents relating to the foreign policy of the Netherlands 1848-1949'), 17 volumes appeared for 1848 and 1871-1919.

The *Werken, uitgegeven door de Linschoten-Vereeniging* ('Works, published by The Linschoten Society') should be mentioned too. The aim of this society is the publication of the original and unabridged texts of rare or unpublished Dutch travels by sea and by land and geographical accounts.

For an overview of Dutch Atlantic history the *Encyclopedie voor Nederlandsch West-Indië* ('Encyclopedia for the Netherlands West Indies') and the *Encyclopedie voor de Nederlandse Antillen* ('Encyclopedia for the Netherlands Antilles') cited in the bibliography are also very useful resources.

The mainly English-language *Nieuwe West-Indische Gids / New West Indian Guide (NWIG)*, started in 1960 and is published four times a year by the *Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal- Land en Volkenkunde* (KITLV; 'Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies') in Leiden. The journal regularly includes articles on the history of Latin America and especially Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, with an occasional

excursion to Ghana and other parts of Africa. In view of the transatlantic trade and migration (particularly the slave-trade) many articles, reviews and surveys of literature in the *NWIG* are also important for the history of West Africa. This journal is a continuation of the *West-Indische Gids* ('West Indian Guide') of which volumes 1-30 were published between 1919 and 1959.

The journal *Itinerario* is published since 1977 by the Institute for the History of European Expansion of Leiden University, the Netherlands. The journal regularly publishes articles and book reviews on Ghana, West Africa, the WIC, and the Atlantic slave-trade. An overview of the contents since 1977 is available on the journal's website ([www.let.leidenuniv.nl/history/itinerario](http://www.let.leidenuniv.nl/history/itinerario)). The *Tijdschrift voor Zeegeschiedenis* ('Journal of Maritime History') is published since 1981 by the *Nederlandse Vereniging voor Zeegeschiedenis* (Netherlands Society for Maritime History) and a most useful source for the maritime aspects of Dutch expansion overseas.

Worth mentioning further are the *Bijdragen* ('Contributions') of the *KITLV* published since 1853, with regular indexes and the periodicals *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* ('Historical Review'), with extense indexes, and *Bijdragen en Mededelingen betreffende de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden* ('Contributions and Communications concerning the History of the Netherlands'). Obviously, over the years, articles on the history of the Netherlands in Ghana, the Atlantic slave-trade, etc., were also published in many other Dutch academic and general interest journals. Original research remains necessary here.



# Part I

## Archival Guide

### 1. Archives in the *Nationaal Archief*

Repository: **Nationaal Archief**  
*National Archives of the Netherlands*

Address: Prins Willem Alexanderhof 20  
P.O. Box 90520  
2509 LM Den Haag, The Netherlands

tel.: +31 (0)70 3315400  
fax: +31 (0)70 3315540  
e-mail: [info@nationaalarchief.nl](mailto:info@nationaalarchief.nl)  
website: [www.nationaalarchief.nl](http://www.nationaalarchief.nl)

### Government archives – period before 1621

#### Archives of the States General and of the departments of the central government

Record group name: **Staten-Generaal**  
*States General*

Access no.: 1.01.02 - 1.01.08

Size: 1030 metres

Period: 1576-1796

Not accessible: 4862-4866, 4934, 4939, 5724

Publication: The Resolutions from 1576-1609 have been printed in the series *Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën*, vols. 26, 33, 41, 43, 101. After 1660 they were printed contemporaneously.

**Table 2****Alphabetical overview of government archives**

<i>Record Group Name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Admiralty Boards	1586-1795	28
Board of Trade and Industry	1905-1943	136
Collection "1902"	1218-1885	62
Collection of miscellaneous West Indian documents	1614-1875	48
Collection of misplaced records of unknown origin	1474-1848	31
Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and Possessions on the Coast of Guinea and in America	(1791) 1795-1801	89
Committee for the Affairs of the Protestant Churches in the Dutch East and West Indies	1815-1958	138
Council of Ministers	1823-1977	87
Council of State	1814-1914	87
Council of the American Possessions and Establishments	1801-1806	91
Dutch Division at the Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs in Paris	1810-1814	112
Executive Government	1798-1801 (1810)	81
General State Secretariat	1813-1840	84
Grand Pensionary	1801-1807	83
Individual acquisitions	1820-1992	139
Interim directorate of the West Indian Colonies (1791-1792) and Council of the Colonies in the West Indies (1792-1795)	1790-1796	47
King's Cabinet	1813-1840	86
King's Cabinet	1841-1897	86
Legation in Denmark	1658-1810	78
Legation in Portugal	1702-1804	79
Legislative colleges	1795-1801	80
Ministry of Colonial Affairs	(1810) 1814-1849 (1858)	114

<i>Record Group Name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Ministry of Colonial Affairs	1850-1900 (1932)	120
Ministry of Economic Affairs – Central Archives	1944-1965	137
Ministry of Economic Affairs – Directorate General of Foreign Economic Relations	1945-1965	137
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1796-1810	122
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1813-1870	122
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – A-Files	1871-1918	125
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – B-Files	1871-1940	126
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Cabinet Section	1871-1940	124
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Consular Civil Registry	1864-1950	131
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Consulate at Elmina	1872-1880	132
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Ratification of Treaties	1813-1940	129
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Treaties	1871-1940	128
Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs (1806-1807) / Naval and Colonial Affairs (1808-1810)	1801-1813	97, 98
Ministry of War before 1813	1798-1813	134
Ministry of War before 1813 – Muster-rolls	1795-1815	135
Ministry of War, Ministry of Defence	1813-1945	135
Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea	1658-1872	63
Secretariat of the Stadtholder	1747-1795	32
State Council	1805-1810	81
State Government	1801-1805	82
State Secretariat of King Louis Napoleon	(1798) 1806-1811	84
States General	1576-1796	17
States General, First Chamber	1818-1945	88
States of Holland and West Friesland	1572-1795	29
West India Company, first	1621-1674	36
West India Company, second	1674-1791	40



The assembly of the States General was composed of deputies from the provinces of the Northern Netherlands, with the exception of Drenthe. Each of the provinces could decide on the number of its deputies, but had only one vote. With regard to the most important issues – war, peace, finance and treaties with foreign powers – unanimity was required. The States General was responsible for maintaining relations with foreign powers, the supreme direction of finance, the control of the army and navy and the overall supervision of the colonies. Since 1593 the States General convened in The Hague. The States General in their old form assembled for the last time on 1 March 1796 and then transferred their powers to the new National Assembly.

The overall supervision of the WIC and the colonies lay with the States General of the Dutch Republic. They granted the WIC its charter and appointed one member of the board of directors. Therefore, the archives of the States General contain information on Africa.

The main body of the archives is arranged according to the so-called *resolutie* (resolution) system. Supporting documents to the resolutions are filed in the so-called *liassen* and *verbalen*. The *liassen* were bundles of papers received and drafts of papers despatched. Indices or other finding aids to these bundles do not exist. Therefore, the indices to the resolutions can be used as indirect finding aids to the *liassen*. In addition, the subject files in the *loketkas* and the *secrete kas* may help to find documents in the *liassen* (the *loketkas* was a cupboard in which loose items or bundles were stored; in the *secrete kas* secret documents were kept).

A useful overview of the archives of the States General is given by Roesingh and Visser (1978). Relevant sections of this overview are inserted here, with supplements given by Carson (1962).

The subdivision of the archives is as follows:

## I. Resolutions (Resoluties)

Subdivided into: ordinary resolutions, secret resolutions and ordinary and secret resolutions relating to special subjects. Both the ordinary and secret resolutions fall into series of drafts and fair copies. The series of fair copies also contain the printed resolutions.

The ordinary resolutions are accessible by annual subject indexes that are included in the volumes; there are separate indexes for the period 1576-1730 covering a longer period than one year (nos. 3682-3725); data on Africa can be found under *West-Indische Compagnie* (i.e. no. 3725, fol. 307-341). The printed resolutions have separate indexes (nos. 3865-3868) for the period 1700-1749. From 1749 the volumes only contain annual indexes. The secret resolutions are also accessible by means of

annual indexes, included in the volumes; for the period 1648-1789 (nos. 4798-4805), there are general indexes which cover more than one year.

The series of ordinary and secret resolutions relating to special subjects are especially worth mentioning:

Resolutions concerning the West India Company, 1638-1695 and 1790-1791 (nos. 4845-4850), with indexes for the period 1638-1651 in no. 4845, also partly containing resolutions that were not included in the registers of ordinary resolutions.

The printed resolutions are accessible by index from 1692 onwards. For printed resolutions until 1705, see: Collectie Fagel, access number 1.10.94, nos. 400-456. In these resolutions, information can be found on the following subjects:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 453, fol. 347   | Correspondence with Portugal about the Coast of Guinea, 1701, 1730.<br><br><i>Correspondentie met Portugal betreffende de Kust van Guinea.</i>   |
| 3764, 3781  | Instructions for the director-general on the African Coast, 1709.<br><br><i>Instructies voor de directeur-generaal aan de kust van Afrika.</i>   |
| 3773, fol. 216; 3776, fol. 650; 3781, fol. 803; 3782, fol. 26, 150, 261 | Documents concerning the fortress of Arguin, 1718, 1721, 1726, 1727.<br><br><i>Stukken betreffende het fort Arguin.</i>  |
| 3785, fol. 353; 3789, fol. 428  | Regulations about the Guinea trade, 1730, 1734.<br><br><i>Reglementen voor de handel op de Kust van Guinea.</i>  |
| 5724, 5727, 5728, 5729  | Documents concerning gold from Guinea, 1630, 1666, 1682, 1683, 1690.<br><br><i>Stukken betreffende goud van de Kust van Guinea.</i><br><br>Published in: J.G. van Dillen (ed.), <i>Bronnen tot de geschiedenis der wisselbanken</i> , vol. I, p. 69, no. 75; p. 137, no. 182; p. 141; no. 187; p. 199, no. 266; p. 216, no. 281; p. 255, no. 313. The Hague 1925. <i>Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën</i> , no. 59. |

## II. Annexes to the resolutions (*Bijlagen bij de resoluties*)

A. *Liassen* (bundles), containing papers received and drafts of papers despatched.

Important are: the *liassen loopende* (miscellaneous bundles), ordinary 1550-1796 and secret 1700-1796 (nos. 4862-5461 and 5462-5477); up to 1623 these include West Indian and African Affairs.

Furthermore:

The bundles of papers relating to the West India Company, ordinary 1623-1795. 75 bundles (nos. 5751-5815), of which especially:

- 5771 Papers about negotiations between the Dutch West India Company on the Coast of Guinea and the Brandenburg Africa Company, 1687.  
*Stukken betreffende onderhandelingen tussen de West-Indische Company en de Brandenburgse Maatschappij.*
- 5799 Papers about the difficulties between the Dutch and the Danes on the Coast of Guinea, 1776.  
*Stukken betreffende conflicten tussen de Nederlanders en Denen op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 5804 Papers about the treaty between the Dutch West India Company and the kings of Greater Accra, 1780.  
*Stukken betreffende het verdrag tussen de West-Indische Compagnie en de koningen van Accra.*
- 5804 Extracts from the registers of the resolutions of the director-general and Council of the Coast of Guinea, 1780.  
*Extract-resoluties van de directeur-generaal en de Raad aan de Kust van Guinea.*

See also the bundles of papers relating to the West India Company, secret 1704-1795. 2 bundles. (nos. 5816-5817).

B. *Verbalen* (minutes), containing volumes and files too extensive to be included in the bundles, grouped under different headings. Worth mentioning are:

- 9291  
(see also  
[Admiralty 999](#))
- Journal kept on the voyage of the fleet under J.D. Lam from Texel to the Coast of Guinea and back, 1624-1626. With copies of resolutions made on the fleet. 1 volume.
- Logboek van J.D. Lam van zijn reis van Texel naar de Kust van Guinea.*
- Note:* Published in [Den Heijer 2006](#).
- 9333  
(see also  
[Admiralty 1144](#))
- Copy of a journal kept by Vice Admiral Michiel Adriaansz. de Ruijter during his voyage to the Mediterranean against the pirates and from there to the Coast of Guinea in order to weaken the English and to recapture the Dutch possessions over there, 1665. 1 volume.
- Kopie van een logboek van vice-admiraal Michiel Adriaansz. de Ruijter van zijn reis naar de Mediteranéé tegen de kaapvaarders en van daar naar de Kust van Guinea om de Nederlandse bezittingen op de Engelsens te heroveren.*
- 9415-9420
- Resolutions of the Assembly of Ten, 1675-1680. 6 volumes.
- Resoluties van de Heren X.*
- 9424
- Report of the delegates H. van Wijn, N.C. Crommelin and H.L. Lambrechtsen relating to free trading with Essequibo and Demerara, the financial position of the WIC, the organisation of government in the West Indian colonies, the slave-trade, the admission of foreign ships to the Coast of Guinea and the trade with the islands, 1787. 1 volume.
- Rapport van de gedeputeerden H. van Wijn, N.C. Crommelin en H.L. Lambrechtsen betreffende de vrije vaart op Essequibo en Demerary, de financiële toestand van de West-Indische Compagnie, de regeringsvorm in de West-Indische koloniën, de slavenhandel, de toelating van vreemde schepen op de Kust van Guinea en de handel op de eilanden.*

### III. Loketkas and Secrete Kas

(A cupboard for storing loose items or bundles in pigeonholes and a cupboard in which secret documents were kept).

Both *loketkas* and *secrete kas* were subdivided in thematical categories and by number. The following parts are relevant:

#### Admiralty (*Admiraliteitsstukken*)

##### *No. 12561 (loketkas)*

999 Transferred to *Verbalen no. 9291*, see above.

1144 Transferred to *Verbalen no. 9333*, see above.

#### East India Company (*Oost-Indische Compagnie*)

##### *No. 12563 (loketkas)*

1298 Papers concerning the intervention of the States General in the seizure by a Dutch ship of the English ship *De Daniel*, otherwise called *Rode Fortuyn* ('Red Fortune'), near the Coast of Guinea, 1662. With retroacta, 1624-1661. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende de bemoeienis van de Staten Generaal met het nemen van het Engelse schip De Daniel, anders genaamd Rode Fortuyn door een Nederlands schip bij de Kust van Guinea.*

#### West India Company (*West-Indische Compagnie*)

##### *No. 12564 (loketkas)*

1389 Papers concerning acts of violence committed on the Coast of Guinea, 1664. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende geweldadige overtredingen op de Kust van Guinea.*

1350 Papers concerning the differences between the Chambers of the WIC about the distribution of the gold from Guinea, 1648. With retroacta 1643-1647. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende de bemoeienissen van de Staten Generaal met de geschillen tussen de kamers van de WIC over de verdeling van het goud uit Guinea gekomen.*

- 1352 Papers concerning the negotiations of the States General with the ambassador of Portugal to reach a solution in the disputes over Brazil and Africa between the Republic and the WIC on the one hand and Portugal on the other, 1648-1649. With retroacta 1641-1647. 1 folder.
- Stukken betreffende de onderhandelingen met de Staten Generaal met de ambassadeur van Portugal ten einde de geschillen over Brazilië en Afrika tussen de Republiek en de WIC met Portugal te beslechten.*
- 1331 Financial account of the ship *Dordrecht* with chief merchant Pompee de la Salle and master J.L. Pruys, sailing to the Coast of Guinea at the expense of the WIC, with a statement of the cargo, closed by the directors of the WIC on 6 March 1624, 1623-1624. 1 volume.
- Rekening van het schip Dordrecht met opperkoopman Pompee de la Salle en als meester Jean Lawrijsz. Pruys voor rekening van de WIC te Dordrecht naar de Kust van Guinea uitgevaren, met opgave van de lading, gesloten door de bewindhebbers van de WIC op 6 maart 1624.*
- 1367 Papers presented to the States General by the WIC, inter alia concerning the conditions on which the WIC intends to expand the trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1653. 1 folder.
- Stukken ingediend bij de Staten Generaal door de WIC, onder andere betreffende de voorwaarden onder welke de WIC de handel op de Kust van Guinea wil uitbreiden.*
- 1369 Papers presented to the States General by the WIC concerning the Coast of Guinea and Brazil, 1653. With extracts from the resolutions of the States General of 1 and 3 November 1653. 1 folder.
- Stukken ingediend bij de Staten-Generaal door de WIC betreffende de Kust van Guinea en Brazilië.*
- 1378 Memorandum presented to the States General by director-general Valckenburgh containing arguments about the right of the WIC to trade on the Coast of Guinea, undated (about 1662). With transcript. 2 documents.
- Memorandum ingediend bij de Staten-Generaal door directeur-generaal Valckenburgh betreffende het recht van de WIC op de handel op de Kust van Guinea.*

1390 Instructions and commission of the States General for captain M. van Hertsbergen, appointed as chief of the land-army bound for Africa and particularly for the Coast of Guinea, and instructions for captain C.M. Roem and master A. Kieboom, 1664. Also contains a letter by the Admiralty Boards to Michiel Adriaansz. de Ruijter, cruising on the Coast of Guinea, 1664. With annexes and retroacta. 1 folder.

*Instructies van de Staten-Generaal aan kapitein M. van Hertsbergen, hoofd van het landleger met bestemming Afrika en met name de Kust van Guinea en instructies voor kapitein C.M. Roem en meester A. Kieboom. Met een brief van de Admiraliteit aan Michiel Adriaansz. de Ruijter, varende naar de Kust van Guinea.*

1391, 1392, 1395, 1402, 1403 Papers concerning the intervention of the States General in the disputes about Guinea between the WIC and the Swedish Africa Company, the Danish Africa Company, and the Brandenburg Africa Company, 1664-1665, 1683-1689, 1690. 6 folders, 1 piece.

*Stukken betreffende de inspanningen van de Staten-Generaal inzake de geschillen over Guinea van de WIC en de Zweedse, de Deense en de Brandenburgse Afrikaanse Maatschappijen.*

## Sweden

### No. 12571 (*loketkas*)

2537 Papers concerning the intervention of the States General in the disputes between the Chamber Amsterdam of the WIC and Sweden about the seizure of the Swedish ship *Christina* by Caspar van Heusden, director-general of the northern district of Africa, 1660-1661. With retroacta, 1650-1659 and annexes of relevant papers, 1662-1663. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende de bemoeienissen van de Staten-Generaal met de geschillen tussen de Kamer Amsterdam van de WIC en de Zweden betreffende de inbeslagname van het Zweedse schip Christina door Caspar van Heusden, directeur-generaal van het noorder district van Afrika.*

- 2538 Papers concerning the intervention of the States General in the disputes between the WIC and the Swedish Africa Company about the Coast of Guinea, 1662-1663. With retroacta, 1624-1661. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende de bemoeienissen van de Staten-Generaal met de geschillen tussen de WIC en de Zweedse Afrikaanse Maatschappij over de Kust van Guinea.*

- 2551 Treaty between Sweden and the Republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands concerning Cabo Cors (Cape Coast), 1668. 1 piece.

*Verdrag tussen Zweden en de Republiek betreffende Kaap Corso.*

### Denmark

#### No. 12572 (*loketkas*)

- 2703 Papers concerning the intervention of the States General in the disputes between the WIC and the Danish Africa Company about the Coast of Guinea, 1662-1665. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende de bemoeienis van de Staten-Generaal met de geschillen tussen de WIC en de Deense Afrikaanse Maatschappij over de Kust van Guinea.*

- 2709 Treaty concluded in The Hague between the States General and the King of Denmark concerning the disputes about the Coast of Guinea; two copies, one in Dutch and one in German. With deed of ratification by the King of Denmark, 1666. 1 folder, 2 pieces.

*Verdrag tussen de Staten-Generaal en de koning van Denemarken betreffende de geschillen over de Kust van Guinea.*

### England

#### No. 12576 (*loketkas*)

- 2937, 2939 Papers concerning interventions of the States General in the capture of English ships by ships of the WIC, 1663-1664. 2 folders.

*Stukken betreffende de inbeslagname van Engelse schepen bij de Kust van Guinea door schepen van de WIC.*



2943 Advice by the delegate councillors of the Admiralty Boards to the States General in consequence of a remonstrance of the WIC concerning acts of violence on the coast of Africa, particularly the Coast of Guinea, committed by the English under Captain Holmes. With annexes, 1664. 1 bundle.

*Adviezen uitgebracht door de afgezanten van de Admiraliteiten aan de Staten-Generaal betreffende geweldplegingen door de Engelsen onder leiding van kapitein Holmes aan de Kusten van Afrika, met name op die van Guinea.*

---

Record group name: **Admiralty Boards**

*Admiraliteitscolleges*

Access no.: 1.01.46

Size: 132.67 metres

Period: 1586-1795

Printed inventories: *Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks Oude Archieven* 1901, p. 37-41. J. de Hullu, *De archieven der Admiraliteitscolleges*. The Hague 1924.

Originally, the navy of the Dutch Republic was organised in three Admiralty Boards, which became five in 1597. These Boards were established in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Middelburg, West-Friesland (alternately meeting in the towns of Hoorn and Enkhuizen) and Dokkum (since 1644 in Harlingen). The Admiralty Boards were responsible for the security of the State at sea, the protection of the coastline and estuaries, the building, maintenance and manning of the fleet, and the collection of import and export duties. They also had jurisdiction in cases concerning offences committed at sea, and acted as courts of law and arbitration in disputes concerning the distribution of prize money and privateering.

The archives of the Admiralty Boards were heavily damaged by fire in 1604, 1771, and 1844. Information on Guinea can be found in the resolutions, which are accessible by tables of contents and alphabetical indexes. Other relevant items are:

- 1170 Journal kept by captain P. van Hoogwerff Georgezoon on the navy ship *Castor*, during a voyage to the Coast of Guinea and the colonies in the West Indies, 1768-1770. 1 volume.  
*Journal, gehouden door kapitein P. van Hoogwerff Georgezoon op 's Lands schip Castor gedurende zijn reis naar de Kust van Guinea en de West-Indische koloniën.*
- 1212 Journal kept by captain A.J. van Volbergen on the navy ship *Pollux*, during a voyage to the Coast of Guinea, Surinam, and Berbice, 1784-1786. 1 volume.  
*Journal gehouden door de kapitein A.J. van Volbergen op 's Lands schip Pollux gedurende zijn reis naar de Kust van Guinea, Suriname en Berbice.*
- 2419 Report of captain H. Reijntjes about the voyage of the navy ship *Argo* to the Coast of Guinea and to the West Indies during the period 1783-1785. 1786. 1 volume.  
*Rapport van kapitein H. Reijntjes omtrent de reis van het schip Argo naar de Kust van Guinea en West-Indië in 1783-1785.*
- 2420 Report of captain P.J. Gervais to the Admiralty Board Amsterdam about the voyage of the navy ship *Thetis* to Lisbon, the Coast of Guinea, Surinam, Demerara, and St. Eustatius in 1787 and 1788. 1788. 1 piece.  
*Verbaal, overgegeven aan de Admiraliteit te Amsterdam door kapitein P.J. Gervais, omtrent de reis van het schip Thetis naar Lissabon, de Kust van Guinea, Suriname, Demerary en St. Eustatius in 1787 en 1788.*

---

### Archives of the States of the Province of Holland and West Friesland

- Record group name: **States of Holland and West Friesland**  
*Staten van Holland en West-Friesland*
- Access no.: 3.01.04.01
- Size: 427.2 metres
- Period: 1572-1795
- Publication: The resolutions were published from 1670 onwards.

The States of Holland and West-Friesland governed the province of Holland and West-Friesland. The States Provincial were composed of nobles and representatives of six large and twelve small towns. They had one vote each. The States assembled in The Hague, at least four times a year. These meetings were presided over by the State Advocate (*landsadvocaat*), later called Grand Pensionary (*raadspensionaris*). Together with the States of the other provinces, they appointed the members of the States General of the Netherlands. Although formally the province of Holland had no special powers regarding colonial affairs, its opinion was often decisive, since it was the most important province.

The archives are mainly composed of resolutions (with indexes), papers concerning special subjects (among others the WIC) and correspondence. In these archives, relevant information on the Coast of Guinea can be found; for instance:

### Resolutions of the States of Holland (*Resoluties van de Staten van Holland*)

- 35 Information about a gold or silver mine in Guinea, 15 and 22 May 1601.  
*Betreffende een goud- of zilvermijn in Guinea.*
- 40 Papers about the possibilities of forming a trade company to trade in Guinea, against the interests of Spain and Portugal, 27 June and 8 July 1606.  
*Stukken betreffende mogelijkheden voor de oprichting van een handelsmaatschappij op Guinea, ten nadele van Spanje en Portugal.*
- 54 Papers about the trade with Guinea, 9 March 1621.  
*Stukken betreffende de handel op Guinea.*  
Request from Guinea for provisions, 8 September 1621.  
*Verzoek van Guinea om bevoorrading.*

### Trading companies: WIC (*Handelscompagnieën: WIC*)

- 1358B Papers concerning the foundation of a Southern Company, to trade to Guinea and its relations with the Swedish Africa Company, 1662-1668. 1 folder.  
*Stukken betreffende de oprichting van een Zuidercompagnie, handelende op Guinea*
-

## Miscellaneous

Record group name:	Collection of misplaced records of unknown origin <i>Collectie afgedwaalde stukken van onbepaalde herkomst van de voormalige Eerste Afdeling van het Algemeen Rijksarchief</i>
Access no.:	1.11.03
Size:	1.33 metres
Period:	1474-1848

These records were misplaced and as it was not possible to locate their origins, they were described as one collection.

Relevant are:

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 10 | Letters of Cornelis Beek, written on the Coast of Guinea to his siblings, with a journal of his voyage on board of the ship <i>Bekesteijn</i> to the Coast of Guinea and a list of his luggage, 1732-1733. 1 folder.<br><br><i>Brieven van Cornelis Beek, geschreven op de Kust van Guinea, gericht aan zijn broers en zusters, met scheepsjournaal van zijn reis met het schip Bekesteijn naar de Kust van Guinea en een lijst van goederen die hij meegenomen heeft.</i> |
| 22 | Resolutions of the States General and secret records concerning various maritime issues, 1597-1671. 1 bundle.<br><br><i>Resoluties van de Staten-Generaal en stukken uit de secrete kas betreffende diverse zeezaken.</i>  |

## Government archives – period 1621-1795

### Archives of the States General and of the departments of the central government

Record group name: **States General**  
*Staten-Generaal*

Access no.: 1.01.02 – 1.01.08

Cross-reference: See section *Period before 1621* for description of all relevant records up to 1795.

---

Record group name: **Admiralty Boards**  
*Admiraliteitscolleges*

Access no.: 1.01.46

Cross-reference: See section *Period before 1621* for description of all relevant records up to 1795.

---

### Archives of the Stadholder

Record group name: **Secretariat of the Stadholder**  
*Stadhouderlijke Secretarie*

Access no.: 1.01.50

Size: 47.72 metres

Period: 1747-1795

From 1749, the Stadholder was the *Opperbewindhebber* (Chief Director) of both the East India Company and the West India Company. In this capacity he oversaw the elections and appointments of the Company's directors and of other high officials at home and overseas. Hence, for the West India Company these archives contain correspondence between the Stadholder and the Assembly of Ten (*Heren X*), the various Chambers and the administrative bodies overseas. For further information see part II below.

- 1251 Copies of petitions by the directors of the *Middelburgsche Commercie Compagnie* (private company, trading in slaves) and by merchants of the towns of Vlissingen and Middelburg to the States General and the Stadtholder for exemption of payment of the recognition for ships sailing along the coast of Africa, with papers annexed, 1750 and without date. 1 folder.
- Rekesten van de directeuren van de Middelburgsche Commercie Compagnie en kooplieden te Vlissingen en Middelburg gericht aan de Staten-Generaal en de stadhouder betreffende vrijstelling van de betaling van recognities van schepen op de Afrikaanse kust varende; met bijlagen, afschriften.*
- 1280-1283 Correspondence of the Stadtholder with officials of the WIC in Elmina: P. Woortman, governor, W. Sulyard de Leefdael, councillor and fiscal, J. de Veer, director-general and colonel of the infantry, and J. Teko, officer, 1768-1794. 4 folders.
- Correspondentie van de stadhouder met bestuurders en dienaren van de WIC dienst doende in Elmina: P. Woortman, gouverneur, W. Sulyard de Leefdael, raad en fiscaal, J. de Veer, generaal-directeur en kolonel van de infanterie en J. Teko, officier.*
- 1285 Promotion list made up by the Assembly of Ten of the WIC for its servants on the Coast of Guinea, Curacao, and St. Eustatius, 1756. 1 piece.
- Promotielijst door de Vergadering van Tienen van de WIC vastgesteld voor de compagniesdienaren op de Kust van Guinea, Curaçao en St. Eustatius.*
- 1286 Muster-roll of servants of the WIC on the Coast of Guinea, Curacao, and St. Eustatius, 1766. 1 piece.
- Monsterrol van dienaren van de WIC ter Kuste van Guinea, op Curaçao en St. Eustatius.*
- 1292 Collection of papers regarding the redress of the government over and trade with the colonies Curacao, Surinam, Guinea and other WIC possessions, 1738-1751. Partly copies, partly printed. 1 bundle.
- Verzameling memories betreffende het redres van het bestuur over – en de handel in de koloniën Curaçao, Suriname, Guinea en andere bezittingen van de WIC.*

- 1345 Copy of a letter by P. Volkmar, director-general on the Coast of Guinea, to the directors of the Chamber Amsterdam of the WIC, concerning his actions since his arrival in Guinea, 1781. 1 piece.
- Brief van P. Volkmar, directeur-generaal van Guinee aan bewindhebbers van de WIC ter Kamer Amsterdam betreffende zijn verrichtingen sinds zijn aankomst te Guinea, afschrift.*
- 1346 Letters by O.A. Duim, acting resident of St. George d'Elmina, to the Council of the Colonies of the State in the West Indies. With annexes, 1795. 1 folder.
- Brieven van O.A. Duim, plaatsvervangend resident van St. George d'Elmina aan de Raad van de Koloniën van de Staat in West-Indië, met bijlagen.*
- 1347 Draft of a resolution of the Assembly of Ten concerning the position of director-general on the Coast of Guinea (enclosed with the letter by Geelvinck dated 19 March 1780), without date (end of eighteenth century). 1 folder.
- Resolutie van de Vergadering van Tienen betreffende het directeur-generaalschap op de Kust van Guinea (bij de brief van Geelvinck van 29 maart 1780), concept.*
- 1348 Copies of a letter and memorandum from N.M. van der Noot de Gietere at Elmina concerning the recession of the Dutch trade to Elmina. Copies, 1754. 1 folder.
- Brief met memorie van N.M. van der Noot de Gietere te Elmina aan een onbekende betreffende de achteruitgang van de Nederlandse handel op Elmina, afschriften.*
- 1349 Despatch by F. van Collen to the Duke of Brunswick concerning the drafts of the treaties of 1679 and 1687 between the English and the Dutch WIC relating to the Guinean trade. Copies with annexes, 1766. 1 folder.
- Brief van F. van Collen, beambte in dienst van het bestuur van de WIC, aan de hertog van Brunswijk betreffende de ontwerpverdragen van 1678 en 1679 tussen de Engelse en de Nederlandse WIC ter regeling van de vaart op Guinee, afschriften, met bijlagen.*

- 1350 Papers concerning the judicial appeal by Ary van der Pot, captain of the WIC ship 't *Goed Succes*, Jochem Matthijs, and Coenraad Smit, aldermen of Amsterdam, against a verdict of the Commissioners for Naval Affairs at Amsterdam in the case of the Representative of the Stadtholder with the WIC and the directors of the Chamber Amsterdam of the WIC against them for non-deliverance of goods from Elmina, 1777. 1 folder.
- Stukken betreffende het hoger beroep aangetekend door Ary van der Pot, schipper op het WIC schip 't Goed Succes, Jochem Matthijs en Coenraad Smit, schepenen van Amsterdam, van een vonnis van commissarissen van de Zeezaken te Amsterdam in de zaak van de representant van de Stadhouder en bewindhebbers van de WIC ter Kamer Amsterdam tegen hen wegens het niet afleveren van goederen uit Elmina.*
- 1351 Extract resolution by the representative of the Stadtholder and the directors of the Chamber Amsterdam of the WIC concerning actions taken in the case of a refusal by foreign merchantmen to pay toll at Guinea, 1783. 1 piece.
- Resolutie van de representant van de Stadhouder en bewindhebbers van de WIC ter kamer Amsterdam betreffende maatregelen te nemen bij een weigering van vreemde handelsschepen te Guinee om tol te betalen.*
- 1352 Resolutions of the director-general, A. Thierens, and the Council of the Coast of Guinea concerning the extradition of prisoners of war and the restitution of forts by and between the English and the Dutch on the Coast of Guinea. Copies, with correspondence between the English commander, E. Parke, the English governor of Cabo Cors and director-general Thierens and others, with annexes, 1785. With inventory. 1 bundle.
- Resoluties van directeuren-generaal A. Thierens en de Raad van Guinee betreffende de uitlevering van krijgsgevangenen en de teruggave van forten tussen de Engelsen en Nederlanders in Guinee, 1785, afschriften; met briefwisseling tussen de Engelse commandeur E. Parke, de Engelse gouverneur van Cabo Cors en directeuren-generaal Thierens en andere bijlagen. Met inventaris.*



1353 Memorandum by the representative of the Stadtholder and the directors of the Chamber Amsterdam of the WIC to the Stadtholder concerning the necessity of fortification of the Coast of Guinea against the attacks of the Danes, circa 1780. 1 piece.

*Memorie van de representant van de stadhouder en bewindhebbers van de WIC ter Kamer Amsterdam gericht aan de stadhouder betreffende de noodzakelijkheid van versterking van de Kust van Guinea tegen aanvallen van de Denen.*

---

## Colonial Archives

Record group name: **First West India Company**  
*Oude West-Indische Compagnie*

Access no.: 1.05.01.01

Size: 7.2 metres

Period: 1621-1674

Non-accessible: 17\*, 17A

The first West India Company (first WIC) was a stock company with private investors supplying the capital. On June 3, 1621, the Company was chartered by the States General of the Dutch United Provinces for an initial period of twenty-four years. Thereafter its charter was periodically renewed until 1674. In principle the first WIC held a complete monopoly on all Dutch trade and shipping throughout the Atlantic, from the Netherlands and present day New York to present day Angola and Brazil. However, in practice soon two classes of shipping developed, the official WIC trade, and that of the so-called 'interlopers' who dodged the monopoly, which was unenforcible. In the Americas, fur (North America) and sugar (South America) were the most important trading goods, while African settlements traded slaves (mainly destined for the plantations on the Antilles and Surinam), gold and ivory. In addition, the first WIC was authorised to enter into treaties and alliances with the princes and the population of the territories which fell under its control. It could build fortresses, appoint governors, soldiers, and officers of justice. Hence, the company became instrumental in the Dutch colonisation of that region. Moreover, by capturing Spanish and Portuguese vessels, it was an important instrument in the war against the King of Spain.

The first WIC had five establishments or offices in the Netherlands, called Chambers (*Kamers*), located in the major Dutch trading centres: *Chamber Amsterdam* (Amsterdam), *Chamber Maze* (Rotterdam), *Chamber Noorderkwartier* (the towns of Hoorn and Enkhuizen), *Chamber Stad en Lande* (the northern town and province of Groningen), and *Chamber Zeeland* (the towns of Middelburg, Vlissingen, Veere, and Tholen). The general affairs of the Company were managed by the Assembly of Nineteen (*Heren XIX*), which consisted of nineteen members, of which eighteen represented the Chambers and one represented the States General. One of the Chambers presided over the first WIC and was entrusted with the coordination of activities. In 1674, the company's unsound financial condition caused the first WIC to fold, but at the same time a new company was founded with the same name (see: *Second Dutch West India Company*).

Many of the archival holdings of the first WIC were lost in 1821, when a ministerial decree ordered the sale of the archives as waste paper, and in 1844, during a fire in the Department of Naval Affairs. Most of the surviving archives were formed by the Chamber Zeeland.

*Archives of the Assembly of Nineteen (Archieven van de Heren XIX)*

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1    | Minutes of the meetings of the Assembly of Nineteen, 1623-1624. 1 volume.<br><br><i>Notulen van de vergaderingen van de Heren XIX.</i>   |
| 2    | Secret minutes, instructions, copies of confidential letters and reports, 1629-1645. 1 volume.<br><br><i>Secrete notulen, instructies, minuten van uitgaande secrete brieven, afschriften van ingekomen secrete brieven en rapporten.</i>  |
| 7    | Documents concerning conflicts with the Swedish Africa Company concerning the possessions on the Coast of Guinea, 1650-1657. 1 folder.<br><br><i>Stukken betreffende de geschillen tussen de WIC en de Zweedse Afrikaanse Compagnie over de bezittingen te Guinea.</i>   |
| 8-10 | Copybooks of outgoing letters, 1629-1657. 3 volumes.<br><br><i>Kopieboeken van uitgaande stukken.</i><br><br>Partly published: K. Ratelband, <i>Vijf dagregisters van het Kasteel São Jorge da Mina (Elmina) aan de Goud Kust, 1645-1647</i> . The Hague 1953. <i>Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten Vereeniging</i> , no. LV. |

- 13-I, 13-II Register of contracts and agreements with the inhabitants of the Coast of Guinea, regarding matters of jurisdiction, with chronological index, 1640-1674. 1 volume and 1 bundle.  
*Contracten en verdragen met ingezetenen van de Kust van Guinea betreffende de jurisdictie in het gebied.*
- 12 Contracts and agreements with the kings and chiefs of the Coast of Guinea and documents concerning conflicts with the Swedish Africa Company, 1642-1673. 1 folder.  
*Contracten en verdragen van koningen en hoofdlieden van de Kust van Guinea en stukken betreffende onenigheden met de Zweedse compagnie aldaar.*  
Publication of some contracts in: J.K.J. de Jonge, *De oorsprong van Neerlands bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea*. The Hague 1871.
- 10\* Contract with J.B. Lieftrinck concerning the extraction of gold from sand and clay on the Coast of Guinea by means of a machine invented by him, 1673. 1 piece.  
*Contract met J.B. Lieftrinck over het afscheiden van goud uit zand en aarde op de Kust van Guinea, door middel van een door hem uitgevonden machine.*

Archives of the Chamber Amsterdam (*Archieven van de Kamer Amsterdam*)

- BV 56, 17\*, Aw 796 Letters received, 1626-1666. 6 pieces.  
*Ingekomen brieven.*
- 14-16 Minutes of the meetings of the Chamber Amsterdam, 1635-1674. 3 volumes.  
*Notulen van de vergaderingen van de Kamer Amsterdam.*
- 17 Minutes of the meetings of the Main Participants (shareholders), 1646-1674. 1 volume.  
*Notulen van de vergadering van Hoofdparticipanten.*
- 17A Copies of letters sent to the Chamber Zeeland and the States General, 1650. 2 pieces.  
*Minuten van uitgaande brieven aan de Kamer Zeeland en de Staten-Generaal.*

Archives of the Chamber Zeeland (*Archieven van de Kamer Zeeland*)

- 20-32 Minutes of the meetings of the Chamber Zeeland, 1626-1674. 14 volumes.  
*Notulen van de vergaderingen van de Kamer Zeeland.*
- 34-38 Minutes of the meetings of the Main Participants (shareholders), 1623-1674. 3 volumes.  
*Notulen van de vergaderingen van de Hoofdparticipanten.*  
For detailed references to the slave-trade from these volumes see: W.S. Unger, 'Bijdragen tot de Geschiedenis van de Nederlandse slavenhandel', *Economisch-Historisch Jaarboek* 26 (1956).
- 11 Letters and documents from Africa, 1634-1647. 1 bundle.  
*Overgekomen brieven en papieren uit Afrika.*
- 80 Contract with participants about the formation of a fund for the trade to the Coast of Guinea, 1668. 1 piece.  
*Contract tussen de WIC en participanten tot het financieren van een fonds voor de handel op de Kust van Guinea.*  
See: S. van Brakel, 'Bescheiden over den slavenhandel der West-Indische Compagnie', *Economisch-Historisch Jaarboek* 4 (1918).
- 43 Journal of principal merchant W. Cunningham about his voyage from Veere to Brazil and the Coast of Guinea with the ship *Neptunus*, 1625-1626. 1 file.  
*Journaal van opperkoopman Willem Cunijngham van de reis van het schip Neptunus van Veere naar Brazilië en de Kust van Guinea.*
- 47 Journal of L. Dammaet about his voyage to the Coast of Guinea on the ship *Prins Willem*, 1652-1656. 1 file.  
*Journaal door L. Dammaet van de reis met het schip Prins Willem naar de Kust van Guinea.*
-

Record group name:	<b>Second West India Company</b> <i>Tweede West-Indische Compagnie</i>
Access no.:	1.05.01.02
Size:	110.65 metres
Period:	1674-1791
Non-accessible:	13, 123, 1305

The Second Dutch West India Company (second WIC) was founded when the first WIC was dissolved in 1674. Little in the charter of the Company was changed, although the number of directors was reduced from nineteen to ten of whom one was appointed by the States General. Other than that, there were no changes in the organisation.

Activities did change, however. Privateering was abandoned, and the new Company concentrated primarily on the African slave-trade and the export of Surinamese sugar. However, after 1730, the WIC lost her African monopoly on slave-trade, when this activity was opened-up to all inhabitants of the Republic on payment of a recognition fee to the WIC. The Gold Coast between Cape Apollonia in the west and the Volta River in the east remained a WIC monopoly until 1734, but was then also opened up. After the renewal of the WIC charter in 1754, the servants of the WIC on the Coast of Guinea also received permission to trade privately.

As the second WIC became insolvent due to the losses incurred during the fourth Anglo-Dutch War (1780-1784) the renewal of its charter was refused in 1791. The WIC possessions overseas now came under the control and supervision of the State and the second WIC was dissolved.

The archives of the second WIC are better preserved than the archives of the first company. Since each of the five Chambers received copies of letters sent from the colonies, there are many duplicates in the various sections. Information on (the trade on) the Coast of Africa can be found throughout the collection. Especially relevant for research on Ghana are:

#### **Meetings of the Assembly of Ten (*Vergadering van Tienen*)**

1-22	Minutes, with alphabetical index, 1701-1791. <i>Notulen, met alfabetische registers.</i>
------	---

- 23, 24, 29, 30 General alphabetical index to the minutes, 1674-1771.  
*Algemeen alfabetisch register op de notulen.*
- 25 Table of contents of minutes, 1674-1687.  
*Register op de notulen.*
- 26-28 Alphabetical list of minutes, 1768-1791.  
*Alfabetisch repertorium op de notulen.*
- 31-39 Alphabetical index of minutes, 1774-1791.  
*Note: no index for: 1777, 1783, 1785, 1788, 1789.*  
*Alfabetisch register op de notulen.*
- 40 Secret minutes, 1675-1700.  
*Secrete notulen.*

**Meetings of the Assembly of Ten and the Chamber Amsterdam  
(*Vergadering van Tienen en Kamer Amsterdam*)**

- 54, 55, 62-67 Drafts of letters despatched to the Coast of Guinea, 1652, 1687-1784.  
*Minuut-brieven naar de Kust van Guinea.*
- 56-58 Copy books of letters despatched to the Coast of Guinea, with indexes, 1705-1790.  
*Kopieboeken en brieven naar de Kust van Guinea.*
- 97-119, 284-299 Letters and papers from the Coast of Guinea, 1699-1790.  
*Brieven en papieren van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 120 Remaining annexes to a dispatch of de Director-General, 1790-1792.  
*Overgehouden stukken als bijlagen van een missive van de directeur-generaal.*
- 121 Papers about the Coast of Guinea including correspondence with the Duke of Brunswick, 1759-1766.  
*Stukken betreffende de Kust van Guinea, waaronder brieven van en aan de hertog van Brunswijk.*

- 122 Contracts with the natives on the Coast of Guinea, 1659-1755.  
*Contracten met naturellen.*
- 123 Daily journal of the Coast of Guinea, 1780.  
*Dagregister.*
- 124-136 Resolutions of the director-general and councillors, 1682-1773.  
*Resolutiën van directeur-generaal en raden.*
- 137 Official notices concerning the Coast of Guinea, 1684-1693.  
*Plakkaten.*
- 138 Correspondence with Heinrich Hertogh, official in Jaquin, and later at Appa, inter alia about a dispute with the King of Dahomey, 1730-1734.  
*Brieven van en aan Heinrich Hertogh, oppercommies te Jaquin, later te Appa.*  
*Note:* Published in [Den Heijer 2000](#)
- 139 Journal of Jacobus Elet, official on the Coast of Guinea, with annexes concerning a dispute with the King of Dahomey, 1733.  
*Journaal van Jacobus Elet, oppercommies en raad ter Kuste van Guinea, betrekking hebbende op een geschil met de koning van Dahomey.*  
*Note:* Published in [Den Heijer 2000](#)
- 141-150 Papers about the disputes with the Danes on the Coast of Guinea, 1776-1785.  
*Stukken betreffende geschillen met de Denen aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 151, 152 Records of criminal proceedings on the Coast of Guinea, 1758-1790.  
*Criminele procedures.*
- 153, 154 Administrative accounts and order books, 1744, 1745, 1788-1790.  
*Administratieve rekeningen en ordonnantieboeken.*

- 156-172      Records of personnel on the Coast of Guinea, 1746-1778.  
*Qualificatieboeken Kust van Guinea.*
- 173            Accounts of payment for soldiers, 1778-1780.  
*Transporten van soldijen.*
- 174            Lists of requirements for the artillery, 1790-1791.  
*Staten van de artilleriebenodigheden.*
- 175            Ledger for the north and south coast of Africa, 1790.  
*Groothandelboek over de noord- en zuidkust van Afrika.*
- 176            Lists of duties, paid going to and coming from Africa, 1755-1763.  
*Lijsten van betaalde lastgelden van en naar Afrika.*
- 177            Papers about the wreck of the ship 't *Guineesch Welvaren*, 1764-1765.  
*Stukken betreffende de verongelukte bark 't Guineesch Welvaren.*
- 178, 179      Papers sent to Guinea with the ships *De Verwachting* and *De Vrouw Maria Geertruida*, 1787, 1788.  
*Stukken meegegeven met de naar Guinea varende schepen De Verwachting en De Vrouw Maria Geertruida.*
- 180            Letters and papers from Ardra, etc., with index, 1687-1710.  
*Brieven en papieren van Ardra enz.*
- 265            Commissions for officials on the Coast of Guinea, 1780, 1782.  
*Commissiën voor beambten van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 282, 283      Directives for the Coast of Guinea, 1773-1790.  
*Aanschrijvingen naar de Kust van Guinea.*



Chamber Amsterdam (*Kamer Amsterdam*)

- 330-446 Minutes, with alphabetical indexes, 1674-1791.  
*Notulen.*
- 447 Secret minutes, with index, 1701-1750.  
*Secrete notulen.*
- 463, 464 Drafts of letters to the Coast of Guinea, 1687-1773.  
*Minuut-brieven naar de Kust van Guinea.*
- 466 Drafts of letters to America and the Coast of Guinea, 1791.  
*Minuut-brieven naar Amerika en de Kust van Guinea.*
- 484-501 Letters and papers from the Coast of Guinea, with indexes, 1699-1790.  
*Brieven en papieren van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 502-513 Resolutions of the director-general and Council on the Coast of Guinea, partly with annexes, 1734-1787.  
*Resolutiën van Directeur-generaal en Raden.*
- 514-521 Daily journal and correspondence about the disputes with the Danes in Accra, 1776-1778.  
*Dagregister en correspondentie over de Accrasche geschillen met de Denen.*
- 522 Civil and criminal proceedings on the Coast of Guinea, 1782-1783.  
*Civiele en criminele procedures.*
- 523 Register of monthly salaries, 1725.  
*Register van verdiende maandgelden.*
- 524 Paybook of the lower personnel, with alphabetical index, 1788.  
*Soldijboek.*

Chamber Zeeland (*Kamer Zeeland*)

- 647-766 Minutes, with alphabetical and chronological indexes, 1674-1791.  
*Notulen, met alfabetische en chronologische registers.*
- 783 Slave-contracts, 1677-1703.  
*Slavencontracten.*
- 910 Letters of the Chamber Amsterdam to the Coast of Guinea, 1773-1789.  
*Brieven van de kamer Amsterdam naar de Kust van Guinea.*
- 914 Report of the delegate commissioners Johan Rademacher, director of the Chamber Zeeland, and Carel Quina, legal council of the WIC, regarding their mission to England in connection with the English Africa Company, 1677-1678.  
*Verbaal van de gedeputeerde commissarissen Johan Rademacher, bewindhebber ter kamer Zeeland, en mr. Carel Quina, advocaat van de Compagnie betreffende hun commissie naar Engeland inzake de Engelse-Afrikaanse Compagnie.*
- 917-939 Letters and papers from the Coast of Guinea, with indexes, 1700-1792.  
*Brieven en papieren van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 940-951 Resolutions of the director-general and Council on the Coast of Guinea, with annexes, 1758-1769.  
*Resolutiën van Directeur-generaal en Raden.*
- 952-960 Reports on the state of the fortifications on the Coast of Guinea, 1786-1791.  
*Rapporten omtrent de toestand van de forten op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 961-1007 Correspondence and journals with the offices on the Coast of Guinea, 1769-1791.  
*Correspondentie en dagregisters met de kantoren op de Kust van Guinea.*

- 1008-1021 Paybooks of the Coast of Guinea, with alphabetical indexes, 1679-1791.  
*Soldijboeken.*
- 1022-1023 Journals of the ships *De Vliegende Faam* and *De Vrouwe Maria Geertruida*, sailing for the Coast of Guinea, 1753 and 1787-1788.  
*Journalboeken gehouden op de schepen De Vliegende Faam and De Vrouwe Maria Geertruida, varende op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 1024 Letters and papers from Ardra, 1681-1692, 1717, 1718.  
*Brieven en papieren van Ardra.*
- 1204-1206,  
1215-1217,  
1226 Summaries of the contents of letters from the Coast of Guinea to the Assembly of Ten and the Chambers Amsterdam, Zeeland, and Noorderkwartier, 1764-1774.  
*Korte inhoud van brieven van de Kust van Guinea aan de Vergadering van Tienen en de kamers Amsterdam, Zeeland en Noorderkwartier.*
- 1249 Registration book of received and issued passports for the African trade, with alphabetical list of the ships, 1730-1745.  
*Ontvangst en uitgaafboek van paspoorten voor de vaart op Afrika.*

### Chamber Maze (*Kamer Maze*)

- 1282-1304 Correspondence, including letters and papers from the Coast of Guinea, 1701-1723.  
*Correspondentie, inclusief brieven en papieren van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 1305 Letters and papers from the Coast of Guinea, 1733-1786.  
*Brieven en papieren van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 1306 Copy book of correspondence of Elmina with the outer forts, with journal, 1791.  
*Kopieboek van correspondentie tussen Elmina en de buitenforten en dagregister.*

Chamber Noorderkwartier (*Kamer Noorderkwartier at Enkhuizen*)

1317 Discourse by J.P.Th. Huydecoper concerning the Coast of Guinea, 1763.

*Deductie van J.P.Th. Huydecoper.*

---

Record group name: **Interim Directorate of the West Indian Colonies (1791-1792) and of the Council of the Colonies in the West Indies (1792-1795)**

*Directie ad interim van de West-Indische Koloniën (1791-1792) en van de Raad der Koloniën (1792-1795)*

Access no.: 1.05.02

Size: 13.3 metres

Period: 1790-1796

Not accessible: 166

In 1791, when the survival of the second WIC became unlikely, the States General charged its delegates for West Indian Affairs as Interim Directorate of the Company. In 1792, a Council of the Colonies in the West Indies was set up, followed in 1795 by the Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and the Possessions on the Coast of Guinea and in America.

The archives of the Interim Directorate consist of a series of minutes and drafts of minutes, 1791-1792, with indexes.

The archives of the Council of the Colonies in the West Indies consist of series of minutes, ordinary and secret, 1792-1795, with indexes (7-22); copies of letters despatched (25-36) and papers received from the colonies. Separate divisions are formed by papers deriving from the Departments of Amsterdam and Zeeland (set up as successors to the respective former WIC Chambers).

For information on the Coast of Guinea see:

94-98, 168 Incoming letters from the Coast of Guinea, with annexes, partly with tables of contents, 1791-1795. 3 volumes, 3 bundles.

*Ingekomen brieven van Guinea met bijlagen, met tafels.*

- 115 Papers concerning the financial administration of salary payments and ships in the colonies, 1792-1795. 1 bundle.  
*Stukken betreffende de boekhouding van gages, soldijen en schepen in de koloniën.*
- 123-128 Documents concerning the financial administration on the Coast of Guinea, 1791-1795. 8 bundles, 6 folders, 2 pieces.  
*Stukken betreffende de financiële administratie van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 129, 130, 169-172 Paybooks with alphabetical registers, 1792 - 1795. 6 volumes  
*Note:* No. 169 contains lists of goods left by deceased personnel.  
*Soldijboeken, met klappers.*
- 148 Paybook of the Department Amsterdam concerning the Coast of Guinea, with alphabetical register, 1795. 1 volume.  
*Soldijboek, met alfabetisch register.*

---

Record group name: **Collection of miscellaneous West-Indian documents**  
*Verspreide West-Indische stukken*

Access no.: 1.05.06

Size: 6.25 metres

Period: 1614-1875

These documents originate from various West Indian archives and collections. Where it was possible to identify the original location, the papers were transferred to this place, mainly the archives of the WIC, the Society of Surinam, the Directorate of Berbice, and family archives. Of the remaining documents, the following contain information about the Coast of Guinea:

Trade to Africa, especially on the Coast of Guinea

- 8 Copy of charter of Charles II for the English Africa Company, 1684. 1 piece.  
*Octrooi van koning Karel II van Engeland voor de Engelsche-Afrikaansche Compagnie.*
- 11, 13, 1228, 1240 Papers about the slave-trade, 1760, 1789-1791. 13 pieces.  
*Stukken betreffende de slavenhandel.*
- 414 Memorandum about the promotion of European and American trade on the Coast of Guinea, the establishment of plantations, and the growth of agricultural produce, after 1783. 1 piece.  
*Memorie betreffende de bevordering van de Europese en Amerikaanse handel, de aanleg van plantages en de teelt van gewassen op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 415 Notes about agriculture, fishing, religion, money, pawns (debt-bondage), trade and the garrison on the Coast of Guinea, c. 1786-1791. 1 piece.  
*Notities over de landbouw, de visserij, de godsdienst, het geldwezen, de pandelingen, de koophandel, het garnizoen aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 555 Request by David Wendorp and other merchants of Amsterdam to the States General regarding the available means for the promotion of trade with the West Indian colonies and the Coast of Guinea, 1787. 1 piece.  
*Copie-request van David Wendorp en verschillende andere Amsterdamse kooplieden aan de Staten-Generaal betreffende de middelen tot opbeuring van de handel op de West-Indische koloniën en de Kust van Guinea.*
- 905 Publication of the States General proclaiming the freedom of trade between Cape Apollonia and the River Volta, 15 February 1754. Printed. 1 piece.  
*Publicatie van de Staten-Generaal betreffende de vrije vaart op de kust van Afrika van Kaap Apollonia tot aan Rio de la Volta.*

- 983, 1168, Documents about Essequibo, Demerara, Curacao, St.  
1169, 1233, Eustatius, St. Martin, Saba, and the Coast of Guinea,  
1329 1772-1789. 1 bundle, 2 volumes, 7 pieces.
- Stukken voornamelijk betreffende Essequibo, Demerary, Curaçao en de Kust van Guinea.*
- 1229 Copies of letters by the Assembly of Ten to the States  
General about the trade of foreign ships on the Coast of  
Guinea, 1784-1786. 2 pieces.
- Copie-brieven van de Vergadering van Tienen aan de Staten-Generaal wegens de negotie van vreemde schepen ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 1234 Translation of an English Act of Parliament relating to the  
establishment of trade in Africa, 1697-1698. 1 piece.
- Vertaling van een wet van het Engelse parlement tot vaststelling van de handel op Afrika.*

#### West India Company and successors

- 9, 904, 1197 Documents concerning the charter of the West India  
Company and the trade on the Coast of Africa, 1727-1731,  
1734, 1754. 56 pieces.
- Stukken betreffende het octrooi van de West-Indische Compagnie en de vaart op de Afrikaanse kust.*
- 21 Short treatise by the West India Company on their  
objections against the Company of Ostend, based in the  
Austrian Netherlands (Belgium), submitted to the States  
General, early eighteenth century. Printed. 1 piece.
- Kort vertoogh van de Generaale Geoctoryeerde West-Indische Compagnie houdende de redenen, waaromme uyt de Oostenrijkse Nederlanden niet gevaren magh worden op de custe van Guinea en de circummyacentien van dien, aan de Staten-Generaal ingediend.*
- 24, 36, 41, Documents concerning agreements of the West India  
76, 880, Company with private ships sailing for the Coast of Africa,  
1199 1743-1768. 29 pieces.
- Stukken betreffende de afspraken van de West-Indische Compagnie met particuliere schepen die op de kust van Afrika varen.*

- 25, 26, 37, 307, 876, 894, 1007, 1166, 1167 Papers concerning disputes between the West India Company and the Brandenburg Africa Company, and with the English, Danish and Portuguese on the Coast of Guinea, 1672-1788. 2 pieces.
- Stukken betreffende de geschillen tussen de West-Indische Compagnie met de Brandenburgse Afrikaanse Compagnie en met de Engelsen, Denen en Portugezen op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 261 Supplication by the West India Company to the States General for action against interlopers on the Coast of Guinea and St. Eustatius, 1719. 1 piece.
- Requesten van de WIC aan de Staten-Generaal om maatregelen te nemen tegen de schepen die vanuit Zeeland verboden handel drijven op de Kust van Guinea en op St. Eustatius.*
- 333 Letter by L. van Bergen van der Grijp and D. Lief tinck in Elmina to the Chamber Amsterdam of the West India Company, 10 April 1788. 1 piece.
- Missive van Van der Grijp en Lief tinck in Elmina aan de kamer Amsterdam.*
- 344 Copies of the correspondence between the president and Council on the Coast of Guinea concerning resolutions and letters of the Assembly of Ten, 1777. 5 pieces.
- Copie-briefwisseling tussen de president en de raden ter Kuste van Guinea naar aanleiding van de overgezonden resolutiën en brieven van de Heren X van 18, 19 april, 1 en 23 mei 1776.*
- 487 Copy of report by captain Arnout Steenhart about the country Basan situated about 25 miles north of Axim in Guinea, 1723. 1 piece.
- Copie-bericht van de schipper Arenout Steenhart aan de kamer Zeeland betreffende het land Basan liggende omtrent 25 mijlen boven Axim in Guinea.*
- 488 Copy of Letter by the Chamber Amsterdam of the West India Company to the president of the Council on the Coast of Guinea, J.P.Th. Huydecoper, 1759. 1 piece.
- Copie-brief van de Kamer Amsterdam aan de president ter Kuste van Guinea, J.P.Th. Huijdekoper.*



- 489 Copy of a letter by A.J.C. Lampsins and J.F. Berewout from Amsterdam to the director-general P. Volkmar and Council on the Coast of Guinea, ordering the recapture of the possessions of the WIC from the English, 1783. 1 piece.
- Copie-brief van A.J.C. Lampsins en J.F. Berewout te Amsterdam aan de directeur-generaal P. Volkmar en raden ter kust van Guinea, houdende bevel om de bezittingen van de WIC aldaar welke gedurende de oorlog in handel van de Engelsen gevallen zijn weer over te nemen.*
- 577 Abstracts of letters from the Coast of Guinea read during a meeting of the Assembly of Ten, 1799 [*sic*]. 1 piece.
- Korte inhoud van brieven van de Kust van Guinea gelezen in de Vergadering van de X.*
- 606 Minutes of letters from the Chamber Zeeland of the West India Company to the president of the Council on the Coast of Guinea, 1747. 1 piece.
- Minuut-brief van de Kamer Zeeland aan de directeur-generaal van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 727 Papers regarding the claim of Jacobus Elet, former senior commissioner on the Coast of Guinea, 1744. 6 pieces.
- Stukken betreffende de pretensien op de West-Indische Compagnie van de gewezen oppercommies ter Kuste van Guinea, Jacobus Elet.*
- 728 Copies of correspondence between W.P.C.C. Huydecoper and the Governor of Cape Coast, Th. Novus, about accusations brought against the former by the directors of the West India Company, 1788. 3 pieces.
- Copie briefwisseling tussen W.P.C.C. Huydecoper en de gouverneur van Cape Cors, Th. Novus, betreffende de beschuldigingen tegen Huydecoper, bij de bewindhebbers van de WIC ingebracht.*
- 749\* Letters with annexes from G.H. van Hamel and H. de Wit, members of the Council on the Coast of Guinea to the Committee for West-Indian Colonies, 1797-1799. 10 pieces.
- Missiven en bijlagen van G.H. van Hamel en H. de Wit, leden van de Raad van de Kust van Guinea te St. George d'Elmina aan het West-Indisch Comité.*

- 924 Extract-resolutions of the Assembly of Ten about the despatch of certain goods from Guinea, Curacao, Essequibo, Demerara, and St. Eustatius, 1784. 1 piece.  
*Extract-resolutie van de Vergadering van Tienen betreffende de overzending van verschillende waren uit Guinea, Curaçao, Essequibo, Demerary en St. Eustatius.*
- 928 Memorandum about the return goods traded on the Coast of Guinea, stating the quantity and price of 21 West African articles of export and stating the expenditure of the West India Company on the Coast of Guinea, 1675-1731. 1 piece.  
*Memorie van de ingehandelde retourwaren op de Kust van Guinea.*  
Published in: J. Postma, 'West African exports and the Dutch West India Company, 1675-1731', *Economisch en Sociaal-Historisch Jaarboek* 36 (1973) p. 53-74.
- 1163 Agreement between the West India Company and Ampe Abpan, plenipotentiary of king Saboe, 1688. 1 piece.  
*Akkoord door de West-Indische Compagnie aangegaan met Ampe Abpan, als gemachtigde van koning Saboe.*

### **Ships, shipment, and personnel**

- 329, 330 Muster-roll of military personnel sailing to Guinea for the Chamber Zeeland on the ship *De Vrouwe Maria Geertruida*. With instruction for captain Michiel Saxe, 1787-1788. 5 pieces.  
*Monsterrol van de militairen vanwege de Kamer Zeeland met het schip De Vrouwe Maria Geertruida naar Guinea gaande. Met instructie voor de schipper Michiel Saxe.*
- 343 Papers about the inspection and out-rigging of the WIC ship *De Pelicaan*, destined for Guinea, and anchored off Texel, 1789-1790. 3 pieces.  
*Stukken betreffende de inspectie en monsterring van het door de West-Indische Compagnie naar Guinea bestemde en bij Texel liggende schip De Pelicaan.*

- 385, 388 Instructions and regulations for ships and their captains in the service of the West India Company, sailing to the African coast, 1730. 4 pieces.  
*Instructies en reglementen voor schepen en schippers die in dienst van de West-Indische Compagnie naar de kust van Afrika varen.*
- 930 Accounts of the trade with the Coast of Guinea by the ships *Duinvliet*, *Amsterdam*, and *Delft*, 1729. 1 piece.  
*Rekeningen van de handel op de Kust van Guinea gedaan door de schepen Duinvliet, Amsterdam en Delft in 1729.*
- 955 Reports by the commissioners for trade-goods and equipment of the Department Amsterdam of the Council for the Colonies, concerning shortages in the cargo of the ships *De Hoop* and *De Phoenix* on their arrival from the Coast of Guinea, 1794. 2 pieces.  
*Rapporten van de commiezen van de koopmanschappen en de equipage van het Departement Amsterdam van de Raad der Koloniën betreffende het tekort van de goederen in de van de Kust van Guinea aangekomen schepen De Hoop en De Phoenix.*
- 1038 Journal of the ship *Snoek en Both*, captain Jacob Tymonsz Weerstand, on its voyages from Amsterdam to Surinam vice versa, and from Elmina to the Caribbean, 1761-1763. 1 volume.  
*Journal gehouden op het schip Snoek en Both, gevoerd door de schipper Jacob Tymonsz Weerstand, gedurende de reizen van Amsterdam naar Suriname en terug en van St. George del Mina naar de Caribische Zee.*
- 1239 List of passports granted to private ships sailing for the Coast of Guinea, at the request of the respective Chambers of the WIC, 1734-1766. 1 piece.  
*Opgave van paspoorten op verzoek van de verschillende Kamers van de West-Indische Compagnie verleend voor de vaart van particuliere schepen op de Kust van Guinea.*

- 1342 Memorandum of ships departed for Elmina, sailing for the WIC, with a defective delivery on the cargo, 1731-1761. 1 piece.  
*Notitie van schepen voor rekening van de West-Indische Compagnie vertrokken na Elmina en op welke lading en goederen te weinig zijn uijtgelevert.*
- 1343 Summary of resolution by the Chamber Zeeland of the WIC, about shortages in the cargo of the *Zeepaard*, sailing for the Coast of Guinea, 1773. 1 piece.  
*Extract-resolutie van de Kamer Zeeland van de WIC betreffende het tekort in de lading van het door de Kamer naar de Kust van Guinea gezonden schip Het Zeepaard.*

### Forts on the Coast of Guinea

- 246\*\* State of the castle of St. George Elmina and other forts on the Coast of Guinea, in the possession of His Royal Highness the Sovereign of the United Netherlands, as found on ultimo September 1814. 1 piece.  
*Staat van het Hoofd Casteel St. George d'Elmina en onderhorige forten ter Kuste van Guinea van zijne Koninklijke Hoogheid de Souverein Vorst der Verenigde Nederlanden zoals derzelve zig bevinden onder ultimo september.*
- 334 Copy of memorandum by J.F. Trenks about the construction of a fort in Takoradi, 1778. 1 piece.  
*Copie-vertaog van J.F. Trenks te St. George del Mina betreffende de aanleg van een nieuw fort te Taccorary.*
- 409, 416, 573, 574 Reports about the condition of the forts on the Coast of Guinea, 1764-1781, 1783. 17 pieces.  
*Stukken betreffende de toestand van de forten aan de Kust van Guinea.*

### Warfare on the Coast of Guinea

- 483 Summary of resolution by the States General about sending troops to Essequibo, Demerara and the Coast of Guinea, 1791. 1 piece.  
*Extract-resolutie van de Staten-Generaal betreffende de uitzending van een detachement troepen naar Essequibo en Demerary en de Kust van Guinea.*

- 498 Copy of a letter by A.J.C. Lampsins and J.F. Berewout in Amsterdam to director-general P. Volkmar and Council on the Coast of Guinea, with an order to take repossession of the WIC properties captured by the English during the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War, 1783. 1 piece.  
*Copie-brief van A.J.C. Lampsins en J.F. Berewout te Amsterdam aan de directeur-generaal P. Volkmar en raden ter kust van Guinea, houdende bevel om de bezittingen van de WIC aldaar welke gedurende de oorlog in handen van de Engelsen gevallen zijn weer over te nemen.*
- 721 Documents about the attack by two ships – the *Braambosch* and *Westermeel* – on the WIC-ship *Rusthov*, 1724-1725. 11 pieces.  
*Stukken betreffende de aanval van twee schepen aan de Kust van Guinea, de Braambosch en Westermeel, op het schip Rusthov van de West-Indische Compagnie.*
- 722 Papers about the English attacks on Cape Apollonia, 1766. 10 pieces.  
*Stukken betreffende de Engelse aanvallen op Kaap Apollonia.*
- 888 Report by the directors of the Chamber Zeeland of the WIC about an inquiry into the behaviour of the commandants of the forts on the Coast of Guinea with regard to their surrender to the English in 1782. 1 piece.  
*Minuut-verklaring van de Zeeuwse bewindhebbers inzake het onderzoek naar het gedrag van de bevelhebbers van de forten ter kust van Guinea bij de overgave van de Engelsen in 1782.*

#### Administration of the forts on the Coast of Guinea

- 95, 386 Instructions for the controller of finances and stores, the assistant and the fiscal on the Coast of Guinea, 1785. 1 file and 1 piece.  
*Instructie voor de controlleur der financiën en der magazijnen, de assistent en de fiscaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 96 Paper relating to the budget of 1817 of the Coast of Guinea. 1 piece.  
*Stuk met betrekking tot de begroting 1817 van de Kust van Guinea.*

- 97 Plan for the civilian personnel organisation on the Coast of Guinea, in connection with the table of functions added to the Royal Decree of 4 September 1817. 1 file.
- Plan van organisatie van de civile ambtenaren der etablissementen ter Kuste van Guinea, naar aanleiding van de tabel bevattende de onderscheide functien aldaar gevoegd bij het besluit van Z.M. van den 4 september 1817.*
- 231 Papers regarding the law-suit against the ‘negro’ Ecoem van Chama, 1813-1814. 1 folder.
- Stukken betreffende de memorie van eisch en conclusie op ende jegens den neger Ecoem van Chama.*
- 233, 236 Papers concerning issued bills of exchange, 1809-1816. 2 pieces.
- Stukken betreffende afgegeven wissels.*
- 287 Papers to clarify the lapsed claims of Wesselman concerning payment of salaries, etc., concerning the Coast of Guinea, of which the letters with remonstrances were returned to him in March 1803. 7 pieces.
- Stukken tot elucidatie dienende, uit Amsterdam gezonden om de verouderde pretentien van Wesselman wegens soldijen, etc. betrekkelijk de Kust van Guinea te beoordeelen zijnde die requesten van Wesselman weeder hem op zijn verzoek teruggegeeven in maart 1803 bij resolutie.*
- 304 Copy of the general list of receipts and expenditures on the Coast of Guinea, 1771-1785. 1 piece.
- Copie-generale staten van ontvangsten en uitgaven aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 305 List stating the total amount of recognition payments by ships sailing from and to Curacao, St. Eustatius, St. Croix, North America, Essequibo & Demerara, Porto Rico, Havana, and Guinea during the years 1771-1791, 1803. 1 piece.
- Staat van de totale opbrengst der recognitien betaald door de schepen uitgezeild van en naar Curaçao, St. Eustatius, St. Croix, Noord Amerika, Esseequebo & Demerary, Portorico, Havana, Guinea over de jaren 1771-1791.*

- 326 Letter by the director-general on the Coast of Guinea, A. Thierens, to the Assembly of Ten about payment of salaries, etc. With considerations about the private trade of WIC officials on the Coast of Guinea, 1784. 2 pieces.
- Brief van de directeur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea, A. Thierens aan de X betreffende de bezoldigingen en uitbetaling der soldijen, enz. aldaar. Met “consideratien (van denzelfde) op ‘t stuk van de handel die de bediendens van d’Ed. West-Indische Compagnie ter custe van Guinea doen”.*
- 327 Papers concering Mr. G.S. Gallé on the Coast of Guinea, 1787. 9 pieces.
- “Papieren concernerende de heer Galle op de Kust van Guinea”.*
- 328 Copies of papers concerning the conflicts between the commissioner for trade and fort commandant J.H. Ebell and the inhabitants of Shama on the Coast of Guinea and the involvement of J.W. van Kesteren and Jacob Ruhle to decide in the matter, 1788. 7 pieces.
- Copie-papieren betreffende de geschillen ontstaan tussen de commies en kommandant J.H. Ebell en de Chamasche onderhorigen op Guinea en de verrichtingen van J.W. van Kesteren en Jacob Ruhle tot beslissing van dezelfde.*
- 339 Cashier’s account of St. George d’Elmina for May 1791. 1 piece.
- Kassa-rekening van St. George del Mina over mei 1791.*
- 353, 387\* Instruction (with copy) for the fiscal on the Coast of Guinea, no date. 1 piece.
- Instructie en copie-instructie voor de fiscaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 380 Draft regulations for the administrations on the Coast of Guinea, Surinam, Essequibo, St. Eustatius and Curacao, c. 1722. 1 piece.
- Concept-reglement op het houden van de boeken aan de Kust van Guinea, Suriname, Essequibo, St. Eustatius en Curaçao.*

- 524 Lists of books and papers in the paymaster-general's office on the Coast of Guinea, 1791-1793. 5 pieces.  
*Lijsten van boeken en papieren "conserneerende 't comptoir ter soldij" op de Kust van Guinea, opgemaakt door de commiezen ter Soldij aldaar.*
- 525 General muster-roll of all the military personnel on the Coast of Guinea, signed by the bookkeeper-general Ebervelt, 31 December 1793. 1 piece.  
*Generale monsterrol van alle militairen op de Kust van Guinea volgens lijst ultimo december 1793 door de boekhouder generaal Ebervelt ondertekend.*
- 534 Copies of monthly reviews of Elmina and the outer forts, kept from 5 March to 31 December 1810. 1 volume.  
*Een band met kopij maandlijsten van Elmina en de buitenforten van den 5 maart tot 31 december 1810.*
- 723, 724, 1344 Copies of resolutions of the director-general and Council on the Coast of Guinea, with list of appendices, 1785-1790. 58 pieces.  
*Kopie-resoluties van de directeur-generaal en raden aan de Kust van Guinea, met een lijst van de bijlagen.*
- 729, 932 Miscellaneous financial papers about the trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1739-1780. 28 pieces.  
*Financiële varia betreffende de handel op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 892 Resolution of the Provincial States of Holland concerning the administration of the colonies in America and Africa, 1791. 1 piece.  
*Extract-resolutie van de Staten van Holland betreffende de regeling van het bestuur van de koloniën in Amerika en Afrika.*
- 929 List of goods confiscated on the Coast of Guinea, 1725-1731. 6 pieces.  
*Lijsten van geconfisceerde en aangehaalde goederen op de Kust van Guinea.*



- 929\* Payment of the former director of Guinea, Abraham Houtman, 1725. 1 piece.  
*Afrekening van de gewezen directeur van Guinea, Abraham Houtman.*
- 1076 Receipt for bills of exchange, presented by A. de Veer, with annex, 1811-1813. 1 piece.  
*Nota van wisselbrieven, getrokken door A. de Veer. Met bijlage.*
- 1148 Document in which Henricus van de Vondel makes himself guarantor for the administration of Ludwig Sebald Ruhl von Lilienstern as assistant for the WIC on the Coast of Guinea, 8 August 1786. Printed. 1 piece.  
*Acte waarbij Henricus van den Vondel zich borg stelt voor de administratie van Ludwig Sebald Ruhl von Lilienstern als assistent in dienst van de WIC aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 1182 Papers of the accountant on the Coast of Guinea, W. Suljard van Leefdael, 1768. 1 volume.  
*Stukken van de accountant aan de Kust van Guinea W. Suljard van Leefdael.*
- 1346 Copy of letter by N.H. van Crimpen, commandant of fort Hollandia at Pokesu on the Coast of Guinea to the director-general A. Thierens concerning the misbehaviour of the commissioner for trade and [former] provisional commandant of that place, A. Noordijk. With a copy of a statement by Tijard Heilman, 1785. 2 pieces.  
*Copie-brief van N.H. van Crimpen, commandant van Hollandia op de Kust van Guinea aan de directeur-generaal A. Thierens betreffende het wangedrag van de commies ter negotie, kommandant ad interim aldaar, A. Noordijk. Met hierop betrekkelijke copie-verklaring van Tijard Heilman.*
- 1354 Statement of the income and expenditure of the colonies on the Coast of Guinea, Curacao, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Saba, Essequibo and Demerara, late eighteenth century. 1 piece.  
*Staat van de baten en lasten van de koloniën ten kuste van Guinea, Curaçao, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Saba, Essequibo en Demerary.*

- 1387 Covering letter on papers concerning the Coast of Guinea by the acting secretary-general in the Ministry of Colonial Affairs to the master of stores of the colonies, 1846. 1 piece.

*Begeleidende brief bij papieren met betrekking tot de Kust van Guinea van de fung. secretaris-generaal bij het Ministerie van Koloniën gericht aan de magazijnmeester voor de koloniën.*

#### Inheritance issues, probate, and the settlement of estates

- 452 Powers of attorney, indemnations and other documents concerning the payment of salaries, estates, etc. by the Chamber Amsterdam to WIC-personnel on the Coast of Guinea, 1757-1779. 1 bundle.

*Akten van volmacht, borgstelling en andere stukken betreffende uitbetaling wegens gages, nalatenschappen enz. van de Kamer Amsterdam voor WIC-personeel aan de Kust van Guinea.*

- 454 Statement by Jacques and Pierre Augier that they have received a case with gold belonging to Paul Augier, deceased, formerly bookkeeper-general on the Coast of Guinea, 1739. 3 pieces.

*Verklaring van Jacques en Pierre Augier dat zij van de Kamer Amsterdam hebben ontvangen een kistje met goud van wijlen Paul Augier, boekhouder-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*

- 535 Extract from the paybook of the Chamber Maze, copy of inventory and account of sale of the estate of Jan Carel Sprögel, deceased, formerly commissioner for trade on the Coast of Guinea, who died there on 29 September 1783. 1 piece.

*Extract uit het soldijboek van de Kamer van de Maas, copie-inventaris en verkooprekening van de nagelaten goederen betreffende de boedel van Jan Carel Sprögel, in leven commies ter negotie op de Kust van Guinea, en aldaar overleden 29 september 1783.*

- 608 Draft of an acknowledgment of debt signed by the Chamber Amsterdam for Lieve Nicolaas van Bergen van den Grijp, former president on the Coast of Guinea, and for the heirs of A. Thierens, the late director-general, 1791. 1 piece.
- Concept of klad van een formulier-schuldbekentenis door de Kamer Amsterdam getekend ten behoeve van Mr. Lieven Nicolaas van Bergen van der Grijp, oud-president ter Kuste van Guinea en van de erfgenamen van wijlen Adolf Thierens, in leven directeur-generaal aldaar.*
- 929\*\* List of salaries and estates of personnel of the Chamber Maze on the Coast of Guinea since 1700. Without date. 1 piece.
- Lijst van maandgelden en nalatenschappen van personen in dienst geweest sinds 1700 voor rekening van de Kamer op de Maze ter kuste van Guinea.*
- 931 Letter by J.H. van Groin to N.W. Roell, WIC-attorney, about the bequest of Dirk Willem Brunner to the Lutheran community in Gothenburg (Sweden), 1769. 3 pieces.
- Brief van J.H. van Groin aan de advocaat van de West-Indische Compagnie, Mr. N.W. Roell, betreffende het legaat door Dirk Willem Brunner, opperkoopman ter kuste van Guinea, in 1751 aan de Lutherse gemeente te Gothenburg vermaakt.*

---

Record group name: **Collection "1902"**

*Collectie "1902"*

Access no.: 1.11.04

Size: 2.36 metres

Period: 1218-1885

This collections consists of records of which the original location is uncertain. Relevant is:

- 36 Proposals concerning the free trade to the Coast of Africa, eighteenth century. No date. 3 pieces.

*Plannen en overwegingen voor de vrije vaart op de kust van Afrika.*

---

Record group name:	Netherlands possessions on the Coast of Guinea <i>Nederlandse bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea</i>
Access no.:	1.05.14
Size:	64.7 metres
Period:	1658-1872
Not accessible:	91, 94-96, 106, 107, 191, 210-212, 215-220, 225
Only accessible on microfilm:	2-5, 7, 8, 17, 24-33, 36, 38, 57-61, 63, 64, 69-72, 81-90, 92, 93, 97-100, 111, 112, 115-117, 120-123, 126-128, 131-133, 141, 142, 149, 150, 181, 213, 233-239, 243, 248-252, 254, 257, 258, 261, 264-268, 271, 290, 291
Printed inventory:	<i>Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks Oude Archieven</i> XLIV, Deel I, Bijlage XI, p. 337.

The archives of administrative bodies on the Coast of Guinea, prepared in Africa for local use, were sent to the Netherlands after the transfer of the Netherlands possessions in this region to Great Britain in 1872.

Many records from the seventeenth century were lost before the transfer. The organisation of the administration went through various changes between 1637, when the castle of St. George d'Elmina was captured by the Dutch, and 1872, when the settlements were finally taken over by Great Britain. For a concise description of the most important changes see chapters 1 and 3 of part II of this guide.

The archives are divided into two periods (1658-1816 and 1816-1872) as the result of an instruction that from 1816, new books should be started for the administration. All these records are in Dutch, unless stated otherwise.

The physical state of the archives is poor. A large part of the seventeenth-century archive was lost. Of the remaining records, many are inaccessible, due to their fragile condition. For a number of inaccessible originals, microfilms are available, however, a number of the microfilms, especially those of nineteenth-century records, is of poor to bad quality and hardly legible.

A.I. Archives of the director-general before 1816 (governor-general 1801; commandant-general 1810), Council, and secretary

*(Archief van directeur-generaal (gouverneur-generaal 1801, commandant-generaal 1810) en Raden, benevens den secretaris)*

- 1-17 Minutes of the meetings of the director-general and the Council, with drafts and indexes, 1702-1802. 15 volumes.  
*Minuut-notulen der vergaderingen van directeur-generaal en Raden.*
- 18-19 Drafts of minutes of the meetings of the Great Council, 1802-1804, and of the president and Council, 1808-1810. 2 volumes.  
*Minuut-notulen der vergaderingen van de Grote Raad en van president en Raden.*
- 20 Drafts of minutes of the meetings of the commandant-general and Council, 1810-1815. 1 volume.  
*Minuut-notulen der vergaderingen van commandant-generaal en Raden.*
- 21-23 Drafts of minutes of the meetings of the Small Council. With annexes, 1802-1807. 3 volumes.  
*Minuut-notulen der vergaderingen van de Kleine Raad.*
- 24-80 Correspondence with the directors of the WIC, in part with tables of contents and alphabetical indexes, 1673-1815. 57 volumes.  
*Ingekomen brieven van Bewindhebbers van de West-Indische compagnie, deels met tafels en alfabetische indexen.*
- 81-189 Journal of St. George d'Elmina, with index and correspondentie with the outer forts, 1658-1798. 109 volumes.  
*Journal van Sint George d'Elmina, met register en correspondentie met de buitenforten.*
- 190 Journal of the voyage of director-general De Bordes to Accra, 1737. 1 volume.  
*Journal van de reis van de directeur-generaal De Bordes naar Accra.*

- 191,192 Draft journal of Sint George d’Elmina, 1798-1804. 2 volumes.  
*Kladjournaal van Sint George d’Elmina.*
- 193, 194 Correspondence concerning riots by the inhabitants at Axim and Butre, 1770, 1776. 2 folders.  
*Ingekomen stukken en minuten van uitgaande stukken naar Axim en Boutry betreffende de negeronlusten aldaar.*
- 195-197 Notices, proclamations, requests etc. received, 1781-1795. 3 volumes.  
*Ingekomen adviezen, berichten op rekwesten etc.*
- 198-203 Reports received on the condition of the forts, 1771-1794. 6 volumes.  
*Ingekomen rapporten wegens de staat van de forten.*
- 204 Reports received on civil officials and military personnel, 1788. 1 folder.  
*Ingekomen rapporten betreffende civiele ambtenaren en militairen.*
- 205-209 Correspondence of the Great and the Small Council, the governor-general, the president, the commander-general and the director-general, 1791-1815. 5 volumes.  
*Ingekomen en uitgaande stukken van de Grote en de Kleine Raad, de gouverneur-generaal, de president, de commandant-generaal en de directeur-generaal.*
- 210-217 Correspondence with the Royal Africa Company of England, 1723-1751. 7 volumes and 1 bundle.  
*Briefwisseling met de Royal Africa Company.*
- 218, 219 Correspondence with the Brandenburg Africa Company, 1690, 1707-1712. 2 volumes.  
*Briefwisseling met de Brandenburgsche Africaansche Compagnie.*
- 220, 221 Papers concerning disagreements with the Danish government at Accra, 1730 and 1776-1778. 2 folders.  
*Stukken betreffende de geschillen met het Deense gouvernement te Accra.*

- 222 Copy of a subject file of contracts and other papers concerning the jurisdiction of the WIC on the northern coast of Africa (= the Coast of Guinea), 1624-1664, collected by the director-general Johan Valckenburg and continued till 1674. 1 volume.
- Copie-recueil van contracten en andere stukken betreffende de jurisdictie van de Westindische Compagnie op de Noordkust van Afrika over 1624-1664, bijeengebracht door de directeur-generaal Johan Valckenburg en vervolgd tot 1674.*
- 223 Contracts made with the 'natives' by the Netherlands government on the Coast of Guinea, 1758-1806. 1 volume.
- Contracten door het Nederlandsche gouvernement ter kuste gesloten met de inboorlingen.*
- 224 File with *inter alia* copies of the charters of the WIC and instructions for the free trade to the Coast of Africa, 1674-1766. 1 volume.
- Recueil, met o.a. afschriften van de octrooien van de Westindische Compagnie en reglementen betreffende de vrije vaart op de kust van Afrika.*
- 225 Proclamations, 1710-1768. 1 bundle.
- Plakkaten.*
- 226 Report with regulations for the government, for the definition of the legislative and executive powers and for the administration of the police and criminal justice, confirmed by the Council of the Coast of Guinea on 29 November 1803. 1 volume.
- Rapport met reglementen van orde voor de regering.*
- 227-238 Instructions for the director-general, president and Council, the bookkeeper-general, ship captains, masters and clerks, 1664-1810. 11 volumes and 1 document.
- Register en instructies voor president en Raden, de directeur-generaal en andere ambtenaren en schippers ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 239 Register of letters of manumission and land title deeds, issued by the director-general, 1718-1737. 1 volume.
- Register van vrijbrieven voor negers en van grondbrieven, afgegeven door de directeur-generaal.*

- 240-243 Register of official documents issued by the director-general, 1740-1796. 4 volumes.  
*Register van officiële documenten afgegeven door de directeur-generaal.*
- 244-246 Register of government orders and authorisations, 1805-1816. 3 volumes.  
*Register van gouvernementsorders en autorisaties.*
- 247 Register of orders by the director-general to the paymaster-general, 1786. 1 volume.  
*Register van qualificatiën van de directeur-generaal voor de boekhouder ter soldij.*
- 248-289 Draft-sentences with relevant court records, 1699-1798 and 1802-1814. 41 volumes.  
*Minuut-sententies met bijbehorende processtukken.*
- 285 Minutes of the Commissioners for the court cases, 1796-1798. 1 volume.  
*Minuut-notulen van de Commissarissen voor de ding-talen.*
- 286-289 Draft-sentences of the Council and Court Martial, with court records, 1802-1814. 4 volumes.  
*Minuut-sententies van de Raad en de Krijgsraad. Met bijbehorende processtukken.*
- 290-334 Register of original papers, containing public deeds, petitions, advice of officials, circular letters, etc., 1726-1801. With tables. 45 volumes.  
*“Protocol van originele stukken”, bevattend publieke akten, rekwesten, adviezen van ambtenaren, circulaires etc.*
- 335, 336 Copies of last wills, 1762-1796. 2 volumes.  
*Minuten van uiterste wilsbeschikkingen.*
- 337-341 Secretarial-notarial protocol, 1801-1816. 5 volumes.  
*Secretarieel-notarieel protocol.*



A. II. Papers belonging to various administrative bodies

*(Stukken behorende tot verschillende administraties)*

- 342 Copy-journal of the fiscal, 1803-1804. 1 volume.  
*Copie-journaal van de fiscaal.*
- 343, 344 Register of estate inventories, drawn up by the Court of Orphans' and Abandoned Estates, 1802-1815. With alphabetical name indexes. 2 volumes.  
*Register van boedelinventarissen, opgemaakt door de Wees- en Onbeheerde-Boedelkamer.*
- 345 Register of invoices of the auctioneer and master of sales on the sale of estates, 1802-1808. 1 volume.  
*Register van rekeningen van de vendumeester betreffende boedelvenduen.*
- 346 Papers concerning the estate of governor-general Pieter Linthorst, 1807-1815. 1 folder.  
*Stukken betreffende de boedel van de gouverneur-generaal Pieter Linthorst.*
- 347 Extract-resolutions of the Council of the Coast of Guinea for the master works and paymaster-general, 1797-1801. 1 volume.  
*Extract-resolutiën van de Raad van de Kust van Guinea voor de equipagemeester en boekhouder van de soldij.*
- 348 Register of letters from and to the fort at Dutch Komenda, 1798-1804. 1 volume.  
*Register van brieven, ingekomen aan- en uitgaande van het fort te Commany.*

B. I. Archives of the governor-general (1816), commander (1820), and governor (1838), 1816-1872

*(Archief van de gouverneur-generaal (1816), commandeur (1820), gouverneur (1838), 1816-1872)*

- 349-370 Journal of the Coast of Guinea, with annexes, 1815-1870. 22 volumes.  
*Journal.*

- 371-420 Register of letters, copies of resolutions and letters to the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, 1816-1872. 49 volumes, 1 bundle.  
*Register van brieven, minuut-besluiten en minuut-brieven aan het Departement van Koloniën.*
- 421 Register of letters to the Ministry of Colonial Affairs and the governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies concerning the African Recruitment Depot, 1837-1842. 1 volume.  
*Register van brieven aan het departement van Koloniën en de gouverneur-generaal van Nederlands-Indië betreffende het Afrikaanse Werfdepot.*
- 422-423 Copies of monthly and annual reports to the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, 1857-1864. 2 bundles.  
*Minuut-maand- en jaarverslagen aan het Departement van Koloniën.*
- 424-469 Incoming letters of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, 1815-1872. 46 volumes.  
*Ingekomen brieven van het Departement van Koloniën.*
- 470-500 Incoming letters of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, duplicates, 1818-1859. 31 volumes.  
*Ingekomen brieven van het Departement van Koloniën, duplicaat-serie.*
- 501-594, 605-698, 705-713 Incoming letters and copies of outgoing letters to the outer forts and the English possessions, 1816-1872. 158 volumes and 39 bundles.  
*Ingekomen stukken van en minuten van uitgaande stukken naar de buitenforten en de Engelse bezittingen.*
- 595-604, 735, 757-763 Letter books and indices of correspondence to and from the outer forts and miscellaneous, 1833-1872. 18 volumes.  
*Registers en agenda's van ingekomen stukken van en uitgaande stukken naar de buitenforten en aan diversen.*

- 699-704 Register of outgoing letters to the English possessions, 1834-1858. 6 volumes.  
*Register van uitgaande stukken naar de Engelse bezittingen.*
- 714-731, 765-767 Correspondence with the Cabinet, with register of notices and annexes, 1817-1872. 7 volumes, 5 bundles and 22 folders.  
*Correspondentie met het Kabinet, met register van kabinetsmissiven, agenda's en bijbehorende stukken.*
- 732-735, 764 List of correspondence with the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, 1838-1856, 1871, 1872. 3 volumes, 1 folder.  
*Agenda van de correspondentie met het Departement van Koloniën.*
- 736-754 List of incoming papers and resolutions taken, 1858-1869. 18 volumes.  
*Agenda van ingekomen stukken met daarop genomen beschikkingen.*
- 755-756 List of proclamations, 1862-1869. 2 volumes.  
*Agenda van openbare besluiten.*
- 768 List of public documents, sent to the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, 1862-1865. 1 bundle.  
*Lijsten van openbare stukken, aan het Departement van Koloniën gezonden.*
- 769 Incoming papers of the Council of Commerce on the Coast of Guinea, 1830-1835. 1 volume.  
*Ingekomen stukken van de Raad van Koophandel aan de Kust.*
- 770 Memorandum of the major-general and King's commissioner on the Coast of Guinea to the acting commander of the Coast of Guinea, 5 January 1837. 1 piece.  
*Memorandum van de generaal-majoor commissaris van de Koning aan de kust voor de commandeur ad interim.*

- 771 Resolution of the major-general and King's commissioner concerning the new organisation of the colonial government on the Coast of Guinea, 2 June 1838. 1 piece.  
*Besluit van de generaal-majoor en commissaris des Konings, tijdelijk opperbevelhebber van de zee- en landmacht op de Westkust van Afrika, houdende beschikkingen betreffende de overgang van de administratie aan het nieuw aangestelde koloniale gouvernement aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 772, 773 Incoming papers of the agent for the military recruitment at Kumase, 1837-1841. 2 volumes.  
*Ingekomen stukken van de Agent voor de werving te Comassie.*
- 774, 775 Register of and contracts with local populations, 1833-1866. 1 folder and 1 volume.  
*Register van en contracten met de negerbevolking.*
- 776 Minutes of meetings with the local African government, 1858- 1866. 1 volume.  
*Notulen van de verhandelingen met de negerregering.*
- 777-782 Papers concerning gold-mining operations at Dabokrom, 1845-1850. 4 volumes and 2 bundles.  
*Stukken betreffende goudmijnen in Dabokrom.*
- 784 Papers concerning African troops, shipped from the Netherlands to the Coast of Guinea, 1844-1846. 1 folder.  
*Stukken betreffende detachementen Afrikaanse militairen, die vanuit Nederland naar de Kust zijn overgevoerd.*
- 785, 786 Oaths of office, 1838-1871. 2 volumes.  
*Beëdigingen.*
- 787, 788 Government orders for civil and military officials, 1862-1872. 2 volumes.  
*Gouvernementsorders voor burgerlijke ambtenaren en militairen.*

789 Official record of the transfer of the government to the acting governor Derx, with inventory of goods on the Coast of Guinea, 1846. 1 volume.

*Proces-verbaal van de bestuursovernemings door de gouverneur a.i. Derx, met inventarissen van de goederen aan de Kust.*

790 Inventories of materials and goods belonging to the government, present in the forts, 1857-1872. 1 bundle.

*Inventarissen van materialen en landsgoederen, aanwezig op de forten.*

791-794 Miscellaneous financial papers, 1857-1872. 3 bundles, 1 volume.

*Diverse stukken betreffende de financiën.*

795, 796 Register of accounts and other papers concerning estates of people deceased on the Coast of Guinea, 1817-1847. 1 volume and 1 bundle.

*Register van balansen van en stukken betreffende boedels van aan de Kust overledenen.*

**B. II. Archives of the Great Council (1816), the Council (1820), the Colonial Council, and the Court of Justice (1848)**

*(Archieven van de Grote Raad (1816), de Raad (1820), de Koloniale Raad en de Rechtbank (1848))*

797-809 Copies of minutes of the meetings of the Great Council and the Council during the period 1838-1847, with annexes and documents of court proceedings, 1816-1847. 11 volumes, 1 bundle, 1 piece.

*Minuutnotulen met bijlagen van de vergaderingen van de Grote Raad en de Raad over de jaren 1838-1847, met processtukken.*

810-823 Register and minutes of the meetings of the Colonial Council and of the Court of Justice, with annexes, 1848-1872. 10 bundles and 4 volumes.

*Register van en (minuut) notulen van de vergaderingen van de Koloniale Raad en van de zittingen van de Rechtbank, met processtukken.*

- 824-827 Accounts of and reports about estates by the administrators, with annexes, 1848-1872. 3 bundles.  
*Rekening en verantwoording van curatoren in boedels.*
- 828 List of deceased on the Coast of Guinea, with annotations, (1792) 1839-1872. 1 volume.  
*Tafel van overledenen aan de Kust van Guinea, met aantekeningen.*
- B. III. Archives of the controller of finances (1816), the accountant (1820), and the book-keeper of the Courts (1847)**  
*(Archief van de controlleur der financiën en magazijnenfiscaal (1816), van de boekhouder-fiscaal-secretaris-kassier (1820), van de boekhouder-officier van justitie-secretaris-kassier (1847))*
- 829-835 Register of incoming and outgoing correspondence, 1815-1864. 4 volumes, 2 bundles.  
*Register van uitgaande en inkomende stukken.*
- 836 Draft-budgets, 1846-1855. 1 bundle.  
*Concept-begrotingen.*
- 837-849 Journal of income and expenditure, 1838-1872. 13 volumes.  
*Journal van ontvang en uitgaaf.*
- 850 Draft journal, 1862-1863. 1 volume.  
*Kladjournal.*
- 851-864 Ledgers, 1857-1872. 14 volumes.  
*Grootboeken.*
- 865-874 Account books, 1816-1861. 10 volumes.  
*Kasboeken.*
- 875-891 Register of authorisations of income and expenditure, 1837-1872. 17 volumes.  
*Autorisatieboek tot ontvangsten en uitgaven.*

- 892-898 Register of bills of exchange, payable by the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, 1825-1872. 7 volumes.  
*Register der wissels, getrokken op het Ministerie van Koloniën.*
- 899-902 Registers of three-monthly financial overviews, 1833-1844. 4 volumes.  
*Register van drie-maandelijkse staten der financiën.*
- 903-912 Register of income and expenditure in the Netherlands, 1862-1872. 10 volumes.  
*Register van ontvangsten en uitgaven in Nederland.*
- 913-917 Current accounts regarding the Ministry of Colonial Affairs and the African Recruitment Depot.  
*Rekeningen-courant met het Departement van Koloniën en wegens het Afrikaans Werfdepot.*
- 918 Depositions of payment in and out of the general cashroom, 1866-1872. 1 volume.  
*Processen-verbaal van storting en lichte van gelden in en uit de generale geldkamer.*
- 919-951 Receipts and other cash records, 1838-1872. 32 volumes.  
*Kwitanties en andere kasbijlagen.*
- 952-965 Muster-rolls and other documents concerning the payment of military and civil personnel, 1838-1872. 14 volumes.  
*Stamboeken en andere stukken betreffende de betaling van militairen.*
- 966-968 Register of trade goods in store, 1833-1855. 3 volumes.  
*Stukboek van aanwezige voorraden handelswaar.*
- 969-972 Invoice book of goods sent from the Netherlands, 1815-1871. 4 volumes.  
*Factuurboek van uit Nederland ter Kuste ontvangen Rijksgoederen.*

- 973 Lists of goods in store at the fort St. Anthony at Axim, 1822-1830. 1 volume.  
*Staten van goederen op het fort St. Anthony te Axim.*
- 974-981 Register of documents registered by the government secretary, 1839-1872. 8 volumes.  
*Register van door de secretaries geregistreerde stukken.*

**B. IV. Archives of the notary public and the Civil Registry**  
*(Archieven van het Notariaat en van de Burgerlijke Stand)*

- 982-988 Notarial records (copies), 1816-1871. 5 volumes, 2 bundles.  
*Minuut-akten.*
- 989-991 Repertory of notarial records, 1839-1857. 3 volumes.  
*Repertoire en copie-repertoire van de akten.*
- 992-998 Marriages licenses, announcements and registrations, divorce registrations, and death records, 1842-1871. 7 volumes.  
*Minuut-akten van huwelijksaangiften, huwelijksafkondigingen, huwelijksvoltrekkingen, echtscheidingen en overlijden.*

**B. V. Archives of the military commander of the Permanent Garrison and the Directorate of the African Recruitment Depot**  
*(Archieven van de militaire commandant van de Vaste Bezetting en van de Directie van het Afrikaanse Werfdepot)*

- 999 Journaal, 1866-1869. 1 volume.  
*Journaal.*
- 1000, 1001 Register of outgoing letters, 1838-1864. 2 volumes.  
*Register van uitgaande brieven.*
- 1002-1004 Day-order books, 1861-1871. 3 volumes.  
*(Dag)ordersboeken.*



- 1005-1007 Muster-rolls of officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the Permanent Garrison, 1842-1870. 3 volumes.  
*Stamboeken van officieren, onderofficieren en manschappen van de Vaste Bezetting.*
- 1008-1019 Registration book of the Permanent Garrison, 1841-1871. 12 volumes.  
*Controleboek van de Vaste Bezetting.*
- 1020, 1020\* Registration books of seconded non-commissioned officers and men, intended to join the army in the Netherlands East Indies, 1856-1870. 2 volumes.  
*Controleboeken van de gedetacheerde onderofficieren en manschappen, bestemd voor het leger in Nederlands Oost-Indië.*
- 1021-1023 Martial law instruction book for the Permanent Garrison, 1840-1871. 3 volumes.  
*Krijgswettenboek van de Vaste Bezetting.*
- 1024-1027 Criminal register of the Permanent Garrison, 1838-1871. 4 volumes.  
*Strafregister van de Vaste Bezetting.*
- 1028-1029 Debt register of the Permanent Garrison, 1862-1871. 2 volumes.  
*Schuldboek van de Vaste Bezetting.*
- 1030 Register of goods in the [military] depots, without date. 1 volume.  
*Magazijnboek.*
- 1031-1065 Miscellaneous records, registers, and other papers concerning the clerical and financial administration of the Recruitment Depot, 1836-1870. 31 volumes.  
*Note:* Includes muster-rolls, 1856-1872; inv. nos. 1050-1051.  
*Diverse administratie- en boekhoudboeken, registers en papieren van het Afrikaans Werfdepot.*

## B. VI. Archives of the commandants of the outer forts

### *(Archieven van gezaghebbers van buitenforten)*

- 1066-1086 Correspondence, journals, etc. from the archives of the commandant at Accra, 1841-1868. 19 volumes, 2 bundles.  
*Stukken uit het archief van de gezaghebber te Accra, waaronder correspondentie en journalen.*
- 1087-1098 Financial and legal papers, etc. from the archives of the commandant at Apam, 1859. 11 volumes, 1 folder.  
*Stukken uit het archief van de gezaghebber te Apam, waaronder financiële en justitiële stukken.*
- 1098-1105 Papers, including a register of military offenders, from the archives of the commandant at Behien (Apollonia), 1868-1870. 4 volumes, 2 bundles, 2 folders.  
*Stukken uit het archief van de gezaghebber te Behien, waaronder een strafregister van militairen.*

## B. VII. Papers belonging to various authorities

### *(Stukken behorende tot diverse administraties)*

- 1106-1131 Papers from the archives of customs officers, the agent of the Recruitment Depot at Kumase, and the government auctioneer, 1836-1872. 25 volumes, 6 bundles, 2 folders.  
*Stukken behorende tot de archieven van onder andere belasting-ambtenaren, de agent van het Succursale-depot te Coomassie en de vendumeester.*

## B. VIII. Deposited documents

### *(Gedeponeerde stukken)*

- 1132-1140 Papers of Jan Nieser, merchant on the Coast of Guinea, H. van Wijngaarden en J.C. Stupani, assistants on the Coast of Guinea, C. Bartels, vice-consul of Sardinia on the Coast of Guinea, Penni Annam, African soldier, and Abraham Ruhle, 1787-1863. 4 volumes, 4 folders.  
*Stukken van Jan Nieser, koopman, H. van Wijngaarden en J.C. Stupani, assistenten ter Kuste, C. Bartels, vice-consul, Penni Annam, Afrikaanse soldaat en Abraham Ruhle.*

---

## Foreign Affairs

Record group name:	<b>Legation in Denmark</b> <i>Legatie in Denemarken</i>
Access no.:	1.02.12
Size:	2.43 metres
Period:	1658-1810
Printed inventory:	J.C.M. Pennings en Th.H.P.M. Thomassen (eds.), <i>Archieven van Nederlandse gezanten en consuls tot 1813. Deel I. Overgedragen archieven van gezanten en consuls in de christelijke wereld</i> . The Hague 1998: Algemeen Rijksarchief. Eerste afdeling. 279-296.

In 1605, the first representative of the Republic to Denmark was appointed. In 1632 the representative received the title of resident. Later, he was also called extraordinary envoy. Initially, the Netherlands legation was located in Helsingør, but at the end of the seventeenth century, it was moved to Copenhagen. In 1810, the Netherlands legation was taken over by the French. The legation archives contain papers of Dutch envoys.

- 79 Papers concerning a proposal to improve the Danish Company of Guinea, 1775. 1 folder.  
*Stukken betreffende het voorstel tot verbetering van de Deense Compagnie van Guinee.*
- 82 Papers concerning the convention of armed neutrality (or neutral commercial shipping) between Russia, Denmark, Sweden and the Republic, 1780-1782. 1 bundle.  
*Stukken betreffende de conventie van gewapende neutraliteit (of neutrale koopvaardijvaart) tussen Rusland, Denemarken, Zweden en de Republiek.*
-

Record group name: **Legation in Portugal**  
*Legatie in Portugal*

Access no.: 1.02.18

Size: 3.89 metres

Period: 1702-1804

Printed inventory: J.C.M. Pennings en Th.H.P.M. Thomassen (eds.), *Archieven van Nederlandse gezanten en consuls tot 1813. Deel I. Overgedragen archieven van gezanten en consuls in de christelijke wereld*. The Hague 1998: Algemeen Rijksarchief. Eerste afdeling. 369-378.

From 1664 until 1794, the States General of the Republic were represented in Portugal by an envoy. From 1661, there was also a consulate-general in Lisbon. Envoy and consulate-general worked closely together but a proposition to combine the two positions was turned down in 1780 by the States General. The archives of both the envoys and the consulate-general are fragmentary.

88 Copy of a letter by Antonio Araujo de Azevedo, special envoy of Portugal in The Hague, to the States General concerning free trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1792. 1 piece.  
*Afschrift van een brief van Antonio Araujo de Azevedo, buitengewoon gezant van Portugal in Den Haag, aan de Staten-Generaal over de vrije vaart op de Kust van Guinea.*

---

## Miscellaneous

Record group name: **Collection of misplaced records of unknown origin**  
*Collectie afgedwaalde stukken onbepaalde herkomst van de voormalige Eerste Afdeling van het Algemeen Rijksarchief*

Access no.: 1.11.03

Cross-reference: See section ‘period before 1621’.

## Government archives – period 1795-1960s

### Archives of the High Colleges of State

Record group name:	Legislative Colleges <i>Wetgevende colleges</i>
Access no.:	2.01.01.01
Size:	85.1 metres
Period:	1795-1801

In March 1796 elections were held for a National Assembly which was given the task of drafting a new National Constitution. In the following period, due to the disparities between Federalists and the Unitarians, several coups disrupted political proceedings. On 22 January 1798, the Unitarians took power and appointed an Executive Government. The Constituent Assembly became a legislative college. The Constitution was approved in a referendum, followed by the election of a Representative Body. This Representative Body, which met for the first time on 4 May 1798, was divided into a First and a Second Chamber. On 12 June 1798 the Federalists carried out a coup. An Intermediary Representative Body attended to the affairs of state until 30 June 1798, when a newly elected Representative Body met. After another coup, this body was dissolved on 18 September 1801.

The archives are composed of: series of resolutions, correspondence, journals of the proceedings of the National Assembly (1796-1798, also Constituent Assembly), the Representative Body (1798-1801, also Interim Legislative Body). The archives are accessible by means of (alphabetical) indexes.

Several parts of these archives were printed, such as the decrees and resolutions of the National Assembly, the Constituent Assembly, the First Chamber and the Second Chamber and the Intermediary Legislative Body.

- 186 Papers received from the Committee for the Affairs of the East Indian Trade and Possessions and from the Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and Possessions in America and on the Coast of Guinea, 1796-1800. 1 folder.

*Ingekomen stukken van het Comité tot de Oost-Indische Handel en Bezittingen en het Comité tot de zaken der Koloniën en Bezittingen in Amerika en op de Kust van Guinea.*

- 225 Copy books of letters received from the Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and Possessions in America and on the Coast of Guinea, 1797. 1 folder.

*Copie-boeken van ingekomen brieven, ingekomen van het Comité tot de zaken der Koloniën en bezittingen in Amerika en ter Kuste van Guinea.*

---

Record group name: **State Council**  
*Staatsraad*

Access no.: 2.01.01.03

Size: 13.5 metres

Period: 1805-1810

Publication: The Decrees for 1805 are available in printed form.

The five to nine members of the State Council were appointed by the Grand Pensionary. When King Louis Napoleon came into power in 1806, the Council was extended to thirteen members, including the four ministers of state. The Council was an advisory college and was presided over by the Grand Pensionary and afterwards by the King. It was subdivided into the following sections: Legislation, Finance, Naval Affairs, War, Trade and the Colonies. After the annexation of the Netherlands by France in 1811, the Council was dissolved.

The decrees are composed of minutes, part of which were translated into French; minutes of the various sections of the Council (inv. nos. 81-82 and 90-96 relate to Trade and the Colonies) and miscellaneous papers. The archives are accessible by means of indexes (inv. nos. 108-148, of which nos. 143-148 relate to the minutes of the section Trade and the Colonies).

---

Record group name: **Executive Government**  
*Uitvoerend Bewind*

Access no.: 2.01.01.04

Size: 101 metres

Period: 1798-1801 (1810)

The five directors of the Executive Government were appointed by the Constituent Assembly and they were assisted by eight agents (ministers). Their task was to execute the laws and decrees of the Representative Body, to which the Executive Government was subordinate. After the coup of 12 June 1798, an Interim Administration was instituted under the old name of Executive Government. On recommendation of the Representative Body eight agents were appointed, with duties on the field of Foreign Relations, Naval Affairs, War, Finance, Justice, Interior Policy, National Education, and National Commerce. They also appointed the members of the Committee for the Affairs of the East Indian Trade and Possessions, afterwards Council for the Asiatic Possessions and Establishments. After the coup of 18 September 1801, the Executive Government was dissolved.

The archives are composed of minutes, some with annexes, correspondence and registers of publications. The archives are accessible through indexes on the archives of the State Secretariat of Louis Napoleon (access no. 2.01.01.07). The registers of publications can be accessed by an alphabetical register. Relevant for the Coast of Guinea are:

397-398      Papers received from the Committee for the East- and West-Indian Trade, 1798-1801. 2 folders.

*Ingekomen stukken van het Comité Oost- en West-Indische Handel.*

---

Record group name:      **State Government**  
    *Staatsbewind*

Access no.:                2.01.01.05

Size:                        72.4 metres

Period:                     1801-1805

Publication:                The minutes of 1801-1805 are available in printed form.

After the coup of 18 September 1801, the State Government became the most important authority in the Netherlands. As executive power it took over the task of the Executive Government, but it also appointed the members of the Legislative Body. It was composed of twelve members, of whom seven were elected by the Executive Government. The other five were elected by the seven appointed members. The State Government was assisted by the secretaries of state for Foreign Affairs, Naval Affairs, War, Domestic Affairs and by a Council of Finance. The Council for the

Asiatic Possessions and Establishments was also subordinate to the State Government. On 29 April 1805, the State Government was dissolved and the Grand Pensionary took over its responsibilities.

The archives are composed of minutes, papers received, registers of publications and archives deposited by departmental administrations. Inventory items 224 and 225 contain papers received from the Council for the Asiatic Possessions and Establishments and from the Council for the American Possessions and Colonies.

Though important for papers of general colonial policy in the period 1801-1805, this collection does not contain any specific records on the Coast of Guinea.

---

Record group name: **Grand Pensionary**  
*Raadspensionaris*

Access no.: 2.01.01.06

Size: 13.8 metres

Period: 1801-1807

On 29 April 1805, on the initiative of the French emperor Napoleon I, R.J. Schimmelpenninck took over the responsibilities of the State Government and became Grand Pensionary. He appointed the members of the State Council and the secretaries of state for Foreign Affairs, Naval Affairs, War, Domestic Affairs, Finance and the Council of Finance. On 4 June 1806, he had to resign when Louis Napoleon, the emperor's brother, was crowned King of Holland.

The archives are composed of decrees and series of correspondence.

Though important for records of general colonial policy in the period 1805-1810, this collection does not contain any specific records on the Coast of Guinea.

Inv. no. 68 contains papers of the Council for the Asiatic Possessions and Establishments and of the Council for the American Possessions and Colonies.

---



Record group name: **State Secretariat of King Louis Napoleon**  
*Staatssecretarie onder Lodewijk Napoleon*

Access no.: 2.01.01.07

Size: 71.3 metres

Period: (1798) 1806-1811

On 5 June 1806, Louis Napoleon became King of Holland. He took over the responsibilities of the Grand Pensionary and appointed the ministers of Foreign Affairs, Sea and Land power, Finance and Domestic Affairs. He also had the supreme direction of the colonies. After the annexation of the Netherlands by France on 12 July 1811, the King abdicated. The French representative in the Netherlands became the Prince-Viceroy. His papers can also be found in these archives.

The most important part of these archives consists of Royal Decrees, both secret and non-secret. Apart from these, there is correspondence received from nearly all the institutions of state, the minister-secretary of state and the minister-vice-president of the Council of State.

The inv. nos. 265, 266 and 446 contain papers received from the minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs, 1808-1810; inv. no. 302 from the minister of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 1806-1807.

The archives are accessible by means of indexes, the so-called *groene index* ('green index'), a well-known general repertory on all the proceedings and decrees of the institutions of state for the period 1798-1810 (inv. nos. 531ff.). The papers mentioned in these indexes can be found through an indicator (inv. no. 668), that refers to the record groups in which the respective papers were filed.

The following headings of the index are important for Ghana and West Africa: West Indian Trade (*Westindische handel*), including papers concerning the Coast of Guinea and the papers concerning the slave-trade (*slavenhandel*); Asiatic possessions (*Aziatische bezittingen*); colonial forces (*coloniale troepen*) and Hunting, Fishery, and Fowling (*Jacht, Visserij en Vogelarij*), including the papers concerning the African Fishery Society.

---

Record group name: **General State Secretariat**  
*Algemene Staatssecretarie*

Access no.: 2.02.01

Size: 924 metres  
 Period: 1813-1840  
 Inventory printed in: H. Bonder, *De archieven van de Algemene Staatssecretarie en van het Kabinet des Konings met de daarbij gedeponeerde archieven over 1813-1940*. The Hague 1938.

Together with the King, the head of the State Secretariat dealt with all state affairs. Although as early as 1818, the dissolution of the General State Secretariat was discussed, it would take till 1840, before its activities were taken over by the King's Cabinet (access no. [2.02.04](#)).

The major component of these archives is formed by the series of Royal Decrees, which can be accessed through detailed post books and (alphabetical) indexes in which personal names as well as subjects are mentioned.

For papers on Ghana, check the following headings of the index: *Kust van Guinea* (Coast of Guinea), *slavenhandel* (slave-trade), and *Afrika* (Africa).

Other relevant papers are:

- 6362 Correspondence with Baron H. Fagel, envoy in London, concerning negotiations on the restitution of the Dutch colonies, 1814. 1 folder.  
*Correspondentie met Baron H. Fagel gezant te Londen over de internationale toestanden en onderhandelingen over de teruggave der koloniën.*
- 6551 Letters, memoranda, reports, etc., from miscellaneous persons, about the Coast of Guinea, 1813-1815. 1 folder.  
*Brieven, memories, rapporten enz. van verschillende personen over de Kust van Guinea.*
- 6555 Letters to and considerations and notes by Baron W.C.H. van Lijnden van Blitterswijk, member of the First Chamber of the States General, concerning the slave-trade, 1787-1815. 1 folder.  
*Brieven aan en consideratiën en aanteekeningen van W.C.H. Baron van Lijnden van Blitterswijk, Lid der Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal betreffende de Slavenhandel.*

Record group name: **King's Cabinet**  
*Kabinet des Konings*

Access no.: 0.75 metres

Size: 2.02.03

Period: 1813-1840

The King's Cabinet was the private secretariat of the King, which dealt with miscellaneous matters of state not dealt with by the General State Secretariat between 1813 and 1840.

6902 Notes of the King concerning the foundation of a bank for the West Indian possessions, 1828. 1 folder.

*Aantekeningen van de koning betreffende het oprichten van een bank voor de West-Indische bezittingen.*

6903 Printed documents of the English Parliament on the freeing of slaves in the English West Indian possessions, 1833. 2 pieces.

*Verhandelingen van het Engelse parlement omtrent de vrijverklaring der slaven in de Engelse West-Indische bezittingen.*

Record group name: **King's Cabinet**  
*Kabinet des Konings*

Access no.: 2.02.04

Size: 542 metres

Period: 1841-1897

When in December 1840, the State Secretariat (see [2.02.01](#)) was dissolved, its activities were taken over by the King's Cabinet. Archives of the period after 1897 are deposited with the Queen's Cabinet ([2.02.14](#)).

The major part of these archives is made up of series of Royal Decrees, ordinary and secret, which are accessible through indexes. For papers concerning the Coast of Guinea check the headings *Afrika* (Africa), *koloniën* (colonies), *Kust van Guinea* (Coast of Guinea), and *slavenhandel* (slave-trade). The indexes on Foreign Affairs might also refer to relevant information.

---

Record group name: **Council of State**

*Raad van State*

Access no.: 2.02.06

Size: 156 metres

Period: 1814-1914

After 1814 the Council of State was organised as an advisory body for the Crown and the government. In 1843, the Council was charged with the coordination of the government, in the Netherlands and in the colonies. In 1862 specialised sections were created within the Council.

Of relevance for Ghana and West Africa are the archives of the section that dealt with Colonial Affairs (*inv. nos. 1193-1207*), accessible via an index. They contain papers relating to the transfer of the Netherlands possessions on the Coast of Guinea to Great Britain, 1869-1872.

Other relevant items are:

1106 Minutes of joint meetings with the extraordinary councillors of state for West Indian affairs, 1859-1861; including a list of the meetings, held from 1859 to 1879. 1 folder.

*Notulen der vergaderingen gehouden in tegenwoordigheid van de buitengewone staatsraden voor de West-Indische zaken. Met een lijst van deze vergaderingen, gehouden van 1859 tot 1879.*

1107 Minutes of joint meetings with the extraordinary councillors of state for East and West Indian affairs, 1859-1861. 1 folder.

*Notulen der vergaderingen gehouden in tegenwoordigheid van de buitengewone staatsraden voor de Oost- en West-Indische zaken.*

---

Record group name: **Council of Ministers**

*Raad van Ministers*

Access no.: 2.02.05.02

Size: 158.25 metres

Period: 1823-1977

The Council of Ministers was established in 1823. At first, the vice-president of the Council of State presided over the meetings. Later, this position was taken over by a presiding minister (much later: prime minister). The Council deliberated and deliberates on matters of general government policy and promotes the unity of that policy.

The archives consist mainly of minutes and annexes, which are accessible through indexes. Information on West Africa and Ghana can be found under headings like: *Afrika* (Africa), *Kust van Guinea* (Coast of Guinea), *Ghana, koloniën* (colonies), and *slavenhandel* (slave-trade).

---

Record group name: **States General, First Chamber**

*Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal*

Access no.: 2.02.13

Size: 52 metres

Period: 1818-1945

As stipulated by the National Constitution of 1815, the States General consisted of two chambers. The First Chamber met at least once a year but could be called upon any time by the King. The incoming papers sent to the Minister of Colonial Affairs to the First Chamber, which can be found under inv. nos. 297-300, contain relevant information on the Coast of Guinea.

See appendix A of the inventory for a specification of the letters:

Letter concerning the assurance to send to the States General the budget of the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, Curacao and the Dutch possessions on the Coast of Guinea, 1862.

*Brief inzake toezegging tot het toezenden aan de Staten-Generaal van de begrotingen van Nederlandsch-Indië, van Suriname, van Curaçao en van de Nederlandse bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea.*

Extract from the journal, kept at Elmina, concerning the disturbances between the Elmina, Asante, and Fante in 1869 and 1870, 1871.

*Extract uit het dagregister, gehouden te St. George d'Elmina betreffende onlusten tussen Elminezen, Ashantijnen en Fantijnen in 1869 en 1870.*

---

## Colonial Affairs

Record group name: **Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and Possessions on the Coast of Guinea and in America**

*Comité tot de zaken van de koloniën en bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea en in Amerika*

Access no.: 2.01.28.01

Size: 15.5 metres

Period: (1791) 1795-1801

By resolution of the States General of 9 October 1795 the Council of the Colonies in the West Indies, the Society of Surinam and the Directorate of Berbice were dissolved and a new administration was established under the name of Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and Possessions on the Coast of Guinea and in America. It was composed of three departments: the Department of Police and Justice, the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of Commerce and Finance. Its first official session was on 2 November 1795.

The National Assembly, discontented with the work of the Committee, established a Committee of Inquiry on 6 December 1797, upon which the whole Committee was dismissed by the Constituent Assembly by decree of 20 February 1798. However, the Committee was instructed to stay on for the time being, and continued until 1 January 1801, when its activities were taken over by the Council of the American Possessions and Establishments.

These archives are composed of a general part, including secret and non-secret minutes with registers and annexes, and of correspondence. A specific second part contains the following relevant records:

- 94 Letters with annexes received from the Coast of Guinea. With register, 1796-1800. 1 volume.  
*Missives en bijlagen van de Kust van Guinea, ingekomen bij het Comité.*
- 95 Copies of police minutes from the Coast of Guinea, 1798-1801. 1 volume.  
*Politienotulen van de Kust van Guinea. Afschriften.*
- 96-97 Journals from the Coast of Guinea, 1798-1801. 2 volumes.  
*Journalen van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 97a Copies of monthly lists and other papers from the outer forts on the Coast of Guinea, 1796. 1 volume.  
*Copie-maandlijsten en andere stukken van de buitenkantoren ter kuste van Guinea, overgezonden aan het Comité.*
- 98 Copies of records of criminal procedures on the Coast of Guinea, 1796-1798, 1801. 1 volume.  
*Criminele procedures van de Kust van Guinea. Afschriften.*
- 99 Copy of a journal of the bookkeeper-general on the Coast of Guinea, 1796-1800. 1 volume.  
*Journal van de boekhouder-generaal betreffende de Kust van Guinea. Afschrift.*
- 100-101 Copies of accounts from the Coast of Guinea, 1794-1805. 2 volumes.  
*Kassa-rekeningen van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 101 b-g General muster-roll of civil officials on the Coast of Guinea, 1795-1800. 5 volumes and 1 piece.  
*Generale monsterrol van de politieke bedienden ter Kust van Guinea.*
- 101 h-k Registers of deceased, licensed, and dismissed persons on the Coast of Guinea, 1793-1798. 2 folders and 1 piece.  
*Generale lijsten van overleden, gelicentieerde, ontslagen en gedemitteerde personen ter Kuste van Guinea.*

- 101 l Instruction for the commissioners of the Court of Orphans and Abandoned Estates on the Coast of Guinea, without date. 1 piece.
- Instructie voor de commissarissen van de Wees en Onbeheerde Boedelkamer ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 101 m Lists of records concerning the Coast of Guinea from the eighteenth and nineteenth century. 1 folder.
- Lijsten van archiefstukken, betreffende de Kust van Guinea, uit de achttiende en negentiende eeuw.*

---

Record group name: **Council of the American Possessions and Establishments**

*Raad der Amerikaanse bezittingen en etablissementen*

Access no.: 2.01.28.02

Size: 35 metres

Period: 1801-1806

The Council of the American Possessions and Establishments was formed by decree of the Executive Government of 29 December 1800 to take over the activities of the Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and Possessions on the Coast of Guinea and in America. The five members, named commissioners, formed three committees: the Committee for Military Affairs and Defence, the Committee for Police and Justice and the Committee for Trade and Finance. The first meeting took place on 5 January 1801. In 1806, the Council was dissolved and united with the Council for the Asiatic Possessions and Establishments in the Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs.

The archives are composed of minutes, 1801-1806, with annexes and indexes; letter books, 1801-1806, with registers; letters received, 1801-1806, with registers; and petitions, 1801-1805, with register.

Papers referring to the Coast of Guinea:

- 98e Journal, kept on board of the ship *Atlanticq* on its journey from Texel to St. George d'Elmina, 1801-1802. 1 piece.



*Journal, gehouden aan boord van het schip Atlanticq op reis van Texel naar St. George del Mina.*

- 113g Notes concerning the Coast of Guinea, from several sources, after 1801. 1 file.
- Aantekeningen betreffende de Kust van Guinea, getrokken uit verschillende bronnen.*
- 114, 115 Despatch and annexes from the Coast of Guinea, received by the Council, 1801-1804. 1804, with register. 2 bundles.
- Missives en bijlagen van de Kust van Guinea, ingekomen bij de Raad.*
- 115a Copy of a letter by the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, P. Linthorst, to the Council about the Asante war, 1807. 1 piece.
- Copie-brief van de Gouverneur-generaal aan de Kust van Guinea P. Linthorst aan de Amerikaanse Raad over de Ashantijnsen oorlog.*
- 116 Letters and documents from the Coast of Guinea, received by the Council, 1795-1800. 1 bundle.
- Brieven en documenten van de Kust van Guinea, ingekomen bij de Raad.*
- 116a Letter by J.A. de Marree at St. George d'Elmina to the widow of the Council's secretary, Irhoven van Dam, 1804. 1 piece.
- Brief van J.A. de Marree te St. George del Mina aan de weduwe van de secretaris van de Raad Irhoven van Dam.*
- 116b List of letters, received by the Council, from the government on the Coast of Guinea, since the start of the war [in Europe] became known there, 1803-1805. 1 piece.
- Lijst van missives, bij de Raad ontvangen, van het gouvernement aan de Kust van Guinea sedert het tijdstip, dat het uitbarsten van de oorlog aldaar bekend was geworden.*
- 117-123 Journals of the government on the Coast of Guinea, 1803-1805. 7 volumes.
- Journalen van het Gouvernement ter Kuste van Guinea.*

- 124-125 Journal of the administrator and director-general on the Coast of Guinea, 1803-1804. 2 volumes.  
*Journal van de administrateur en directeur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 125a Copy of an instruction for the government secretary on the Coast of Guinea, Willem Smit Jongbloed, 1801. 1 piece.  
*Instructie voor Willem Smit Jongbloed als gouvernementssecretaris ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 125b Papers concerning the summons of the director and administrator-general on the Coast of Guinea, De Roever, to account for his excessive behaviour, 1804. 1 folder.  
*Stukken betreffende het ontbieden van De Roever, directeur en administrateur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea, om zich te verantwoorden over zijn buitensporige gedragingen.*
- 126 Inventories of papers transferred by the departing acting governor-general on the Coast of Guinea J. de Roever to his successor P. Linthorst, 1805. 1 folder.  
*Inventarissen van hetgeen is overgedragen door de afgaande gouverneur-generaal a.i. J. de Roever ter Kuste van Guinea aan zijn opvolger Gouverneur-generaal a.i. P. Linthorst.*
- 127 Copy of an inventory of artillery goods on the Coast of Guinea, 1803. 1 folder.  
*Inventaris der artillerie-goederen ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 127a Inventories of books and papers on the Coast of Guinea, 1804-1805. 1 folder.  
*Inventarissen van boeken en papieren betreffende de Kust van Guinea.*
- 128-130 Copies of minutes of the Great Council on the Coast of Guinea, 1803-1805. 3 volumes.  
*Notulen van de Groote Raad ter Kuste van Guinea, 1803-1805.*
- 131-134 Copies of minutes of the Small Council on the Coast of Guinea, 1803-1805. 4 volumes.  
*Notulen van de Kleine Raad ter Kuste van Guinea.*

- 134a Copy of a resolution of the Council with regard to the government on the Coast of Guinea, without date. 1 piece.  
*Resolutie van de Raad betreffende de regering ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 134b Abstract of a secret resolution of the Council to the commissioners of Commerce and Finance concerning supplies needed on the Coast of Guinea, 1801. 1 piece.  
*Extract-secrete resolutie van de Raad voor de commissarissen van Commercie en Financie betreffende de voorziening van de etablissementen ter Kuste van Guinea met de nodige behoeften.*
- 134c Abstract of a resolution of the Council on the enactment of a general instruction for shipping and trade, the merchants, ship-owners, and captains on the Coast of Guinea, 1801. 1 piece.  
*Extract-resolutie van de Raad betreffende de vaststelling van een generaal reglement op de vaart en de handel voor de kooplieden, reders, en schippers op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 134d List of resolutions concerning the Coast of Guinea, 1804. 1 folder.  
*Korte inhoudsopgave van resolutieën betreffende de Kust van Guinea genomen.*
- 135-146 Copy-books of the correspondence between Elmina and the outer forts on the Coast of Guinea, 1803-1805. 3 volumes.  
*Copieboeken van de correspondentie tussen Elmina en de buitenforten ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 146a Notes of the Commissioners for Policy Matters concerning the organisation of the government on the Coast of Guinea, submitted to the Council, 1801. 1 piece.  
*Consideratiën van Commissarissen tot de Zaken van Politie, betreffende de organisatie van het bestuur der etablissementen ter Kuste van Guinea, ingediend bij de Raad.*

- 146b Abstract of a memorandum of the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea on banners for the garrison and the donation of new umbrellas to the indigenous tribes, 1802. 1 piece.
- Extract-missive van de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea betreffende het uitzenden van nieuwe vaandels voor het garnizoen en het schenken van nieuwe parasols aan de inlandse stammen.*
- 146c Extract from the government journal of the director-general on the Coast of Guinea concerning the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship with the governor of the British possessions on the Gold Coast, 1805. 1 piece.
- Extracten uit het gouvernements-journaal van de directeur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea betreffende het sluiten van een tractaat van vrede en vriendschap met de gouverneur der Engelse bezittingen, op de Goudkust.*
- 147 Record of legal proceedings against J. Dosvelt on the Coast of Guinea regarding a fire on board the ship *De Onderneming*, 1803. 1 piece.
- Procedure contra J. Dosvelt ter Kuste van Guinea inzake de brand van het schip De Onderneming.*
- 148 Record of legal proceedings against P.A. Andries on the Coast of Guinea regarding manslaughter, 1804-1805. 1 piece.
- Procedure contra P.A. Andries ter Kuste van Guinea inzake doodslag.*
- 148a Letter by C. Soleil of Amsterdam concerning the imposition of a tax on the free traders on the Coast of Guinea, and the customary privileges of the officials, 1805. 1 piece.
- Brief van C. Soleil te Amsterdam betreffende het opleggen van een belasting op de vrijlieden aan de Kust van Guinea, en de costumen van de ambtenaren.*
- 148b List of expenses made for the benefit of the Coast of Guinea over the years 1796-1806. 1 piece.
- Staat van uitgaven ten behoeve van de Kust van Guinea.*

- 149, 150c Accounts of the Court of Orphans and Abandoned Estates on the Coast of Guinea, 1804-1805. 2 folders.  
*Kassa-rekeningen van de Wees- en Onbeheerde Boedelkamer aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 150 Financial statements of estates, 1803. 1 bundle.  
*Afrekeningen van boedels.*
- 150a Copy of a report by J.W. Erbevvelt, accountant of the Council, regarding the estate of J.C. Heykoop, director-general on the Coast of Guinea, 1803. 1 folder.  
*Minuut-rapport van J.W. Erbevvelt, boekhouder van de Raad, betreffende de nalatenschap van J.C. Heykoop, directeur-generaal aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 150b Copy of account of sale of goods left by the deceased governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, C. Bartels, 1804. 1 piece.  
*Copie-verkooprekening van de goederen door wijlen de gouverneur-generaal aan de Kust van Guinea, C. Bartels, nagelaten.*
- 150d, 151 Papers about duties paid on the Coast of Guinea, 1802. 1 folder and 1 piece.  
*Stukken betreffende costumes aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 152-163 Miscellaneous financial papers, 1801-1806.  
*Diverse financiële boeken en stukken.*
- 164-166 Muster-rolls of civil officials, military personnel and train slaves (company slaves) on the Coast of Guinea, 1801-1804. 3 volumes.  
*Monsterrollen van politieke ambtenaren, militaire officieren en train-slaven aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 167 Invoices of goods, provisions, train goods, goods for the hospital and for the government, destined for the Coast of Guinea, 1801. 1 folder.  
*Facturen van koopmanschappen, vivres en mondbehoefden, traingoederen, goederen voor het hospitaal en goederen ten behoeve van het gouvernement, bestemd voor de Kust van Guinea.*

167a Financial notes concerning the train, the depots, etc. on the Coast of Guinea, 1804-1805. 1 folder.

*Financiële aantekeningen betreffende de train, het magazijn enz. ter Kuste van Guinea.*

167b Notes concerning the provisions needed on a voyage to Guinea, and the free shipping space allowed to civil officials and military personnel, without date. 1 folder.

*Aantekeningen betreffende de vivres voor een reis naar Guinea benodigd, de vrije scheepsruimte aan derwaarts vertrekkende bedienden en militairen toegestaan.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 1806-1807 / Naval and Colonial Affairs, 1808-1810**  
(East Indies and Cape Colony)

*Ministerie van Koophandel en Koloniën, 1806-1807 / Marine en Koloniën, 1808-1810*  
(Oost-Indische bezittingen en de Kaap)

Access no.: 2.01.27.03

Size: 25 metres

Period: 1801-1813

On 29 June 1806, the Asiatic Council and the American Council were amalgamated in the Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, with effect from 1 August 1806. This Ministry was responsible for the affairs of both the East and West Indies together with those of trade and commerce in general. In 1808 the Ministry was reorganised and its name changed into Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs. After the annexation of the Netherlands by France in 1811, the Ministry became a part of the French Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs.

The East and West Indian parts of the archives have separate inventories (see [2.01.28.03](#)). The section for the East Indies also contains the general correspondence of the ministries (inv. nos. [1-24](#), [61-86](#)), and a set of draft orders of the Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs (inv. nos. [226-228](#)), both of which can be relevant for the Coast of Guinea. Furthermore is of importance:

- 230 Muster-roll of officers, working or intended to work in the East or West Indies, at the disposal of the Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs, with alphabetical index, 1807-1809. 1 volume.
- Stamboek van officieren, gesteld ter dispositie van het Ministerie van Marine en Kolonië, dienstdoende of bestemd voor Oost- en West-Indië, met klapper.

---

Record group name: [Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 1806-1807 / Naval and Colonial Affairs, 1808-1810](#)  
 ([West Indies and Coast of Guinea](#))

*Ministerie van Koophandel en Koloniën, 1806-1807 / Marine en Koloniën, 1808-1810*  
 (*West-Indische bezittingen en Kust van Guinea*)

Access no.: 2.01.28.03

Size: c. 10.50 metres

Period: 1804-1813

On 29 June 1806, the Asiatic Council and the American Council were amalgamated in the Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, with effect from 1 August 1806. This Ministry was responsible for the affairs of both the East and West Indies together with those of commerce in general. In 1808 the Ministry was reorganised and its name changed into Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs. After the annexation of the Netherlands by France in 1811, the Ministry became a part of the French Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs.

The East and West Indian parts of the archives have separate inventories (see [2.01.27.03](#)). The section for the West Indies and the Coast of Guinea consists of a general section, with correspondence, resolutions and instructions (inv. nos. [1-49](#)), four geographical sections, and three thematical sections. Section II (inv. nos. [50-56b](#)) deals exclusively with matters regarding the Coast of Guinea. Directly relevant for the Coast of Guinea are:

- 18 Copybook of letters from the minister to the Coast of Guinea, 1806-1810. With register. Includes: content summary of a letter from the governor to the minister, 28 August 1810. 1 volume.
- Kopieboek van missives van de minister naar de Kust van Guinea, 1806-1810. Inliggend o.a.: 'Korte inhoud eener missive van den Gouverneur aan den Minister', 28 augustus 1810.*
- 21A List of despatches to the government on the Coast of Guinea, 1809-1810. 1 volume.
- Lijst van de verzonden depeches naar het gouvernement ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 33Q Summary overview of known and estimated income and expenditure, belonging to the administration of the American Colonies and Possessions, dated 4 August 1806, prepared by J.C. van der Kemp and sent to the minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs, 1808.
- Summiere staat van bekende en gecalculeerde baten en lasten, behoorende tot de administratie van de Amerikaanse Koloniën en Bezittingen, op 4 augustus 1806, opgemaakt door J.C. van der Kemp en ingezonden aan de minister van Koloniën en Marine.*
- 37 Register of commissions and appointments by the King and the minister, 1806-1807. With alphabetical register. 1 volume.
- Register van commissies en aanstellingen door de koning en de minister.*
- 37A Register of oaths by officials for the West Indies and the Coast of Guinea, taken before the minister. 1 volume.
- Register van de in de handen der minister afgelegde eden van ambtenaren in West-Indië en ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 50 Letters with enclosures from the Coast of Guinea, 1804-1808. 1 bundle.
- Missives en bijlagen van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 51 Letters from the Coast of Guinea, 1805-1809.
- Missives van de Kust van Guinea.*



- 51A Copies of resolutions by the president and Council on the Coast of Guinea, 6 January 1809 – 15 March 1809. 1 piece.  
*Kopie-resoluties van president en raden ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 51B Extracts from the register of deceased persons on the Coast of Guinea, 1808-1809. 6 pieces.  
*Extracten uit het register van overleden personen aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 51C Duplicate list of military personnel on board H.M. frigate *Gelderland*, destined for the Coast of Guinea, 5 May 1808. 1 piece.  
*Duplicaatlijst der militairen zich bevindende op 's Konings fregat Gelderland en gedestineerd naar de Kust van Guinea.*
- 51D Copies of instructions for several civil and military officials on the Coast of Guinea, 1810. 16 pieces.  
Includes instructions for: provisional secretary J.A. de Marrée, bookkeeper-general, master of works, master of stores, commissioner for the Orphans' Chamber, auctioneer, bailiff, foreman of the train, (military) commandants of St. George d'Elmina, Coenraadsburg, St. Anthony at Axim, and Crèvecoeur at Accra, second residents of fort Witzen at Takoradi, fort Orange at Sekondi, fort St. Sebastiaan at Shama, and fort Batenstein at Butre.  
*Kopie-instructies voor verschillende burgerlijke en militaire ambtenaren ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 51E Muster-roll of the King's slaves on the Coast of Guinea, 31 December 1808. 1 piece.  
*Monsterrol van 's Konings slaven ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 51F Military muster-roll of the Coast of Guinea, 1 January 1809. 1 piece.  
*Militaire monsterrol van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 51G Muster-rolls of the political servants and personnel of the train on the Coast of Guinea (partly copies), 31 October and 15 December 1808, 31 January and 20 December 1809. 7 pieces.

- Monsterrollen van de politieke bedienden en treinspersonen ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 51H List of letters, extracts of minutes, letters of advice, market-forms, muster-rolls and extracts from the register of deceased persons, and other documents received from the Coast of Guinea, 1806-1810. 1 piece.
- Lijst van brieven, extract-notulen, adviesbrieven, markt-brieven, monsterrollen en extracten uit het register van overledenen, en andere stukken overgekomen van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 51-I Letters from the bookkeeper-general of West Indian affairs to the head of the Second Division of the Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, regarding the administration of I. de Roever, former administrator-general and director-general on the Coast of Guinea, 1807. 2 pieces.
- Brieven van de boekhouder-generaal van de West-Indische zaken aan de chef van de Tweede Divisie van het Ministerie van Koophandel en Koloniën betreffende de administratie van de gewezen administrateur-generaal en directeur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea, I. de Roever.*
- 51K Correspondence between J.C. van der Kemp and W.J. Jongbloed about possibilities to improve the trade and finances of the Coast of Guinea, 16 December 1806 – 16 March 1807. 4 pieces.
- Briefwisseling tussen J.C. van der Kemp en W.J. Jongbloed over de middelen tot verbetering van de handel en de financiën ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 51L Letter from J.N. Ziegeler, former (military) commandant on the Coast of Guinea to the minister of Trade and Colonial Affairs P. van der Heim, about the garrison, the natural resources, and the revenues of the Coast of Guinea during the last years of the WIC, 20 december 1807. With appendices. 3 pieces.
- Brief van de oud-commandant van Guinea J.N. Ziegeler aan de minister van Koophandel en Koloniën P. van der Heim, over het garnizoen aldaar, de hulpbronnen van het land, de inkomsten der kolonie in de laatste jaren van de WIC.*

- 51M Letters sent to J.W. Erbervelt, bookkeeper-general of the Council of the American Possessions and Establishments regarding the estate of Johannes Cornelis Heijkoop, former director-general on the Coast of Guinea, 24 November 1807 – 22 March 1808. 3 pieces.

*Brieven ingekomen bij de boekhouder-generaal van de Amerikaanse Raad, J.W. Erbervelt, betreffende de nalatenschap van Johannes Cornelis Heijkoop, in leven directeur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*

- 51N Letter from J.W. Erbervelt, bookkeeper-general of West-Indian affairs to the commissioner-general for Colonial Affairs, regarding the requested payment of a bill of exchange by Isaac de Roever, former director-general on the Coast of Guinea, 2 November 1808. 1 piece.

*Brief van de boekhouder-generaal van de West-Indische Zaken, J.W. Erbervelt, aan de commissaris-generaal tot de zaken der Koloniën, betreffende de door Isaac de Roever, gewezen directeur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea, verzochte betaling van een wisselbrief.*

- 51O Letter from W.H. Rink to the Minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs, marked 'Schuijtkiel bij Philipsdorp', 9 November 1808. 1 piece.

*Brief van Mr. H.W. Rink aan de minister van Marine en Koloniën. Schuijtkiel bij Philipsdorp.*

- 51P Letters from the president and Council on the Coast of Guinea to the minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs, 5 November 1808 – 3 May 1813. 1 bundle.

*Brieven van de president en raden ter Kuste van Guinea aan de minister van Marine en Koloniën.*

- 51Q Letters from the commandant-general on the Coast of Guinea to the minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs, 14 November 1809 – 6 December 1810. 1 folder.

*Brieven van de commandant-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea aan de minister van Marine en Koloniën.*

*Note:* Reported missing 25 April 1997.

- 51R Letter from Johannes Ammerlaan in Philadelphia to the minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs, 26 May 1810. 1 piece.  
*Brief van Johannes Ammerlaan in Philadelphia aan de minister van Marine en Koloniën.*
- 51S Petition by Servaas Hyppolitus Ernens, former (military) commandant on the Coast of Guinea, addressed to the King, 15 May 1808. 1 piece.  
*Request van Servaas Hyppolitus Ernens, oud-commandant ter Kuste van Guinea, aan de Koning.*
- 51T Copies of petitions by Carel Ruhle to the president and Council on the Coast of Guinea, to pay his claim on the estate of the deceased president J.P. Hoogenboom, and to reimburse him for the damages caused by the Elmina population during a riot, 6 October 1808 – 25 January 1809. 5 pieces.  
*Kopie-requesten van Carel Ruhle aan de president en raden van Guinea om hem uit de boedel van wijlen de president J.P. Hoogenboom een geldvordering te doen uitbetalen en hem vergoeding te verstrekken voor de schade, hem door de Elminese negers bij een oproer toegebracht.*
- 51U Disposition of the minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs, in which a petition by Jacob Ruhle, former official on the Coast of Guinea, is sent to J.C. van der Kemp, former head of the (West Indian) Division in the Ministry, for information and advice, 14 February 1809. 1 piece.  
*Beschikking van de Minister van Marine en Koloniën, waarbij een request van Jacob Ruhle, gewezen ambtenaar ter Kuste van Guinea, om bericht en raad in handen wordt gesteld van Mr. J.C. van der Kemp, laatstelijk chef van de Divisie bij het Ministerie.*
- 51V Memorandum by P. Fornaar (?) to J.C. van der Kemp, head of the Second Division of the Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, in reply to some questions about the garrison on the Coast of Guinea, the hospital, and the despatch of goods, 6 October 1806. 2 pieces.

*Memorie van P. Fornaar (?) aan Mr. J.C. van der Kemp, chef van de Tweede Divisie van het Ministerie van Koophandel en Koloniën, ter beantwoording van enige vragen betreffende het garnizoen ter Kuste van Guinea, het hospitaal aldaar en de uitzending van goederen derwaarts.*

- 51W Memorandum with information regarding the Coast of Guinea, prepared by Isaac de Roever for the minister of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 16 December 1806. 1 piece.

*Memorie van inlichtingen betreffende de Kust van Guinea aan de minister van Koophandel en Koloniën overgegeven door Isaac de Roever.*

- 51X Memorandum regarding the implementation of improvements in the government and administration of the Coast of Guinea, prepared by J.C. van der Kemp for the minister of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 30 December 1806. 1 folder.

*Memorie betreffende verbeteringen aan te brengen in het bestuur en de administratie ter Kuste van Guinea aan de minister van Koophandel en Koloniën overgegeven door J.C. van der Kemp.*

- 51Y Memorandum prepared by J.A. de Marrée about the Coast of Guinea, presented to J.C. van der Kemp, 18 November 1807. 1 piece.

*Memorie van J.A. de Marrée over de Kust van Guinea overgegeven aan Mr. J.C. van der Kemp.*

- 51Z Memorandum prepared by J.A. de Marrée about 'the former and current state of the West Indian colonies, with means for improvement in the future, including the establishments on the Coast of Guinea, the slave trade, agriculture and all other commercial interests', no date (1806-1810). 1 piece.

*Memorie van J.A. de Marrée 'nopens den voormaligen en actueelen staat der West-Indische Koloniën benevens de middelen ter verbeetering voor het vervolg alsmeede ten aanzien van de etablissementen ter Kuste van Guinea, den slavenhandel, landbouw en het geene daartoe verder commercieel relatief is'.*

- 51AA Memorandum of clarification with regard to the hospital and its medical necessity on the Coast of Guinea, by J. Sluijter, c. 1806-1810. 1 piece.
- Memorie van opheldering betrekkelijk het hospitaal en het geneeskundig bestaan desweegens ter Kuste van Guinea door J. Sluijter.*
- 51aa Copy of note on the Coast of Guinea directed to the Ministry, 30 November 1810. In French. 2 pieces.
- 'Note sur la côte de Guinée en Afrique remis au Ministre', minuut.*
- 51BB Memorandum prepared by the secretary and provisional fiscal on the Coast of Guinea, J.A. de Marrée, regarding the organisations of the administration on the Coast of Guinea, together with proposals for improvement and cost-cutting, presented to the director-general for Trade and Colonial Affairs, P. van der Heim, no date. 1 piece.
- 'Memorie van organisatie of opheldering nopens den staat van respectieve bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea benevens de verbetering en bezuinigingen daarin zoo wel als in het generaal bestuur derzelve aldaar te maken', overgegeven aan de directeur-generaal der Indiën en Koophandel Mr. P. van der Heim, door de secretaris en provioneel fiscaal op Guinea, J.A. de Marrée.*
- 51CC Copy of letter by Jacob Ruhle to C. Soleil in Amsterdam about the war between the king of Asante and the Fante, and the position of the English, Danes and Dutch, 28 January 1808. 1 piece.
- Kopie-brief van Jacob Ruhle aan C. Soleil te Amsterdam over de oorlog tussen de koning van Asante en de Fante en de houding van de Engelsen, Denen en Nederlanders.*
- 51DD Draft-instruction for the commandant-general on the Coast of Guinea, no date. 1 piece.
- Concept-instructie voor de commandant-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*

- 51EE Draft versions of a shipping regulation for the West Indies and the Coast of Guinea, prepared by T. Woordhouder and N.C. Lambrechtsen at the request of the head of the Second Division of the Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, with letters, memorandums and appendices, 6 October 1806 – 9 March 1807. 1 bundle.
- Concepten van een reglement voor de vaart op West-Indië en de Kust van Guinea, op last van de chef van de Tweede Divisie van het Ministerie van Koophandel en Koloniën ontworpen door T. Woordhouder en N.C. Lambrechtsen. Met betreffende brieven, memories en bijlagen.*
- 51FF Extracts from letters by the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea Linthorst with regard to the treatment of the ‘natives’, the differences between the populations in the Dutch and English territories, and a request for a shipment of Dutch goods, 10 february 1806 – 16 January 1807. 1 piece.
- Extracten uit brieven van de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea Linthorst betreffende de behandeling der naturellen, de verschillen tussen de negers op Hollands en die op Engels gebied, en een aanvraag om toezending van Hollandse goederen.*
- 51GG Points to be observed in the administration of the Coast of Guinea. 1 piece.
- ‘Pointen om te worden geobserveerd in de administratie ter Kuste van Guinea’. ‘Secreet Verbaal 1808 Januari 15. Bijl. No. 2’.*
- 51HH List of goods to be send to the Coast of Guinea on the occasion of the transfer of the commandant-general A. de Veer in 1808. 1 piece.
- ‘Lijst der goederen ter verzending naar de Kust van Guinea ter gelegenheid van de uitzending in 1808 van den commandant-generaal A. de Veer.’*
- 51II Copy of list of goods by [anonymous], stolen from him by the ‘negroes’ in August 1808 [on the Coast of Guinea?]. 1 piece.
- Kopie-opgave van N.N. van de goederen hem in augustus 1808 (ter Kuste van Guinea?) door de negers ontstolen.*

- 51KK Copy of a report prepared by C. 't Hoen for the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, regarding his mission the English main castle at Cape Coast, 16 March 1810. 1 piece.
- Kopie-rapport aan de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea overgegeven door C. 't Hoen betreffende zijn zending naar het Engelse hoofdkasteel op Cape Coast.*
- 51kk Copy of a letter by C. Soleil to the minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs regarding the question whether it would be desirable to abandon the forts and lodges on the Coast of Guinea and to concentrate the administration in the main fort St. George d'Elmina, 7 December 1810. 2 pieces.
- Kopie-brief van C. Soleil aan de minister van Marine en Koloniën over de vraag of het wenselijk is de forten en loges ter Kuste van Guinea te abandoneren en de administratie te concentreren binnen het hoofdkasteel St. George d'Elmina.*
- 51LL Copy of a contract between the commandant-general on the Coast of Guinea and the king and chiefs of the seven quarters of the Elmina Country, 19 March 1810. 1 piece.
- Kopie van het contract gesloten tussen de commandant-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea en de koning en landsgroten van de zeven kwartieren van het Elminese Landschap.*
- 51MM Copies of documents regarding the estate of the former president Lieve van Bergen van der Grijp, St. George d'Elmina 1810. 4 pieces.
- Kopie-stukken betreffende de nalatenschap van de oud-president Lieve van Bergen van der Grijp te St. George d'Elmina.*
- 51NN Copies of documents regarding the estate of the free-burgher F. Barteling on the Coast of Guinea, 1810-1811. 3 pieces.
- Kopie-stukken betreffende de nalatenschap van de vrijburger F. Barteling ter Kuste van Guinea.*



- 5100 Copy of the consignment cash-account of the Coast of Guinea for 1808. 1 piece.  
*'Copia der consignatiecassa over 1808' van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 51PP Copy of the general cash-account of the Coast of Guinea for 1808. 1 piece.  
*'Copia der generaale cassa-reekening over 1808' van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 51QQ Copy of the cash-account of the Coast of Guinea for January – November 1809. 1 piece.  
*Kopie-kassarekening van de Kust van Guinea over 1809 januari – november.*
- 52 Copies of appendices to the general cash-account of the Coast of Guinea; account and balance sheet, 1807. 1 bundle.  
Contains: monthly overviews for the stores, journal of payment, administration of the paymaster's office, payment lists, monthly overviews of the train, general cash-account, hospital account, lists of drawn bills of exchange, letters of advice, office necessities, monthly overviews of the hospital and the medicine store, muster-rolls. With inventory.  
*Bijlagen van de generale kassarekening van de Kust van Guinea, rekening of staat en balans.*
- 53 Appendices to the general cash-account of the Coast of Guinea; account and balance sheet, 1808. 1 bundle.  
Contents as no. 52.  
*Bijlagen van de generale kassarekening van de Kust van Guinea, rekening of staat en balans.*
- 54-55 Appendices to the state of finances and the balance sheet of the Coast of Guinea. Monthly overviews of the outer forts, 1807-1808. 2 bundles.  
*Bijlagen van de staat en balans van de Kust van Guinea, maandlijsten van de buitenforten.*

- 55A Register of bills of exchange drawn by the governor, president and commandant-general on the Coast of Guinea, 1808-1813. 1 volume.
- 'Traites van de Kust van Guinea N. 130.'* Register van wissels getrokken door de gouverneur, president en commandant-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea. Aanw. 1905 XLIII.
- 55a Register of bills of exchange drawn by the president of the Coast of Guinea J.P. Hoogenboom on the Council of the Possessions in America and on the Coast of Guinea and on the Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 31 January – 20 October 1808. 1 piece.
- Register van de wissels door de president ter Kuste van Guinea J.P. Hoogenboom getrokken op de Amerikaanse Raad en het Ministerie van Koophandel en Koloniën.*
- 55B Copies of letters of advice for bills of exchange drawn from the Coast of Guinea for 1808. 1 piece.
- Kopie-adviesbrieven van wissels getrokken van de Kust van Guinea over 1808.*
- 55C Copies of bills of exchange drawn from the Coast of Guinea over 1808. 1 piece.
- Kopie van de wissels getrokken van de Kust van Guinea over 1808.*
- 55D Letters of advice for bills of exchange drawn from the Coast of Guinea on the Council of the Possessions in America and on the Coast of Guinea and on the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, 30 September 1806 – 10 November 1810. 1 bundle.
- Adviesbrieven van wissels getrokken van de Kust van Guinea op de Amerikaanse Raad en de minister van Koloniën.*
- 55E Overview of fixed expenditures of the Coast of Guinea, 1810. 1 folder.
- Staat van de vaste uitgaven van de bezittingen aan den Noord en Zuidhoek van de Kust van Guinea, 1810.*

- 55F Invoices for the goods destined for the Coast of Guinea, authenticated, and prepared by the bookkeeper-general of the Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, J.W. Ebervelt, 9 January 1808. 1 piece.
- Facturen van de goederen bestemd naar de Kust van Guinea, gewaarmerkt, opgemaakt door de boekhouder-generaal van het Ministerie van Koophandel en Koloniën, J.W. Ebervelt.*
- 55G Copies of monthly lists of the General Store on the Coast of Guinea for 1808. 1 volume.
- Copie-maandlijsten van 's Lands Magazijn ter Kuste van Guinea over 1808.*
- 55H Market-forms for the payment of goods bought at St. George d'Elmina, 20 October 1808 – 31 January 1809. 12 pieces.
- Marktbriefven, waarnaar verschillende aangekochte goederen te St. George d'Elmina zullen worden uitgereikt.*
- 55I Copy of inventory of the artillery at St. George d'Elmina, 5 March 1810. 1 piece.
- Kopie-inventaris van de artillerie te St. George d'Elmina.*
- 55K Copy of report to the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, prepared by the commissioners charged to inventory the General Store, the Council Chamber, the tower room, and the Secretariat at St. George d'Elmina, with inventories, 10 March 1810. 1 stuk.
- Kopie-rapport aan de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea, overgegeven door de gecommiteerden belast met het opnemen van de staat van 's Lands magazijn, de Raadkamer, de torenkamer en secretarie te St. George d'Elmina.*
- 55L Copy of report to the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, prepared by the commissioners charged to inventory the books and papers in the general office, the paymaster's office, the sale's office, as well as the movable property at St. George d'Elmina, with inventories, 13 March 1810. 4 pieces.

- Kopie-rapport aan de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea, overgegeven door de gecommiteerden belast met het opnemen van de boeken en papieren ten comptoir-generaal, het soldij-comptoir en het vendu-comptoir, alsmede van de meubilaire goederen te St. George d'Elmina.
- 55M Copy of report to the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, prepared by the commissioners charged to inventorize the state of fort Coenraadsburg, the hospital, the pharmacy, and the equipment room at St. George d'Elmina, with inventories, 14 March 1810. 5 pieces.
- Kopie-rapport aan de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea overgegeven door de gecommiteerden belast met het opnemen van de staat van fort Coenraadsburg alsmede het hospitaal, de farmacie en de montering-skamer te St. George d'Elmina, met inventarissen.*
- 55N Copy of report to the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, prepared by the commissioners charged to inventorize the train's goods at St. George d'Elmina, with inventories, 20 March 1810. 2 pieces.
- Kopie-rapport aan de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea overgegeven door de gecommiteerden belast met het opnemen van de goederen van de train te St. George d'Elmina, met inventaris.*
- 55O Copy of report to the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, prepared by the commissioners charged to inventorize the state of the State's cash-account etc. at St. George d'Elmina, with inventories, 23 March 1810. 1 piece.
- Kopie-rapport aan de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea overgegeven door de gecommiteerden belast met het opnemen van de staat van 's Lands Kas enz. te St. George d'Elmina, met inventaris.*
- 56 Current account of personnel payments on the Coast of Guinea, 1802-1811. 1 bundle.
- Rekeningen-courant van soldijen ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 56A Copy of the administration of the paymasters' office on the Coast of Guinea for 1808. 1 piece.
- 'Copie der administratie van 't comptoir soldije van de Kust van Guinea over 1808.'*

56B List of salaries, board wages, and customary payments, to be made monthly at the main castle St. George d'Elmina', 25 March 1810.

*'Lijst der tractementen, kostgelden en costumes, welke maandelijks moeten worden betaald aan het hoofdkasteel St. George d'Elmina.'*

---

Record group name: Dutch Division at the Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs in Paris

*Hollandse Divisie bij het Ministerie van Marine en Koloniën te Parijs*

Access no.: 2.01.27.05

Size: 3 metres

Period: 1810-1814

After the incorporation of the Netherlands into France, policy concerning the colonies was made in Paris. Therefore, the Division, which was only occupied with administrative proceedings, was a record-keeping rather than a policy-making body. Apart from reports and minutes of the head of the Division and of the commissioner in Amsterdam, the archives contain papers concerning the Coast of Guinea, for the greater part financial papers, with muster-rolls and personnel registers.

36 Instruction for the commandant-general on the Coast of Guinea, without date. In French. 1 piece.

*Instructie voor de commandant-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*

37 Copies of reports on the Coast of Guinea by the head of the Dutch Division of Colonial Affairs in Paris to the Minister of the Navy and Colonies in Paris, 1811-1813. 1 folder.

*Minuut rapporten van de Chef der Divisie van Koloniën te Parijs aan de Minister van Marine en Koloniën aldaar, betreffende de Kust van Guinea.*

- 38 Letter by commandant-general on the Coast of Guinea, A. de Veer, 5 June 1810. 1 piece.  
*Brief van de kommandant-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea, A. de Veer.*
- 40 Letter by chargé d'affaires of Würtemberg to the Duke of Bassano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the estate of sergeant Andreas Roth, who died while serving on the Coast of Guinea, 17 October 1811. 1 piece.  
*Brief van de chargé d'affaires van Wurtemberg aan de Hertog van Bassano, minister van Buitenlandse zaken, over de nalatenschap van de in Hollandse dienst ter Kust van Guinea overleden sergeant Andreas Roth ten behoeve van een der erfgenamen.*
- 41 Copies of papers concerning the court proceedings against several soldiers of St. George d'Elmina and St. Jago for violence and rebellion, held before the commandant-general and Council of the Coast of Guinea, 1813. 1 volume and 4 pieces.  
*Copiestukken betreffende het proces, voor kommandant-generaal en Raden ter Kuste van Guinea gevoerd, tegen verschillende militairen te St. George del Mina en St. Jago wegens gepleegd geweld en rebellie.*
- 42-43 Muster-roll and other records concerning civil and military officials and train personnel, 1811-1812. 3 pieces.  
*Monsterrol en stukken betreffende ambtenaren, militairen en treinpersoneel.*
- 44 List of approved goods as payment for civil and military officials on the Coast of Guinea, without date. In French. 1 piece.  
*“Assortiment de marchandises propre à payer les traitemens des employés civils et militaires comme aussi à l'entretien des esclaves, dépenses en louage de canots etc. à la côte de Guinée”.*

45 Ammunition destined for the Coast of Guinea and stored in the military depot in Amsterdam, December 1810. In French. 1 piece.

*“Munitions de guerre ont été destinées pour la côte de Guinée et qui se trouvoient prêtes à l'embarquement dans le magasin militaire Colonial en Decembre 1810 à Amsterdam”.*

46-51 Papers concerning payment of bills of exchange on the Coast of Guinea, 1810-1813. 1 volume and 29 pieces.

*Stukken betreffende de uitbetaling van wisselbrieven aan de Kust van Guinea.*

52 Inventory of papers concerning the Coast of Guinea which were packed in box no. 12 and received from Paris, 1812. 1 piece.

*“Inventaris der stukken betrekkelijk de Kust van Guinea in de doos No. 12 onder die welke van Parijs zijn ontvangen”.*

53 Various financial papers, 1767-1812. 1 folder.

*Varia meest van financiële aard.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Colonial Affairs**

*Ministerie van Koloniën*

Access no.: 2.10.01

Size: 488 metres

Period: (1810) 1814-1849 (1858)

Accessible on microfilm: Indexes

Publication: For explication on the tasks and archival system of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, see: F.J.M. Otten, *Gids voor de archieven van de ministeries en de Hoge Colleges van Staat, 1813-1940*. The Hague 2004. p. 349-379.

In 1814, after the Napoleonic Era, a Department of Trade and Colonial Affairs was established in The Hague. In 1818, Colonial Affairs were grouped together with Education and Trade (now called National Industry) in

one ministry, from which education was dropped again in 1824. In 1825 Colonial Affairs was combined with Naval Affairs. In 1842 Colonial Affairs became a ministry on its own. At first the department was led by a secretary of state; after 1815 by a director-general and from 1842 onwards by a minister. Despite the fact that Colonial Affairs were part of these larger administrative divisions, the archives were kept separately. In 1850 a reorganisation took place in which a new archival series was started (see [2.10.02](#)).

The Ministry of Colonial Affairs was divided into four departments. The archives of the Department of West-Indian Affairs, which also dealt with the Coast of Guinea, is especially relevant. These archives are listed in the inventory under Chapter B: *West-Indië en de Kust van Guinea* (West-Indies and the Coast of Guinea), which has a sub-section completely devoted to the Coast of Guinea.

The bulk of the archives consists of correspondence with enclosures (*verbalen*) (inv. nos. 1-1986), folders containing incoming and outgoing papers on a particular matter, classified only by the date the matter was concluded. The correspondence was divided into two series: general (public) correspondence and secret correspondence. The correspondence system is not easy to use. For the public correspondence there are three kinds of contemporary finding aids: (1) the protocol register (*agenda*) (inv. nos. 1987-2046) in which all incoming papers were listed on a daily basis; (2) the index (*index*) (inv. nos. 2047-2135) in which the ministerial deliberations are ordered according to subject; (3) another index (*klapper*), organised alphabetically, giving further access to the *index*. The headings in the *index* are fairly general, and the *klapper* is no more specific, except for personal names. The West Indies Section of the Ministry kept a separate *agenda* for West Indian affairs, including the Coast of Guinea, for the period 1818-1830 (inv. nos. 3227-3228). Some of the correspondence with the Coast of Guinea was treated separately (see below). For the secret correspondence (up to 1825), the only access is through the *agenda* (inv. nos. 4359-4380). For the period 1825-1839 a separate *agenda* is available, however, for 1832-1839 combined with an index, which eases access to the secret correspondence. For any serious research project on the nineteenth-century history of the Dutch in Ghana the *verbalen* are an indispensable source.

Useful headings for Ghanaian and West African research in the *index* are:

*Afgestane West-Indische koloniën* (Ceded West-Indian colonies); *Afrikaanse Visserij Sociëteit* (African Fishery Society); *Commissie belast met de West-Indische koloniën* (Commission for the West-Indian colonies); *Correspondentie met W.I. ambtenaren hier te lande* (Correspondence with West-Indian officials in the Netherlands); *Correspondentie met de Gouv.-Gen. ter Kuste van Guinea* (Correspondence with the governor-general on



the Coast of Guinea); *Goederen uit de Kust van Guinea* (Goods from the Coast of Guinea); *Guinea, Kust van* – (Guinea, Coast of –); *Guinea; Kust van Guinea* (Coast of Guinea); *Militaire West-Indische zaken* (Military West Indian affairs); *Onlusten ter Kuste van Guinea* (*Riots on the Coast of Guinea*); *Personeel ter Kuste van Guinea* (Personnel on the Coast of Guinea); *Slavenhandel* (slave-trade); *Sollicitatien voor de Kust van Guinea* (Applications for the Coast of Guinea); *Vaart op West-Indië* (West Indian shipping); *West-Indische koloniën* (West Indian colonies); *Afrikaansche werving* or *Negerwerving* (military recruitment).

In the *klapper* the following headings are relevant:

*Afrikaanse Visserij Sociëteit* (African Fishery Society), *ambtenaren* (officials), *Kust van Guinea* (Coast of Guinea), *slavenhandel* (slave-trade), *West-Indië* (West Indies), *Afrikaansche werving* or *Negerwerving* (military recruitment).

2309-2310 Incoming papers from the Dutch consul in Sierra Leone, 1820-1827. 2 folders.

*Ingekomen stukken van de consul te Sierra Leone.*

2316 File concerning the abolition of the slave-trade, 1814-1825. 1 folder.

*Dossier betreffende de afschaffing van de slavenhandel.*

2326 Drafts of reports to the King, together with decrees and letters from the minister of the Colonies concerning the slave-trade, 1818-1823. 1 folder.

*Minuutrapporten aan de Koning, alsmede besluiten en brieven van de Minister betreffende de slavenhandel.*

2328 Register of incoming papers with the Ministry from E.D.G. Bonnouvrié, judge in the Mixed Court against the slave-trade in Sierra Leone, 1825, 1828. 1 folder.

*Register houdende opgave van bij het departement ingekomen stukken van E.D.G. Bonnouvrié, rechter bij het Gemengd Gerechtshof tot wering van de slavenhandel te Sierra Leone.*

3312 Register of the passports issued for the West Indies and the Coast of Guinea, 1816-1843. With an alphabetical index. 1 volume.

*Register van uitgegeven paspoorten voor West-Indië en de Kust van Guinea; met klapper.*

- 3313 Register of powers-of-attorney given by civil officials in the West Indies and on the Coast of Guinea, 1816-1895. 1 volume.  
*Register van procuraties van burgerlijke ambtenaren in West-Indië en aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 3317 List of letters received from the governors of the Dutch establishments in the West Indies and the Coast of Guinea. With reference to the protocol register (*agenda*) of the Department, 1820-1821. 1 volume.  
*Staat van ingekomen brieven van de gouverneurs der Nederlandse etablissementen in West-Indië en de Kust van Guinea, met verwijzing naar de agenda van het Departement.*
- 3323 Papers regarding the research of L.C.D. van Dijk in old colonial archives, containing a list of all governors-general, directors, and commanders in service in the West Indies [and on the Coast of Guinea], with a list of their instructions. No date [c. 1849]. 1 folder.  
*Stukken betreffende de door Mr. L.C.D. van Dijk gedane nasporingen in de oude koloniale archieven, bevattende een lijst van alle gouverneurs-generaal, directeuren en commandeurs, die in West-Indië in functie zijn geweest, met lijst van hun instructies.*  
Publication on the work of L.C.D. van Dijk: [Meilink-Roelofs 1970](#).
- 3941-3943 Royal decrees and ministerial dispositions regarding the Coast of Guinea, copies, 1814-1825. 3 volumes.  
*Koninklijke Besluiten en ministeriële disposities betreffende de Kust van Guinea.*
- 3944-3953 Copies of outgoing reports from the Ministry, recommendations and letters regarding the Coast of Guinea, 1815-1823. 10 volumes.  
a. Reports and recommendations to the King;  
b. Letters to the government on the Coast of Guinea;  
c. Miscellaneous outgoing letters and resolutions.

*Minuten van bij het Departement uitgaande rapporten, voordrachten en brieven betreffende de Kust van Guinea.*

- a. *Rapporten en voordrachten aan de Koning;*
- b. *Missiven aan het Gouvernement van de Kust van Guinea;*
- c. *Verschillende uitgaande brieven en resoluties.*

3954-3982 Government journal of daily affairs and decisions of the government on the Coast of Guinea, 1810-1849. 29 volumes.

*Gouvernementsjournaal van de handelingen en besluiten van de regering ter Kuste van Guinea.*

3983-3985 Minutes of the Great Council, since 1821 Council of the Coast of Guinea, 1816-1839. 3 folders.

*Notulen van de Grote Raad, sinds 1821 de Raad van de Kust van Guinea.*

3986-4019 Correspondence from the Coast of Guinea to the Ministry, 1815-1849. With register. 8 folders, 1 volume, 25 volumes.

*Ingekomen stukken van de Kust van Guinea bij het Ministerie; met register.*

4020 Register of incoming papers from the Coast of Guinea to the Ministry, 1822-1829. 1 volume.

*Register van bij het Ministerie ingekomen stukken van de Kust van Guinea.*

4021 Index to papers regarding the Coast of Guinea, entered into the correspondence system (*verbalen*), 1819-1831. 1 volume.

*Klapper op stukken betreffende de Kust van Guinea, behandeld in het verbaal van het Ministerie.*

4022 List of periodical papers from the Coast of Guinea, 1846-1858. 1 folder.

*Lijst van periodiek overgekomen stukken van de Kust van Guinea.*

- 4023-4027 Probate accounts of deceased officials, with index, 1802-1826. 5 folders.  
*Boedelrekeningen van overleden ambtenaren, met klapper.*
- 4028 Decree by Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, containing instruction for A. de Veer, commandant-general of the Coast of Guinea, copy, 1809. 1 piece.  
*Besluit van Lodewijk Napoleon, King of Holland, houdende instructie voor A. de Veer, commandant-generaal van de Kust van Guinea, afschrift.*  
*Note:* The document contains deletions and notes in pencil and was probably used as model for the instruction of 1814.
- 4029 Personnel records of officials for the Coast of Guinea, 1815. 1 folder.  
*Stamlijsten van ambtenaren voor de Kust van Guinea.*
- 4030 Document regarding the sale of a kidnapped slave by Jan Nieser at Elmina, 1815. 1 folder.  
*Stuk betreffende de verkoop van een ontvoerde slaaf door Jan Nieser te Elmina.*
- 4031 Paybook for civil and military officials, 1815-1836. 1 volume.  
*Soldijregister van burgerlijke en militaire ambtenaren.*
- 4032 Report by the colonel-engineer W. Starrenburg regarding his inspection mission to the Ankobra River, with map, 1817. 1 folder.  
*Rapport van de kolonel-ingenieur W. Starrenburg betreffende zijn inspectietoht naar de rivier Ankobra, met kaart.*
- 4033 Report by the colonel-engineer W. Starrenburg regarding his inspection mission from Elmina to Accra and the Volta River, with map, 1817. 1 folder.  
*Rapport van de kolonel-ingenieur W. Starrenburg betreffende zijn inspectietoht van Elmina naar Accra en de Voltarivier, met kaart.*

- 4034 Copies of outgoing papers from the military commandant on the Coast of Guinea, 1847-1857. 1 folder.  
*Minuten van uitgaande stukken van de militaire commandant van de Kust van Guinea.*
- 4584 Secret memorandum of the governor-general of the Coast of Guinea concerning trade and plantations. With a map, 1818. 1 folder.  
*Geheime memorie van de gouverneur-generaal van de Kust van Guinea, betreffende de handel en de cultures; met kaart.*
- 4588 Shipping list of secret letters received from the commander on the Coast of Guinea, 1830-1833. 1 volume.  
*Scheepslijst van geheime ingekomen brieven van de commandeur van de Kust van Guinea.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Colonial Affairs**

*Ministerie van Koloniën*

Access no.: 2.10.02

Size: 1078.1 metres

Period: 1850-1900 (1932)

Microfilm: Index to the correspondence

Publication: For explication of the tasks and archival system of the Ministry for Colonial Affairs, see: F.J.M. Otten, *Gids voor de archieven van de ministeries en de Hoge Colleges van Staat, 1813-1940*. The Hague 2004. p 349-379.

This series is a continuation of the archives of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs 1814-1849 (2.10.01). The series for the period 1850-1900 is composed of public, confidential, and secret correspondence (*openbare, kabinets- en geheime verballen*), accessible by means of protocol registers (*agenda*), a systematic index (*index*), and an alphabetical index (*klapper*). For this period, the correspondence system contains almost all relevant documents for research on Ghana and West Africa. See the series 1814-1849 for a description of the system and list of useful headings in the indices.

There are several separate series of documents which mainly refer to the East Indies. Documents relevant for West Africa are:

- 6661-6664 Government journals of the Coast of Guinea, 1850-1872 April. 4 volumes.  
*Gouvernementsjournalen Kust van Guinea.*
- 9160 Index on West Indian affairs, with reference to the despatches, with an *index* to the laws and jurisprudence in the West Indies over 1856-1869. 1830-1930. 1 volume.  
*Klapper West-Indische zaken, verwijzende naar verbalen, met voorin een agenda op de wetgeving in West-Indië uit 1856-1869.*
- 9284 Letter book of the military commandant on the Coast of Guinea, 1865-1870. 1 volume.  
*Brievenboek van de militaire commandant van de Kust van Guinea.*

---

Record group name: **Collection of miscellaneous West-Indian documents**

*Verspreide West-Indische Stukken*

Access no.: 1.05.06

Cross-reference: See 'Period 1621-1795'.

---

Record group name: **Netherlands possessions on the Coast of Guinea**

*Nederlandse bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea*

Access no.: 1.05.14

Cross-reference: See 'Period 1621-1795'.

---

## Foreign Affairs

Record group name: **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
*Departement van Buitenlandse Zaken*

Access no.: 2.01.08

Size: 54 metres

Period: 1796-1810

In 1795, a Committee for Foreign Affairs was formed, but only a year later, it was replaced by a Commission for Foreign Affairs. The Department of Foreign Affairs was created in 1798 and became a proper Ministry in 1806. In 1810, after the incorporation of the Netherlands into the French Empire, the Ministry was dissolved by decree of the Prince-Viceroy administrating the former Netherlands government.

The archives consist of minutes and despatches with annexes. Relevant for Ghana are:

- 183 Despatches of the Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and the Possessions of the Batavian Republic in America and on the Coast of Guinea, 1796-1799; Despatches of the Council for the American Possessions, 1801-1806. Information from the West Indies, 1796-1798. 1 bundle.
- Missiven van het Comité tot de Zaken der Koloniën en Bezittingen van de Bataafse Republiek in Amerika en ter Kuste van Guinea, 1796-1799.*  
*Missiven van de Raad der Amerikaanse Bezittingen, 1801-1806. Berichten uit West-Indië.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
*Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken*

Access no.: 2.05.01

Size: 395 metres

Period: 1813-1870 (1918)

The main part of these archives consist of correspondence with indexes, like the records of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs (see above). Useful headings include: *Koloniën*, *Afrikaansche* (Colonies, African), *Slavenhandel* (slave-trade), *Handel en scheepvaart* (trade and shipping).

The treaties sections in this series are continued for the period after 1871 in [2.05.08](#).

This inventory was reorganised in such manner, that the numbering is no longer consecutive. Therefore the page numbers of the inventory are added here to the inventory numbers for ease of reference.

723 (p. 136) Correspondence concerning the execution of the treaty of 4 May 1818 with Great Britain and Ireland for the prevention of the slave-trade, 1818-1823. 1 bundle.

*Correspondentie betreffende de uitvoering van het op 4 mei 1818 met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland gesloten tractaat tot wering van de slavenhandel.*

2999-3002 (p. 113) Correspondence about the Netherlands possessions on the Coast of Guinea, 1849-1870. 4 bundles.

*Correspondentie over de Nederlandse bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea.*

*Note:* Inv. no. 3002 (1870) contains materials about the cession of the Dutch possessions to Great Britain.

3020-3022 (p.97) Correspondence about the recognition of foreign consuls in the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, Curacao, and on the Coast of Guinea, 1856-1870. 3 bundles.

*Correspondentie over de erkenning van vreemde consuls in Nederlands-Indië, Suriname, Curaçao en aan de Kust van Guinea.*

3131 (p. 136) Correspondence about the execution of the treaty signed with Great Britain on 4 May 1818 for the prevention of the slave-trade, together with the relevant additional articles, 1833-1848. 1 bundle.

*Correspondentie betreffende de uitvoering van het op 4 mei 1818 met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland gesloten tractaat tot wering van de slavenhandel, met de relevante artikelen.*



- 3132 (p. 136) Correspondence about the payment of the expenses for the Mixed Commission for the Slave-Trade in Sierra Leone, 1846-1870.

*Correspondentie over de betaling der kosten van de Gemengde Commissie voor de Slavenhandel in Sierra Leone.*

- 3136 (p. 113) Correspondence with Great Britain regarding negotiations about Sumatra and the treaty of 17 March 1824, 1852-1870. 1 bundle.

*Correspondentie over de met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland te voeren onderhandelingen over Sumatra in verband met het tractaat van 17 maart 1824.*

- 3137 (p. 134) Correspondence about an alteration of the commercial treaty signed with Great Britain and Ireland, especially in view of the rates of the import and export duties in the Netherlands and in the Dutch colonies and possessions overseas, 1866. 1 bundle.

*Correspondentie over een wijziging van een met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland gesloten tractaat van handel, vooral met het oog op de tarieven van in- en uitvoerrechten in Nederland en in de Nederlandse koloniën en overzeese bezittingen.*

- 3468 (p. 137) Papers concerning the seizure of ships suspected of slave-trade and the establishment of more severe penal provisions against that trade, 1862-1870. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende de aanhouding van schepen, verdacht van slavenhandel en het vaststellen van strengere strafbepalingen tegen die handel.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Cabinet Section**

*Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken: Kabinets-archief*

Access no.: 2.05.18

Size: 64 metres

Period: 1871-1940

The Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was established in 1866. The Cabinet had several tasks, including: handling of secret matters, extra-ordinary missions, foreign trips of the Royal Family and visits of other royal families to the Netherlands. During the period 1866-1870 no separate administration was kept. Relevant records may be found in the *verbalen* (correspondence section) of the Ministry.

Relevant for the Coast of Guinea is:

Box 398, inv. no. 405      Sumatra Treaty, 1871-1872;  
    Cession of the Coast of Guinea, 1871-1872.  
    *Sumatra Tractaat, 1871-1872;*  
    *Afstand van de Kust van Guinea, 1871-1872.*

---

Record group name:      **Ministry of Foreign Affairs: A-Files**  
    *Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken: A-Dossiers*

Access no.:                      2.05.03

Size:                                245.6 metres

Period:                            1871-1918

Publication:                    For more detailed description of content see  
    **Carson 1962** and part II below.

By sovereign decree of 3 March 1814, two administrative sections (*bureaux*) were created in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The First Section was charged with political, legal, protocol, secret financial affairs, and internal affairs. The Second Section was charged with consular and trade affairs. Despite numerous administrative reorganisations over the course of time, the archival organisation remained based on the same principle, with a division in A-Files (*A-Dossiers*) for the themes of the original First Section and B-Files (*B-Dossiers*) for the Second Section.

The series of A-Files for the period 1871-1918 contains a limited number of files regarding the Gold Coast and West Africa, mainly concerned with the continued recruitment of soldiers for the Netherlands East Indies.

284-286 *Inter alia*: recruitment of African soldiers on the West Coast of Africa (Dahomey, Ahanta, São Tomé, Elmina, Liberia), 1873-1880, 1890-1892 (A.136).

Onder andere: *werving negersoldaten aan de westkust van Afrika (Dahomey, Ahanta, São Tomé, Elmina, Liberia)*.

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Foreign Affairs: B-Files**  
*Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken: B-Dossiers*

Access no.: 2.05.38

Size: 24.5 metres

Period: 1871-1940

Not accessible: 1468, 1472, 2592, 2611 only accessible after 2016.

This section of the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs deals with consular and trade affairs. The series of B-Files – to be distinguished from the series of A-Files, which dealt with political, legal, protocol, secret financial affairs, and internal affairs – is organised in such manner that consular and trade affairs are dealt with in the same files. The original inventory contains a keyword index that makes the inventory more accessible. The strict territorial division allows us to separate the files dealing with the Gold Coast. The archive of the consular civil registry, established in 1871 is partly incorporated in this series as well, and complements the separate series (see [2.05.06](#)).

417, 418 Documents regarding the cession of the Dutch Settlements on the Coast of Guinea to Great Britain, 1870-1877 (B79). 2 bundles.

*Stukken betreffende de overdracht van de Nederlandse Bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea aan Groot-Brittannië.*

*Note*: Documents originating from the Cabinet section of the archives.

- 419 Documents regarding the investigation into the murder of lieutenant Joost at Elmina, 1872 (B79). 1 folder.  
*Stukken betreffende het onderzoek naar de moord op luitenant Joost te Elmina, 1872.*  
*Note:* Documents originating from the Cabinet section of the archives
- 1443 Records concerning personnel and activities of the Netherlands consular representations on the Gold Coast, 1871-1918 (B154). 1 bundle.  
*Stukken betreffende personeel en werkzaamheden van de Nederlandse consulaire vertegenwoordiging aan de Goudkust.*
- 1444-1448 Records concerning personnel and activities of the Netherlands consular representations in the British territories in Africa: General, 1871-1918 (B154). 5 bundles.  
*Stukken betreffende personeel en werkzaamheden van de Nederlandse consulaire vertegenwoordigingen in Britse gebiedsdelen in Afrika: Algemeen.*
- 1450 Records concerning personnel and activities of the Netherlands consular representations in the British territories in Africa: Elmina 1872-1887 (B154). 1 folder.  
*Stukken betreffende personeel en werkzaamheden van de Nederlandse consulaire vertegenwoordigingen in Britse gebiedsdelen in Afrika: Elmina.*
- 1468 Records concerning personnel and activities of the Netherlands consular representations in the British territories in Africa: Algemeen 1920-1932 (B154). 1 bundle.  
*Stukken betreffende personeel en werkzaamheden van de Nederlandse consulaire vertegenwoordigingen in Britse gebiedsdelen in Afrika: Algemeen.*
- 1472 Records concerning personnel and activities of the Netherlands consular representations in the British territories in Africa: Cape Coast Castle 1919-1921 (B154). 1 folder.  
*Stukken betreffende personeel en werkzaamheden van de Nederlandse consulaire vertegenwoordigingen in Britse gebiedsdelen in Afrika: Cape Coast Castle.*

- 2440 Consular Civil Registry. Post London: Elmina 1873-1889.  
*Registers van de consulaire burgerlijke stand. Waarmedingsressort Londen: Elmina.*
- 2467 Consular Civil Registry. Consulate files: Elmina – Cape Coast Castle 1891-1898 (1917).  
*Registers van de consulaire burgerlijke stand. Consulaatsdossiers: Elmina – Cape Coast Castle.*
- 2592 Consular Civil Registry. Consulate files: Accra 1926-1939.  
*Registers van de consulaire burgerlijke stand. Consulaatsdossiers: Accra.*
- 2611 Consular Civil Registry. Consulate files: Cape Coast Castle 1920-1923.  
*Registers van de consulaire burgerlijke stand. Consulaatsdossiers: Cape Coast Castle.*

---

Record group name: [Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Treaties](#)  
*Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken: Tractaten*

Access no.: 2.05.08

Size: 11.7 metres

Period: 1871-1940

This series holds all international treaties concluded by the Netherlands government in the indicated period. This includes treaties with Great Britain about the Coast of Guinea. The treaties are ordered by number and chronologically; there is no index.

Earlier treaties, including ratifications, can be found in [2.05.02](#).

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ratification of Treaties**  
*Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, ratificatie van verdragen*

Access no.: 2.05.02

Size: 35.30 metres

Period: 1813-1940

This series contains ratifications of bilateral and multilateral treaties concluded by the Netherlands in the period 1813-1940, which were originally part of the general archival series of the Ministry (2.05.01).

- 3a Agreement with Great Britain and Ireland about the return to the Netherlands of the Dutch colonies, 13 August 1814.  
*Overeenkomst betreffende de teruggave aan Nederland van de Hollandse koloniën.*
- 3b Secret article belonging to no. 3a, 13 August 1814.  
*Geheim artikel behorend bij de overeenkomst onder 3a.*
- 21 Agreement of 12 August 1815 with Great Britain and Ireland about shipping and trade to the West Indies, 28 September 1815.  
*Overeenkomst van 12 augustus 1815 met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland betreffende de vaart en handel op West-Indië, 28 september 1815.*
- 47 Treaty of 4 May 1818 with Great Britain and Ireland to control the slave-trade, 18 May 1818.  
*Tractaat van 5 mei 1818 met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland ter beteugeling van de slavenhandel, 18 May 1818.*
- 77 Document of 31 December 1822, with Great Britain and Ireland, with clarification of and additional articles to the treaty of 4 May 1818 to control the slave-trade, 27 January 1823.  
*Akte van 31 december 1822, met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland, houdende opheldering en aanvullende artikelen, behorende bij het tractaat van 4 mei 1818 ter beteugeling van de slavenhandel, 27 januari 1823.*

- 77a Document of 25 January 1823, with Great Britain and Ireland, with conclusion and an additional article to the treaty of 4 May 1818 to control the slave-trade, 10 February 1823.
- Akte van 25 januari 1823, met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland, houdende vaststelling en toevoeging van een additioneel artikel aan het tractaat van 4 mei 1818 ter beteugeling van de slavenhandel, 10 februari 1823.*
- 104 Document of 7 February 1837, with Great Britain and Ireland, with an additional article to the treaty of 4 May 1818 to control the slave-trade, 16 February 1837.
- Akte van 7 februari 1837, met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland, houdende de toevoeging van een additioneel artikel aan het tractaat van 4 mei 1818 tot wering van de slavenhandel, 16 februari 1837.*
- 136 Additional agreement of 31 August 1848 with Great Britain and Ireland regarding the treaty of 4 May 1818, and the additional articles of 31 December 1822, 25 January 1823, and 7 February 1837, to control the slave-trade, 20 September 1848.
- Additionele schikking van 31 augustus 1848, met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland, betreffende het tractaat van 4 mei 1818 en van de additionele artikelen, vastgesteld op 31 december 1822, 25 januari 1823 en 7 februari 1837, tot wering van de slavenhandel, 20 september 1848.*
- 185 Agreement of 6 March 1856 with Great Britain and Ireland to allow mutual access of consuls in the colonies, 18 April 1856.
- Overeenkomst van 6 maart 1856 met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland tot toelating van wederzijdse consuls in de koloniën, 18 april 1856.*
- 258 Treaty of 5 March 1867 to regulate the boundaries between the Dutch and British possessions on the Coast of Guinea, and to introduce a uniform tariff system, 27 March 1867.
- Tractaat van 5 maart 1867 tot regeling van de grens-scheiding tussen de Nederlandse en Britse bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea en ter invoering aldaar van een gelijkvorming tarief van rechten, 27 March 1867.*

- 281 Agreement of 8 September 1870 with Great Britain and Ireland regarding the emigration of free labourers from British India to Surinam, 1 February 1872.
- Overeenkomst van 8 september 1870 met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland betreffende emigratie van vrije werklieden uit Brits-Indië naar de kolonie Suriname, 1 februari 1872.*
- 282A Agreement of 25 February 1871 with Great Britain and Ireland regarding the transfer of the Netherlands possessions on the Coast of Guinea, 10 February 1872.
- Overeenkomst van 25 februari 1871 met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland betreffende de overdracht van de Nederlandse bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea, 10 februari 1872.*
- 282B Agreement of 2 November 1871 with Great Britain and Ireland to regulate the mutual relations on Sumatra, 10 February 1872.
- Overeenkomst van 2 november 1871 met Groot-Brittannië en Ierland tot regeling van de wederzijdse betrekkingen op Sumatra, 10 februari 1872.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Consular Civil Registry**

*Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken: Collectie registers van de consulaire burgerlijke stand*

Access no.: 2.05.06

Size: 7.7 metres

Period: 1864-1950

Not accessible: 1 accessible in 2040

By law of 25 July 1871, Stbl. 91, consulates were allowed to create a civil registry and make other legal documents if specifically assigned this task. In the Gold Coast Colony this prerogative was given to the consulate in 1873. When the consulate was moved, first from Elmina to Cape Coast (1896), and later to Accra (1923), the permission was renewed in the royal decree covering the relocation.

The actual number of civil registrations recorded by the Dutch consulate was very limited.



The records in this series are incomplete. See also the collection of civil registers in the series B-Files of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- 1 Accra, 1935-1937, 1939 (reconstructed register)  
*Accra (gereconstrueerd register)*
- 209 Cape Coast Castle, 1897-1899  
*Cape Coast Castle.*
- 277 Elmina, 1893-1894  
*Elmina*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Consulate Elmina**  
*Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken: Consulaat Elmina*

Access no.: 2.05.14.11

Size: 0.4 metres

Period: 1872-1880

Publication: See part II of this guide for further details.  
For a summarised list of contents of inv. nos. 1-3 see **Carson 1962: 35-36.**

On the day the Netherlands government ceded the Possessions on the Coast of Guinea to the British, namely on 6 April 1872, the acting governor J.H. Ferguson was replaced by a Commission for the regularisation of the affairs of the Netherlands on the Coast of Guinea. The former military commandant lieutenant J.M.C.W. Joost was appointed chairman, with the former chief clerk to the Dutch government local J. Simons as secretary, and the local businessman and politician G.E. Eminsang as member in charge of the remaining archives (civil and notarial records). On 26 April 1872 W.P.A. Le Jeune, agent for the Netherlands, arrived in Elmina. That same day, Joost was shot and killed in a street riot in Elmina. On 30 April 1872 Le Jeune succeeded Joost as chairman of the Commission while keeping his appointment as agent, and Eminsang was replaced by the Elmina merchant J.S. Molenaar.

On 1 March 1873, the Agency was converted into a Consulate and Le Jeune appointed as first consul. Between 1873 and 1875, the Consulate had several incumbents, and was eventually elevated to a Consulate General in 1879. In 1880 the Consulate General was closed and converted into an honorary Consular Agency.

Between 1872 and 1880, the consuls at Elmina kept a comprehensive archive, which was sent to the Netherlands at an unknown date. It is possible that the archives were shipped to the Netherlands together with the remains of the Dutch civil registry records and the notarial archives, which were originally supposed to remain in Ghana, but are currently part of the NBKG series.

As far as could be established, locally kept archives for the period after 1880 are no longer extant. For the period after 1880, the only source is the series of B-Files, which were produced in the Ministry (see 2.05.38).

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 1   | Letters received, 1872-1880. 1 bundle.<br><i>Ontvangen brieven.</i>   |
| 2-3 | Copies of letters sent, 1872-1880. 2 bundles.<br><i>Minuten van verzonden brieven.</i>  |
| 4   | Papers regarding the back-payment of custom (5,280 Dutch guilders) to the king of Asante, Ossai Mensah [= Osei Mensah]. 1 folder.<br><i>Stukken betreffende de uitbetaling van het achterstallige kostgeld (5.820 gulden) aan de koning van Asante, Ossai Mensah.</i> |
| 5-6 | Correspondence regarding the recruitment and emigration [of African soldiers], 1873-1880. 2 folders.<br><i>Stukken betreffende de werving en emigratie.</i>   |
| 7-8 | Correspondence regarding the mission of consul-general Hamel to Liberia, 1878. 2 folders.<br><i>Stukken betreffende de zending van consul-general Hamel naar Liberia.</i>   |
| 9   | Collection papers regarding the 'Dreyer Affair', 1879-1880. 1 folder.<br><i>Verzameling stukken betreffende de 'Affaire Dreyer'.</i>  |

*Note:* B.C. Dreyer, pilot of the ship *Raaf*, which sank on the Opobo Bar on 12 August 1879, was left behind ill on the West African Coast. Through the intervention of the British lieutenant-governor of Lagos Dreyer was sent to Elmina, where G.E. Eminsang, vice-consul of the Netherlands, negotiated a passage home on a Dutch vessel via Monrovia.

---

## War and Defence

Record group name: **Ministry of War before 1813**

*Ministerie van Oorlog voor 1813*

Access no.: 2.01.14.02

Size: 182.6 metres

Period: 1798-1813

By decree of 24 March 1795 of the Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland, the Committee for the General Affairs of the Alliance by Land was established; this Committee stood under supervision of the National Assembly from March 1796 onwards. The Executive Government appointed an agent of War on 1 February 1798. On 3 December 1801, the State Government established the Council of War, which was dissolved on 3 May. Then a secretary of State for the Affairs of War was appointed, who became subordinate to the Grand Pensionary in 1805. Louis Napoleon established the Ministry of War by royal decree of 29 June 1806. After the annexation of the Netherlands by France in 1811, a secretary-general was appointed. He was charged with the dissolution of the Ministry. The Ministry dealt with the military affairs in the colonies from 1801-1810.

The archives consist of: minutes with a separate series of annexes; minutes with annexes kept separately and with papers received. The archives can be accessed by post books, systematic and alphabetic indexes (inv. nos. 204-253, 1223-1253).

For relevant information, check the index under the heading *coloniale troupes* (colonial forces), 1802-1810.

In the indexes on the secret archives (inv. nos. 1425-1430) all papers concerning the colonies are inserted under the heading *coloniën* (colonies).

---

Record group name: **Ministry of War before 1813, Muster-rolls**  
*Ministerie van Oorlog voor 1813, Stamboeken*

Access no.: 2.01.15

Size: 12 metres

Period: 1795-1815

These muster-rolls, name, performance and pension registers of officers and other personnel of the Army derive from the archives of the Council of State and the Ministry of War. All military personnel listed in these records are also listed in separate indexes (see finding aid numbers: [2.01.16 – 18](#), [2.01.34 – 38](#) and [2.01.19](#)).

Under the heading *Overzee* information can be found on military officers who went to the West Indies.

123 Name list of military officers on the Coast of Guinea, 1801-1804. 1 piece.  
*Naamlijst van officieren, onderofficieren en minderen aan de Kust van Guinea.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of War, Ministry of Defense**  
*Ministerie van Oorlog, Ministerie van Defensie*

Access no.: 2.13.01

Size: 801 metres

Period: 1813-1945

In 1813, the Department of War was led by a commissioner-general, under the supervision of the Prince of Orange. From 1815 to 1818, the department was split up into an administrative and an executive section. From 1843 onwards, the department was led by a minister.

The main part of the archives consist of correspondence (*verbalen*), folders with copies of outgoing letters and resolutions with annexes, which are accessible through three separate series of indexes.

As an additional finding aid to the indexes during the period 1813-1844, a subject list was generated (see [2.13.01, appendix 2](#)). The relevant subjects, i.e. *koloniale militaire zaken* (colonial military affairs) and *West-Indische troepen* (West Indian troops), can be found in this subject list.

These headings point to the indexes which can be found under inventory numbers 13794-13915.

The *verbalen* of the period 1880-1913, which can be found under inventory numbers 3714-4313, are accessible through inventory 2.13.01, appendix 5 which gives a specification of the *verbalen*. For relevant information, check the heading *West-Indië* (West-Indies).

---

## Economic Affairs

Record group name: **Board of Trade and Industry**

*Directie van Handel en Nijverheid*

Access no.: 2.06.001

Size: 335.95 metres

Period: 1905-1943

4345 Papers concerning African economic affairs, 1906-1914, 1928-1939. 1 bundle.

*Stukken betreffende economische aangelegenheden van Afrika.*

4355 Papers concerning French West-African economic affairs, 1913-1915, 1924-1939. 1 bundle.

*Stukken betreffende economische aangelegenheden van Frans West-Afrika.*

4356, 4357 Papers concerning economic affairs of Namibia, Gambia, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Togo, 1908-1940. 2 bundles.

*Stukken betreffende economische aangelegenheden van Namibia, Gambia, Cameroun, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Goudkust en Togo.*

---

Record group name: **Directorate-General of Foreign Economic Relations of the Ministry of Economic Affairs**  
*Directoraat-Generaal voor de Buitenlandse Economische Betrekkingen van het Ministerie van Economische Zaken*

Access no.: 2.06.010

Size: 43.8 metres

Period: 1945-1965

In order to coordinate the expanding foreign trade policy, a Directorate-General of Foreign Economic Relations was set up at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which was called Ministry of Economic Affairs from 1946 onwards. Among its duties were: coordination of trade policy interests, participation in international summits on international trade policy and trade agreements, coordination of foreign economic relations, supervision on imports and exports and advice about economic collaboration with Third World Countries.

558, 559 Papers concerning association of countries and areas in Africa with the European Economic Community, 1957-1962. 2 bundles.

*Stukken betreffende associatie van landen en gebieden overzee met de EEG, Afrika.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Economic Affairs, Central Archives**  
*Ministerie van Economische Zaken, Centraal Archief*

Access no.: 2.06.087

Size: 165 metres

Period: 1944-1965

Due to the German invasion in the Netherlands in 1940, the Dutch government was split into two sections: one in London and one in The Hague. In 1944, the name of the London division of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Shipping was changed into that of Ministry of Trade, Industry and Agriculture. This name remained after the return of the London section of the Dutch government to the Netherlands but was changed into Ministry

of Economic Affairs in 1946. This ministry is responsible for the internal and external economic policy.

1698 Papers concerning economic relations with Ghana, 1962-1965. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende economische betrekkingen met Ghana.*

3289 Papers concerning options to negotiate tariff reductions due to association of African territories with the European Economic Community, 1962. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende onderhandelingsvatbaarheid van tariefverlagingen ingevolge associatie van Afrikaanse gebieden met de EEG.*

---

## Religious Affairs

Record group name: **Committee for the Affairs of the Protestant Churches in the Dutch East and West Indies**

*Commissie tot de Zaken der Protestantse Kerken in Nederlands Oost- en West Indië*

Access no.: 2.10.12

Size: 4.3 metres

Period: 1815-1958

This committee was set up in 1815 by royal decree and got its definite organisational form in 1820. It was composed of seven members, including the secretaries of the General Reformed and Lutheran Evangelical Synod and of the Provincial Church Government of South Holland. The task of the committee was to manage the interests of the Protestant Churches in the East and West Indies. Until 1872, the working area of the committee also included the Coast of Guinea.

Relevant information can be found in the minutes and the annexes to the minutes, mostly correspondence:

1-8 Minutes, 1815-1940, 1947, 1949. 8 volumes.

*Notulen.*

- 9-20 Annexes: correspondence, with indexes, 1815-1867. 1 volume and 11 bundles.  
*Bijlagen tot de notulen: ingekomen en minuten van uitgaande brieven, met tafels.*
- 21-58 Annexes: incoming letters, with indexes, 1868-1949. 38 bundles.  
*Bijlagen tot de notulen: ingekomen brieven, met tafels.*
- 59 Incoming papers not mentioned in the minutes, 1870-1929. 1 file.  
*Ingekomen stukken welke niet in de notulen vermeld zijn.*
- 60-64 Copies of outgoing papers, 1868-1929, 1937, 1938. 1 bundle, 3 volumes and 1 file.  
*Minuten en afschriften van uitgaande brieven.*
- 65 Protocol registers of incoming and outgoing papers, 1946-1958. 1 file.  
*Agenda's van ingekomen en uitgaande stukken.*

---

### Miscellaneous

- Record group name: **Individual acquisitions**  
*Collectie aanwinsten*
- Access no.: 1.11.01.01
- Size: 59.88 metres
- Period: 1820-1992
- Non accessible: 148

These records were acquired separately by the *Nationaal Archief*. The documents originate from as early as 1660 but were acquired between 1820 and 1992. Hence their position in this section.



- 148  
(1871 A IX) Journal of a voyage to the Coast of Guinea by Captain Claas Linsey sailing on the ship *Anna Catharina*, 1715. 1 volume.  
*Journaal van een reis naar de Kust van Guinea door kapitein Claas Linsey op het schip de Anna Catharina.*
- 183  
(1879 A XI) Journal by J.C. van der Breggen Pauw, acting commander of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea, 1826-1827. 2 volumes.  
*Journaal van voorvallende zaken en handelingen, gehouden door J.C. van der Breggen Pauw, commandeur ad interim van de Nederlandse bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 940  
(1902 XXVI 111) Journal by Jan Jacob Peer, supercargo on the flute ship *St. Jan de Dooper*, of the voyage from Hoorn to Elmina and vice versa, 1667-1668. 1 piece.  
*Journaal gehouden door Jan Jacob Peer, supercargo op het fluitschip St. Jan de Dooper gedurende de reis van Hoorn naar St. George del Mina en terug.*
- 941  
(1902 XXVI 112) Despatch from the director of the castle St. George d'Elmina to the Assembly of Nineteen, 1671. 1 piece.  
*Missive van de directeur van het fort St. George del Mina aan de Vergadering der XIX.*
- 1214  
(1911 XV 33) Copies of papers concerning the case of Isaac Coymans, accused of attempts to disregard the WIC's authority on the Coast of Guinea and to embroil her in a war with Denmark, 1660-1662. 2 pieces.  
*Afschriften van stukken betreffende de zaak van Isaak Coymans, beschuldigd van pogingen te hebben gedaan om de WIC haar gezag en handel op de Kust van Guinea te onttrekken, en haar in oorlog te wikkelen met Denemarken.*
- 1364  
(1919 XXXII 09) Statements of the merchandise needed on the Coast of Guinea to purchase slaves, 1670-1678. 1 folder.  
*"Formulieren" of opgaven van de koopmanschappen die op de Kust van Guinea benodigd zijn voor de inkoop van slaven of met verschillende schepen derwaarts voor dat doel zijn afgezonden.*

- 1365  
(1919 XXXII  
10) Account of the expenses of a ship destined to Ardra on the Coast of Guinea for the slave-trade, 1678. 1 piece.  
*Opgaaf van de “onkosten op een schip, gedestineert tot de slaefse negotie naer Arder” op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 1510  
(1925 IV 15) Letter by Michiel ten Hove concerning despatches with notices on the possessions of the WIC on the Coast of Guinea and whether foreign nations should be permitted to trade in those regions, 1664. 1 piece.  
*Brief van Michiel ten Hove over zending van stukken betreffende de bezittingen van de WIC op de Kust van Guinea met mededelingen o.a. over het recht van vreemde naties te varen op landstreken waar de WIC veroveringen heeft.*
- 1514, 1528  
(1925 XII 01,  
1926 VIII 01) ‘Onze bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea en de Krijgsverrichtingen aldaar’ (‘Our possessions on the Coast of Guinea and our military operations there’), manuscript edited at the archives of military history by rear-admiral H. Herman, 1598-1872. 1514 contains maps of the Gold Coast, the Coast of Guinea and drawings of Fort Nassau and Fort Elmina. 2 folders.  
*Handschrift getiteld: “Onze bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea en de krijgsverrichtingen aldaar 1598-1872”, bewerkt op het Krijgsgeschiedkundig Archief door de gepensioneerde schout-bij-nacht H. Herman.*
- 2103  
(1983 05) Letters of lieutenant-colonel C.E. Lans, commander of the Coast of Guinea, to G.M. Smulders, acting bookkeeper and commandant at Axim, 1835-1836. 1 bundle.  
*Brieven van luitenant-kolonel C.E. Lans, commandeur op de Kust van Guinea aan G.M. Smulders, fungerend boekhouder en commanderend officier te Axim.*
- 947  
(1902 XXVIII) Drawing of fort Elmina on the Coast of Guinea, without date. 1 piece.  
*Afbeelding van “het kasteel del Mina, gelegen in Guinea”. Amsterdam.*



**Table 3****Overview of private archives**

<i>Record Group Name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Page</i>
Adrichem, van	1546-1610	144
Baud	1585-1985	169
Bisdom	1525-1793	149
Bleiswijk	1772-1787	149
Blommendaal	1787-1808	170
Bosch, van den	1627-1914	170
Daendels	1787-1862	171
Fagel	1513-1927	152
Goldberg	1578-1830	174
Haes, de	1835-1904	175
Heim, van der	1798-1817	152
Hogendorp	1766-1856	176
Hoop, van der	1524-1825	154
Hoornbeeck, van	1720-1727	155
Luycx Massis	1648-1768	156
Oldebarneveldt	1586-1619	144
Radermacher	1601-1799	157
Ruyter, de	1633-1683	160
Slingeland, van – de Vrij Temminck	1550-1813	161
Spaen, van	1355-1794	162
Spiegel, van de	1229-1816	163
Sweers	1620-1674	166
Verschure	1661-1665	167
Zoutman	1697-1846	167

## Private archives – period before 1621

Record group name: [Van Adrichem](#)  
Access no.: 3.20.01  
Size: 4.3 metres  
Period: 1546-1610  
Published in: *Inventarissen van Rijks- en andere archieven van rijkswege uitgegeven, voorzover zij niet afzonderlijk zijn afgedrukt*. The Hague 1933. Vol. 4 (1931), p. 260-274.

Claes Adriaansz. van Adrichem (1538-1607) was appointed treasurer of Delft in 1582. From 1585-1607 he held the office of burgomaster of Delft, after which he became collector of public revenue of Delfland (1597-1607).

Apart from private papers the collection contains papers concerning trading companies and firms of shipowners of which are relevant:

99 Bill of the voyage of Jan Outgens (Jan Oem) to Guinea, 1595. 1 piece.

*Rekening van de reis van Jan Outgens, alias Jan Oem, naar Guinea.*

*Note:* Published in [Van Gelder 1916](#).

100, 101 Bills of the voyages of Anthonis Adriaenss to Guinea, with annexes, 1595-1598. 2 pieces.

*Rekeningen van de reizen van Anthonis Adriaenss van de reis op Guinea.*

---

Record group name: [Johan van Oldenbarneveldt, Grand Pensionary](#)

*Johan van Oldenbarneveldt, raadpensionaris*

Access no.: 3.01.14  
Size: 13 metres  
Period: 1586-1619  
Not accessible: 978

Johan van Oldenbarneveldt (1574-1619) held many high political functions in the Dutch Republic, including that of Grand Pensionary of Holland. As a statesman, he played an important role in the war with the Spanish king, the so-called Eighty Years' War (1568-1648). While Spain demanded that the United Provinces would withdraw itself from the trade in the East, Van Oldenbarneveldt proposed withdrawal from the West instead. This deal resulted in the Twelve Years' Truce with Spain. Only after the death of Van Oldenbarnevelt in 1619 and the expiration of the truce in 1621, trade in the West could be taken up again and the West India Company was founded.

973, 974 Despatch and instructions for ships sailing to Guinea and the West Indies trading in salt and gold, 1600, 1602. 2 pieces.

*Missive en concept-reglement voor vloten die voor de zout- en goudhandel op Guinea en West-Indië varen.*

*Note: No. 973 printed in: Economisch-Historisch Jaarboek 21 (1940), p. 211-214.*

975, 976, 979 Papers regarding the foundation of a trading company for the trade to Guinea, Brazil and the West Indies, 1605-1606, 1614. 3 pieces.

*Stukken betreffende de oprichting van een handelscompagnie voor de vaart op Guinea, Brazilië en West-Indië.*

977 Petition of the companies trading to Guinea of the towns of Dordrecht, Delft, Amsterdam and Rotterdam to the States of Holland and West Friesland for a trade embargo in the area between Cabo Verde and Cabo Lopes Gonsalves, with retroacta, 1607. 4 pieces.

*Rekest van de Guinese handelscompagnieën van de steden Dordrecht, Delft, Amsterdam en Rotterdam aan de Staten van Holland en West-Friesland betreffende een handelsverbod in het gebied tussen Cabo Verde en Cabo Lopes Gonsalves.*

978 Agreement about the admiralship of Simon Maertensz., captain of *De Hoop* of Rotterdam, with Klaas Heijn, captain of *De Morijaen* of Amsterdam, in the roadstead of Guinea, 1609. 1 piece.

*Akte van overeenkomst, inzake het admiraalschap van Sijmon Maertenszn, schipper van De Hoop uit Rotterdam met Klaas Heijn, schipper van De Morijaen uit Amsterdam op de rede van Guinea.*

- 2290, 2295, 2300, 2393, 2425, 3151, 3158 Papers regarding the trade with the East and West Indies as a prerequisite for a truce with Spain, 1607-1609. 14 pieces.  
*Note:* Inv. nos. 2290, 2300 and 2425 also in French.  
*Stukken betreffende de handel op Oost- en West-Indië als voorwaarde voor een wapenstilstand met Spanje.*
- 3065 Instructions for the merchant vessels trading in the East and West Indies and on the Coast of Guinea, 1599. 2 pieces.  
*Concept-commissies en -instructie voor de koopvaarders, die handel drijven op Oost- en West-Indië en de Kust van Guinea.*  
 Published in: N. Japikse, H.H. P. Rijperman, *Resolutiën der Staten Generaal, 1576-1609*. Den Haag 1915-1970. *Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën* vol. 71, p. 810.
- 3114 Memorandum of an Englishman about the claims of Spain and Portugal on the monopoly of the trade with the East and West Indies and the necessity to make a trade agreement with the Dutch Republic about equal trading rights, 1610. 1 piece.  
*Memorie van een Engelsman, waarin hij de aanspraken van Spanje en Portugal op het monopolie van de handel op Oost- en West-Indië en de noodzaak om met de Republiek een handelsovereenkomst te sluiten over de gelijke handelsrechten bepleit.*
- 3145 Instructions by Balthasar de Moucheron and Pierre le Moynt for Willem Lodewijcx concerning an expedition of the Zeeland Companies to the West Indies, 1598. 1 piece.  
*Instructie van Balthasar de Moucheron en Pierre le Moynt voor Willem Lodewijcx voor een expeditie van de Zeeuwse Compagnieën naar West-Indië.*
- 3159 Petition of Willem Usselincx, delegate-plenipotentiary of the States General, to the States of Holland and West Friesland to promote the foundation of the West India Company, 1617. 1 piece.  
*Rekest van Willem Usselincx, gevolmachtigde van de Staten-Generaal aan de Staten van Holland en West-Friesland om deelname aan de oprichting van de West-Indische Compagnie te bespoedigen.*

- 3165            Guarantee of the States General that the trade to Guinea can be continued if the foundation of the West India Company is delayed, 1614. 2 pieces.
- Akte, waarbij de Staten-Generaal toezeggen, dat de handel op Guinea mag worden voortgezet indien de oprichting van de West-Indische Compagnie vertraging ondervindt.*
- 3167            Proposal of the director of the Guinea Company of Rotterdam to join a general company for the trade to Guinea, 1615. 1 piece.
- Plan van de bewindhebber van de Guinese Compagnie van Rotterdam om zich aan te sluiten bij een generale compagnie voor de handel op Guinea.*
- Printed in: *Economisch-Historisch Jaarboek* 21 (1940), p. 217.
- 3178            Instruction of the deputies of the Admiralty of Holland, Zeeland and the Northern Quarter on the trade in East and West India and on the Coast of Guinea, 1599. 1 piece.
- Instructie van de gedeputeerden van de Colleges ter Admiraliteit van Holland en Zeeland en van het Noorderkwartier voor de handelsvaart op Oost- en West-Indië en de Kust van Guinea.*
- 3284            Instruction of the States General to the officials on the expeditionary fleet to the West Indies, 1599. 1 piece.
- Instructie van de Staten-Generaal voor de commiezen, controleurs en opzieners, die aangesteld worden op de expeditievloot naar West-Indië.*
- Printed in: *Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën* 71, p. 403.
- 3291            Letter to Maurits, Prince of Orange, about ways to bring down the trade of Spain and Portugal in the East and West Indies by closing the ports, end of sixteenth century. 1 piece.
- Missive van N.N. aan Maurits, prins van Oranje, waarin hij voorstelt om tot afbreuk van de handel van Spanje en Portugal op Oost- en West-Indië de havens van deze landen door een Nederlandse vloot af te laten sluiten.*



3304 Report of the expedition to the West Indies under the command of general Pieter van der Does, 1599. 1 piece.

*Verslag van de expeditie naar West-Indië onder bevel van generaal Pieter van der Does.*

3622 Instruction of the States General about the funding of an enterprise on the Coast of Guinea, 1653. 1 piece.

*Instructie van de Staten-Generaal door de bewindhebbers en participanten van de WIC over de intekening op aan de WIC te verstrekken leningen ten behoeve van een onderneming op de Kust van Guinea.*

## Private archives – period 1621-1795

Record group name: **J. Bisdom**  
Access no.: 1.01.47.21  
Size: 21.75 metres.  
Period: 1525-1793  
Inventory printed in: J. de Hullu, *De archieven der Admiraliteitscolleges*. The Hague 1924, p. 367-401.

This collection was created by Jacob Bisdom who worked as advocate-fiscal for the Admiralty on the Maze (1744-1762), his son-in-law Gerard Daniel Denick and his son Dirk Rudolf Wijckerheld Bisdom, who both, among other functions, held the same position of advocate-fiscal (*advocaat-fiscaal*; consecutively 1762-1780 and 1780-1785).

Relevant are:

- 7 Various papers, including retroacta and notes on the state of defence of the colonies [sic] on the Coast of Guinea and in the West Indies, 1781-1784. 1 bundle.  
*Retro-acta en aantekeningen betreffende o.a. de staat van verdediging van de koloniën op de Kust van Guinea en in West-Indië.*
- 264 Extracts of resolutions of the States General and the States of Holland on several subjects, including the trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1735-1783. 1 bundle.  
*Extract-Resolutiën van de Staten-Generaal en de Staten van Holland, o.a over de handel aan de Kust van Guinea.*

---

Record group name: **Pieter van Bleiswijk, Grand Pensionary**  
*Pieter van Bleiswijk, Raadpensionaris*  
Access no.: 3.01.25  
Size: 9 metres  
Period: 1772-1787

Pieter van Bleiswijk (1724-1790) was Grand Pensionary of the Dutch Republic between 1772 and 1787. In this capacity he bore responsibilities

for the WIC and foreign relations. Therefore, in this archive relevant papers on Ghana and West Africa can be found, like:

- 246 Abstract of the States General's resolutions on the regulations for judges in the West Indian colonies, 1778. 1 quire.
- Uittreksel uit de resoluties van de Staten-Generaal van 13 januari 1778 houdende "het reglement op de revisies van sententies en disposities van rechters in koloniën in West-Indië".*
- 253 Petition of merchants from Amsterdam to the Chamber Amsterdam of the WIC for a limitation and possibly a prohibition on the trade to the West Indies by foreign ships, without date. 2 pieces.
- Rekest van kooplieden uit Amsterdam die handel drijven op West-Indië aan de kamer Amsterdam der WIC om een limitering en liefst verbod van de vaart op West-Indië door schepen van vreemde mogendheden.*
- 280, 283, 287-290, 460 Papers regarding disputes over and negotiations with the English for the trade in Guinea, 1771-1774. 13 pieces, 3 files. Partly in English and French.
- Stukken betreffende conflicten en onderhandelingen met de Engelsen betreffende de handel in Guinea.*
- 281 Letter by Edward Eliot, John Roberts and Alleyne Fitzherbert to Suffolk concerning their analysis of the rights of Great Britain and the Dutch Republic on the trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1771, with retroacta. 7 pieces. In English.
- Missive van Edward Eliot, John Roberts en Alleyne Fitzherbert aan Suffolk betreffende hun onderzoek in oude verdragen naar de rechten van Groot-Brittannië en de Republiek in de handel op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 286 List of the Dutch and English forts on the Coast of Guinea between Axim and Lagos, with draft, 1773. 2 pieces.
- Lijst van de Hollandse en Engelse forten op de Kust van Guinea tussen Axim en Lagos.*

- 291 Papers concerning the repeated prohibition of private slave-trade by WIC officials, 1771, 1773, 1775. 5 pieces and 3 quires.
- Stukken betreffende het door de WIC opnieuw benadrukte verbod, dat WIC dienaren niet particulier slavenhandel mogen bedrijven.*
- 292 Extract from the resolutions of the States of Holland and West Friesland concerning complaints of the WIC Chamber Zeeland about the reduction of the number of ships sailing between the Coast of Guinea and America, 1776, 1777, with annexes. 1 file.
- Uittreksel uit de resoluties van de Staten van Holland en West-Friesland betreffende klachten van de kamer Zeeland van de WIC over de vermindering van het aantal schepen dat tussen de kust van Guinée en Amerika vaart.*
- 293 Extracts of the resolutions of the States of Holland and West-Friesland concerning a petition of merchants in Vlissingen and Middelburg to extend the slave-trade, 1786, with annexes. 1 quire.
- Uittreksels uit de resoluties van de Staten van Holland en West-Friesland betreffende een verzoek van kooplieden in Vlissingen en Middelburg om de slavenhandel uit te breiden.*
- 294 Papers concerning an attack of the WIC on the Danish colony in the vicinity of Accra, 1638-1781. 1 file. Partly in French.
- Stukken betreffende een door de WIC op de Kust van Guinea uitgevoerde aanval op de Deense kolonie in de omgeving van Accra.*
- 295 Letter by P. Woortman to the ensign of St. George d'Elmina, currently at Cape Apollonia, with regard to the secret inspection of the English forts at Apam and Mouri, 1775. 2 pieces.
- Missive van P. Woortman aan N.N., vaandrig van het hoofdkasteel op kaap Apollonia, betreffende het in het geheim inspecteren van de Engelse forten van Apam en Moirée.*
-

Record group name: **Fagel**

Access no.: 1.10.29

Size: 56.32 metres

Period: 1513-1927

Publication: N.M. Japikse, *Het archief van de familie Fagel*. The Hague 1964.

Well-known family of which the members held many high offices of State. Between 1672 and 1795 members of the family served as chief clerk to the States General. The archives are subdivided into three groups: personal papers, official papers and correspondence.

Information on the Coast of Guinea can be found in the official papers.

1786 List prepared by François Fagel Sr. of 'retroacta relating to the ships taken on the Coast of Guinea' over the years 1719-1720 and notes of Hendrik Fagel Sr. concerning the directors-general on the Coast of Guinea over the years 1679-1736. 2 pieces.

*Lijst van 'retroacta rakende de schepen op de Kust van Guinea genomen' van Francois Fagel de Oude over de jaren 1719-1720; aantekeningen van Hendrik Fagel de Oude betreffende 'Directeurs Generaals op de Kust van Africa' over de jaren 1679-1736.*

1787-1796 General papers about the administration on the Coast of Guinea and the conflicts with the Danes, English and Portuguese, 1685-1791. 10 files.

*Stukken van algemene aard betreffende het bestuur van Guinea en de geschillen met Denen, Engelsen en Portugezen aldaar.*

Record group name: **P. van der Heim**

Access no.: 2.21.008.71

Size: 4 metres

Period: 1798-1817

Inventory printed in: J. de Hullu, *De archieven der Admiraliteitscolleges*. The Hague 1924. p. 403-451.

Among other important state functions, Paulus van der Heim (1753-1823) was minister of Trade and Colonial Affairs (1806), minister of Naval Affairs (1807) and Minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs (1808).

Relevant are:

- 137 Papers about the annual equipment of a man-of-war for the Coast of Guinea and America, during a period of six years, 1766-1768. 1 file.  
*Stukken betreffende het doen van een jaarlijkse equipage, gedurende zes jaar, van een schip van oorlog naar de Kust van Guinee en Amerika.*
- 159 Copies of letters from I. de Roever to the American Council and to Van der Heim rendering an account of his conduct as vice-president and president of the Council on the Coast of Guinea, 1805, 1806. 1 file.  
*Kopie brieven van I. de Roever aan de Amerikaanse Raad en aan Van der Heim ter verantwoording van zijn beleid als vice-president en president ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 160-163 Letters to Van der Heim concerning the Coast of Guinea, from H.H. Damen; J.A. de Marrée, former secretary and former fiscal; L. Top, second resident, and A. de Veer, commander-general, 1808 and without date. 2 pieces and 2 files.  
*Brieven ingekomen bij Van der Heim over de Kust van Guinea.*
- 164 Drafts of instructions for the governor-general, the Council and the fiscal on the Coast of Guinea, 1806. 1 piece.  
*Ontwerp-instructiën voor de gouverneur-generaal, de Raad en de fiscaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 165 Report by Van der Heim to the King of the Netherlands about the way in which the trade with the 'natives' is carried on on the Coast of Guinea, and on the presents for the 'negro princes' there, 1807. 1 piece.  
*Rapport van Van der Heim aan de Koning over de wijze, waarop ter Kuste van Guinea de handel met de naturellen wordt gedreven en over de geschenken, die men aan de negervorsten aldaar pleegt te geven.*

- 166 Notes concerning the posting of officers and men on the Coast of Guinea and the presents for the ‘negro princes’ there, undated. 1 file.

*Aantekeningen omtrent het uitzenden van enige officieren en manschappen naar de Kust van Guinea en van geschenken voor de negervorsten aldaar.*

- 167 Papers concerning the suspension and the recall to the Netherlands of the secretary and fiscal on the Coast of Guinea, J.A. de Marrée, 1804-1807. 1 file.

*Stukken betreffende de schorsing en het opontbod naar het vaderland van de secretaris en fiscaal ter Kuste van Guinea J.A. de Marrée.*

---

Record group name: J.C. van der Hoop

Access no.: 1.01.47.29

Size: 2.77 metres

Period: 1524-1825

Inventory printed in: J. de Hullu, *De archieven der Admiraliteitscolleges*. The Hague 1924. p. 451-483.

Joan Cornelis van der Hoop (deceased 1825), advocate-fiscal with the Admiralty of Amsterdam (1781-1795), was from 1782 onwards in charge of naval affairs. Some maps and papers concerning defence strategies were transferred to the Department of War in 1856.

- 7 Extract from a letter by the director-general of the Coast of Guinea about the actions of navy captain J.E. Raidt during his sojourn there, 1784. 1 piece.

*Extract-brief van de directeur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinee G.S. Gallé over het optreden van de kapitein-ter-zee J.E. Raidt gedurende zijn verblijf aldaar.*

- 9 List of naval ships which visited the Coast of Guinea between February 1768 and September 1784. Without date. 1 piece.

*Lijst van 's Lands schepen, die van februari 1768 tot 20 september 1784 aan de Kust van Guinee hebben gelegen.*

---

Record group name: **Isaac van Hoornbeek, Grand Pensionary**

*Isaac van Hoornbeek, Raadpensionaris*

Access no.: 3.01.20

Size: 4.8 metres

Period: 1720-1727

In 1692, Isaac van Hoornbeek (1655-1727) was elected pensionary of the town of Rotterdam. In that function, he was already involved in state affairs as an advisor to the Grand Pensionary. In 1720, he was appointed Grand Pensionary himself which office he held until his death.

His papers contain some relevant documents on the Coast of Guinea:

346, 354, 355 Papers concerning the arrest of ships on the coast of Africa by the WIC, 1682, 1716. 1 quire and 3 pieces.

*Stukken betreffende de inbeslagneming van schepen aan de Afrikaanse kust door de WIC.*

364 Papers concerning a dispute of the WIC with Portugal about the trade in Guinea, 1725. 1 quire and 2 pieces.

*Stukken betreffende een geschil tussen de WIC en Portugal, inzake de handel op Guinea.*

378 Remonstrance of the WIC to the States General with regard to the trade of the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) to Guinea, 1720. 1 quire.

*Stuk houdende betoog van de WIC, gericht aan de Staten-Generaal, betreffende de vaart van de Oostenrijkse Nederlanden op Guinea.*

510 Papers concerning disparities in trade methods with the Brandenburg Africa Company, submitted by Grand Pensionary Caspar Fagel, 1688. 1 piece.

*Memories van de WIC, betreffende verschillen in handelsmethoden met de Brandenburgse Afrikaanse compagnieën, ingediend bij raadpensionaris Caspar Fagel.*



Record group name: **Luycx Massis**

Access no.: 1.10.56

Size: 0.8 metre

Period: 1648-1768

From 1738 until 1760, D. Luycx Massis participated in the WIC, among other functions as director of the WIC in the Chamber Zeeland (c. 1750). Information on his position can be found in the archives of the WIC, inv. nos. 766, 767 and 1243.

- 1 Papers concerning the conflicts between the fiscal at St. George d'Elmina, Huijbert J. van Rijk, and director-general Jacob de Petersen, 1743. 2 pieces.

*Stukken betreffende de geschillen tussen de fiscaal en de directeur-generaal Mr. Jacob de Petersen, op de Kust van Guinea.*

- 6 Copy of a letter by the Chamber Zeeland of the WIC to the Chamber Amsterdam concerning a resolution of the Assembly of Ten to send provisions and personnel with a privately-owned ship to Elmina, 1750. 1 piece.

*Brief van de Kamer Zeeland van de WIC aan de Kamer Amsterdam over de resolutie van de Vergadering van Tienen om vivres, trainspersonen etc. met een particulier schip naar de Kust van Guinea te zenden.*

- 7 Copy of a letter by the Chamber Zeeland of the WIC to the States of Zeeland concerning freedom from recognition duties to be paid to the WIC for the trade to the Coast of Guinea, as proposed by the Chamber Amsterdam in October 1751. 1752. 1 piece.

*Brief van de Kamer Zeeland van de WIC aan de Staten van Zeeland ter uiteenzetting van haar bezwaren tegen de adviezen, die de Kamer Amsterdam in oktober 1751 uitbracht aan de Staten Generaal, over ontheffing van de recognitiegelden voor de vaart op de Kust van Guinea.*

- 9 Copy of a letter by the Chamber Amsterdam of the WIC to director-general J.P.Th. Huydecoper of the Coast of Guinea, about errors in the books for 1755-1757, 1759. 1 document.  
*Brief van de Kamer Amsterdam van de WIC aan mr. J.P.Th. Huydecoper, directeur-generaal op de Kuste van Guinea, over abuizen in de boeken van Guinea over 1755-1757.*
- 10 Letter by director-general D.P. Erasmi of the Coast of Guinea, concerning the dispatch of curiosities (stuffed animals, insects, etc.), 1760. 1 document.  
*Brief van David Pieter Erasmi, directeur-generaal op de Kust van Guinea over de toezending van zijn verzameling insekten.*

---

Record group name: **Radermacher**  
 Access no.: 1.10.69  
 Size: 6.89 metres  
 Period: 1601-1799

Papers drawn up by S. Radermacher, his son D. Radermacher, and a small number of papers of his father, J. Radermacher and his father-in-law, P. Boddaert. These men held many political positions in the town of Middelburg and in the VOC and WIC.

- 548 Papers regarding the improvement of the trade on Brazil, Angola, Guinea and São Tomé, 1646. 1 file.  
*Stukken betreffende het verbeteren van de vaart op Brazilië, Angola, Guinea en São Tomé.*
- 587 Copy of a letter by H. Abramsz., director-general of the Coast of Guinea, to the directors of the WIC with a description of the Coast of Guinea, 1679. 1 piece.  
*Copie-brief van de Directeur-generaal op de Kust van Guinea, Heereman Abramsz., aan de Bewindhebbers met een beschrijving van de Kust van Guinea.*

- 588 Papers concerning the slave-trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1680-1768. 1 file.  
*Stukken betreffende de slavenhandel op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 589 Copy of a contract between J. van Sevenhuysen, director-general of the WIC on the Coast of Guinea, with the agents of the English Royal Africa Company, 1701 and 1703. 1 file.  
*Copie van het contract tussen de Directeur-generaal van de WIC op de Kust van Guinea J. van Sevenhuysen met de agenten van de koninklijke Engelse Afrikaanse Compagnie.*
- 590 Copy of an agreement between the English, the Prussian and the Dutch Company on the African coast to arrange for a common defence against the French, 1703. 1 piece.  
*Copie van de overeenkomst tussen de Engelse, de Pruisische en de Nederlandse Compagnie op de Afrikaanse kust om zich samen tegen de Fransen te verdedigen.*
- 591 Papers about the disputes between Portugal and the WIC concerning the trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1723-1730. 1 file.  
*Stukken betreffende de geschillen tussen Portugal en de WIC over de handel aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 592 Proclamations of the WIC concerning counter measures against private trade, 1715 and without date. 2 pieces.  
*Plakkaten van de WIC tegen de particuliere handel op de Kust van Guinea.*
- 593 Copy of the statement of the senior commissioner for trade and the bookkeeper of St. George d'Elmina concerning the 10 percent recognition duty collected from the Portugese by the former director-general on the Coast of Guinea, W. Butler, 1723. 1 piece.  
*Copie van de verklaring van de oppercommies en de boekhouder van St. George d'Elmina over de verantwoording van de 10 percent recognitie der Portugezen door de oud-directeur-generaal van de Kust van Guinea, W. Butler.*

- 594 Notes on the bad condition of the Dutch trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1728-1729. 1 piece.  
*Aantekeningen betreffende de slechte toestand van de Nederlandse handel aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 595 Copy of an instruction of the Assembly of Ten to the director-general and the Council on the Coast of Guinea, 1729. 1 piece.  
*Copie-instructie van de Heren X voor de directeur-generaal aan de Kust van Guinea en de Raad.*
- 596 Papers concerning the permission for free trade on the Coast of Africa and America under payment of recognition duties to the WIC, 1729-1734. 1 file.  
*Stukken betreffende het verlenen van de vrije vaart op de kust van Afrika en Amerika onder betaling van een recognitie aan de WIC.*
- 597 Lists with information from the paybooks of personnel of the WIC on the Coast of Guinea, who died there, and whose goods were sold, 1731-1736. 1 file.  
*Lijsten getrokken uit de soldijboeken van alle kamers betreffende compagniedienaren aan de Kust van Guinea gestorven en wier plunje is verkocht.*
- 598 Objections of stakeholders in the trade on the coast of Africa to the decision of the Assembly of Ten to grant permission to trade freely to their higher personnel, 1744. 2 pieces.  
*Protesten van belanghebbenden in de vaart op de kust van Afrika tegen het besluit van Heren X om hun bedienden op de Kust van Guinea vrije handel te verlenen.*
- 599 List of Dutch, English and Danish forts on the Coast of Guinea, eighteenth century. 1 piece.  
*Lijst der Hollandse, Engelse en Deense forten langs de Kust van Guinea.*
- 600 List of servants of the WIC on the Coast of Guinea and their salaries, without date. 1 piece.  
*Lijst der verschillende compagniedienaren op de Kust van Guinea met hun inkomen.*

Record group name:	De Ruyter
Access no.:	1.10.72.01
Size:	3.84 metres
Period:	1633-1683
Printed in:	<i>Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks Oude Archieven</i> XIX. The Hague 1896. <i>Staat der Aanwinsten</i> 1896, p. 80, no. XCV.

Michiel Adriaenszoon de Ruyter (1607-1676) fought the English in the first three Anglo-Dutch Wars and scored several major victories. His sailing career started in 1618, when he became an apprentice boatswain, after which he worked his way up. In 1653, he was appointed vice-admiral in the service of the Admiralty of Amsterdam. In 1664 he recaptured the possessions on the Coast of Guinea from the English. In 1673, he became lieutenant-admiral-general. In 1676, he was killed in a naval battle with the French fleet.

Apart from the papers drawn up or received by M. de Ruyter, there are papers of his son Engel de Ruyter and his son-in-law Jean de Witte.

- 13-15      Journal of Michiel de Ruyter, sailing for the Coast of Guinea as commander of the fleet on board of the ship *De Spiegel* to recapture the possessions conquered by the English. With a copy of the journal, 1664-1665. 3 volumes.

*Journal gehouden door Michiel de Ruyter op het schip De Spiegel, als chef van de vloot uitgezonden naar de Kust van Guinea om de door de Engelsen veroverde bezittingen van de WIC te hernemen en de Engelsen afbreuk te doen.*

- 49          Registers of documents of Michiel de Ruyter, including a list of the settlements of the Dutch and English on the Coast of Guinea, 1664-1665. 1 volume.

*Register van acten van de vice-admiraal Michiel de Ruyter.*

- 80          Letters received by Michiel de Ruyter during his expedition to the Mediterranean and the Coast of Guinea from the States General, the Admiralty of Amsterdam, F. van Selwijn, English agent at Kormantin, and others, 1664-1665. 61 pieces.

*Missiven van de Staten Generaal, de Admiraliteit te Amsterdam, Gedeputeerden en Gevolmachtigden van de Staten Generaal, Gedeputeerde Staten van Friesland, de generaal Valkenburg en F. van Selwijn, Engels agent te Cormanto, ontvangen door Michiel de Ruyter gedurende de tocht naar de Middellandse Zee en de Kust van Guinea.*

98 List of the ship's crew left behind by Michiel de Ruyter on the Coast of Guinea on 25 February 1665 and who were still alive on 1 January 1666. 1 piece.

*Lijst van het scheepsvolk dat door De Ruyter op 25 februari 1665 op de Kust van Guinea was achtergelaten en op 1 januari 1666 nog in leven was.*

193, 194 Journals kept – in two copies – by Engel de Ruyter sailing on board his father's ship *De Spiegel* on the expedition to the Mediterranean and the Coast of Guinea, 1664-1665. 2 volumes.

*Journal, in tweevoud gehouden door Engel de Ruyter, zoon van Michiel de Ruyter, voor de eerste keer mee varende aan boord van zijn vaders schip De Spiegel, gedurende de tocht naar de Middellandse Zee en de Kust van Guinea.*

---

Record group name: **Van Slingelandt-De Vrij Temminck**  
 Access no.: 3.20.52  
 Size: 26.4 metres  
 Period: 1550-1813  
 Inventory printed in: *Inventarissen van Rijks- en Andere Archieven III* (1930), p. 27off.

This collection contains papers of several members of the Van Slingelandt family and related persons. Of interest are the papers of Simon van Slingelandt (1664-1736), secretary of the Council of State (1690-1725), treasurer-general of the Republic (1725-1727) and Grand Pensionary of Holland (1727-1736). Also relevant are the papers of Egbert de Vrij Temminck (1700-1785), who held the position of director of the WIC from 1738 to 1742.

### Simon van Slingelandt

179 Papers concerning the disputes between the WIC and the English Africa Company on the Coast of Guinea, 1728-1729. 5 documents.

*Stukken betreffende de geschillen tussen de West-Indische Compagnie en de Engelse Afrikaanse Compagnie aan de Kust van Guinea.*

### Egbert de Vrij Temminck

544b Treatise of the WIC explaining why no recognition duties should be paid on the coast of Africa, c. 1729. 1 piece.

*Verhoog van de WIC waarin redenen worden gegeven waarom op de kust van Africa geen recognitiegelden betaald zouden moeten worden.*

544g Papers concerning the complaints of England to the States General about the obstruction of the English trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1769. 2 documents.

*Stukken betreffende de klachten van Engeland aan de Staten-Generaal over belemmering van de handel van de Engelsen aan de Kust van Guinea.*

562a Papers concerning the dismissal of the fiscal on the Coast of Guinea, H. van Rijk, and his objections to his dismissal, presented to the Assembly of Ten, 1739. 4 documents.

*Stukken betreffende de afzetting van de fiscaal op de Kust van Guinea, Huybert van Rijk, en de bezwaren, daartegen door hem ingediend bij de vergadering van Tienen.*

---

Record group name: **Van Spaen**

Access no.: 1.10.77.01

Size: 0.75 metres

Period: 1355-1794

Printed in: *Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks Oude Archieven* 1919, p. 214ff. and *Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks Oude Archieven* 1926, p. 17off.

The collection is composed of papers of A. van Spaen and J.F.W.A. van Spaen. A. van Spaen was a field-marshal in the service of the Elector of Brandenburg.

300 Letter by J. Harris comprising a proposal for the abolition of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, with a memorandum about a plan to be introduced in the English Parliament, 1788. 2 documents.

*Brief van J. Harris over een voorstel tot afschaffing van de slavenhandel op de kust van Afrika, met bijbehorende memorie over een plan in te dienen bij het Engelse parlement.*

---

Record group name: **Laurens Pieter van de Spiegel, Grand Pensionary**

*Laurens Pieter van de Spiegel,  
Raadpensionaris*

Access no.: 3.01.26

Size: 17.7 metres

Period: 1229-1816

From 1759 onwards, Laurens van de Spiegel held several high governmental positions in Zeeland. During the 1787-1795 he served as *Raadpensionaris* (Grand Pensionary), in which function he tried to improve the management of the WIC.

Relevant papers can be found under:

***Affairs of the WIC and succeeding directorate (Zaken der West-Indische Compagnie en opgevolgde directie)***

128 Sketch of a new form of government for the colonies in the West Indies and on the Coast of Guinea in the Netherlands, c. 1790.

*Schets van een nieuwe vorm van bestuur hier te lande over de koloniën in West-Indië en op de kust van Afrika.*



- 134 Letter by W.A. Sirtema van Grovestins to the Grand Pensionary, with lists of soldiers in the forts on the Coast of Guinea, 1794. 1 piece.

*Brief van W.A. Sirtema van Grovestins aan de Raadpensionaris met lijsten van militairen in de forten op de Kust van Guinea.*

- 145 Letter by G.K. van Hogendorp, councillor and pensionary of Rotterdam, to the Grand Pensionary about the trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1788. 2 pieces.

*Brief van Mr. Gijsbert van Karel van Hogendorp, raad en pensionaris van Rotterdam aan de Raadpensionaris over de handel op de Kust van Guinea.*

Letter by J.C. van der Hoop, advocate-fiscal of the Admiralty of Amsterdam of 25 July, with a letter by the fiscal at Elmina, Gillis van IJsselstein of 20 April 1792, about reconstruction of the dilapidated trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1792. 2 pieces.

*Brief van Mr. J.C. van der Hoop, advocaat-fiscaal ter Admiraliteit te Amsterdam van 25 juli met een brief van de fiscaal te Elmina Gillis van IJsselstein van 20 april 1792 over het herstel van de verachterde negotie op de Kust van Guinea.*

Account to the Grand Pensionary by the naval captain A. Sprengler, captain of the frigate *Dolphijn*, about his activities at St. George d'Elmina concerning the dispute between the director-general Jacobus de Veer and the fiscal Gillis van IJsselstein, with annexes, 1792. 2 pieces.

*Relaas aan de Raadpensionaris van kapitein A. Sprengler, bevelhebber over het fregat de Dolphijn, wegens het door hem verrichte op Sint George del Mina, betreffende de geschillen tussen de directeur-generaal Jacobus de Veer en de fiscaal Gillis van IJsselstein.*

- 146 Letters to the Grand Pensionary by the fiscal at Elmina Gillis van IJsselstein, 1792, 1793. 2 pieces.

*Brieven van de fiscaal te Elmina Gillis van IJsselstein aan de Raadpensionaris.*

- 147 Letters to the Grand Pensionary by D.C. Wesselman at Amsterdam, concerning the African trade. With a copy of a letter by Jan Niezer of Elmina and a letter by the advocate-fiscal J.C. van der Hoop, 1792. 9 pieces.
- Missiven van D.C. Wesselman te Amsterdam aan de Raadpensionaris, met aanmerkingen over de Afrikaanse handel, met copie van een brief van Jan Niezer uit Elmina en een brief van de advocaat-fiscaal J.C. van der Hoop.*
- 148 Papers about the slave-trade and the Coast of Guinea, 1790-1792. 15 pieces.
- Stukken betreffende de slavenhandel en de Kust van Guinea.*

### West Indian Affairs (*West-Indische zaken*)

- 447 Advice of the *Besogne* (Special Committee) on questions concerning the slave-trade on the Coast of Guinea in 1790, with extracts of resolutions by the States General, 1782-1792. 1 folder.
- Adviezen op de vragen rakende de slavenhandel op de Kust van Guinea gedaan door het Besogne in 1790 en extract resolutiën van de Staten-Generaal daaromtrent.*
- Letter by C. van de Lande in Amsterdam about improving the trade and agriculture on the coast of Africa, 1793. 1 piece.
- Brief van C. van de Lande te Amsterdam met een memorie omtrent verbeteringen van de handel en landbouw op de kust van Afrika.*
- 448 Papers concerning the disputes between the WIC, the Portuguese and the English about the trade on the coast of Africa and about the payment of recognition duties, 1727-1769. 3 pieces.
- Gedrukte stukken rakende geschillen tussen de WIC en de Portugezen en Engelsen over de handel op de kust van Afrika en het betalen van recognitie of tienden.*
- 449 Printed report, extract-resolution and other papers concerning the disputes with Portugal about the free trade on the Coast of Guinea, 1727-1788. 7 pieces.

*Gedrukt rapport, extract-resolutie en andere stukken betreffende de geschillen met Portugal over de vrije handel op de Kust van Guinea.*

---

Record group name: **S. Sweers**  
 Access no.: 1.10.78  
 Size: 0.6 metres  
 Period: 1620-1674  
 Printed inventory in: *Inventarissen van Rijks- en Andere Archieven*  
 I. The Hague 1928, p. 3ff.

The archives of Jhr. J.C. de Jonge, acquired by the *Nationaal Archief* in 1858, were found to contain eight volumes of papers belonging to others, and which were acquired by De Jonge in 1843 from the bookseller Führi in The Hague.

Most of the documents in these eight volumes originate from Salomon Sweers, but papers of J. van Vliet, J. Specx, and F. Mannis were also included in the series. The contents of the volumes is specified in the original inventory. Inv. no. 8 comprises documents concerning Africa. Relevant are:

8, fol. 187-190 Considerations by delegated commissioners of the assemblies of main participants of Zeeland and Amsterdam, about the trade on São Paolo de Loando, Loango, the Coast of Guinea, São Tomé, Brazil and New Netherland, 1646.

*Consideratiën van commissarissen uit de hoofdparticipanten van Zeeland en Amsterdam over de handel en het bevaren op St. Paulo de Loando, Loango, Kust van Guinea, São Tomé, Brazilië en Nieuw- Nederland.*

8, fol. 203-207 Project set up by the delegates of the main participants of the WIC of the Chambers Amsterdam, Zeeland, and Noorderkwartier, about the trade to Angola, Guinea, São Tomé, Brazil and other conquered territories. Without date.

*Project, beraamd door de gecommiteerden van de hoofdparticipanten van de WIC van de kamers Amsterdam, Zeeland en West-Friesland, nopende de handel en het varen op Angola, Guinea, São Tomé, Brazilië en andere plaatsen van de conquesten van de WIC, alles bij provisie.*

---

Record group name: **J. Verschure**  
 Access no.: 1.01.47.18  
 Size: 0.1 metres  
 Period: 1661-1665  
 Inventory printed in: J. de Hullu, *De archieven der Admiraliteitscolleges*. The Hague 1924. p. 352-353.

Joost Verschure (Verschuer) served as captain under the Admiralty of Amsterdam between 1663 and c. 1671. Relevant is:

5 Signalled order by commodore J. van Campen to his captains on their voyage to the Coast of Guinea, issued off Gorée from the navy ship *Den Luijpaardt*, 1664. 1 piece.

*Seinorder van commandeur J. van Campen voor zijn onderhebbende kapiteins op de reis naar de Kust van Guinea, uit 's Lands schip Den Luijpaardt bij Goeree.*

---

Record group name: **J.A. Zoutman**  
 Access no.: 1.01.47.20  
 Size: 0.4 metres  
 Period: 1697-1846  
 Inventory printed in: J. de Hullu, *De archieven der Admiraliteitscolleges*. The Hague 1924. p. 363-367.

These papers were created by lieutenant-admiral Johan Arnold Zoutman (1797-1846) and other members of his family. Relevant is:

- 15 Journal kept by J.A. Zoutman, naval lieutenant 1st class, serving on the navy ship *Amphitrite* on a voyage to the Coast of Guinea, 1837-1838. 1 volume.

*Journal van J.A. Zoutman, gehouden door hem als luitenant-ter-zee 1ste klasse op 's Lands schip Amphitrite, gedurende zijn reis naar de Kust van Guinea.*

## Private archives – period 1795-1960s

Record group name:	J.C. Baud
Access no.:	2.21.007.58
Size:	30.1 metres
Period:	1585-1985
Published inventory:	<i>Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks Oude Archieven</i> 1917, p. 497.

Baron Jean Chrétien Baud (1789-1859) held many high offices of state relating to the colonies. Among other things he was governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies (1833-1836), minister of Colonial Affairs (1839-1848) and Naval Affairs (1840-1841), member of the Second Chamber of the States General (1850-1858) and minister of State (1854-1859). Baud was one of the main players in the formulation of Dutch colonial policies between the 1830s and 1850s.

Relevant for the Coast of Guinea are:

- 537 Note concerning the expected revenues from the East Indies for 1837, the situation of the East Indies exchequer, the profits on the *duiten* (copper coins), the annual grants to the West Indian colonies and the Coast of Guinea, 1837. 1 document.

*Nota omtrent de vermoedelijke inkomsten uit Indië over 1837, de staat van de Indische kas, de winst op de duiten, de jaarlijkse subsidies aan de Westindische koloniën en de Kust van Guinea.*

- 922 Papers concerning the proceedings of the Second Chamber of the States General about the government report on the management and the condition of the possessions in the West Indies and on the Coast of Guinea in 1854, 1857-1858. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende het verhandelde in de Tweede Kamer omtrent het regeringsverslag over het beheer en de toestand van onze bezittingen in West-Indië en op de Kust van Guinea.*

- 939 Papers concerning the emancipation of slaves in the French and British possessions in West Africa and the West Indies and the prevention of vagrancy by former slaves in the Danish possessions in the West Indies, 1842-1854. 1 folder.

*Stukken omtrent de slavenemancipatie in de Franse koloniën en in de Engelse bezittingen in West-Afrika en West-Indië en de verordeningen tot wering van landloperij in die van de Denen in West-Indië.*

---

Record group name: **N.P. Blommendaal**  
 Access no.: 1.01.47.04  
 Size: 0.7 metres  
 Period: 1787-1808  
 Inventory printed in: J. de Hullu, *De archieven der Admiraliteitscolleges*. The Hague 1924. p. 300-301.

N.P. Blommendaal served in the navy as lieutenant (1801) and captain-lieutenant (1819) and visited the Coast of Guinea in that position.

- 3 Journal of N.P. Blommendaal of his voyage to the Coast of Guinea and the Cape of Good Hope, on the H.M.S. *De Hoop*, under the command of lieutenant J. Meijer, 1808. 1 volume.

*Journal, gehouden (door luitenant N.P. Blommendaal) op Z.M. schip De Hoop, onder bevel van luitenant J. Meijer, gedurende zijn reis naar de Kust van Guinea en tot omtrent de Kaap.*

---

Record group name: **J. van den Bosch**  
 Access no.: 2.21.028  
 Size: 24.4 metres  
 Period: 1627-1914

J. van den Bosch (1780-1844) was minister of Colonial Affairs from 1834-1839. Although the greater part of his collection concerns the East and West Indies, there are some papers concerning Africa. Relevant are:

- 689 Letter to J. van den Bosch by H.F. Tengbergen including an account of the expedition to the Coast of Guinea, with draft of a reply, 1839. 1 folder.
- Briefaan J. van den Bosch van H.F. Tengbergen waarbij hij een verhaal over een expeditie naar de Kust van Guinea aanbiedt, met concept van antwoord.*
- Note:* Account published in [Tengbergen 1839](#).
- 757, 800 Lists of income and expenditure of the Netherlands East Indies, the West Indian Possessions and the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea over 1840, with explanatory notes by the minister of Naval and Colonial Affairs, presented to the States General, 1840, 1842. 2 folders.
- Staten betreffende de ontvangsten en uitgaven van Nederlands-Indië, de Westindische bezittingen en de Nederlandse bezittingen aan de Kust van Guinea over 1840, met toelichtende nota's, door de minister van Marine en Koloniën overgelegd aan de Staten-Generaal.*

---

Record group name: [H.W. Daendels](#)

Access no.: 2.21.046

Size: 2.7 metres

Period: 1787-1862

Published inventory in: *Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks Oude Archieven* 1894, vol. L (1927), part I, p. 112ff.

Herman Willem Daendels (1762-1818) was an important Dutch statesman in the Napoleonic era, and among other positions governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies. From 1815 until 1818 he held the position of governor-general of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea.

On the Coast of Guinea Daendels was involved in experiments to modernise the place and turn it into a proper colony, with plantations and a road system. The collection holds information of both a public and private nature.



The collection was donated to the *Nationaal Archief* in 1931 by C.J. Daendels, grandson of H.W. Daendels. It also contains papers of relatives of H.W. Daendels and of other persons. Important here are the papers of A. van Barneveld, who served as resident on the Coast of Guinea from 1816 to 1820. He was also Daendels partner in the commercial enterprise H.W. Daendels & Co.

Relevant are:

### H.W Daendels

- 148 Journal of the government-general on the Coast of Guinea, 1815-1816. 6 volumes.

*Journal van alle handelingen en voorvallende zaken, welke enige betrekking hebben tot het gouvernement-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*

- 149 Report of the Department of Trade and Colonial Affairs concerning the controller Van Neck, the deserted government secretary Milet and the arrested assistant Brouwer, 1817. With annex. 1 volume.

*Rapport van het Departement van Koophandel en Koloniën in zake de controleur Van Neck en de gedeserteerde secretaris Milet en de gearresteerde assistent Brouwer.*

- 150 Secret memorandum for the Department of Trade and Colonial Affairs about trade and plantations, 1817. With annex. 1 volume.

*Geheime memorie aan het Departement van Koophandel en Koloniën over handel en cultures.*

- 151 Journal of the colonel-engineer W. Starrenburg kept during an expedition from Elmina to Accra and from there to and on the Volta River, 1817. 1 volume.

*Journal, gehouden bij het doen van een tour van Elmina naar Accra, en vandaar verder benedenwaarts op de Rio Volta.*

- 152 Copy of the instruction for the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, 1815. 1 piece.

*Afschrift van de instructie voor de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*

- 155 Contract of association of the firm H.W. Daendels & Co., with an instruction of this firm for A. van Barneveld and his appointment as its administrator. With invoices of the ships *Venus* and the *Aurora*, 1818. 1 folder.
- Acte van associatie van een handelshuis H.W. Daendels en Cie, met instructie van dit handelshuis voor A. van Barneveld en benoeming van deze tot administrateur hiervan, met facturen van de Venus en de Aurora.*
- 157 Copy of a decree of the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea, 1818. 1 piece.
- Afschrift van een besluit van de gouverneur-generaal ter Kuste van Guinea.*
- 158 Drafts and a copy of a protest against the poor performance of a British captain made by the governor-general on the Coast of Guinea to the British government, 1817. 2 pieces.
- Minuten en afschrift van protest, door de gouverneur-generaal ingediend bij het Engelse gouvernement betreffende de gebrekkige uitvoering van zijn plicht door een Britse kapitein.*
- 180 Copy of the essay titled *Iets over de Kust van Guinea, strekkende tot enige nadere kennis van dat land* ('Something about the Coast of Guinea to further the knowledge of that country'). 1815. 1 quire.
- Afschrift van 'Iets over de Kust van Guinea, strekkende tot enige nadere kennis van dat land'.*

### A. van Barneveld

- 188, 189 Incoming and (drafts of) outgoing papers, among which an inventory of all the registers present in the office of the controller, 1820-1838. 2 bundles.
- Binnenkomende en (minuten van) uitgaande stukken, waaronder een inventaris van de registers in het kantoor van de controleur.*

### Supplement 2003

- 191-192 Ledger of the firm of H.W. Daendels & Co. at St. George d'Elmina, 1818. 2 volumes.
- Grootboek van de handelsfirma H.W. Daendels & Co. te St. George d'Elmina.*

- 193 Journal kept by captain R.S. Nannings on board the schooner *Reiniera* on a voyage to the Coast of Guinea and back to Amsterdam, 1821-1822. 1 volume.

*Journal gehouden aan boord van de schooner Reiniera door kapitein R.S. Nannings van een reis naar en langs de Kust van Guinea en terug naar Amsterdam.*

---

Record group name: **J. Goldberg**  
 Access no.: 2.21.006.51  
 Size: 29.9 metres  
 Period: 1578-1830  
 Inventory printed in: *Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks Oude Archieven* 1913, p. 253ff. and 1914, p. 483.

J. Goldberg started his career as an insurance agent in Amsterdam. From 1796 onwards he was appointed to important positions in the government, inter alia as member of the provincial government of Holland, member of the State Council, envoy to Berlin, member of the Council of Trade and Colonial Affairs, and director-general of Trade and Colonial Affairs.

Relevant for Ghana and West Africa are some of the papers drawn up and received in his position as director-general in the Department of Trade and Colonial Affairs:

- 177 Papers concerning the renewal of the administrative organisation on the Coast of Guinea, with retroacta and papers about the prohibited slave-trade, 1816. 1 file.

*Stukken betreffende de vernieuwing der bestuursinrichting in de kolonie aan de Kust van Guinea, met retroacta en stukken betreffende de verboden slavenhandel.*

- 178 Papers concerning the administration of the Coast of Guinea by governor-general H.W. Daendels, 1815-1817. 1 bundle.

*Stukken betreffende het bestuur der kolonie aan de Kust van Guinea onder de gouverneur-generaal H.W. Daendels.*

---

Record group name: **R.L. de Haes**  
 Access no.: 2.21.080  
 Size: 0.1 metres  
 Period: 1835-1904

In 1872, Robert Louis de Haes (1818-1884) was appointed King's Commissioner on the Coast of Guinea, in connection with the transfer of this territory to Great Britain. Relevant are:

- 4           Authenticated copy of the Royal Decree of 28 February 1872, no. 20, concerning the appointment of R.L. de Haes as King's Commissioner, responsible for the transfer of the settlements on the Coast of Guinea to the English. With instructions of 2 and 4 March 1872. 1 folder.
- Koninklijk besluit van 28 februari 1872, no. 20, houdende aanstelling tot Commissaris des Konings, belast met de overdracht der bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea aan de Engelsen. Authentiek afschrift. Met instructies van 2 en 4 maart 1872.*
- 10          Minutes of the Colonial Council on the Coast of Guinea concerning the transfer of the possessions to Great Britain, 1872. 1 folder.
- Notulen van de Koloniale Raad van de Kust van Guinea, betreffende de overgave der kolonie.*
- 11          Royal Proclamation to the inhabitants of the Coast of Guinea concerning the transfer of the colony. With a printed proclamation of Sir John Pope Hennesy, charged with the take-over [on the British side], 1872. 1 folder.
- In naam des Konings uitgegeven proclamatie aan de inwoners van de Kust van Guinea, betreffende de overdracht der kolonie. Met een gedrukte proclamatie van Sir John Pope Hennesy, belast met de overname.*
- 12          Letter book of the King's Commissioner on the Coast of Guinea containing a register with drafts of outgoing letters, 1872. 1 folder.
- Brievenboek van de Commissaris des Koning ter Kuste van Guinea. Register houdende minuten van uitgaande brieven.*

- 13 Incoming papers, mostly from inhabitants of Elmina, requesting for compensation of losses suffered in the war between the Elmina and the Fante, 1872. 1 folder.

*Ingekomen stukken, voornamelijk van inwoners van Elmina, houdende verzoek om vergoeding van schade, geleden in de oorlog tussen de Elminezen en Fantijnen.*

---

Record group name: **G.K. van Hogendorp**

Access no.: 2.21.006.49

Size: 25.2 metres

Period: 1766-1856

Although this collection also contains papers of other members of the Van Hogendorp family, most papers derive from Gijsbert Karel van Hogendorp (1771-1834). Van Hogendorp played an active role in Dutch political life from 1787 onwards. Among other positions, he was minister of Foreign Affairs (1814) and member of the Second Chamber of the States General (1815-1825). Relevant are:

- 157 Papers concerning the possessions on the West Coast of Africa including a memorandum from governor-general H.W. Daendels to the English government on the Coast of Guinea and instructions for the envoy W. Huydecoper, sent to the King of Asante by H.W. Daendels, 1814-1829. 1 folder.

*Stukken betreffende de bezittingen op de Westkust van Afrika, o.a. een memorie van de gouverneur-generaal Daendels aan het Engelse gouvernement ter Kuste van Guinea en een instructie voor de afgezant Huydecoper, gezonden door Daendels naar de koning van Assantijn en brieven.*

## Maps and drawings

Record group name:	Collection of Foreign Maps, Leupe <i>Verzameling Buitenlandse Kaarten, Leupe</i>
Access no.:	4.VEL
Size:	2931 items
Period:	16th-19th century
Printed inventories:	P.A. Leupe, <i>Inventaris der verzameling kaarten berustende in het Rijksarchief</i> , Vol. 1. The Hague 1867.

This collection consists of maps and drawings that mostly originate from the WIC and the VOC. Some maps and drawings derive from other authorities, for instance the States General (*Staten-Generaal*), the States of Holland (*Staten van Holland*), the Society of Surinam and the Directorate of Berbice. The inventory was compiled by P.A. Leupe, a former major of the Dutch Royal Marine Corps. The entire collection has been put on microfiche and microfilm. Note that in addition to the maps described here, the collection also includes a number of published atlases, which may very well contain maps that pertain to Ghana and the west coast of Africa. These maps are not described individually in the inventory.

### Sea-charts and maps of the West African coastline and the Atlantic

- T A collection of printed sea-charts, printed in *De Jonge Lootsman* by Joannes Loots, c. 1700. 10 sheets.  
*Eene verzameling van gedrukte paskaarten.*  
Including:  
The waterways between Brazil and the Coast of Guinea.  
*Het vaarwater tusschen Brazilië en de Kust van Guinea.*
- Y Description of the coasts of Brazil, Chile and Angola, and surrounding waterways, with hand-drawn maps and landfalls, 1640 (?). Manuscript.  
*Beschrijving van de kusten van Brazilië, Chili en Angola, en omliggende vaarwaters, met geteekende kaarten en landvertoningen.*
- AA Description of the West Coast of Africa, the Grain Coast, eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Beschrijving van de Westkust van Afrika, de Greinkust.*

- 96 Sea-chart of the West-Indian coast as well as the west coast of Europe and Africa. Originally published by Pieter Goos etc., by Joannes van Keulen and Sons, 1759. Published by Gerard Hulst van Keulen, Amsterdam. Copperplate printing by Van Jagen. fec.
- Pascaart vertoonende de West-Indische als ook de Westelykste Custen van Europa en Afrika. Eertyds in 't ligt gebracht door wijlen Pieter Goos enz., door Joannes van Keulen en Zoonen.*
- 97 A new general chart of the Atlantic and Western Ocean and adjacent seas including the coast of Europe and Africa, from 60 degrees north latitude to the equator and also the opposite coast of America, etc. 4 sheets. Drawn and regulated by the most accurate astronomic observations and the journals of the most experienced navigators. Published by Rob Sayer and John Bennett, 1777. Copperplate printing.
- 117 New sea-chart of the coasts of Guinea and Brazil, from the coast of Africa from Cabo Verde to Cabo de Bonne Esperance and on the American coast of Rio Marowijne to Cabo St. Anthonio, etc. 2 sheets. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Copperplate printing.
- Nieuwe Wassende Graadige Paskaart van de Kusten van Guinea en Brasilia, strekkende de Kust van Africa van Cabo Verde tot Cabo de Bonne Esperance en aan de Americaansche Kust van Rio Marrewine tot Cabo St. Anthonio enz.*
- Note:* No. 117a: Maps of the islands Trislaõ da Cunha. 52 x 74 cm. Jan Jacobse Schipper. 1656 Jan. Manuscript. *Kaarten van de eilanden Trislaõ da Cunha.*
- 129 Sea-chart of the Grain Coast and Adows Quaguaas, between Sierra Leone and Cabo de Tres Puntas. With landfalls. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Copperplate printing.
- Pascaerte van de Greyncust en Adows Quaguaas, tusschen de Serra Liones en Cabo de tres Puntas.*
- 130 Sea-chart of the Gold Coast of Guinea, from Cabo Tres Puntas to Accra, etc. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Copperplate printing.
- Pascaerte van de Goudcust van Guinea, van Cabo Tres Puntas tot Acara [read: Accra], enz.*
- Note:* Missing from collection since 1967. See also MCAL, no. 2211.

- 131 Sea-chart of the Bight of Benin, Tary Ardra and Rio de Lagos, from Accra to Cabo Formosa. With landfalls. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Copperplate printing.  
*Pascaert van de Bocht van Benin, Tary Ardra en Rio de Lagos, van Acra tot Cabo Formosa.*
- 132 Sea-chart of the Bight of Gabon between Cape Formosa and Cape Lopez Gonçalves. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Copperplate printing.  
*Pascaerte van de Bocht van Gabon tusschen Caab Formosa en Caab de Lopo Gonsalves.*
- 135 New and accurate sea-chart of the Guinean Gold, Ivory, and Slave Coast, extending from Sierra Leone to Cape Formosa, etc. 2 sheets. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Copperplate printing.  
*Nieuwe en nauwkeurige Paskaart van de Guineesche Goud-, Tand- en Slavekust, strekkende van Sierre Lionis tot aan Caap Formosa, enz.*
- 136 Chart of the Coast of Madre Bombe and the Grain Coast, on the Coast of Guinea. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke, Captain, 1710. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van de Kusten van Madre Bombe en Greynkust, aan de Kust van Guinea.*
- 137 Chart of part of the Coast of Guinea, from Cape Palmas to Berby. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke, Captain, 1716. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van een gedeelte van de Kust van Guinea, van Caap de Palmas tot Berby.*  
*Note:* Separately on the map: the coast of Cabo das Palmas to the corner.
- 138 Chart of part of the Coast of Guinea, from Berby to Coetroe. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke, Captain, 1716. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van een gedeelte van de Kust van Guinea van Berby tot Coetroe.*  
*Note:* Separately on the map: Berby in large size.
- 139 Chart of part of the Coast of Guinea, from Coetroe to I. Seny. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke, Captain, 1716. Manuscript.



- Kaart van een gedeelte van de Kust van Guinea, van Coetroe tot I. Seny.*
- 140 Chart of part of the Coast of Guinea, from I. Seny to Kaekonde. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke, Captain, 1716.  
*Kaart van een gedeelte van de Kust van Guinea van I. Seny tot Kaekonde.*  
*Note:* With on-shore observations of Cape Three Points.
- 141 Chart of part of the Coast of Guinea, from Kaekonde to Accra. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke, Captain, 1716. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van een gedeelte van de Kust van Guinea, van Kaekonde tot Accara.*  
*Note:* With separate on-shore observations of d'Elmina, etc.
- 142 Chart of part of the Coast of Guinea, from Accra to Cape Formosa. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke, Captain, 1716. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van een gedeelte van de Kust van Guinea of Bogt van d'Golf Benin, van Accara tot Cabo Formosa.*  
*Note:* With separate map of part of the Gold Coast.
- 143 Chart of part of the Coast of Guinea, from Gabon and Loango on the Coast of Guinea to Cabo de Negro. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke, 1716. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van een gedeelte van Gabon en Loango aan de Kust van Guinea, van Rio de Gabon tot Cabo de Negro.*  
*Note:* Separately on this map: Rio de Gabon.
- 144 Chart of the first part of Loango and Angoy on the Coast of Guinea, from Cabo de Negro to Maslamba. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke, 1716. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van een gedeelte van Loango en Angoy aan de Kust van Guinea, van Cabo de Negro tot Maslamba.*  
*Note:* Separately on this map part of the Coast of Loango with description.
- 145 Chart of the Bight of Gabon in Guinea, from Cape Formosa to Cape Lopez Gonçalves. 2 sheets. Drawn by Pieter Hinke. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van de Boght van Gabon in Guinea, van C. Formosa tot Capo de Lopo Gonsalves.*

- 147 Chart of the Gold Coast from Rio de Sueiro de Costa to Pompena, seventeenth century. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van de Goudkust van Rio de Sueiro de Costa tot aan Pompena.*  
*Note:* Reported missing 4 April 1967.
- 148 Chart of the Gold Coast of Guinea, between Rio de Sueiro de Costa and Pompena. Three sheets. Drawn by Joannes Leupenius, sworn surveyor, seventeenth century. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van de Goudt-Cust van Guinea, tusschen Rio de Sueiro de Costa en Pompena.*
- 149 Chart of the Gold Coast in Guinea, between Joni and Rio de Volta, from the original that was handed to me. Drawn by J. Elandts, engineer and pétardier in the service of the States General, c. 1660. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van de Goudkust in Guinea, tusschen Joni en Rio de Volta uwt 't orseneel van dat myn gelanckt is.*
- 150 Map of the Coast of Guinea, between Cape Three Points and Kormantin, seventeenth century. Manuscript.  
*Kaart van de Kust van Guinea, tusschen Caap Tres Puntas en Kormantyn, seventeenth century.*
- 151 Figurative map of the Bay of Axim, positioned on the Coast of Guinea, etc., eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Figurative Caert van de Bay van Axim, liggende aan de Cust van Guinee enz.*  
*Note:* Reported missing 4 April 1967.
- 742 Guinea. Prostant Amstelaedami. Published by Petrum Schenk et Gerardus Valk. Copperplate printing.
- 743 Map of the landscape of the Gold Coast in Guinea, from Axim to Ningo, seventeenth century [possibly 1629?]. Manuscript.  
*Carte des Lantschaps van de Goutkust in Guinea van Atsyn (Axim) tot Ningo.*  
*Note:* 'With very important annotations. This map was prepared before the conquest of the Castle d'Elmina by our forces' ['*Met zeer belangrijke aanteekeningen. Deze kaart is vervaardigd vóór de verovering van het Kasteel d'Elmina door de onzen*'].

Axim (fort St. Anthony)

- 744 Plan of the castle of Axim, seventeenth century [possibly 1629?]  
*Casteel van Arrsyn, die plat gront.*
- 745 Plan of the fort at Ankobra, seventeenth century. Manuscript.  
*Platte grond van het Fort tot Ancober.*  
*Note:* The inventory dates this plan as ‘eighteenth century?’, but it must be older, because the fort was abandoned and in serious disrepair by the early eighteenth century.
- 746 Plan of the fort St. Anthony at Axim, together with the krom or village, eighteenth century? Colour. Manuscript.  
*Platte grond van het fort St. Anthoni tot Atzym, benevens het croom of dorp.*  
*Note:* With part of Upper Axim, water well and indigo basin visible. See: [p. 274, fig. 14.](#)
- 747 Plan of the fort St. Anthony at Axim. Probably drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript. With detailed legend.  
*Plan van het Fort St. Antony tot Axim.*  
*Note:* Inset of view of the fort St. Anthony, from the landside. Reference on the map to an unidentified report regarding defence, p. 25.
- 748 The fort St. Anthony at Axim, 1791. Manuscript. With detailed legend.  
*Het Fortress St. Antonie tot Axim.*  
*Note:* Map included in less detailed format in [Lawrence 1963: 233.](#)
- 749 Figurative map of the Bay of Axim, on the Coast of Guinea, showing the fort St. Anthony with the projected batteries, which, lying on the cliffs in front, will defend the fort in time of war, eighteenth century. Manuscript. With legend.  
*Figurative kaart van de Baay van Axim, leggende aan de Kust van Guinea, waarop aan getoont het Fort St. Anthoni met de geprojecteerde batteryen, dewelke op de voorleggende klippen in tyd van oorlog, tot dekking van het gemelde fort dienen gelegd te worden.*

**Pokesu, Princes' Town (fort Hollandia, formerly fort Gross Friedrichsburg)**

- 750 Plan of the fort Hollandia at Pokesu (Princes' Town). Probably drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript. With legend.  
*Plan van het Fort Hollandia tot Pocquessoe.*
- 751 The fort Hollandia at Pokesu (Princes' Town), 1701. Manuscript. With detailed legend.  
*Het Fortress Hollandia tot Pokeshoe.*

**Akwida (fort Dorothea)**

- 752 Plan of the fort Dorothea at Akwida. Probably drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript. With legend.  
*Plan van het Fort Dorothea tot Accoda.*
- 753 The fort Dorothea at Akwida, 1791. Manuscript. With legend.  
*Het Fortress Dorothea tot Accoda.*

**Butre (Batenstein)**

- 754 The fort Batenstein at Butre, eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Het Fort Batenstein tot Boutroe.*
- 755 The fort Batenstein at Butre, eighteenth century. Manuscript. With legend.  
*Het Fortress Badenstein tot Boutry.*
- 756 Plan of the fort Batenstein at Butre. With legend. Probably drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan van het fort Batenstein tot Boutry.*

**Takoradi (fort Witzen)**

- 757 Plan of the new fort to be build at Takoradi in Guinea in Africa, etc. With description. Copy of the plan designed and drawn by J.F. Trenks, Dutch Artillery. St. George d'Elmina, 1774.  
*Plan van de plattegrond des nieuw te bouwene Fortres tot Taccorary op Guinea in Afrika enz.*

- 758 Plan of the new fort to be build at Takoradi in Guinea in Africa, etc., eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Plan van de platte grond des nieuw te bouwene Fortres tot Taccorary op Guinea in Afrika enz.*
- 759 Fort Witzen at Takoradi. 1791. Manuscript.  
*Witzen tot Taccorary.*  
*Note:* 'This is the old fort' [*Dit is het oude fort*].
- 760 Drawing of a rainwater basin at Takoradi. Drawn by C. Twisck, 1779. Manuscript.  
*Teekening van een regenbak aldaar [= Takoradi].*

#### Dutch Sekondi (fort Oranje or Orange)

- 761 Plan of fort Oranje at Sekondi, probably eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Plan van het Fort Orange tot Saccondee.*
- 762 Fort Oranje at Sekondi, 1791. With legend. Manuscript.  
*Het Fortress Orange tot Sacconde.*
- 763 Plan of fort Oranje at Sekondi, with krom (village). With legend. Possibly drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy, 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan van het fort Orange tot Sacconde, benevens het Krom.*

#### Shama (fort St. Sebastiaan)

- 764 Fort St. Sebastiaan at Shama, eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Het Fort St. Sebastiaan tot Chama.*
- 765 Plan of fort St. Sebastiaan at Shama. With legend. Possibly drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy, 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan van het Fort St. Sebastiaan tot Chama.*  
*Note:* Separately depicted on the same map: view of fort St. Sebastiaan at Shama. Seen from the entrance of the bay (*Gesigt van het Fort St. Sebastiaan tot Chama, van 't inkoomen der Baay aan te zien*).
- 766 Fort St. Sebastiaan at Shama. With legend. 1791. Manuscript.  
*Het Fortress St. Sebastiaan tot Chama.*

### Dutch Komenda (fort Vredenburg)

- 767 Fort Vredenburg at Dutch Komenda, eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Het Fort Vredenburg tot Commany.*
- 768 Plan of fort Vredenburg at Dutch Komenda. With legend, 1791. Manuscript.  
*Plan van het Fortress Freedensburg tot Comanie.*
- 769 Plan of fort Vredenburg at Dutch Komenda, measured from the top of the batteries, eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Platte grond van 't Edele Compagnies Fortres Vreedenburg tot Commany, zoals hetzelve booven op de batteryen gemeeten is.*  
*Note:* Separately depicted on the same map: views of the flanks and elevations of the buildings [*die van de flanken en opstanden der gebouwen*].

### Elmina, Edina (castle of St. George d'Elmina, fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill)

- 770 Depiction of the castle of St. George d'Elmina, seventeenth century (pre-1637). Manuscript.  
*Afbeelding van het Kasteel d'Elmina.*  
*Note:* The buildings carry Portuguese flags. Separately on the same map: depiction of the fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill, seventeenth century (post-1637). Manuscript.
- 771 Depiction of the castle of St. George d'Elmina and fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill, together with troops landing and a fleet in the roadstead. Drawn by Hans Propheet, 1629. Manuscript.  
*Afbeelding van het kasteel d'Elmina en het fort St. Jago, benevens de gelande troepen en eene vloot op de reede.*  
*Note:* The fleet in the roadstead consists of 19 ships.
- 772 Map and drawing of the castle of St. George d'Elmina. Drawn by F. Commersteyn, ingenieur, 1637. Manuscript.  
*Kaert ende afbeeldinghe van 't kasteel de Mynae.*
- 773 The castle of St. George d'Elmina, seen from the West, seventeenth century. Manuscript.  
*Het Kasteel D'Elmina, aldus verthoont het Casteel de Mina, coomende uyt den Westen.*

- 774 Depiction of the castle of St. George d'Elmina. Abraham Jacobsz. Wis, ship's master, end of February – early March 1640. Manuscript.  
*Afbeelding van het Casteel de Myna.*
- 775 Plan of the castle St. George d'Elmina and fort Coenraadsburg. With legend. Eight sheets. Probably drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan van de Fortressen St. George Delmina en Coenraadsburch.*
- 776 Plan of the main castle St. George d'Elmina. With legend. Probably drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan van 't Hoofdcasteel St. George D'Elmina.*
- 777 Plan of fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill. With legend. Probably drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan van het Fort Coenraadsburg op St. Jago.*
- 778 Plan of fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill. With legend, probably eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Plan van het Fort Coenraetsberg op St. Jago.*
- 779 Plan of the ground floor of the main castle St. George d'Elmina in Africa, etc. With legend. Drawn by J.F. Trenks, Dutch artillery. St. George d'Elmina 1774. Manuscript.  
*Plan van de grondlaag des Hoofdcasteels St. George D'Elmina in Afrika enz.*  
*Note:* Separately on the same map: plans of the various bastions, etc.; plan of the planes and inside buildings of the castle St. George d'Elmina, etc. [*Plan van de platte grond des plains en binnengebouwen van S. Ed. Comp. Hoofdcasteel St. George D'Elmina enz.*]
- 780 Plan of fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill. With legend. Drawn by J.F. Trenks, Dutch artillery. St. George d'Elmina 1774. Manuscript.  
*Plan van de Platte grond van S. Ed. Coenraadsburg, op de berg St. Jago.*
- 781 Plan of the castle St. George d'Elmina and fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill, together with the village Edina. With legend. Drawn by J.C. Bergeman, 1799. Manuscript.

*Plan van het Casteel St. George Delmina en het Fort Coenraadsburg, de berg St. Jago, alsmede het dorp Eddona.*

### Mouri (fort Nassau)

- 782 Fort Nassau at Mouri, on the Coast of Africa, north-north-west of  $4\frac{1}{3}$  degrees. Drawn by Hans Propheet, 1629. Manuscript.  
*T' Fort Nassauw, leggens op de Cust van Africa N.N. West van u,  $4\frac{1}{3}$  graedt.*  
*Note: See cover and p. 16, fig 1.*
- 783 Fort Nassau at Mouri in Guinea. Drawn by Abraham Jacobsz. Wis, ship's master, 1640. Manuscript.  
*T' Fort Nassau in Guynea.*
- 784 Plan and prospect of fort Nassau at Mouri. With legend. Drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan en prospect van het fort Nassau tot Mouré.*
- 785 Fort Nassau at Mouri. With legend, 1790. Manuscript.  
*Het fortress Nassauw tot Mourée.*

### Kormantin, Abandze (fort Amsterdam)

- 786 Plan and prospect of fort Amsterdam at Kormantin. With legend. Drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan en prospect van het Fort Amsterdam op Cormantyn.*
- 787 Fort Amsterdam at Kormantin. With legend. Probably 1790. Manuscript.  
*Het fortres Amsterdam tot Cormantyn.*

### Apam (fort Lijdzaamheid (Patience))

- 788 Plan and prospect of fort Lijdzaamheid at Apam. Drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan en prospect van het fort Lydsaamheid aan Appam.*
- 789 Fort Lijdzaamheid at Apam. With legend, 1790. Manuscript.  
*Het fortress Leydsaamheid tot Apam.*



### Senya Beraku (fort De Goede Hoop (Good Hope))

- 790 Image of fort De Goede Hoop at Senya Beraku, early eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Afbeelding van 't Fort d' Goede Hoop tot Bercoe.*  
*Note:* 'Sent over from Guinea 1706-1707' ('*Overgekomen van Guinea 1706-1707*').
- 791 Plan of fort De Goede Hoop at Senya Beraku, early eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Plan van genoemd fort [de Goede Hoop].*  
*Note:* 'Sent over from Guinea 1706-1707' ['*Overgekomen van Guinea 1706-1707*'].
- 792 Plan of fort De Goede Hoop at Senya Beraku. With legend. Drawn by lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher, Netherlands Navy 1786. Manuscript.  
*Plan van het Fort Goede Hoop tot Bercoe.*
- 793 Fort De Goede Hoop at Senya Beraku. With legend, 1790. Manuscript.  
*Het Fortress de Goede Hoop tot Bercou.*

### Dutch Accra (fort Crevecoeur)

- 794 Fort Crevecoeur at Accra. With legend, probably 1790. Manuscript.  
*Het Fortress Crevecoeur tot Accra.*
- 795 Plan of fort Crevecoeur at Accra, demolished by the English. With legend, late eighteenth century. Manuscript.  
*Plan van het door de Engelsche gedemoilleerde fort Crevecoeur tot Accra.*  
*Note:* Probably to be dated circa 1785/1790.

### Dutch Gold Coast

- 796 Map with measured distances along the beach between Axim and Dutch Accra, etc. With legend. Drawn by adjutant A. Magnin, 1862. Manuscript.  
*Afstandswijzer van Axim tot Hollandsch Accra, gerekend langs het strand enz.*
-

Record group name:	Collection of Foreign Maps, Leupe: Supplement <i>Verzameling Buitenlandse Kaarten, Leupe: Supplement</i>
Access no.:	4.VELH
Size:	844 items
Period:	sixteenth-nineteenth century
Printed inventories:	S.P. l'Honoré Naber, <i>Inventaris der verzameling kaarten berustende in het Rijksarchief</i> , first supplement. The Hague. 1914.

This collection consists of foreign maps and charts that were acquired by the *Nationaal Archief* in the years 1867-1886. Added were some maps that were overlooked during the compilation of the inventory of the main Foreign Maps collection, Leupe (*Verzameling buitenlandse kaarten, Leupe*) 4.VEL. The initial descriptions, made by A. Telting and J. de Hullu, were revised in 1914 by S.P. l'Honoré Naber, a retired naval captain. A supplement to this collection concerns the *Atlas Vingboons*. Both the main collection and the *Vingboons* supplement include maps and drawings concerning Ghana.

### Sea-charts and maps of the West African coastline, the Atlantic, and the Coast of Guinea

- 85      New sea-chart of the coasts of Guinea and Brazil, from the coast of Africa, from Cape Verde to the Cape of Good Hope, and on the American coast from the Marowijne River to Cape St. Anthony [...]. Collected and published on the basis of new insights from experienced seamen [...]. 79 x 100 cm. Copperplate printing. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam, late seventeenth century.
- 'Nieuwe wassende-graadige paskaart van de kusten van Guinea en Brasilia, strekkende de kust van Africa van Cabo Verde tot Cabo de Bonne Esperance en aan de Americaansche kust van Rio Marrewine tot Cabo St. Anthonio [...]. Zijnde naar de nieuwste ondervinding van ervaren zeelieden bijeengebragt en in 't ligt gegeven [...].*
- Note:* Duplicate of 4.VEL, no. 117.
- 86      The Gold Coast in Guinea. 61 x 68 cm. Scale: ca. 1:600,000. Manuscript: drawing on parchment, probably seventeenth century.
- De Goudkust in Guinea.*
- Note:* Heavily damaged.

- 87 Map of the Gold Coast of Guinea. 17 x 23 cm. Scale: 1:2,525,000. Copperplate printing. 'J. Koning sculpsit', nineteenth century.  
*Kaart der Goudkust van Guinea.*  
*Note:* On the back: 'Dept voor de Koloniën No. 281'.
- 88 Sea-chart of the Bight of Benin, Tary Ardra and Rio de Lagos, from Accra to Cape Formosa. 50 x 80 cm. Scale: ca. 1:1,400,000. Copperplate printing. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam.  
*'Pascaert van de bocht van Benin Tary Ardra en Rio de Lagos van Acra tot C. Formosa'.*  
*Note:* Duplicate of 4.VEL no. 131. reprinted in *Zeefakkel*, part V.

### Beyin, Apollonia (fort Apollonia)

- 293 Elevation of the fort Apollonia. 17 x 31 cm. Drawing, nineteenth century.  
*Standteekening van het fort Apollonia.*  
*Note:* Probably to be dated ca. 1868, when the Dutch took Apollonia over from the British. Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked 'AA' and on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 303'.

### Axim (fort St. Anthony)

- 294 Elevation of fort St. Anthony at Axim. 18 x 29 cm. Copperplate printing. Engraving by A.L. Zeelander, nineteenth century.  
*Standteekening van het Nederlandsch fort Axim.*  
*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 299'.
- 295 Plan and elevation of fort St. Anthony at Axim. 25 x 30 cm. Scale: 1:500. Drawing by midshipman C.F. Gevers, Royal Netherlands Navy, March-May 1830.  
*Plattegrond en standteekening van het fort St. Antonio bij Axim.*  
*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'Ad Exh. 17 Junij 1830 no. 14/A', and 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 326'.

### Pokesu, Princes' Town (fort Hollandia, formerly fort Gross Friedrichsburg)

- 296 Elevation of Hollandia as it was, now a ruin or better a heap of rubble. 17 x 31 cm. Drawing, nineteenth century.  
*Standteekening van 'Hollandia eertijds, thans eene ruïne of liever puinhoop'.*  
*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'B', and on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 297'.

### Akwida (fort Dorothea)

- 297 Elevation of fort Dorothea at Akwida, in terrible disrepair. 16 x 29 cm. Drawing, nineteenth century.  
*Standteekening van 'Dorothea tot Accoda, vreeselijk vervallen'.*  
*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'C', and on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 298'.

### Butre (fort Batenstein)

- 298 Plan of fort Batenstein at Butre, Coast of Guinea. 34 x 51 cm. Scale: 1:100. Drawing by H. Varlet, provisional vice-governor for Ahanta, 1841.  
*Plattegrond van het fort Batenstein te Boutry, Kust van Guinea.*  
*Note:* Drawing is signed: 'Boutry den 16 Februarij 1841, de prov. vicegouverneur van Ahanta H. Varlet'. Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 435'.
- 299 Elevation of fort fort Batenstein at Butre, Coast of Guinea. 34 x 50 cm. Scale: 1:100. Drawing by H. Varlet, provisional vice-governor for Ahanta. 1841.  
*Standteekening van het fort Batenstein te Boutry, Kust van Guinea.*  
*Note:* Drawing is signed: 'Boutry den 16 Februarij 1841, de prov. vicegouverneur van Ahanta H. Varlet'. Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'A', and on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 432'.

### Dutch Sekondi (fort Oranje or Orange)

- 300 Map of fort Oranje at Sekondi, Coast of Guinea. 41 x 49 cm. Scale: 1:100. Drawing by H. Varlet, provisional vice-governor for Ahanta. 1841.

*Plattegrond van het fort Oranje te Saccondie, Kust van Guinea.*

*Note:* Drawing is signed: 'Boutry den 16 Februarij 1841, de prov. vicegouverneur van Ahanta H. Varlet'. Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 436'.

- 301 Elevation of fort Oranje at Sekondi, Coast of Guinea. 33 x 49 cm. Scale 1:100. Drawing by H. Varlet, provisional vice-governor for Ahanta, 1841.

*Standteekening van het fort Oranje te Saccondee, Kust van Guinea.*

*Note:* Drawing is signed: 'Boutry den 16 Februarij 1841, de prov. vicegouverneur van Ahanta H. Varlet'. Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'O', and on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 433'.

### Dutch Komenda (fort Vredenburg)

- 302 Elevation of fort Vredenburg at Dutch Komenda. 16 x 29 cm. Drawing, nineteenth century.

*Standtekening van het fort Commenda.*

*Note:* Map marked: 'BB', and on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 304'.

- 303 Elevation of fort Vredenburg at Dutch Komenda. 18 x 30 cm. Drawing by H. Varlet, provisional vice-governor for Ahanta, 1841.

*Standtekening van het fort te Nederlandsch Commany.*

*Note:* Drawing is signed: 'Boutry den 16 Februarij 1841, de prov. vicegouverneur van Ahanta H. Varlet'. Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'G', and on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 300'.

Elmina (castle of St. George d'Elmina, fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill)

- 304 Plan of the castle of St. George d'Elmina and fort Coenraadsburg and environs. 31 x 39 cm. Drawing by Abraham Ruhle, 1828.  
*Plattegrond van de forten St. George del Mina en Koenraadsburg en hun omgeving.*  
*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked on the back: 'Relatief verbaal 12 Mei 1828 L. B en I. N 110k 27m; Geheim. Bijlage no. 5. Departement voor de Koloniën no. 537'.
- 305 Map of the Netherlands possessions at St. George d'Elmina. 24 x 35 cm. Scale 1:5,000. Drawing and measurements by lieutenant 2nd class P. Bruining, Royal Netherlands Navy, by order of captain E. Lucas, Royal Netherlands Navy, 1829.  
*Kaart van 'eene opname der Nederlandsche bezittingen te St. George d'Elmina'.*  
*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked on the back: 'Ad Exh. 17 Juni 1830 no. 14/A. Departement voor de Koloniën no. 322'.
- 306 Plan and elevation of fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill. 23 x 31 cm. Drawing by midshipman 1st class C.F. Gevers, Royal Netherlands Navy, April 1830.  
*Plattegrond en standteekening van het 'fort Coenraadsburg op den berg St. Jago'.*  
*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked on the back: 'Ad Exh. 17 Juni 1830 no. 14/A. Departement voor de Koloniën no. 325'.
- 307 Plan and elevation of the main castle St. George d'Elmina. 24 x 31 cm. Drawing by midshipman 1st class C.F. Gevers, Royal Netherlands Navy, March 1830.  
*Plattegrond en standteekening van 'het hoofdkasteel St. George del Mina'.*  
*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked on the back: 'Ad Exh. 17 Juni 1830 no. 14/A. Departement voor de Koloniën no. 324'.

- 308 Plan of the main Netherlands possession and the position of the various troops on the 1st, 2nd and 19th October 1828 at St. George d'Elmina on the Coast of Guinea. 41 x 64 cm. Drawing by midshipman 1st class H.W.A. van Rappard, Royal Netherlands Navy, following a plan of the lieutenant-colonel, commander of the Coast of Guinea F.F.L.U. Last, 1829.

*'Plan der Nederlandsche hoofdbezitting en positiën der onderscheidene troepen op den 1ste, 2de en 19de October 1828 te St. George d'Elmina ter kust van Guinea.'*

*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked on the back: 'Ad Exh. 17 Juni 1830 no. 14/A. Departement voor de Koloniën no. 338'.

### Kormantin, Abandze (fort Amsterdam)

- 309 Elevation of fort Amsterdam at Kormantin 'destroyed by the negroes'. 18 x 32 cm. Drawing, probably nineteenth century.

*Standtekening van het fort Cormantijn 'door de negers gedémolleerd'.*

*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'N', and on the back: Departement voor de Koloniën no. 301'.

### Tantumquery

- 310 Elevation of the fort at Tantumquery. 15 x 19 cm. Drawing, probably nineteenth century.

*Standteekening van het fort Tantam Query.*

*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'DD', and on the back: Departement voor de Koloniën no. 305'.

### Winneba

- 311 Elevation of the fort at Winneba. 15 x 19 cm. Drawing, probably nineteenth century.

*Standtekening van het fort Winnebah.*

*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'EE', and on the back: Departement voor de Koloniën no. 306'.

**Senya Beraku (fort De Goede Hoop)**

- 312 Elevation of fort de Goede Hoop at Senya Beraku, destroyed. 17 x 31 cm. Drawing. probably nineteenth century.  
*Standtekening van het fort Goede Hoop bij Bercoe, verwoest.*  
*Note:* Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked: 'R', and on the back: Departement voor de Koloniën no. 302'.

**Dutch Accra (fort Crevecoeur)**

- 313 Plan of fort Crevecoeur at Dutch Accra, Coast of Guinea. 34 x 50 cm. Scale: 1:250. Drawing by H. Varlet, provisional vice-governor for Ahanta, 1841.  
*Plattegrond van het fort Crevecoeur te Hollands Accra, Kust van Guinea.*  
*Note:* Drawing is signed: 'Boutry den 16 Februarij 1841, de prov. vicegouverneur van Ahanta H. Varlet'. Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 437'.
- 314 Elevation of fort Crevecoeur at Dutch Accra, Coast of Guinea. 24 x 50 cm. Scale: 1:250. Drawing by H. Varlet, provisional vice-governor for Ahanta, 1841.  
*Plattegrond van het fort Crevecoeur te Hollands Accra, Kust van Guinea.*  
*Note:* Drawing is signed: 'Boutry den 16 Februarij 1841, de prov. vicegouverneur van Ahanta H. Varlet'. Possibly gift of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs; see *Verslag* 1880, p. 4. Map marked on the back: 'Departement voor de Koloniën no. 434'.

**Miscellaneous**

- 315 'Carte de la partie méridionale de l'Afrique pour servir d'intelligence aux deux voyages de Levallant.' 58 x 87 cm. Scale: c. 1:2,000,000. Copperplate printing. 'Se trouve chez H.J. Jansen et Perronneau à Paris. Levallant delin. Perrier sculp.'
- 619 Collection of sea charts, serving the sailing to the East and West Indies [...], so-called Atlas Vingboons, c. second half seventeenth century, beginning eighteenth century. Water colours and copperprints. 116 sheets.



*Verzameling van paskaarten dienende tot de vaart naar Oost- en West-Indien [...]*

Including:

- 38 Bird's-eye view of Cabo Corso (Cape Coast) and surroundings from the sea, 42 x 52 cm.  
*Gezicht in vogelvlucht op Cabo Corso (Cape Coast) en omgeving van de zeezijde.*
- 75 View of the fort of Elmina from the sea, 42 x 52 cm.  
*Gezicht op het casteel de Mina van de zeezijde.*
- 76 View of the fort of Elmina, Cabo Corso and the fort of Nassau situated on the Gold Coast in Guinea from the sea, 44 x 79 cm.  
*Gezicht op het kasteel de Mina, Cabo Corso en 't fort Nassau geleegeen op de Goutkust in Guinea van de zeezijde.*
- 77 Map of the fort of Elmina with its surrounding villages, rivers, cliffs and formations, all shown in a flat state, 44 x 62 cm.  
*Caerte van 't casteel de Mina met sijn omleggende dorpen, rivieren, clippen ende drochten alles in platte form vertoont.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Naval Affairs, Central Archives, Sea Atlases and Maps Collection**

*Departement van Marine, Centraal Archief, Zee-atlassen- en kaartenverzameling*

Access no.: 4.MCAL

Size: c. 6,500 items

Period: 17th-19th century

Printed inventories: *Catalogus der verzameling van kaarten van het ministerie van Marine. Den Haag 1872.*

This collection consists mainly of nautical charts and maps, deriving from the Ministry of Naval Affairs (*Departement van Marine*, 1813-1872). The inventory was compiled by retired major P.A. Leupe, Netherlands Royal Marine Corps.

## Sea-charts and maps of the Coast of Guinea

- 2184 Special map of the coast of Africa, containing part of Guinea and part of Mina etc. Published by Pierre Mortier, Amsterdam. Coloured. Copperplate printing.  
*Carte Particuliere des Costes de L'Afrique qui comprend une Partie de la Guinée et Partie de Mina etc.*
- 2185 Map of the coast of Africa, containing part of Guinea, the kingdom of Benin, the island of Saõ Tomé etc. Published by Pierre Mortier, Amsterdam. Coloured. Copperplate printing.  
*Carte des Costes de L'Afrique ou est compris une Partie de Guenée, le Royaume de Benini, l'Isle de St. Thomas etc.*  
*Note:* Separately on the map are: (a) Island of Ascencion [*Isle d'Ascencion*]; (b) Island of St. Helena [*Isle de St. Helene*].
- 2186 Map of the Coast of Africa from Cabo Cors [Cape Coast] to Omorro. Published by Pierre Mortier. Amsterdam. N.d. Coloured.  
*Carte des Costes de L'Afrique Depuis Cabo Corso Jusques à Omorro.*
- 2190 A chart of Guinea describing the seacoast from Cape Verde to Cape de Bona Esperanca. Drawn by John Thornton etc. Published. Coloured. Copperplate printing.
- 2191 Guinea. Drawn by Guiljemus Blaeu. Published. Coloured.
- 2192 Guinea. Published by Joannis Janssonij, Amsterdam. Coloured.
- 2193 Genehoa, Jalloffi et Sierraliones Regna. Published by Heredes Joannis Janssonii, Amsterdam. Coloured. Copperplate printing.
- 2197 Tractus Littorales Guineae a Promontorio Verde usque ad Catenbelae. Published by L. Renard. Copperplate printing.
- 2198 Tractus Littorales Guineae a Promontorio Verde usque ad Catenbelae. Published by B. en J. Ottens. Copperplate printing.
- 2200 Sea-chart of Guinea from Cape Verde to the River Galion. Hendrick Doncker. Amsterdam. Coloured. Copperplate printing.  
*Paskaart van Guinea van C. Verde tot R. de Galion.*

- 2202 New sea-chart of the coast of Guinea from Cape Verde to the Cape of Good Hope. Published by Johannis van Keulen. Coloured. Copperplate printing.  
*Nieuwe paskaart van de zee kusten van Guinea van Cabo Verde tot Cabo de Bona Esperanca.*
- 2208 Sea-chart of the Grain Coast and Adaows Qua Quaas between Sierra Leone and Cape Three Points. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Coloured. Landfall. Copperplate printing.  
*Pas caarte van de Gryen-Cust en Adaows Qua Quaas tusschende Serraliones en C. de Tres Puntas.*
- 2209 Sea-chart of the Bight of Benin, Tary Ardra and Rio de Lagos, from Accra to Cape Formosa. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Coloured. Landfall. Copperplate printing.  
*Pascaert van de Bocht van Benin, Tary Ardra en Rio de Lagos, van Acra tot C. Formosa.*
- 2210 Sea-chart of the Bight of Gabon between Cape Formosa and Cape Lopez Goncalves. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Coloured. Landfall. Copperplate printing.  
*Pas caarte van de Bocht van Gabon Tusschen C. Formosa en C. de Lopo Gonsalves.*
- 2211 Sea-chart of the Gold Coast in Guinea from Cape Three Points to Accra etc. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Coloured. Copperplate printing.  
*Pas-Caert van de Goud Cust in Guinea van C. Tres Puntas tot Acara enz.*
- 2212 New and accurate sea-chart of the Guinea, Gold, Ivory, and Slave Coast, extending from Sierra Leone to Cape Formosa, etc. Published by Joannes van Keulen, Amsterdam. Copperplate printing.  
*Nieuwe en Nauwkeurige Paskaart van de Guineese, Goud, Tand en Slave Kust Strekkende van Sierra Liones tot aan Caap Formosa enz.*
- 2213 General sea-chart of the Coast of Guinea, from the Sierra Leone River to Cape Lopez Gonçalves, etc. Drawn by Dépost des Cartes etc. de la Mar, 1750. Published by Belin. Ing. ord. de la Marine, Paris. With landfalls and notice to the reader. Copperplate printing.

- Carte générale de la Coste de Guinée depuis la Riviere de Sierra Leona jusqu'au Cap de Lopes Gonsalvo etc.*
- 2214 Special sea-chart of the Gold Coast etc. Drawn by Dépost des Cartes etc. de la Mar, 1750. Published by Bellin. Ing. ord. de la Marine, Paris. Copperplate printing.  
*Carte particuliere de la Coste d'Or etc.*
- 2215 Sea-chart of the Gulf of Guinea and the coast from Cape Formosa to Cape Lopez Gonçalves, etc. Drawn by N. Bellin. Ing. de la Marine. Hollandsche en Fransche tekst. Copperplate printing.  
*Carte du Golfe de Guinée et les Costes comprises entre le Cap Formosa et le Cap de Lopes Consalve etc.*
- 2217 First part of the new sea-chart of the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the Island Wight to Cape Palmas in Africa, and containing the Flemish, Canary, and Salt Islands, etc. Published by G. Hulst van Keulen, Amsterdam, 1789. Copperplate printing.  
*Eerste gedeelte van de Nieuwe Wassende Zee-kaart van het Oostelijke deel des Atlantischen Oceaans; strekkende van het Eiland Whight tot Caap Palmas in Afrika, en bevattende de Vlaamsche, Canarische en Zoute Eilanden enz.*
- 2223 A Chart of the Coast of Africa, from the River Noones to Cape Formosa. Drawn by Anthony de Mayne etc., 1812. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1818. With landfalls. Copperplate printing by J. Walker. Sc.
- 2224 The West Coast of Africa. From Lat. Drawn by Captain A.T.E. Vidal, etc., 1826. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1827. Copperplate printing by J. en C. Walker. Sculp.
- 2225 Chart of the West Coast of Africa. Drawn by Captain W.F.W. Owen, etc., 1822-1826. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1827. With Views. Copperplate printing by Gr. J. and C. Walker.
- 2246 West Coast of Africa. Grand Lahou to Cape Three Points. Drawn by Captain W.F.W. Owen, etc., 1836-1838. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1841. Copperplate printing by Gr. J. and C. Walker.
- 2247 West Coast of Africa. Cape Three Points to Barracoe. Drawn by Captain W.F.W. Owen, etc., 1836-1838. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1841. Copperplate printing by J. and C. Walker. Sc.

- 2248 West Coast of Africa. Barracoe to Cape St. Paul. Drawn by Captain W.F.W. Owen, etc., 1836-1838. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1841. Copperplate printing by Engr. J. and C. Walker.
- 2249 West Coast of Africa. Cape St. Paul to Porto Novo. Drawn by Captain H.M. Denham, etc., 1846. Hydrographical Office, 1848. With landfalls. Copperplate printing by Engr. J. and C. Walker.
- 2250 West Coast of Africa. Porto Novo to Jaboo. Drawn by Captain H.M. Denham, etc., 1846. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1848. With landfalls. Copperplate printing by Engr. J. and C. Walker.
- 2251 West Coast of Africa. Cape Formosa to Fernando Po. Drawn by Captain W.F.W. Owen, etc., 1826, and Captain Vidal. Lieutenant Bedford, 1836-1838. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1841.
- 2252 The River Quorra. Drawn by Commander W. Allen, 1833. Copperplate printing by J. and C. Walker. Sc.
- 2253 West Coast of Africa. Jaboo to River Forcados. Drawn by Captain Denham, 1846. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1848. With landfalls. Copperplate printing by J. and C. Walker Sc.
- 2254 West Coast of Africa. Fernando Po to Cape Lopez. Drawn by Captain W.F.W. Owen, etc., 1826 and Captain A.T.E. Vidal and Lieutenant Bedford, 1836-1838. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1841. Copperplate printing by J. and C. Walker. Sc.
- 2255 West Coast of Africa. River Forcados to the River Niger. Drawn by Captain H.W. Denham, 1846. Hydrographical Office, 1848. Copperplate printing by J. and C. Walker. Sc.
- 2257 Africa from the River Gambia to Cape Lopez and Annobon including the Bight of Biafra. Drawn by Mr. de Mayne, etc., 1812, 1826, 1839. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1827, 1847. Copperplate printing by J. and C. Walker, Sculp.
- 2269 West Coast of Africa, comprising the area between Cape Palmas and Cape Coast. Drawn after the work by Vidal and Bedford, officers of the British Navy. Drawn by Ch. Ploix S. Ing. Hydr. Published by Dépôt Général de la Marine, 1856. Copperplate printing by Gr.Chassant Ecr.J.M. Hacq et V. Carré.

- Côte occidentale d'Afrique, partie comprise entre le Cap des Palmes et le Cap Coast. Dressée d'après les travaux de Vidal et Bedford, officiers de la Mar. Angl.*
- 2270 West Coast of Africa, comprising the area between Cape Coast and the River Niger. Drawn after the work by Vidal, Bedford, and Denham, officers of the British Navy. Drawn by Ch. Ploix S. Ing. Hydr. Published by Dépôt des Chartes, etc. de la Marine, 1857. Copperplate printing by Gr. Chassant, Ecr. A. Blanchard.
- Côte occidentale d'Afrique, partie comprise entre le Cap Coast et le Fleuve Niger. Dressé d'après les travaux de Vidal, Bedford et Denham, Officiers de la Mar. Angl.*
- 2271 West Coast of Africa, comprising the area between the River Niger and Cape St. Catherine. Drawn after the work by Owen, Bedford, Vidal, and Allen, officers of the British Navy. Drawn by Ch. Ploix S. Ing. Hydr. Published by Dépôt des Chartes, etc. de la Marine, 1857. Copperplate printing by Gr. Chassant, Ecr. A. Blanchard.
- Côte Occidentale D'Afrique, partie comprise entre le Fleuve Niger et le Cap St. Catherine. Dressée d'après les travaux de Owen. Bedford, Vidal et Allen Officiers de la Mar. Angl.*
- 2321 Map of the Butteaux (Malaguette Coast). Drawn by Ed. Bouët, etc., 1842. Published by Dépôt Général de la Marine, 1845. With notice to the reader. Copperplate printing by Gr. Jacobs, Ecr. J.M., Hacq.
- Plan des Butteaux (Côte de Malaguette).*
- 2322 West Coast of Africa. Cape Three Points. Drawn by Captain A.T.E. Vidal, 1837. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1845. Copperplate printing. J. and C. Walker Sc.
- Note:* Map contains separate drawings of the following: (a) Axim Bay, fort St. Anthony; (b) Dixcove, fort, with view; (c) Takoradi Bay, Takoradi Point; (d) Shama Bay, Dutch fort; (e) Elmina, Dutch fortress, castle; (f) Cape Coast Castle, northeast bastion, with view.
- 2326 Map of the San Pedro River (West Coast of Africa). Drawn by A. Fleuriot de Langle, etc., 1844. Published by Dépôt Général de la Marine, 1845. Copperplate printing by Gr. Jacobs, Ecr. J.M., Hacq.
- Plan de la Rivière de San Pedro (Côte occidentale d'Afrique).*

2332 Part of the Gold Coast; Fetu in Guinea. Published by G. van Keulen, Amsterdam. Manuscript.

*Een gedeelte van de Goudt Kust; Fetu in Gunea.*

2333 On the Coast of Guinea and the Coast of Madre Bombe. Manuscript.

*Aan de Kust van Gunea en de Kust van Madre Bombe.*

2352 Table-chart. Atlantic Ocean. West Coast of Africa, part comprising the area between Isles de Los and Cape Coast. Sheet 3. Drawn by Capt. Vidal etc., 1836-1838. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1852. Copperplate printing by Gr. Jacobs. Ecr. J.M. Hacq et V. Carré.

*Carte Table. Océan Atlantique. Côte Occidentale D’Afrique. Partie comprise entre les Iles de Los et le Cap Coast. Feuille 3ième.*

2353 Table-chart. Atlantic Ocean. West Coast of Africa, part comprising the area between Cape Palmas and Point Pedras. Drawn by Owen, etc., 1826 to 1846. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1852. Copperplate printing by Gr. Jacobs. Ecr. J.M. Hacq et V. Carré.

*Carte Table. Océan Atlantique. Côte occidentale d’Afrique. Partie comprise entre le Cap Palmas et le Pte. Pedras.*

2392 Atlantic Ocean. Coast of Africa. Bay of Axim. Drawn by Capt. A.T., etc., 1837. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1852. Copperplate printing by Gr. Jacobs. Ecr. J.M. Hacq et V. Carré.

*Océan Atlantique. Côte D’Afrique. Baie Axim.*

2393 Atlantic Ocean. Coast of Africa. Cape Three Points. Drawn by Capt. A.T., etc., 1837. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1852. Copperplate printing by Gr.C.E. Collin. Ecr. J.M. Hacq et V. Carré.

*Océan Atlantique. Côte D’Afrique. Cap de Trois Pointes.*

2394 Atlantic Ocean. Coast of Africa. Dixcove. Drawn by Capt. A.T., etc., 1837. Published by Hydrographical Office, 1852. Copperplate printing by Gr. C.E. Collin, Ecr. A. Blanchard.

*Océan Atlantique. Côte D’Afrique. DixCove.*

*Note:* Separate map on same sheet of Bay of Takoradi [*Baie Tacorday*]. Scale 1:73,500.

2395 Atlantic Ocean. Coast of Africa. Cape Coast. Drawn by Capt. A.T.E. Vidal, 1837. Published by Dépôt Général de la

Marine, 1852. Copperplate printing: Gr. C.E. Collin, Ecr. A. Blanchard.

*Océan Atlantique. Côte D'Afrique. Cap Coast.*

*Note:* Separately on the same sheet are (a) Bay of Shama [*Baie de Chama*]; (b) Elmina.

- 2396 Atlantic Ocean. Coast of Africa. Volta River. Drawn by A.T.E. Vidal, etc. 1838. Published by Dépôt Général de la Marine, 1851. Copperplate printing by Gr. Chassant, Ecr. J.M., Hacq et V. Carré.

*Océan Atlantique. Côte D'Afrique. Rivière Voltas (Guinée Septentrionale).*

*Note:* Separately on the map: River Lagos (*Rivière Lagos*) drawn by Captain H.M. Denham, 1846.

- 3755 West Coast of Africa. With detailed annotation. Drawn by E. Bouet Willaumez. 1848. Manuscript. Linen.

*Westkust van Afrika.*

*Note:* Separately on the map: Gold Coast (*Goudkust*). Drawn by A.H. Bisschop, etc.

**Elmina (castle of St. George d'Elmina, fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill)**

- 5940 Drawing of the Netherlands Possessions at St. George d'Elmina. Drawn by a lieutenant 2nd class of the Royal Netherlands Navy, 1829. Manuscript.

*Eene Opname der Nederlandsche Bezittingen te St. George d'Elmina.*

- 5941 Fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill. Scale 1:500. Drawn by midshipman 1st class C.F. Gevers, Royal Netherlands Navy, 1830. Manuscript.

*Het Fort Coenraadsburg op den berg St. Jago.*

*Note:* Separately on the map: De Veer's redoubt (*De Veer's redoute*); plan of Bekenstein (*Platte forme van Beekenstein*).

- 5942 The castle of St. George d'Elmina. Drawn by midshipman 1st class C.F. Gevers, Royal Netherlands Navy, 1830. Manuscript.

*Het Hoofd Kasteel St. George Delmina.*



### Axim (fort St. Anthony)

5943 Fort St. Anthony at Axim, plan, elevation, etc. Drawn by midshipman 1st class C.F. Gevers, Royal Netherlands Navy, 1830. Manuscript.

*Fort St. Antonio by Axim.*

---

Record group name: **Ministry of Colonial Affairs**

*Ministerie van Koloniën*

Access no.: 4. MIKO

Size: c. 3000 items

Period: 18th-20th century

Printed inventories: K. Zandvliet, G.L. Balk and F.E.Ch. Hoste, *Inventaris van de kaarten en tekeningen van het Ministerie van Koloniën (1702) 1814-1963*. Den Haag 1993.

This collection consists of maps and drawings that originate from the Ministry of Colonial Affairs (*Ministerie van Koloniën*, 1813-1950) and some private collections. Virtually the entire collection has been microfilmed.

### Map of the West African coastline

280 Map of Barbary, Nigritia, and Guinea. Drawn by Guillaume de l'Isle, 1707. Copy, 1745. 1 sheet.

*Carte de la Barberie de la Nigritie et de la Guinée.*

### Elmina, 1840s

472 Elmina on the approach from Cape Coast. After an original drawn by W. Bartels. Engraving by C. Rosenberg. Edition: London. Coloured. Early 1840s. 1 sheet.

*Note:* The original description gives as date 'eighteenth century'; this is incorrect. The Euro-African Elmina-born artist Willem Bartels lived c. 1823 to 1844.

### Netherlands possessions in Africa, nineteenth century

474 Map of the Netherlands Possessions west of the Cape of Good Hope. Drawn by D.E. Veelwaard. Edition Erven F. Bohn, Haarlem. Copperplate printing. Coloured. First half nineteenth century. 1 sheet.

*Kaart der Nederlandse bezittingen te Westen van de Kaap de Goede Hoop.*

Maps of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea, 1830s

- 553 Map of the Gold Coast of Guinea with the interior. Drawn by H.J. Tonneboeijer, 1833. 1 sheet.  
*Kaart van de Goudkust van Guinea met derzelver binnenlanden.*  
*Note:* Reference to 'Exhibitum 18 April 1834 no. 9'.
- 584 Stage map of the Gold Coast of Guinea with the interior. Drawn by H.J. Tonneboeijer, 1833. 1 sheet.  
*Etappekaart van de Goudkust van Guinea met derzelver binnenlanden.*
- 559 Map of the Coast of Guinea with the interior. Drawn by J. de Bussy, 1836.  
*Kaart van de Kust van Guinea met derzelver binnenlanden.*  
*Note:* See also *inv. nos. 553, 584*. Reference to 'Exhibitum 12 Nov. 1838, no. 11'.
- 590A Drawn map of the Netherlands and English possessions on the West Coast of Africa on the Gold Coast. Drawn by W.G.F. Derx, c. 1838-1850. 1 sheet.  
*Geteekende kaart der Nederlandsche en Engelsche bezittingen ter Westkust van Afrika op de Goudkust.*  
*Note:* The original description gives as date 'ca. 1840-1859'; this is incorrect. The Dutch official W.G.F. Derx (1813-1890) was stationed on the Gold Coast from 1838 to 1850 and as governor in the period 1856-1857.

English, Netherlands, and Danish possessions on the Gold Coast

- 632 Sketch of the English, Netherlands, and Danish possessions on the Gold Coast, with an indication of the relative distances between them. Drawn along a straight line. Manuscript, c. 1840s. 1 sheet.  
*Schets der Engelsche, Nederlandsche en Deensche Bezittingen op de Goudkust, met aanwijzing der onderlinge relatieve afstanden, waarop zij liggen.*

### Official maps of the various Dutch departments on the Coast of Guinea, 1859

- 754 Map of the Department Butre, Coast of Guinea. Manuscript. Gekleurd, c. 1859. 1 sheet.  
*Kaart van de afdeeling Boutry, Kust van Guinea.*
- 755 Map of the Department Shama, Coast of Guinea. Drawn by J.W. Scheffelaar. Manuscript, c. 1859. 1 sheet.  
*Kaart van de afdeeling Chama, Kust van Guinea.*
- 756 Figurative map of the Department Axim, Coast of Guinea. Drawn by the resident J. Vitringa Coulon. Manuscript, 1859. 1 sheet.  
*Figuratieve kaart der afdeeling Axim, Kust van Guinea.*
- 757 Map of the Department Elmina. Drawn by J.W. Scheffelaar and A.E. Magnin. Manuscript, 1859. 1 sheet.  
*Kaart van de afdeeling Elmina.*  
*Note:* Map drawn following decree of the governor of the Coast of Guinea, 12 March 1859, no. 183.
- 758 Map of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea. Composed from maps of the individual departments by the resident H. Doyer Jz. Manuscript, 1859. 2 sheets.  
*Kaart der Nederlandsche Bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea.*

### Border between Dutch and British possessions, 1872

- 854 Map of the border between the Netherlands and English possessions on the West Coast of Africa. Measured by Dutch naval lieutenant C.A. Jeekel and F.M. Skues of the British Army Medical Staff. Calque. Before 1872. 1 sheet.  
*Kaart der grensscheiding van de Nederlandsche en Engelsche bezittingen op de Westkust van Afrika.*

### Miscellaneous

- 6549 Supplement to the Oriental Neptune on fire, compiled from the work of J.B.N.D. d'Après de Mannvillette, published in Paris, 1781. 1 volume.  
*Supplement au Neptune Oriental par feu.*  
*Note:* Includes 5. Map of the Coast of Africa [*Carte de la Côte d'Afrique*].

6600 Atlas of the Dutch Overseas Possessions, published by J. van den Bosch, engraved by C. van Baarsel and Son, 1818. 11 sheets.

*Atlas der Nederlandsche Overzeesche bezittingen.*

Note: Includes XII. Map of the Gold Coast or Coast of Guinea [*Kaart van de Goudkust of Kust van Guinea*].

---

Record group name: **Acquisitions Collection, Department of Maps and Drawings**

*Aanwinsten Collectie, Afdeling Kaarten en Tekeningen*

Access no.: 4.AANW

Size: c. 4000 items

Period: 17th-19th century

This collection consists of maps and drawings acquired separately since 1888, that have not (yet) been allocated to any of the more substantial map collections of the *Nationaal Archief*. The items were originally numbered according to year of acquisition, though in the revised inventory they are arranged by region as well.

### Maps of the Coast of Guinea

602 The Gold Coast in Guinea ... from Assini to the Volta River, photo of a coloured pen drawing from c. 1650 in the archives of the States General, inv. no. 12.571. 1 sheet.

*De Goudkust in Guinea ... van Assinië tot de rivier de Volta.*

603 The Gold Coast of Guinea ... from Cape Apollonia to Accra on the right, photo of a coloured pen drawing from c. 1650 in the archives of the States General, inv. no. 12.571. 1 sheet.

*De GoutKust van Guinea ... van kaap Apollonia tot rechts Accra.*

1162 The Gold Coast of West Africa, published by the Topographic Department of the Ministry of War, c. 1900. 1 sheet.

*De Goudkust van West-Africa.*

### Elmina (castle St. George d'Elmina)

- 1568 The castle of St. George d'Elmina on the Gold Coast of Guinea, as seen from St. Jago Hill, seventeenth century. 1 sheet.  
*Het kasteel Del Mina aan de Goudkust van Guinea, gezien van de berg St. Jago.*
- 1569 The castle of St. George d'Elmina on the Gold Coast of Guinea, as seen from the west, seventeenth century. Printed in Amsterdam by Gerard van Keulen. 1 sheet.  
*Het kasteel Del Mina aan de Goudkust van Guinea, gezien uit het westen.*

### Mouri (fort Nassau)

- 1570 Fort Nassau at Moure on the Gold Coast of Guinea, seventeenth century. 1 sheet.  
*Het fort Nassau aan de Goudkust van Guinea.*

## 2. Archives and collections outside the *Nationaal Archief*

### Introduction

As indicated in the introduction, this publication focuses on the archival materials for the history of Ghana and West Africa and the Dutch presence here, available in the *Nationaal Archief* in The Hague. These have been described in the previous section. Some known archives and other records that one would expect to find in the *Nationaal Archief* are, however, kept in other repositories. Here we describe the two most important collections of additional materials, namely the records kept in the manuscript section of the library of the KITLV in Leiden, and a collection of documents in the National Archives of Great Britain in Kew. The former collection contains some interesting early materials, the latter contains a series of Dutch records that was captured by the British during times of war and therefore ended up in England. Both series offer important additional and easily accessible information. This chapter is concluded with a description and index of the Furley Collection, housed in the University of Ghana, containing a valuable collection of notes from the Dutch (and other) archives relating to Ghana.

### KITLV: Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies

Repository: Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal- Land- en  
Volkenkunde, Leiden  
*Royal Netherlands Institute for Southeast  
Asian and Caribbean Studies*

Address: Reuvenplaats 2  
P.O. Box 9515  
2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands  
tel. +31 (0)71 527 2295  
fax +31 (0)71-527 2638  
e-mail: [kitlv@kitlv.nl](mailto:kitlv@kitlv.nl)  
website: [www.kitlv.nl](http://www.kitlv.nl)

Record Group Name: Library – manuscript collection

The KITLV was set up in the nineteenth century as a library and knowledge centre for the Dutch colonies. As such, the library of the KITLV collected a number of manuscripts and other documents of archival quality which

contain (near) original information on West Africa. The following documents are relevant:

D H 65a Report [about the northern district of the coast of Africa] by director-general Joh. Valckenburgh, 1659. 63 sheets.

*Rapport [over het Noorder-District der Custe van Africa] door Joh. Valckenburgh, directeur generaal.*

*Note:* The manuscript was intended as memorandum of transfer and was, according to the page numbers [385-468] part of a larger document. Dated: 'Del Mina, September 1659'.

Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 136.

D H 65b Extracts from correspondence by director-general Joh. Valckenburgh, to the Chamber Amsterdam of the WIC, 1657-1658. 23 sheets.

*Extracten uit missiven aan de Kamer Amsterdam van de WIC door Joh. Valckenburgh, directeur-generaal.*

*Note:* The manuscript is part of a larger document, according to the page numbers [768-791]. Dated 'Del Mina, 1 January and 13 July 1657; 4 March and 10 June 1658.

Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 136.

D H 66a Slave-trade at Ardra, 1659. 4 sheets.

*Slavenhandel tot Arder.*

*Note:* 'About the ways in which one can facilitate trade at Ardra'. The manuscript was part of a larger document, according to the page numbers [840-844].

Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 136.

- D H 66b Two slave contracts between the WIC and Domingo Grillo and Ambrosio Lomelino at Madrid, 1662 and 1667. 23 sheets.  
*Twee slavencontracten gesloten tussen de WIC en Domingo Grillo en Ambrosio Lomelino te Madrid.*  
*Note:* Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 136.
- D H 67 Collection of documents of a commercial nature of the WIC. 1652-1674. 88 sheets.  
*Verzameling stukken van commerciële aard van de West-Indische Compagnie.*  
*Note:* Part of a larger document. Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 136.
- D H 68 Register with resolutions of the government of the WIC, residing within the limits of the northern district of Africa, in Guinea at the Castle of St. George d'Elmina, starting with the government of the director-general Johan Valckenburgh on 1 February 1656 [until 10 June 1664], 1656-1664. 153 sheets, newly bound.  
*Resolutie Boeck voor de Regeringhe wegens de generale geotroijeerde Westindische Compagnie der Vereenigde Nederlanden, Residerende Binnen de Limiten van het noorder district van Africa in Guinea op het Casteel St. George del Mina, aanvanckelijkck met de Directie van Directeur Generael Johan Valckenburgh op Primo february 1656 [loopende tot 10 juni 1664], 1656-1664.*  
*Note:* Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 136.
- D H 69 Five contracts of the WIC with African chiefs and kings, 1642-1659. 12 sheets.



- D H 147 Names of the directors-general, governors, presidents of the Council, and commanders, which have ruled the North and South coast of Africa since the conquest of the castle of St. George d'Elmina, [1827]. 1 sheet.
- Namen der Weledele Groot Achtbare Gestrenge Heeren Directeuren Generaal mitsgaders Gouverneurs Presidenten, Kommandeurs, dewelken sedert de Possessie van 't Kasteel St. George d'Elmina over de Noord en Zuid kusten van Afrika hebben geregeerd.*
- Note:* Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 137.
- D H 448 List of publications over the West Indian colonies and the Coast of Guinea 1562-1862 by J.C. Hooykaas, [ca. 1865]. 16 sheets.
- Lijst van werken over de Nederlandsch West Indische Koloniën en de Kust van Guinea 1562-1862 door J.C. Hooykaas.*
- Note:* Documented in: H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen : toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 112.
- D H 449 Reply to a letter of the Netherlands envoy in London, C. Bylandt, by A. De Veer and F. Burman, Elmina and Sierra Leone, 1888.
- Antwoorden op brief van de Nederlandse gezant te Londen C. Bylandt door A. de Veer en F. Burman.*
- Note:* Letters dated Elmina 1 August 1888 and Sierra Leone 21 August 1888. Contains information about the former Dutch forts on the Gold Coast and other old Dutch buildings in West Africa. With five original photographs of Dutch forts. Photographs were transferred to the [Photo Collection, nos. 17444-17448](#).
- Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 137.

- D H 450 Seven documents about the capture of the ship *Coning van Pruijssen* ('King of Prussia') on the coast of Africa by ships of the WIC, 1716-1726. 27 sheets.  
*Zeven documenten met betrekking tot het nemen van het schip de 'Coning van Pruijssen' op de kust van Afrika door vaartuigen der West-Indische Compagnie.*  
*Note:* Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 137.
- D H 509 Journal kept at Kumase by a mulatto, 1866. 18 sheets.  
*Journal gehouden te Comassee door eene Tapoeier.*  
*Note:* Dated '[Gold Coast], 16 March 1866'. Possibly an appendix to a larger document. The Dutch text is poorly written.  
Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 137.
- D H 572 Letter of appointment of Jan Frederick Hartwigh as assistant for the Chamber Noorderkwartier (Enkhuizen) of the WIC, sent to the Coast of Guinea on the ship *Beekesteijn*. 1728. 1 sheet.  
*Aanstellingsbrief van Jan Frederick Hartwigh tot assistent bij de West-Indische Compagnie ter Kamere Enkhuysen, uitgezonden per schip Beekesteijn naar de Kust van Guinea.*  
*Note:* Dated 'Enkhuizen, 3 April 1728'.  
Documented in H.J. de Graaf, *Catalogus van de handschriften in westerse talen: toebehorende aan het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. The Hague 1963. p. 137.
- D H 1089 Extract from a diary by a Dutch officer of the expedition to the king of Asante (in the interior of Africa) in the years 1836-1837. 63 sheets.  
*Extract uit het dagboek der reize van eenen officier der Nederlandsche zending naar den koning van Ashanté (in het binnenland van Africa) in de jaren 1836-1837.*

## National Archives at Kew (Great Britain)

Repository:	National Archives at Kew, Richmond, Great Britain
Address:	National Archives Kew Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU Tel.: +44 (0) 20 8876 3444 e-mail: via website website: <a href="http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk">www.nationalarchives.gov.uk</a>
Record Group Name:	High Court of the Admiralty
Access no.:	HCA 30, HCA 49
Period:	c. 1790-1804
Reference:	Project 'Sailing Letters', Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Royal Library) at The Hague (website: <a href="http://www.kb.nl">www.kb.nl</a> ).

The English High Court of the Admiralty was responsible for the administration and sale of ships of hostile nations taken at sea by the British navy. The cargo of these prize ships was sold, but the papers found on board were kept in the archives of the Court, and are now part of the collections of the National Archives.

Among these papers are those taken from Dutch ships bound for or returning from the Coast of Guinea. These papers are mainly of a public character (muster rolls, official correspondence, estates, financial papers, etc.), and were part of the administration of the WIC and the State on the Coast of Guinea.

The following numbers have so far been identified:

### HCA 30

330 Dutch papers, ship *Negotie en Zeevaart*, 1780-1784. 1 box.  
Ship travelling from Demerara to Vlissingen. Contains *inter alia* bills of exchange, mail from the Netherlands for the Coast of Guinea, letter from mother to her son in Elmina.

385 Dutch papers, ship *Diamant*, 1791-1802. 1 box.  
Contains *inter alia* papers concerning a cargo of governor-general C.L. Bartels.  
Most material has no relation to the Coast of Guinea.

- 756 Dutch papers, 1794-1796. 2 boxes.  
Administration Coast of Guinea: Extracts and papers from the outer forts, 3  
December 1794 and January-August 1796. *Inter alia*: lists of slaves and expenses fort St. Anthony at Axim.
- 761 Dutch papers, ship *Jason*, captain Gerard Donckum, 1794-1799. 2 boxes  
Box 1 contains: Muster rolls Coast of Guinea, 1794, 1797, 1798 and fort St. Anthony at Axim, 1799. Reports, financial reviews and reports for Elmina, 1795.  
Reference to ship mutiny on board the *Jason*.
- 767 Dutch papers, 1795. 1 box.  
Papers destined for the Council of the Colonies (*Raad der Colonien*). Contains *inter alia* muster rolls, accounts, pay book of officials and military, all dated 31 December 1795.
- 769 Dutch papers, 1793-1794. 3 boxes.  
Administration of the Coast of Guinea: pay books 1793, 1794; general account 1794; account of the hospital at Elmina.
- 770 Dutch papers, 1796-1802. 2 boxes.  
Administration of the Coast of Guinea: pay books 1796-1798, 1799-1802; muster rolls Coast of Guinea 1796, 1801; account book 1802; estate inventories and accounts 1796-1798.
- 771 Dutch papers, 1796-1804. 2 boxes.  
Administration of the Coast of Guinea: general administration 1796-1802; muster rolls; correspondence book; receipts; petitions for 1804. 22 unopened letters with accounts of estates of people deceased in Elmina, sent to the Council of the Colonies in 1802.
- HCA 49
- 37 Dutch papers, ship *Oosterster*, captain Willem Kaas, 1794-1799. 2 boxes.  
Box 1 contains: Ship's journal 10 Dec. 1794, from Vlissingen to Elmina, and then with slaves to Paramaribo. The ship had a crew of 24 and was armed with six cannon. Letters, 1799.

## The Furley Collection

### Introduction

The Furley Collection – housed in the Balme Library of the University of Ghana at Legon – contains the largest and only public collection of notes on the history of Ghana, taken from the Dutch archives. Moreover, a substantial part of the notes was translated into English as well. Over the past five decades, the Furley Collection has been the major source of information on the Dutch presence in Ghana for several generations of historians and social anthropologists. However, the collection, though extremely rich in content, does pose several problems for its users as well. Albert van Dantzig has succinctly described and analysed these problems (Van Dantzig 1987). His article is the main source for our description of the collection, and potential users are advised to consult it. Van Dantzig, a Dutch history professor who was connected to the University of Ghana from 1963 till his death in 2000, worked with the Furley Collection for well over three decades. With his colleague E.F. Collins, Van Dantzig produced a thirty-page index to the collection (Collins & Van Dantzig n.d. [c. 1971]). This handwritten index is currently still the only useable entry into the collection, and it formed the basis of the new list published here.

Figure 6: Main entrance of the Balme Library, University of Ghana at Legon.  
Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.



John Talford Furley (1878-1956) was a British colonial official in service on the Gold Coast from 1902 onwards. He finished his distinguished career as Secretary of Native Affairs from 1917 to 1923. After his retirement Furley spent most of his time in dedication to the history of the Gold Coast, collecting archival materials, antiquarian books, and doing research. The width and depth of Furley's collection, especially the primary archival materials, is unique. The scope of the collection included archives in

Figure 7: Bookcase holding the Furley Collection in the Rare Books Reading Room of the Balme Library. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.



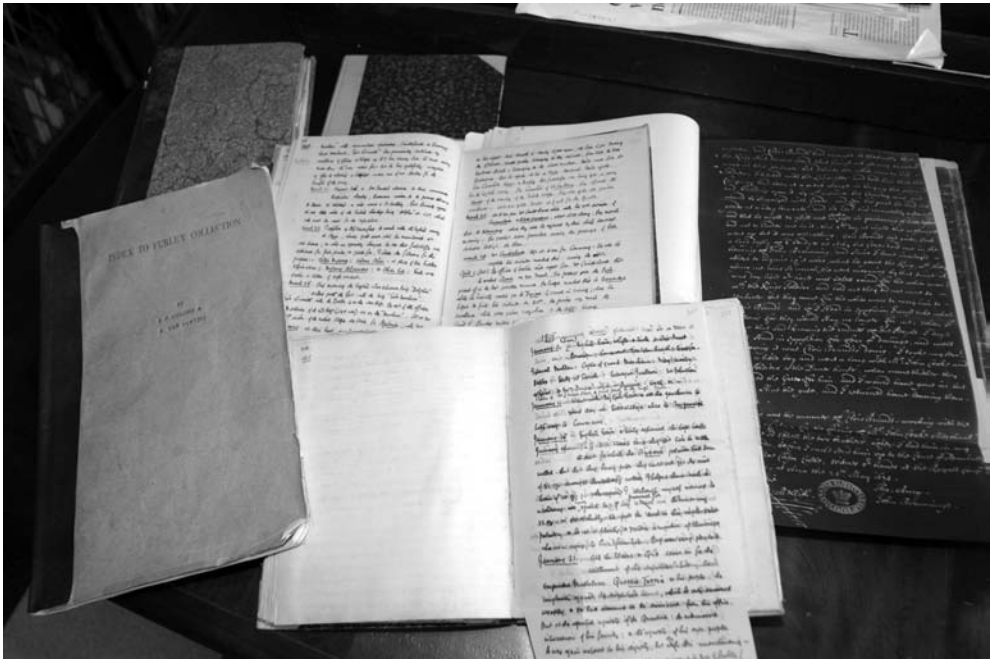


Figure 8: Display of notebooks from the Furley Collection, with the index by Collins and Van Dantzig. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.

Denmark, Portugal, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. It includes material in seven European languages.

Van Dantzig gives a summary of the contents (Van Dantzig 1987: 425), which can be followed here. The P-section with Portuguese records consists of seven volumes, covering the period 1469 to 1657, with many gaps. This section contains mainly photostats (photographic photocopies), with additional transcriptions and translations by Furley. The E-section contains materials from the British archives, has thirty-five volumes in it which cover the period 1615 to 1864, with chronological gaps between 1781 and 1816 and from 1839 to 1850. Again, we find many photostats, but also printed material and transcripts. The section of Danish material (marked D) is the smallest and least complete, with five volumes and a gap of over a century (1702-1828) in a described period ranging from 1649 to 1849.

The Dutch section of the collection (marked N) covers 124 separate entries, making it by far the largest section. The period covered is 1610 to 1872, most of the time the Dutch were present on the Gold Coast. Also, different from the other sections, the Dutch section has a large number of original notebooks in it with notes in English made by Furley himself. The use of these notebooks is not unproblematic, because they are written in a private shorthand, with many abbreviations and many non-translated words and phrases. The ‘raw’ or yellow notebooks (N20-N30) are the most notorious. Transcripts and excerpts can be found elsewhere in the



collection as well. Numerous notebooks in the N-section were produced by a third party. This is especially true for the numbers N89 to N104, with notes from easily identifiable eighteenth and nineteenth-century WIC and government records.

According to some active researchers, it is possible that the Furley Collection contains materials which are now no longer available or accessible in the *Nationaal Archief*. This could not be fully corroborated in the survey we did of the Furley collection. At least a number of the eighteenth-century government journals which Furley still saw, are now no longer accessible.

According to Van Dantzig, Furley most likely collected the materials with a view to a research and publication project on the history of the Gold Coast. The project never materialised, however, and Furley bequeathed his collection of papers and books to the library of what was then the University College of the Gold Coast. Because of the nature of the collection, one should ideally check Furley's material against the original sources. This is, however, not always feasible, of course. Therefore also in the future, the Furley Collection will remain an important source for research in itself.

### Dutch materials

The list presented here only provides a new index to the Dutch materials in the Furley Collection and closely follows the handwritten index by Collins and Van Dantzig. Some editorial improvements were made, where the original index proved faulty (e.g. order of entries, interpretative problems with transcriptions) or incomplete. As not all the original volumes were checked against the old index, it may be that some original mistakes are carried over into the new one. In most cases, neither Furley nor Collins & Van Dantzig gave (unique) cross-references to the original archival materials. In actual fact, only for the entries N89 to N104 a corresponding inventory number was given for an equivalent record in the Dutch archives. For the other entries cross-references can be added, on the basis of original research in the Furley Collection, but this is an extremely time-consuming task, for which one ideally needs to have both the original records and Furley's material on the same table. It is therefore left to future researchers to produce a full cross-reference of materials. In some cases the exercise is not too complex. For instance, the entries N42 to N88 are not referenced, but form a consecutive series of eighteenth and nineteenth-century correspondence and journals. These can be tracked in the catalogue of the archives of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea (NBKG). The same holds true for some uniquely identifiable archival materials, like the instructions for Admiral De Ruyter on his expedition to the Coast of Guinea (N33), and the material on the period that H.W. Daendels was governor-general (1815-1818). Other materials will prove more difficult to cross-reference.



Outside of Dutch N-section, we also find Dutch documents in the D-section under D1. The reformatted and revised index to the Furley Collection enhances its visibility and usability. Placing the Furley Collection in the context of this archival guide allows the prospective user to compare materials in the Furley Collection with the original archival materials available in The Hague.

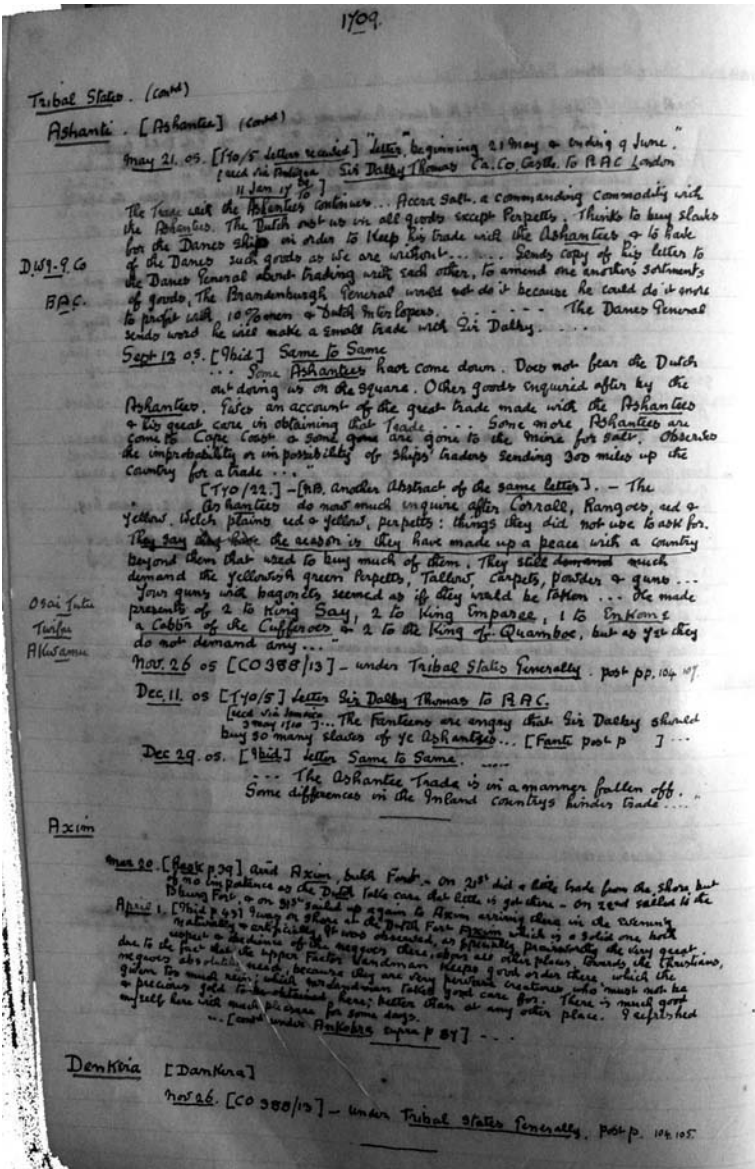


Figure 9: Example of Furley notebook. Photo: Michel R. Doortmont.

## Explanation to the index

The original index by Collins and Van Dantzig was divided in six columns with distinct information: 'our remarks', 'class', 'date(s)', 'language', and 'title'. In the new list the column 'our remarks' was omitted, because in most of the cases it contained no information whatsoever. In some, references are made to the notebook E.F. Collins kept while indexing the collection. These have limited use here, except in cases where notebooks are recorded lost.

Instead, the column 'remarks' was extended, to contain both opportune remarks from the original index and new notes. The note by Collins and Van Dantzig are clearly marked for their origin with the text: 'Note C&vD:'. Where a cross-reference is preceded by 'poss.', it can not be said with certainty if the original material referred to was also the material used by Furley. The reference then concerns a possible copy from another series of the material used by Furley, or a similar document containing basically the same information. The original notes in the handwritten index have not been embellished or standardised, so abbreviations in the text are not uniform. Most speak for themselves, however.

## Abbreviations

*Column 1: Class*

*Column 2: Language*

- D = Danish
- E = English
- F = French
- G = German
- N = Dutch
- P = Portuguese

*Column 3: Script*

- Fh = Furley handwriting
- h = handwriting (*not* Furley)
- p = photostat (old form of photocopy)
- pr = print
- t = typescript

## Index

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
<b>N1</b> p. i, 1-239	T	E	The Gold Coast 1610-1623, with some reference to earlier records (1594-1609)	[Reference to original Dutch records crossed out and replaced by:]  N1-N8 Vols. contain in extract translations of documents drawn from various Dutch archives, incl. those of the States-General, the 1st WIC, the Admiralty Amst. Furley made here and there notes in the margin of translated sentences left in Dutch in the typescript.
<b>N2</b> i, 1-247	t+some insertions Fh	E	The Gold Coast II 1624-1638	
<b>N3</b> p. i, 1-252	t/Fh inserts	E	The G.C. III 1639-1645	
<b>N4</b> p. i, 1-203	t	E	The G.C. IV 1646-1647	
<b>N5</b> p. i, 1-203	t	E	The G.C. V 1648-1652	
<b>N6</b> p. i, 1-203	t	E	The G.C. VI 1653-1655	
<b>N7</b> p. i, 1-78, 1-84	t	E	The G.C. VII 1656, 1657	
<b>N8</b> p. i, 1-231, p. 1-43	t/Fh t Fh	E/N  E	1658-1659 1658-1659 1659	Valkenburgh's Diary, 1659 Jan. 2 – Feb. 28 (KvG 81)
<b>N9</b> p. 1-225	Fh	N	1660	Van Henssen's Diary 18 May – 12 June 1660 (KvG 81). 4 notebooks.
<b>N10</b>	t/Fh/p	E/N/ F/L	1660-1661	A: p. 1-65, rel. with Danes 1660 B: p. 1-42, rel. with Swedes C: p. 1-43, rel. with Danes 1661

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
				D: p. 1-28, rel. with Swedes E: p. 1-5, rel. with RAC 1661
<b>N11</b>				
A 1-27	h	N	1662	DAC, resolutions States General
B 1-46	Fh/t	E	1662/1657-1659	States General, Aitzema, declarations by Caerlof 1657-1659
C 1-92	t/Fh	E	1662	SAC, resolutions States General
D 1-27	t	N	(1889)	Twee concurrenten van de Eerste WIC, by N. de Roever
E 1-7	Fh/t	E/N	1662	Co. of Royal Adv., DAC
<b>N12</b>				
A 1-33	t	E	1663	Resol. Elmina Council
B 1-16	h	N	1663	Resol. States General, SAC, DAC
C 1-18	t	E	1663	Letters (DAC), States General, Co. of Royal Adv.
D 1-44	t/Fh	E	1663	Sundry docs (SAC) States General, Co. of Royal Adv.
E 1-62	t	E	1663	Memo Downing to St. Gen. & reply St. Gen. (VWIS)
<b>N13</b>				
A 1-31	t	E	1664	Res. Ass. XIX, Mins. Elm. C'cil
B 1-9	t	E	1664, 1666	SAC, Memo De Witt, St. Holl.
B 1-20	ph	F	1665	Accord Abrégé (Treaty NL – Sweden)
B 21-24	Fh	E	1664	SAC
C 1-35	Fh/t	E	1664	England, WIC, St. General, corresp. Downing
D 1-55 (missing?), 55-102	Fh	F, E	1663-1664	Letters d'Estrades, Fr. Ambss. re RAC
E 1-16	pr	E	1664	Wm. Morice to Earl of Winchilsea
F	pr	N	1664	Pamphlets re Anglo-Dutch naval rel.

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
G 1-11	t	E	n.d.	Inventory of papers rel. to Denmark
H 1-22	t	E		DAC: WIC to St. Gen.
	ph	G		'Sammstliche Interesten', DAC to King of DK
	Fh	E		Transl. of the above
<b>N14</b>				
A 1-45	t/p/Fh	E/G	1665	DAC (St. Gen.)
B 1-10	t/Fh	E	1665	SAC St. Gen.
C 1-158	pr/t		1665	Wm. Morice to Earl of Winchilsea, SP to Holmes & De Ruyter's Diary, corresp. Valkenburgh – De Ruyter
D i, ii, 1-171	Fh/t	E/F	1665	d'Estrades, vol. II; ref. N13 (D)
<b>N15</b>			<b>1666-1673</b>	
A i, 1-39	t	E/N	1666	Res. St. Gen., DAC
B i, 1-7	Fh	E	1666	Extracts from Aitzema, 'Saken v. Staet v. Oorlogh' (SAC)
C 1-24	Fh	E/F	1666	Ref. Destrades, vol. III
C 26-33	pr	N		'Antwoort aan Groot Brittanien' (pamphet)
C 33	Fh	E	1666	Lt. SG to Valkenburgh
D 1	Fh	E (G)	1666	RAC: Extract from Müller
E i, 1-6	ph	N	1666	Gerard van Helddingen, license for gold prosp.
	Fh	E	1667	D'Estrades, vol. IV
F 1-74	t/Fh	E/F		SAC, DAC, French WIC
G 1-9	p (pr)	N	1667	Aitzema VI Book 47 p. 149-154
H i	p (pr)	N	1668	Ref. (Fh) to yellow nbk. and Aitzema VI Book 48 p. 562-572 and 652-655
I i and 1-12	t	E	1668	England (Co. of Royal Adventurers) (PRO)
J 1-20	Fh/t	E/N	1669	Ref. (Fh) to yellow nbk. & docs. DAC, SAC, WIC, French WIC

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
K 17, 89-104	pr	N	(1670)	Art. S. van Brakel, 'Eene memorie over den handel der WIC omstr. 1670' (pp. 87-104)
L i, 1-21	t	L/E (N)	1671	St. Gen. Resol. Chap. V, DAC, correspondence w. SG
<b>N16</b>			<b>1674-1680</b>	
A 1-3	Fh	E	1674	RAC Resol. Benin
A 4	t	E	1674	DAC
A 5-8	Fh	E	1674	Acts of cession T'di, S'di
A 9-13	ph	E	1674	Thos. Amy to John Browning
B i, 1-33	p	N	1675	Instructions Herman Abrahamsz. (WIC 831) (cont. C 12-33!)
C 1-2	Fh	E	1675	Ref.
C 3-5	ph	E	1675	RAC – DAC (Fredericksborg)
C 6	t	E	1675	Capture WIC ship by RAC
C 7	Fh	E		Ref.
C 8	ph	E	1675	Capture ships
C 9-33	ph	N	1675	instructions H. Abrahamsz. [continued from B i, 1-33]
D 1-5	t	E	1675	List of English settlements in WA
E 1-34	Fh	N	1675	Instructions to Herman Abrahamsz. [see also B i, 1-33; C 12-33]
F 1-18	t	E	1676	DAC ships arrested
G 1-2	Fh	E	1678	Ref.
G 3-12	t	E	1680	WIC – RAC negot. on trade
H 1-17	Fh	G	1680	Transcript instruction DAC
I 1-11 (...14)	ph	G	1680	Original instruction DAC commr. in Guinea
J	Fh	E	1677	Ref.
J	Fh	E/G	1680	Ref. to y. nbk., abstracts RAC, DAC
K 1-86	ph	F	1677	Rademacher to RAC
L 1-5	Fh	E	1680	Ref., RAC, DAC

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
<b>N17</b>				
A i, 1-19	p	G/D	1681	DAC, journal, letters Joachim Conrad Busch, Frederiksberg 2 Feb-13 May 1681
B 1-30	Fh	G/D	1681	Idem, transcript
B 31	Fh	E		Ref.
B 32-38	t	E (N)/G	1681	doc. DAC, BAC, RAC
B 39-51	Fh	E/G	1681	DAC: Magnus Prang, P. Bolten
B 52-55	Fh	N	1681	Transcript of B 55-59
B 56-59	p	N	1681	Lt. Andries Jacobsen, DAC
C 1-11	Fh/t	E	1682	Ref. Agreements w. chiefs S'di, T'di, Akoda, Kola
C 12-17	t	E	1682	Resol. Elmina Council abt. Manfro
D 1-10	Fh/t	E (N)	1683	Ref., RAC, WIC
E 1-14	Fh/t	E	1684	Ref., RAC, WIC
F 1-6	Fh/t	E	1685	Ref., RAC, WIC
G i, 1-13	ph	D	1685	DAC, lt. to King
H i, 1-7	Fh	D	1685	transcript of G 1-13
I i, 1-12	Fh	E/F	1685-1686	PRO: S.P. 104/2 'Denmark'
J i, 1-14	ph	D	1686	Lts. dirs DAC to Guinea and DK ambass. in Eng.
K i, 1-6	ph	N	1686	WIC to Sweerts on BAC
<b>N18</b>				
<b>1687-1690</b>				
A i, 1-15	p	D	1687-1688	Lts. to King, instruction
B i, 1-35	Fh	E (N)	1687	WIC, Lts., treaties, Ref., RAC
C i, 1-57	p	N	1687	Lts. WIC to States General on BAC
D 1-9	p	N	1687	DAC: 'Remarks' on Raule
E 1-2	p	N/D	1687	DAC: Lts. Ab. Raule & Wüst
F 1-3	p	D	1687	DAC: Lt. to Statsrat
G 1-16	p	N	1687	DAC: Lt by Raule (BAC)
H 1-22	Fh	E	1688	Ref., RAC, WIC, DAC
I 1-14	Fh	E	1689	Ref., RAC, WIC, DAC
I 15	Fh	E	1690	Ref.

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
I 16-49	h	N	1690	Corresp. WIC – BAC
<b>N19</b>			<b>1687-1690</b>	
A i, 1-5	Fh	E	1691	Ref., RAC, WIC
B i, 18	Fh	E	1692	Ref., RAC, WIC
C i, 1-8	Fh	E	1693	Ref., RAC, WIC, ref.
D i, 1-5	Fh	E	1694	Ref., RAC, WIC
E 1-9	Fh	E/F	1695	RAC, ref., WIC, extract Histoire des avonturiers
F 1-11	Fh	E	1696	RAC, WIC, ref
G 1-20	Fh/t	E	1697	RAC, ref, WIC
H i, 1-32	Fh	E	1698	RAC, WIC, DAC
I i, 1-60	Fh	E	1699	RAC, WIC
J i, 1-68	Fh	E	1700	RAC, WIC
<b>N20</b> , 1-94	Fh	E (N)	1662-1664	[Note: Furley Yellow Notebooks] These notebooks [= N20-N30] contain a set of original notes Furley made in the State Archives at The Hague and to which references are made in vols. N10-N15.
<b>N21</b> , 1-91	Fh	E (N)	1664	
<b>N22</b> , 1-92	Fh	E (N)	1664-1665	
<b>N23</b> , 1-92	Fh	E (N)	1665-1666	
<b>N24</b> , 1-95	Fh	E (N)	1664, 1665, 1667-1669	
<b>N25</b> , 1-91	Fh	E (N)	1664/5, 1668, 1669, 1670- 1679	
<b>N26</b> , 1-92	Fh	E (N)	1674-1677, 1680	
<b>N27</b> , 1-82	Fh	E (N)	1676-1682	
<b>N28</b> , 1-93	Fh	E (N)	1683-1688	
<b>N29</b> , 1-90	Fh	E (N)	1683-1700	
<b>N30</b> , 1-76	Fh	E (N)	seventeenth century, addenda	



Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
<b>N31</b>			<b>1623-1648</b>	
A i, ii	Fh	E		Glossary art. of trade (Wattjen)
A 1-18	p	N	1623	Accounts of outward cargo: ship 'Dordrecht'
B i, 1-36	p	N	1625	Minutes of War Council 31-3 to 25-11
B 37-64	p	N	1624-1626	Journal Adm. Lam
C 1-18	t	E	1625	Extract translation of B1-36 [Marked as St. G. Admirali- teitszaken 15]
C 19-34	t	E		Extract translation of B37-64
D 1	p	N	1626 (?)	Propheet's drawing
E 1-5	p	N	1637	Plan of the capture of Elmina Castle, Plan and letter Count Maurice of Nassau, capture Elmina Castle  [Unclear note: 1638 Restora- tion Guinea Trade not found, see 1963 EFC]
F i, 1-9	p	N	1647	Marktbrief: Quantities of gold and goods they were bartered for.
<b>N32</b>				
A i, 1-84	p	N	1660	Van Henssen's diary
<b>N33</b>				
A i, 1-9	p	N	1664-1665	De Ruyter's orders
B 1-10	Fh	N	1664-1665	transcript of A
C i, 1-23	p	N	1664-1665	De Ruyter's correspondence
D i, 1-21	p	N	1664-1665	Council of War
E i, 1-25	p	N	1665	De Ruyter's letterbook
F i, 1-28	p	N	1664-1665	Engel de R's Journal
<b>N34</b>				
A i, ii	Fh	E	1664-1665	Ref., list of ships in squadron
A 1-37	p	N	1664-1665	Vice Admiral De R's Journal
	p	N	1664-1665	Journal of 'Middelburgh'
	p	N	1664-1665	Journal of 'Provincie Utrecht'
	p	N	1664-1665	Valckenburgh's letters

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
<b>N35</b>				
A i, ii, 1-45	p. (pr.)	N	(1686)	Ample deductie WIC op ende jegens BAC
B i, 1-32	p. (pr.)	N	1687	Deductie BAC vs. WIC
C i	p. (pr.)	N	1688	Missive WIC to St. Gen. w. encl.
<b>N36</b>				
A	p. (pr.)	N	[1690-1691]	Compromis (1690) 7pp.; Verbaal (1690) 19pp. ; Deductie (1691) 64pp.; Verbaal (1691) 16pp.; Advertissement van rechten BAC op ende jegens GWIC; inventaris van stukken (1691) 100pp.
B	p. (pr.)	N	1694	Decision (1694) 2pp.
<b>N37, A</b> 1-257	Fh	E	1701-1706	[Note on vols. N37-N38: These notebooks are arranged acc. to subj. matter (tribal states) & have alph. index.]  'Tribal States', I
<b>N38, A</b> 1-279	Fh	E	1707-1715	'Tribal States', II
<b>N39</b>				
A 1-96	Fh	E/N	1706	Pieter Nuyts' diary
B 99-171	Fh	E/N	1706-1707	
<b>N40,</b> 319pp.	Fh	E	1715-1717	G82 Diary Haringh 1715-16; G83/4 Diary Robbertsz. 1716-17
<b>N41,</b> 292pp.	Fh	E	1718-1723	Mins. of C'cil, Letters to & from Guinea, diary 1717-23; org. acc. to subj. matter.
<b>N42,</b> 304pp.	Fh	E	1724-1726	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N43,</b> 304pp.	Fh	E	1727-1730	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N44</b>	t	E	1731-1739	[Note on N44-N47: Set of 4 black s...backed notebooks. Nos. 1,2,3,4.]  Diaries & correspondence
<b>N45</b>	t	E	1740-1746	Diaries & correspondence

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
<b>N46</b>	t	E	1747-1750	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N47</b>	t	E	1751-1753	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N48</b>	t	E	1754-1757/I	[Note: '1st part' (=1757?)] Diaries & correspondence
<b>N49</b>			<b>1757/II-1762</b>	
A	Fh	E (N)	1757-1759	Diaries & correspondence, journal
B	Fh	E (N)	1759-1760	Diaries & correspondence, journal
C	Fh	E (N)	1760-1761	Diaries & correspondence, journal
D	Fh	E (N)	1761-1762	Diaries & correspondence, journal
E	Fh	E (N)	1762	Diaries & correspondence, journal
F	Fh	E (N)	1762	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N50</b>	Fh	E (N)	1763-1764	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N51</b>	Fh	E (N)	1765	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N52</b>	Fh	E (N)	1765-1766	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N53</b>	Fh	E (N)	1766-1767	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N54</b>	Fh	E (N)	1767-1769	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N55</b>	Fh	E (N)	1769-1771	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N56</b>	Fh	E (N)	1771-1772	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N57</b>	Fh	E (N)	1772-1775	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N58</b>	Fh	E (N)	1775-1777	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N59</b>	Fh	E (N)	1777-1780	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N60</b>	Fh	E (N)	1781-1782	Diaries & correspondence, journal

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
<b>N61</b>	Fh	E (N)	1782-1785	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N62</b>	Fh	E (N)	1785-1790	Diaries & correspondence, journal [WIC 996]
<b>N63</b>	Fh	E (N)	1790-1794	Diaries & correspondence, journal [
<b>N64</b>	Fh	E (N)	1795-1802	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N65</b>	Fh	E (N)	1803-1810	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N66</b>	Fh	E (N)	1810-1816	Diaries & correspondence, journal
<b>N67</b>	<b>Fh</b>	<b>N/E</b>	<b>1815-1817</b>	<b>Diaries &amp; correspondence</b>
A	Fh	N	1810, 1816, 1818	Treaties with Elmina
B	Fh	E	1815-1817	Journal Gov. Daendels
<b>N68</b>	<b>Fh</b>	<b>E/N</b>	<b>1816-1818</b>	<b>Diaries &amp; correspondence</b>
A	Fh	E	1817	Daendels' Journal
B	Fh	N (E)	1817-1818	Daendels' Journal
C	Fh	N (E)	1816	Huydecoper's Journal
D	Fh	N (E)	1816-1817	Huydecoper's Journal
E	Fh	N (E)	1817	Huydecoper's Journal
<b>N69</b>	<b>Fh</b>	<b>N/E</b>	<b>1818-1823</b>	<b>Diaries &amp; correspondence</b>
A	Fh	E (N)	1818-1820	Oldenburg/Oosthout
B	Fh	E (N)	1820-1821	Last
C	Fh	E (N)	1822	Last, Temminck, Poolman
D	Fh	E (N)	1823	Mouwe
<b>N70</b>	<b>Fh</b>	<b>E/N</b>	<b>1824-1826</b>	<b>Diaries &amp; correspondence</b>
A	Fh	E (N)	1824	Mouwe, Pagenstecher, Last
B	Fh	E/N	1824	Last
C	Fh	E (N)	1825-1826	Last
<b>N71</b>	<b>Fh</b>	<b>E (N)</b>	<b>1825-1826</b>	<b>Diaries &amp; correspondence</b>
A	Fh	E (N)	1825	Last
B	Fh	E (N)	1825	Last
C	Fh	E (N)	1825-1826	Last
<b>N72</b>	<b>Fh</b>	<b>E/N</b>	<b>1826-1827</b>	<b>Diaries &amp; correspondence</b>
A	Fh	E (N)	1826	Van der Breggen Paauw

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
B	Fh	E (N)	1826-1827	Van der Breggen Paauw
C	Fh	E (N)	1827	Van der Breggen Paauw
<b>N73</b>	<b>Fh</b>	<b>E/N</b>	<b>1828</b>	<b>Diaries &amp; correspondence</b>
A	Fh	E (N)	1828	Last [Note: erroneously marked as (De) Ridder/Last in N73, N74]
B	Fh	E (N)	1828	Last
C	Fh	E (N)	1828	Last
<b>N74</b>	<b>Fh</b>	<b>E/N</b>	<b>1828-1829</b>	<b>Diaries &amp; correspondence</b>
A	Fh	E (N)	1828	Last
B	Fh	E (N)	1828-1829	Last
C	Fh	E (N)	1829	Last
<b>N75</b>	Fh	E (N)	1830-1831	Diaries & correspondence; Last
<b>N76</b>	Fh	E (N)	1831-1834	Ditto, Last
<b>N77</b>	Fh	E (N)	1834-1840	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N78</b>	Fh	E (N)	1840-1847	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N79</b>	Fh	E (N)	1843-1856	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N80</b>	Fh	E (N)	1849-1854	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N81</b>	Fh	E (N)	1854-1858	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N82</b>	Fh	E (N)	1858-1859	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N83</b>	Fh	E (N)	1860-1865	Diaries & correspondence [Noted in EFC N°book p. 45 No. 5 of the set. Not found 19/11/71.]
<b>N84</b>	Fh	E (N)	1865-1868	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N85</b>	Fh	E (N)	1868-1869	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N86</b>	Fh	E (N)	1870-1872	Diaries & correspondence
<b>N87</b>	Fh	E (N)	1849-1870	Diaries & correspondence (Corresp. w. Foreign Affairs)
<b>N88</b>	Fh	E (N)	1848-1872	Diaries & correspondence (Despatches & Minutes)
<b>N89</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1699-1705</b>	<b>Assembly of X, letters and papers from Guinea; WIC 97, 98</b>
A			1699-1702	WIC 97
B			1702-1705	WIC 98

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
<b>N90</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1706-1712</b>	<b>Letters &amp; papers from Guinea; WIC 99-101</b>
A			1706-1707	WIC 99
B			1707-1709	WIC 100
C			1709-1712	WIC 101
<b>N91</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1713-1720</b>	<b>Letters &amp; papers from Guinea; WIC 102-104</b>
				WIC 102
				WIC 103
				WIC 104
<b>N92</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1720-1730</b>	<b>WIC</b>
A			1720-1723	WIC 105
B			1723-1726	WIC 106
C			1726-1730	WIC 107
<b>N93</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1730-1740</b>	<b>Assembly of X, letters and papers from Guinea; WIC 109-111</b>
A			1730-1733	WIC 109
B			1733-1736	WIC 110
C			1736-1740	WIC 111
<b>N94</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1740-1778</b>	<b>Assembly of X, letters and papers from Guinea</b> <b>[Note: Note the folder (see p. 50 EFC notebook); remark about years 1760-1764]</b>
A			1740-1741	WIC 112
B			1741-1749	WIC 113
C			1750-1760	WIC 114
D			1764-1767	WIC 116
E			1767-1768	WIC 117
F			1768-1772	WIC 118
G			1773-1778	WIC 119
<b>N95</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1699...</b>	<b>Chamber of Amsterdam, letters and papers from Guinea</b>
A			1699-1707	WIC 484
B			1725-1734	WIC 487

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
C			1734-1743	WIC 488
D			1743-1748	WIC 489
E			1748-1751	WIC 490
				[For 1760-'67 see N106 C; note the folder (see p. 50 EFC notebook)]
<b>N96</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>(1663) 1765-1785</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
A			1765-1774	Instructions & appointments (NBKG 242)
B			1767-1769	Protocollen (NBKG 301, 302)
C			1770	Axim riots (NBKG 193)
D			1663, 1771-1782	Secret minutes (WIC 41)
E			1772	Miscellaneous (NBKG 305)
F			1781-1785	Miscellaneous re Anglo-Dutch wars (NBKG 315, 318)
<b>N97</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1768-1791</b>	<b>Chamber of Amsterdam, letters and papers from Guinea</b>
A			1768-1771	WIC 494
B			1771-1772	WIC 495
C			1773-1774	WIC 496
D			1774-1779	WIC 497, 498
E			1779-1784	WIC 499
F			1784-1788	WIC 500
G			1789-1791	WIC 501
<b>N98</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1791-1808</b>	<b>Despatches and Enclosures from Guinea</b>
A			1791-1792	WI RdC 54
B			1793-1795	WI RdC 5
C			1796-1802	WI Committee 94
D			1801-1802	WI RvAC 114
E			1803-1808	WIM 50
<b>N99</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1807-1815</b>	<b>Miscellaneous papers from Guinea</b>
A			1807	Collectie Goldberg
B			1810-1813	VWIS 226, 251

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
C			1815	Kol ... 1813:1551
<b>N100</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>G/N</b>	<b>1847-1858</b>	<b>Reports and Minutes of Despatches to Min. of Col.</b>
A	h	G	1848-1849	Dabokrom Journal NBKG 778-780
B	h	N	1847-1851	G.C. to Min. of Col.; NBKG 393
C	h	N	1851-1855	ditto; NBKG 394
D	h	N	1855-1858	ditto; NBKG 395-396
<b>N101</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1858-1866</b>	<b>Mins. of Desp. to Min. of Col.</b>
A	h	N	1858-1859	NBKG 397-398
B	h	N		NBKG 399-400
C	h	N		NBKG 401-408
<b>N102</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1859-1867</b>	<b>Confidential letters</b>
A	h	N	1859-1863	Confidential letters NBKG 716-718
B	h	N	1859-1869	Confidential papers NBKG 727
C	h	N	1865-1866	Min. Conf. Desp. NBKG 720-721
D	h	N	1867 & 1863	Conf. Desp. Lts. NBKG 722
<b>N103</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1868-1869</b>	<b>Conf. letters &amp; papers</b>
A	h	N	1868	NBKG 723
B	h	N	1868	NBKG 724
C	h	N	1869	NBKG 727
<b>N104</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1869-1871</b>	<b>Conf. Papers &amp; Cab. Desp.</b>
A	h	N	1869	Conf. papers NBKG 727
B	h	N	1870	Conf. Desp. 725
C	h	N	1871	Conf. Desp. 726
<b>N105</b>	<b>Fh</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>1699-1779</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
A	Fh	E	1699-1734	Muster rolls
B	Fh	E	1777	Dano-Dutch dispute
C	Fh	E	1776-1779	Dano-Dutch dispute
D	Fh	E	1776	Dano-Dutch dispute
<b>N106</b>			<b>1701-1774</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
A	Fh	E	1701-1765	'Tribal rulers' eighteenth C.



Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
B	Fh	E (N)	1716-1718	WIC corresp. and Resol. Ass. X
C	Fh	E	1760-1764, 1767	Dutch letters from the GC
D	Fh	E	1774	Extract resolution St. of Holl.
<b>N107</b>	Fh	E (N)	1701-1724	WIC correspondence I
<b>N108</b>	Fh	E (N)	1725-1815	WIC correspondence II
<b>N109</b>	Fh	E (N)	1701-1727	States General & WIC I
<b>N110</b>	Fh	E (N)	1728-1775	States General & WIC II
<b>N111</b>	Fh	E (N)	eighteenth Century	Addenda Dutch archives
<b>N112</b>			<b>1831-1869</b>	
A	t	E (N)	1831	Mission Simons to Kumasi
B	pr	N	1838	Offprint from Militaire Spectator
C	Fh	N/E	1846-1869	Notes of Treaties
D	Fh	N (E)	1859	J.V. Coulon's Report on Axim Div.
E	Fh	N (E)	1859	H. Doijer's Report on Butri Div.
F	Fh	E (N)	ca. 1859	Extracts from reports on other Divisions
<b>N113</b>			<b>1701-1768</b>	
A	p (h)	N	1701-1755	Instr. for Nyendael 1701 Treaty Abocore & Eguira 1720 Receipt John Conny 1722 Treaty Elmina 1739 Treaty Quita 1755
B	p (h)	N	1701-1717	Miscellaneous documents 1701-1717 (Ahanta Affairs)
C	p (pr)	N	1730	Charter WIC
D	p (h)	N	1740	Instructions for J. de Peeterse
E	p (pr)	N	1761	Charter WIC
F	p (pr)	N	1768	Instructions P. Woortman
G	p (pr)	N/F	1768	Cape Apollonia

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
<b>N114</b>			<b>1725-1727</b>	
A	p (pr)	N	June 1725	Portuguese trade: letter to SG
B	p (pr)	N	July 1727	Correspondence
C	p (pr)	F	1727	Pamphlet by Mendoca
D	p (pr)	F	Sept. 1727	Letter pour Mendoca
E	p (pr)	N	n.d.	Memorandum on Portuguese trade
F	p (pr)	N	Sept. 1727	Letters WIC to SG
G	p (pr)	N	1727	Correspondence
<b>N115</b>			<b>1727-1730</b>	<b>Portuguese trade (continued)</b>
A	p (pr)	F	1727	Another pamphlet by Mendoca
B	p (h)	N	Oct. 1727	Extract from a resolution
C	p (h)	N/F	1730	Regulations etc.
<b>N116</b>			<b>1769-1773</b>	<b>English-Portuguese Trade</b>
A	p (pr)	N/F	1769	SG Minutes
B	p (pr)	N/E	1771	Correspondence
C	p (pr)	N/F	1773	SG Minutes
<b>N117</b>			<b>1780-1786</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
A	p (pr)	N	1780	SG Minute
B	p (h)	N	1781	Agreements, Chama
C	p (h)	N	1783	Elmina
D	p (h, pr)	N	1783, 1786	SG Placcades & miscellaneous
E	p (h)	N	1784	Instructions for DG & Council
<b>N118</b>	p (h)	N	1787-1798	Agreements w. Poquesoe, Elmina, Asebu, Mori, Shama, Sekondi, Apam, Akoda, Sepoem Island, Elmina, Takoradi, Butri, Cormantin, Shama.
<b>N119</b>	<b>p (h) (Fh)</b>	<b>N (E)</b>	<b>1781-1810</b>	<b>Agreements</b>
A	p (h)	N	n.d. (1781?)	Agreement: Accra [4 photos marked a-d]

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
B	p (h)	N	1781	Agreement: Bercoe [3 photos marked 1-3]
C	p (h)	N	1792	Agreement: Janjane [1 photos marked 4]
D	Fh	E	1796	Agreement: Etjemerra [1 folio]
E	p (h)	N	10 Jan. 1797	Agreement: Bercoe [6 photos marked I-VI]
F	p (h)	N	2 Feb. 1797	Agreement: Bercoe [1 photos marked VII]
G	p (h)	N	1800	Notice of appointment: Coffee Ossan vs. Persha [??] of Assinie [1 photo]
H	p (h)	N	1801	Agreement: Elmina [9 photos marked 1-9]
J	p (h)	N	1804	Agreement: Elmina [16 photos marked 1-16]
K	p (h)	N	1806	Agreement: Elmina [2 photos marked 17-18]
L	p (h)	N	1810	Agreement: Elmina
<b>N120</b>	<b>p (h)</b>	<b>N (E)</b>	<b>1807-1858</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
	p (h)	N	1807	Letters: Linthorst to The Hague [10 photos marked 1-10 with cover title Fh]
	p (h)	N	1809	Letter: Konig to The Hague [12 photos marked 1-12 with cover title Fh]
	p (h)	N/E	1854-1858	Documents relating to Bossua, Osu, Bercoe [xx photos marked 1-32, a, b, 1-4, 1-3 with cover title Fh]
<b>N121</b>	<b>p (h)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1859</b>	<b>Report on Axim Division</b> [96 photos marked 1-96 with cover title Fh]

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
<b>N122</b>	<b>p (h)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>1859</b>	<b>Reports on Accra &amp; Boutry Division</b>
A	p (h)	N	1859	Report on Accra Division [30 photos marked 1-30 with cover title Fh]
B	p (h)	N	1859	Report on Boutry Division [26 photos marked 1-26 with cover title Fh]
<b>N123</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>N/E</b>	<b>1859-1869</b>	<b>Documents relating to exchange of territories</b>
A	p (h)	N	1859-1862	Sundry reports: Volta Mouth District 1859; Boutry 1862; Accoda; Bossue; Accra; Dixcove; British Commenda; Dutch Commenda [39 photos marked I-XXI, 1-6, 1-12 with cover title Fh]
B	p (pr)	N/E	1867	Partition Treaty [27 photos marked 1-27 with cover title Fh]
C	p (pr)	N	1867-1869	Annual Reports SG [6 photos marked 1-6 with cover title Fh]
D	p (pr)	E	1868-1869	Confidential Correspondence [50 photos marked I-L with cover title Fh]
E	p (h)	N	1869	Apollonia [26 photos marked 1-26 with cover title Fh]
<b>N124</b>				
A	p (pr)	N (E)	1870-1872	Treaty of Cession and related documents [38 photos marked 1-38 with cover title Fh]
B	p (h)	N	1871	Secret despatches Min of Col [26 photos marked 1-26 with cover title Fh]
C	p (pr)	N	1871-1872	Treaty of Cession: Debates SG [22 photos marked 1-10, I-XII with cover title Fh]

Class No.	Script	Lang.	Date	Remarks
D	p (pr)	E	1872	Treaty of Cession: Debate House of Commons [6 photos marked 1-6 with cover title Fh]
E	p (h)	N	1872	Minutes of Council & of Court [27 photos marked 1-27 with cover title Fh]
F	p (pr)	N/E	1874	Ministerial Final Report on Cession [48 photos marked I-XLVIII with cover title Fh]

## Part II

# Thematic descriptions

### 1. The Dutch on the Coast of Guinea

#### Introduction

To understand which sources are available for the study of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea, it is necessary to follow in some detail the institutional history of the Dutch presence in West Africa. In Part I of this guide, the different archives and sets of archival material were described. This description already gives a rough overview of the successive administrations in the Netherlands and on the Coast of Guinea responsible for policy, organisation, and the daily running of affairs.

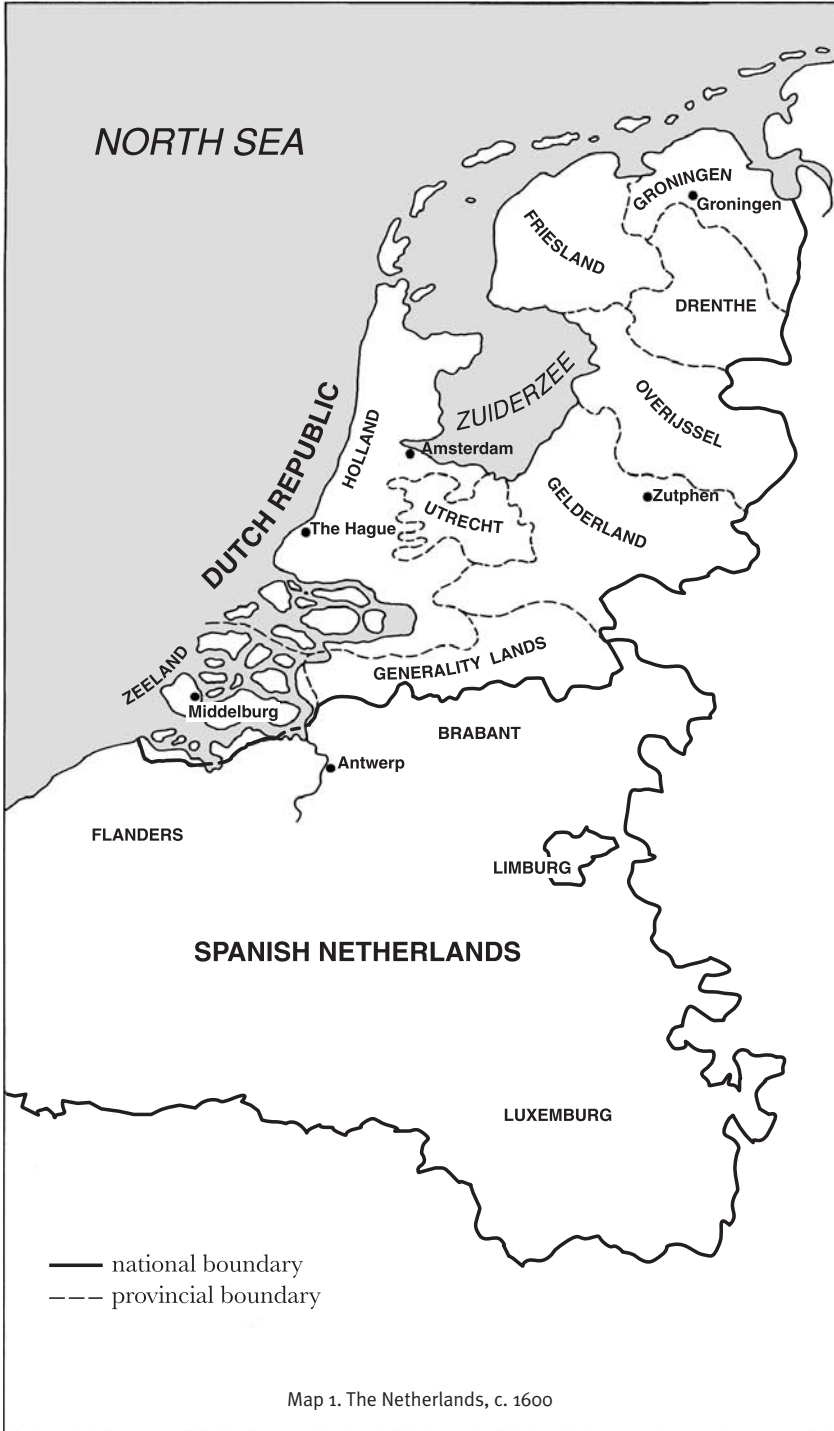
However, the administrative system behind the main series of the archives is often highly complicated for the modern researcher, as it was designed by administrators of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, who had their own peculiar systems of reference, and served government interests and demands that changed over time. Nevertheless, the type and quality of the information the sources provide stayed curiously consistent over time.

In this chapter, we first look at the foundation of the Dutch presence in Africa: the charters, royal decrees, and ministerial dispositions that regulated the position of the WIC between 1621 and 1791, provided the instructions for the government on the Coast of Guinea, and controlled the departure of the Dutch in 1872. Most of these documents were prepared in the Netherlands, and more often than not meant for Dutch counterparts either in Africa or in the Netherlands. Moreover, much of the materials produced in the Netherlands with regard to the Coast of Guinea were prepared in conjunction with general policies for the colonies. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the chartered WIC was responsible for politics and trade in the Atlantic basin as a whole, with settlements in Brazil, Africa, the Caribbean, and North America.

Finally, we look at the official relationship of the Netherlands with the British Gold Coast (Ghana) after 1872, focusing on the consular archives.

#### Charters, royal decrees and treaties

The Dutch interest in West Africa started in the last decade of the sixteenth century. In 1590 the Dutch seaman Barend Erickszoon stranded on the island of Principe, where he was captured by the Portuguese. From



information gathered during his captivity he understood that the Gold Coast was a good place for trade. After his return to the Netherlands in 1593, he invested in a trading voyage to the Gold Coast which was successful. From that moment onwards, more and more Dutch traders started to venture into West African waters and along the Gold Coast looking for profitable trading opportunities. As the Portuguese were still masters of the territory at the time, this was not easy. It would take until the second decade of the seventeenth century before the Dutch were able to establish a foothold on the Gold Coast by establishing a fort (Nassau) at Mouri, some twenty kilometres east of the Portuguese headquarters at St. George d'Elmina. In the following two decades, and especially after the foundation of the WIC in 1621, the Dutch harassed the Portuguese more and more, and eventually drove them out of their main establishments: St. George d'Elmina (1637), Shama (1638), and Axim (1642), and thereby from the Gold Coast as a whole.

Over time, the successive governments of the Netherlands issued charters and government regulations for the possessions on the Coast of Guinea. Before 1621, the States General – as sovereign ruler of the Republic of the United Provinces – issued warrants to independent merchants and trading houses, allowing them to trade on the African coast in their name. These warrants can be found in the resolutions of the States General, which are also an important source for the history of the establishment of the WIC. The archives of the States General are administratively organised in sections with numerous records directly related to the early institutional history of the Coast of Guinea, including documents concerning the original charter of the WIC.

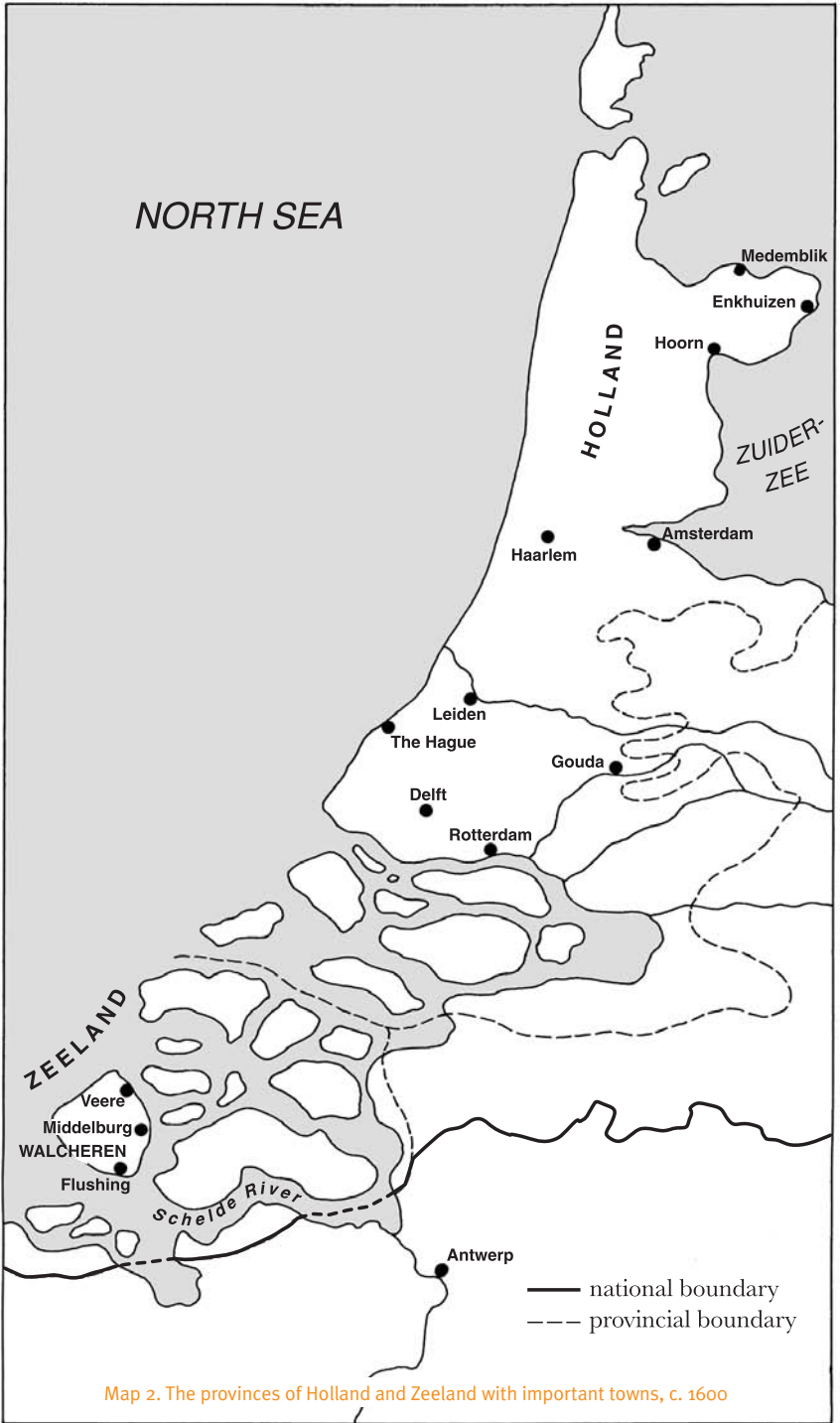
Between 1621 and 1791, the first and second chartered Dutch West India Company held sovereign powers in the Atlantic basin. The powers of the WIC were governed by a charter, as said. The charter was regularly renewed, at which point changes were also made. The States General issued these charters and were ultimately in charge. After 1749 the Prince-Stadholder also became involved in the running of the WIC, as governor-general and chief director. The most important institutional changes took place in 1674, when the first WIC was dissolved and revived as the second WIC under a new charter, in the 1730s, when the WIC lost its monopoly on (slave-)trade, and in 1791, when the second WIC folded (cf. [Den Heijer 1994, 2003](#)).

In 1791, the State took over responsibility for the West Indian colonies, including the Coast of Guinea, from the WIC. For the next twenty-four years, the government of the Coast of Guinea underwent several gradual – and often rather cosmetic – institutional changes. The political situation in the Netherlands was quite confused during this period, and communications with the colonies were impaired due to war. As a result, no big changes were made in the organisation of the government of the Coast of Guinea. The colonies, including the Coast of Guinea, were controlled by a range of commissions, committees, and ministries in the period between 1791 and



**Table 4****Institutions responsible for administration of the possessions on the Coast of Guinea in the Netherlands**

<i>Institution (English /Dutch name)</i>	<i>Period</i>
States General <i>Staten Generaal</i>	before 1621
First West India Company <i>Eerste West-Indische Compagnie</i>	1621-1674
Second West India Company <i>Tweede West-Indische Compagnie</i>	1674-1791
Interim directorate of the West Indian Colonies <i>Directie ad interim van de West-Indische Koloniën</i>	1791-1792
Council of the Colonies in de West Indies <i>Raad der Koloniën</i>	1792-1795
Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and Possessions on the Coast of Guinea and in America <i>Comité tot de Zaken van de Koloniën en Bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea en in Amerika</i>	1795-1801
Council of the American Possessions and Establishments <i>Raad der Amerikaanse Bezittingen en Etablissementen</i>	1801-1806
Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs <i>Ministerie van Handel en de Koloniën</i>	1806-1807
Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs <i>Ministerie van Marine en de Koloniën</i>	1808-1810
Dutch Division at the Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs in Paris <i>Hollandsche Divisie van het Ministerie van Marine en Koloniën te Parijs</i>	1810-1814
Ministry of Colonial Affairs <i>Ministerie van Koloniën</i>	1814-1872



1814, all of which left relevant records. For an overview of the institutions see table 4, for the related archives see table 2.

In December 1813, Prince Willem of Orange-Nassau landed in the Netherlands, and assumed the government of the country as Sovereign. In 1815, the Kingdom of the Netherlands was proclaimed and Willem became king. Between 1815 and 1849, much of the government of the Dutch colonies was the prerogative of the king. All appointments, management decisions, instructions, etc., were subject to a royal approval, but more than with other Ministries, the King and the King's Secretary took an active part in colonial politics. The original Royal Decrees can be found in the archives of the State Secretariat before 1840 and the King's Cabinet after 1840. Copies are available in the general correspondence of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, easiest accessible through the records kept in Elmina (NBKG 732-754).

The last phase of the Dutch presence on the Coast of Guinea was set in with the exchange of territories between the British and the Dutch in 1867-1868. To attain higher efficiency and the possibility of a tax regime on import and export, the two nations decided to swap possessions, so that the Netherlands would get all British forts west of Elmina, and the British all Dutch post east of Cape Coast. Soon after, the Dutch government decided to abandon its possessions on the Coast of Guinea altogether, and another treaty was signed to this effect. The ratified treaties can be found in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, again with copies in other series.

The **abolition of the slave-trade** by the Dutch in 1814 was the immediate result of shifting power relations in Europe after the Napoleonic wars. Great Britain had come out of the wars victoriously and pushed its new allies hard to follow its example in abolishing the slave-trade. The Dutch abolition came into effect by Royal Decree. In 1818, a treaty was concluded with Great Britain to control the ongoing illegal trade more effectively, *inter alia* by establishing a Joint Committee and Mixed Court for the Prevention of the Slave-Trade in Freetown in Sierra Leone. The records – both treaties and correspondence – dealing with this issue are kept in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### Dutch relations with the Gold Coast and Ghana after 1872

When the Dutch handed over their possessions on the Gold Coast to the British in 1872, this was not the end of the Dutch relationship with this part of the world. Already before the final transfer, the Dutch government decided that two official bodies were needed to see to a smooth transition and regularisation of the relations between the Netherlands and the Gold Coast.

In the first place, the Dutch government established a **Commission for the regularisation of the affairs of the Netherlands on the Coast of Guinea**, to make an inventory of the buildings, stores, and other posses-

sions of the Netherlands that were to be handed over to Great Britain. The Commission consisted of the experienced former military commandant and war veteran J.M.C.W. Joost as chairman, and the equally experienced former African officials J. Simons (secretary) and G.E. Eminsang (member and keeper of civil records and the notary public's records). The committee's main task was to regularise and document the transfer of the material possessions. However, in view of the unrest that followed the political transfer on 6 April 1872, the Commission soon found itself in trouble. When the Commission returned to Elmina on 28 April 1872 from a mission elsewhere along the coast, the Commission was caught up in a street riot. Shots were fired; some say at G.E. Eminsang, but chairman Joost was hit, and he died of his wounds soon after. Six perpetrators were arrested and sentenced to death. The remaining members of the Commission finished their job under the supervision of the agent of the Netherlands, W.P.A. Le Jeune.

Already before the transfer, the Dutch Ministries of Colonial and Foreign Affairs had discussed the establishment of a **consular service**, to deal with several Dutch interests. In the first place, the Dutch had to organise the administration and payment of pensions. Many local officials (policemen, customs officials, clerks) and labourers who had worked for the Dutch government on the Gold Coast were entitled to a pension. Also, the large group of African veterans from the Netherlands East Indies claimed military pensions. The Ministry of Colonial Affairs had reason enough to promote the establishment of a consulate to deal with these affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was less enthusiastic about the idea of a consulate, because of the cost of maintaining such an establishment, which would have to come from their budget. Delegating payment of the pensions to the British government was theoretically an option, but quickly dismissed in the view of real and perceived protest from patriotic-minded pensioners.

It was therefore decided that the cost of the consulate would be borne mainly by the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, whereby the consul acted as colonial paymaster-general, as it were. This dual position remained the basis of the establishment until the mid-1920s, when the last pensioners died.

Initially the problem of cost was tackled in several ways. In the period between 1872 and 1880, the Dutch government felt an obligation to keep a substantial official representation in Elmina for both historical and practical reasons. Of the latter the pensions were one, but Dutch trade was another. Trade never picked up, however. Towards the end of the period, expectations ran high for a scheme of (free) labour recruitment in West Africa to solve labour problems in the West Indies. The British authorities forbade the scheme in their territories, however, and in response the Dutch extended the jurisdiction of the consul-general to include the free nation of Liberia. Eventually, consul-general Hamel would not succeed in his efforts to set up a labour recruitment scheme, and he retired in 1880.

**Table 5****Dutch consular representatives on the Gold Coast, 1872-1960****Commission for the regularisation of the affairs of the Netherlands on the Coast of Guinea, 1872***(Commissie belast met de regeling der Nederlandsche aangelegenheden ter Kuste van Guinea, 1872)*

J.C.W.M. Joost, chairman

J. Simons, secretary

G.E. Eminsang, member and keeper of the civil records and the notary public's records

**Agency of the Netherlands at Elmina, 1872-1873***(Agentschap der Nederlanden te Elmina, 1872-1873)*

W.P.A. Le Jeune, agent 1872-1873

P.S. Hamel, assistant-agent 1873

**Consulate and vice-consulate of the Netherlands at Elmina, 1873-1879***(Consulaat en vice-consulaat der Nederlanden te Elmina, 1873-1879)*

W.P.A. Le Jeune, consul 1873-1874

P.S. Hamel, vice consul 1873-1874

P.S. Hamel, acting consul 1874

P.S. Hamel, interim consul 1874-1875

P.S. Hamel, consul 1875-1878

G.W.H. van der Meer de Walcheren, vice consul 1875-1878

P.S. Hamel, consul-general (personal title) 1878-1879

**Consulate General of the Netherlands at Elmina, for the West Coast of Africa from the southern border of the French possessions on the Gabon river to the northern border of Senegambia, 1879-1880***(Consulaat-generaal der Nederlanden te Elmina, voor de Westkust van Afrika van de zuidelijke grens der Franse bezittingen aan de Gabon tot de noordelijke grens van Senegambie, 1879-1880)*

P.S. Hamel, consul-general 1879-1880

G.E. Eminsang, acting consul 1878, 1879

**Consular Agency of the Netherlands at Elmina, 1880-1895***(Consulair agentschap der Nederlanden te Elmina, 1880-1895)*

A. Brun, consular agent	1880-1883
J.A. de Veer, acting consular agent	1883
A. Veldkamp, consular agent	1883-1887
J.A. de Veer, consular agent	1887-1895

**Consulate of the Netherlands at Cape Coast Castle, 1896-1906***(Consulaat der Nederlanden te Cape Coast Castle, 1896-1906)*

James Honley Batty, consul	1896-1903
P.A. Shaw, acting consul	1896, 1898, 1899-1900
P.A. Shaw, consul	1903-1906

**Consulate of the Netherlands at Cape Coast Castle, for the Gold Coast, Lagos, and Nigeria, the Togo territory, and Dahomey, 1906-1923***(Consulaat der Nederlanden te Cape Coast Castle, voor de Goudkust, Lagos en Nigeria, het Togogebied en Dahomey, 1906-1923)*

H.B.W. Russel, consul	1906-1912
P.A. Shaw, consul	1912-...
J. Philip, acting consul	1916-1917
N.F. Whitaker, acting consul	1918-1919
P.J. Blaker, acting consul	1919-1923

**Consulate of the Netherlands at Accra, for the Gold Coast and the British mandated territory of Togo, 1923-1946***(Consulaat der Nederlanden te Accra, voor de Goudkust en het onder Brits mandaat gestelde gebied van Togo, 1923-1946)*

H.H.A. van Meerbeeck, consul	1923-1946
Vacancy	1946-1947

**Consulate of the Netherlands at Accra, for the Gold Coast and the British mandated territory of Togo, as well as Dahomey and the French mandated territory of Togo, 1947-1961***(Consulaat der Nederlanden te Accra, voor de Goudkust en het onder Brits mandaat gestelde gebied van Togo, benevens Dahomey en het onder Frans mandaat gestelde gebied van Togo, 1947-1961)*

J.E. Fischer, consul	1947-1953
J.H.G. Hansson, acting consul	1953
J.L. Prijs, consul	1953-1954
J.H.G. Hansson, consul	1954-1958
J.C. van Viegen, consul	1958-1961

After 1880, the consulate was first downgraded to a consular agency, still at Elmina, and in 1895 it was transferred to Cape Coast, where one of the British trading agents took control. Neither situation was satisfactory, however, as in the first case Dutch mercantile interests – although of minute importance – could not be represented properly and in the second case the Dutch pensioners were not happy. In 1923, on the advice of a leading Dutch businessman, the consulate was transferred to Accra, and handed to the permanent representative of the Dutch shipping company *Holland – West-Afrika Lijn*. It was to remain in the hands of this company until 1961, when the Dutch government established an embassy in Ghana, which is still there today.

The archives of the *Commission for the regularisation of the affairs of the Netherlands on the Coast of Guinea* (1872-1873) are part of the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and can be found in the B-files (inv. no. 419; p. 126). The report and transcript of the court proceedings were printed for the British Parliament (*Parliamentary Papers HC 266-1873*) and the complete file is kept in the National Archives of the United Kingdom at Kew (*NAUK, Colonial Office CO 343, The Gold Coast, Register of Correspondence 1849-1951. No. 6 (1872-1874). Printed for Parliament as HC 266-1873*).

The archives of the *Agency of the Netherlands* (1872-1873) are also part of the archives of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs and can be found in the general correspondence too, as are the pension records administered by the consulate in the period 1873-1920s.

At the time of writing, the consular and diplomatic personnel records, including those of the successive consulates at Elmina, Cape Coast, and Accra (1880-1961) were not yet transferred to the *Nationaal Archief*. These records can be consulted in the library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague. For the period 1872-1880, a separate consular archive exists, compiled in Ghana, with detailed records of the affairs of the Netherlands in the Gold Coast Colony, including the efforts at recruiting labour. The so-called B-files (*B-dossiers*) compiled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs give information about personnel, activities, and civil records. Most of the information is of an organisational and institutional nature.

With the independence of Ghana in 1957, the Dutch government established a diplomatic mission, which opened a chancery in Accra in 1960. The most recent archives are still with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and only available for research if older than thirty years.

## 2. Dutch relations with other European nations

### Introduction

During the last decade of the sixteenth century and throughout the seventeenth century, relations between the Dutch and other European nations on the Gold Coast were in a formative state. War at home and abroad – as well as fierce competition among nations trying to establish themselves on the Gold Coast – led to military conflict more than once. Whenever a bellicose situation arose, the WIC directorate in the Netherlands would call on the States General for (military) assistance. These requests and reports to, and resolutions by the States General are a rich source for the early political history of the Dutch in Africa. For some of the naval expeditions, journals are available. Before 1650, the main opponent was Portugal, later Sweden, Denmark, and Great Britain joined the competition. In the later seventeenth century the Brandenburgers (Germans) and French tried to establish themselves on the Coast of Guinea too. The first were successful for some time, which has left traces in the archives. The French never really acquired a foothold, and their relations with the Dutch did not leave any trace in separate series of correspondence and other files.

After 1680, only four European nations maintained a presence on the Coast of Guinea, namely the Dutch, British, Danes, and Brandenburgers. The Brandenburgers left in 1716, the Danes in 1850, and the Dutch in 1872. Contact between the Brandenburgers and the Dutch were localised in the western region of the Coast of Guinea, around the Dutch establishments at Butre and Axim. The Danes settled in and east of Accra, so contacts with the Dutch were localised in these areas. The British, like the Dutch, maintained a heavy presence all along the Gold Coast, from Accra in the east to Apollonia in the west. The British settlements were interspersed with the Dutch and often positioned in the same local cultural area or polity. Conflicts and cooperation between the Dutch on the one hand and the Brandenburgers and Danes on the other were mainly territorial. Relations with the British were much more complex, and involved local politics, as well as economic, social, and cultural issues.

For a proper study of the relations between the Dutch and other European nations, one needs to study the series of general correspondence, journals, and reports produced by the WIC, the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, and the Dutch government on the Coast of Guinea. On top of that, one will need to look into the archives of the other nations, which are not mentioned in detail in this *Guide*. The Furley Collection offers a good starting point here, however. When relations between the Dutch and other nations became ‘intense’ at some point, the administration tended to produce separate files and archival categories, which offer a quick entry into the historical material and are described below.



## The Portuguese

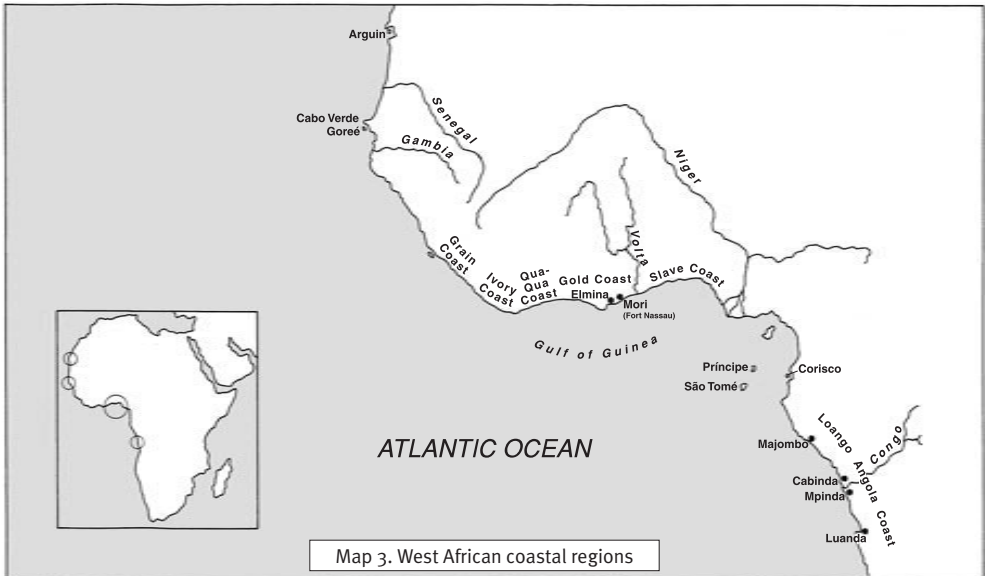
Obviously, the oldest correspondence was with the Portuguese, since the earliest arrival of the Dutch in West Africa their natural adversaries, as was the case in the East Indies. At the time (1568-1648), the Dutch were fighting a war with the King of Spain for political independence, and the Portuguese Crown was unified with that of Spain. Hence, the Dutch treated Portugal as an enemy. The efforts to conquer Portuguese settlements on the Coast of Guinea were supported by the States General, who sent out a naval expedition in 1596, in order to conquer Elmina, and again under J. Clantius in 1611. The commanders of the expeditions returned reports of their exploits to the States General. Among the earliest official reports of the fight with the Portuguese are the journals of the voyage of Jan Dircxssen Lam, who tried to conquer Elmina in 1625, one by Lam himself, the other by Alexander Cunningham (see p. 23, 39; Den Heijer 2006).

Other reports can be found in the archives of the States General, the Admiralty, and the first WIC, but one needs to dig them out from the series of minutes, resolutions, and general correspondence (see p. 21ff., 28, 36ff., 40ff.). The Furley Collection contains a number of notebooks on the early period with notes from a variety of Dutch archives, including the ones mentioned above (see Furley Collection N1-N7). These notebooks offer a welcome entrée into the original records, though cross-references are often missing or unclear. Some published sources and other publications are helpful too (see bibliography).

When the Portuguese Crown separated itself from the Spanish Crown in 1640, there was no longer any reason to maintain a state of war for the Netherlands. Portugal could become a strategic ally for the Dutch in the war with the Spanish, which still went on and was to last for another eight years. However, in the Atlantic basin, more specifically in Brazil and on the African coast, the Dutch WIC had different interests. The WIC was in the process of developing Brazil into an important colony, and had conquered St. George d'Elmina from the Portuguese only three years before. On the Coast of Guinea, as well as further south, on the Angolan coast, one was in fierce competition with the Portuguese for political hegemony and commercial superiority. The result of this complex political situation was a long period of armed peace and open warfare in the Atlantic basin, in which the Netherlands eventually drove the Portuguese from the Gold Coast, but lost the other conquests in Africa (1648), and eventually also Brazil (1654). The records kept in the archives of the States General reflect the process (see p. 25, 30).

As in 1648 a status quo was established in Africa, the subsequent records in the archives of the States General were mainly concerned with the situation in Brazil, where war intermittently continued until Brazil was eventually definitively abandoned in 1654 (Boxer 1957).

Toward the end of the seventeenth century the Portuguese became important trading partners for the Dutch because they provided Brazilian tobacco and rum, which were vital trade goods. This was especially so



Map 3. West African coastal regions

Source: Postma & Enthoven 2003: 41.

because tobacco and rum were used as currency in the salary payment of the WIC-owned slaves (train slaves, fort slaves), and other African personnel. During the remainder of the Dutch presence, the relationship with the Portuguese was businesslike and formal. However, during the eighteenth century the relationship with the Portuguese was never unproblematic, because the latter came to West Africa to trade in slaves. Even after the WIC abandoned its monopoly on the slave-trade in the 1730s, it severely limited trade in its territories for foreign nationals for decades afterwards. This meant that on occasion, relations with, and the behaviour of Portuguese traders were subject to extensive reports and correspondence (see [Van der Spiegel 448, 449, p. 165](#)).

In the NBKG archives, we find regular reports about Portuguese traders, as well as official documents in the form of ‘passports’ for Portuguese ships, allowing them to trade, bills of exchange and accounts for the purchase of rum and other goods, etc. Although the Portuguese were driven away from the Coast of Guinea as an authority in the middle of the seventeenth century, they remained an important commercial force in the area until the Dutch left (although then exclusively Brazilian).

### The British

The Dutch relationship with the British was long and varied. In the middle of the seventeenth century, the Dutch fought two naval wars with the British (1652-1654, 1665-1667), which were partly caused by animosity between the British Africa Company and the WIC. The British captured many of the Dutch possessions on the Coast of Guinea in 1664, which

led to a counter-attack of Dutch naval hero admiral Michiel de Ruijter in 1665. This event was important, because it established the status quo between the Dutch and British on the Coast of Guinea for more than a century. The journal of De Ruijter's expedition survived (SG-III 9333; p. 23) and a modern academic imprint is available (De Ruijter 1961/2005), while one of the members of the expedition also published a report on the voyage (Prins 1666).

The instructions for De Ruijter, sent on in 1664 when he was already on the Coast of Guinea, can also be found in the archives of the States General. The file contains the instruction and commission for captain Maarten van Hertsbergen, who was appointed as commander of the land militia, destined for Africa, more specifically the Coast of Guinea, and instructions for captain Claes Maertensz. Roem and master Abraham Kieboom. With it was a letter by the Admiralty to admiral Michiel de Ruyter, cruising along the Coast of Guinea (see SG-V 1390; p. 26). From the same period date some files about unfriendly encounters with the British in West Africa by the Dutch, and advice by the States General to the Admiralty how to deal with the problems (see SG-VIII 2939; p. 27 and SG-VIII 2943; p. 23).

When, after 1665, a status quo was established with the British, friendly relations persisted between the two nations for a long time. Between 1781 and 1784 the two nations were again involved in a naval war. In this period the British captured and destroyed several Dutch forts – the most important being Accra – which were returned after peace was restored. Between 1795 and 1814, when the Dutch sided with the French in their wars with the British, the two nations decided to maintain the status quo in West Africa, in view of the fragile political and military situation here. References to these disputes can be found in the general correspondence of the WIC, the States General, the relevant ministries, and the NBKG archives.

The fact that in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the British and the Dutch were the most powerful European nations present on the Coast of Guinea, is reflected in an extensive correspondence, for some periods kept in separate files. In the correspondence we find everything from day to day business, commercial and political issues, discussions about the situation in the hinterland, etc. (see for the period 1721-1751: NBKG 210-217; p. 65; for 1816-1865: NBKG 658-713; p. 69; and for 1866-1872: NBKG 620-657; p. 69).

Of these, some series were concerned with special problems and events, like the case of hostage-taking ('panyaring' or *panjaren*) of African citizens at Komenda in 1741-1742 (NBKG 214; p. 65). The Dutch and British both owned a fort in this place and the proximity of rival European powers sometimes led to skirmishes and 'illegal actions' by the local population of the rival towns. It also led to the decision to form a separate file. The same was the case for the conflict between the towns of Butre (Dutch) and Dixcove (English) in the Ahanta kingdom on the western Gold Coast in 1750-1751 (NBKG 215-217; p. 65).

Special events obviously generated a large amount of correspondence too, often of a confidential or secret character. The abolition of the slave-trade by the Dutch in 1814 under British pressure is an example (see above). Other examples are the exchange of territory that took place between the British and the Dutch in 1868 – whereby the Dutch took over all British possessions west of St. George d’Elmina, and the British took all Dutch possessions east of Cape Coast Castle – and the final transfer of the Dutch possessions to the British in 1872. Both events and the process leading up to them generated a fair amount of confidential (*kabinet*) correspondence (NBKG 728-731; p. 70; see also above).

We have to keep in mind here that much of the correspondence ended up in the series of general correspondence in the archives of the WIC and the Ministry of Colonial Affairs. Much of the written exchanges between the British and the Dutch were in English (sometimes in French), and are therefore more easily accessible than other papers. However, the follow-up to these in the Dutch administrative system was always in Dutch.

### The Swedes and the Danes

Two other important players on the Coast of Guinea in the seventeenth century were the Swedes and the Danes. Dutch relations with both Scandinavian nations were ambiguous in this period, when international alliances changed rapidly and often and many European nations developed an interest in African trade. In the early years, the relationship with the Danes and Swedes was also peculiar, because the Scandinavian chartered companies were mainly financed with Dutch capital. In some cases the African operation was run by ‘Dutchmen’ as well, as was the case with the Swedish governor Caerlof, who had been in Dutch WIC service before.

The Swedish Africa Company tried to get a foothold on the Coast of Guinea in the 1650s, and retained some of its positions until the early 1660s. In 1665, the Dutch settled all differences with the Swedes, after which the latter played no role in Africa anymore. Documents about the negotiations can be found in the archives of the first WIC (OWIC 7; p. 37) and of the States General (SG-V 1391, 1395; p. 26).

The Dutch relationship with the Danes around 1665-1666 was also one of military and political conflict reflected in yet another file (SG-V 1392; p. 26). The Danes stayed in Africa, however, and were the neighbours of the Dutch in Accra for almost two centuries, until they departed from the Coast of Guinea in 1850. A fair amount of correspondence is available about peaceful relations, most of it buried in the series of general correspondence. Separate files concentrate on incidental disagreements in 1730 and the late 1770s, and on the relationship between the Danes and the Dutch in the period 1780-185, when the latter were at war with the British and chased out of Accra (NBKG 220-221; p. 65; WIC 141, 144, 147-150; p. 42). The affairs of the 1770s also generated a daily journal, kept by several

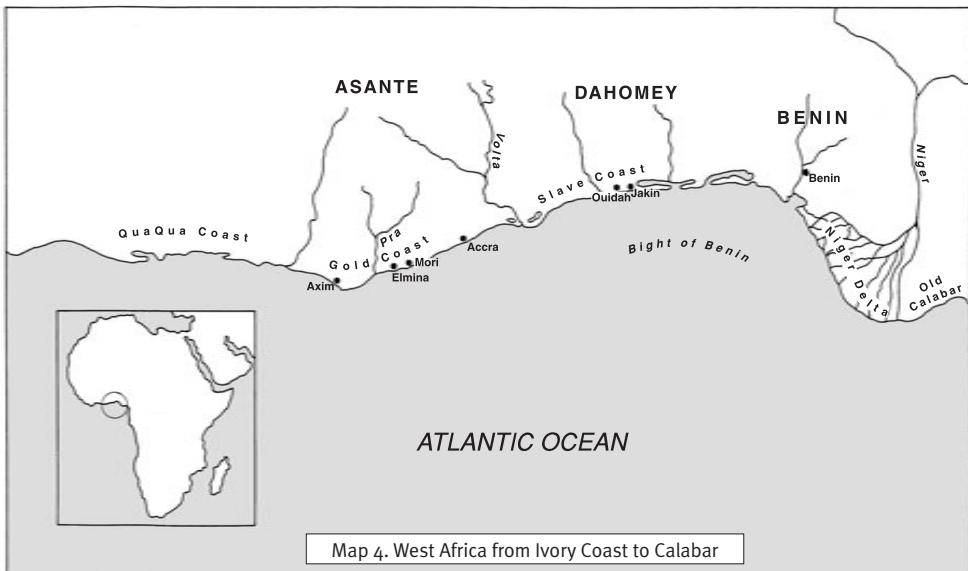
officials, which sheds a very detailed light on inter-European relationships in West Africa at the time (WIC 142-143, 145-146; p. 42).

The Danish and Swedish correspondence was predominantly in French; in the seventeenth century sometimes in Dutch.

### The Brandenburgers

In the late seventeenth century, the Brandenburg Africa Company had established itself on the western Gold Coast, between the Dutch settlements of Axim and Butre. Their main establishment was Fort Gross Friedrichsburg at Princess' Town (Pokesu), established in 1683. The capital for the company was provided in part by Dutch private merchants, who tried to break into the WIC monopoly. By playing into local political disagreements, the Germans were able to destabilise the Dutch position elsewhere in the region briefly, including in the important Dutch foothold at Axim. Having expelled Swedish and French intruders in the area in the 1650s, the Dutch now found themselves confronted with another powerful competitor west of Elmina. This unstable situation lasted until 1690, when the two parties reached a compromise. The Germans left Africa in 1716, and transferred their possessions to the Dutch in 1717. Before the Dutch could establish themselves properly, the African self-made chief or big man John Conny, who had worked with the Germans as a middleman-broker, took advantage of the brief European power vacuum, and established himself in the fort in Princess' Town, running a profitable private trade (Daaku 1970, Van Dantzig 1980, Feinberg 1967).

Source: Den Heijer  
2003: 146.



Map 4. West Africa from Ivory Coast to Calabar

References to the conflict between the WIC and the Brandenburg Africa Company and its settlement between 1680 and 1690 can be found in the archives of the States General (SG-V 1402-1405; p. 26, also p. 22, 51). After normalisation, a regular correspondence existed between the director-general and the WIC (see general correspondence), while on occasion (e.g. in 1690 and 1707-1712), the Dutch and German governments in Africa corresponded directly as well (NBKG 218-219; p. 65).

The language of the correspondence was either Dutch, German, or French.

### 3. The Dutch administrative and judicial system

#### Introduction

From the very beginning the Dutch instituted a form of centralised government on the Coast of Guinea through the institution of a ‘governor-in-chief’ and his advisory councils. Although the title of the governor-in-chief changed several times over the span of two-and-a-half centuries, as did the name and function of the council(s), these institutions always represented the central administration on the Coast of Guinea. Through resolutions and minutes of meetings, but most importantly through the general correspondence between the Netherlands and Africa, many aspects of the governmental policy on the Coast of Guinea, as well as political, economic, and social relations with other European nations and African states become visible to the researcher. As such, this section also provides a guide for the more specific research themes dealt with in the following chapters. In the description of the archives formed at the highest organisational level, we will therefore concentrate on the different categories of information that can be found in the documents, rather than the organisation of the archives. Connections between sources with complementary and additional materials are indicated by cross-references where possible.

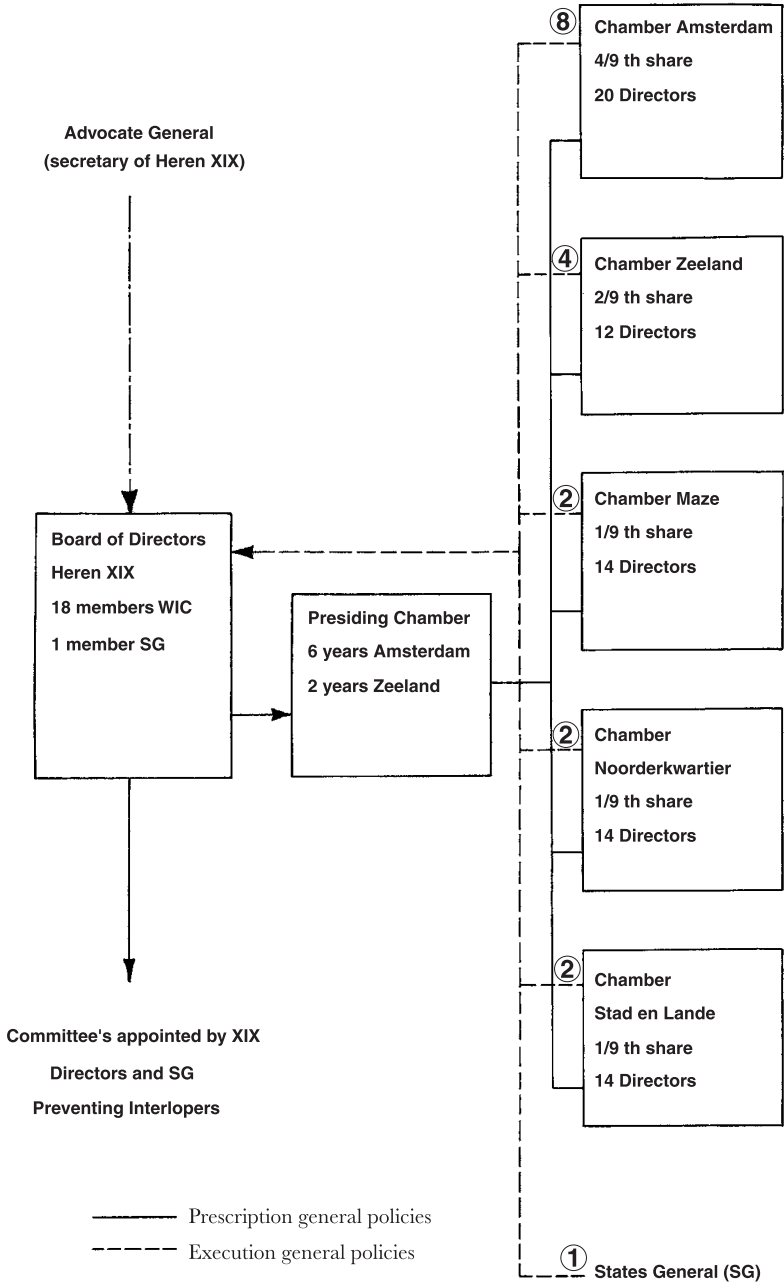
Here we will also discuss the correspondence between the outer forts and the main establishment at St. George d’Elmina, and the government journals, kept by the governor-in-chief. In these journals, all important events were reported on a daily basis, bringing us close to the next section, in which the administrative and judicial institutions within the Dutch establishments on the Gold Coast are the focal point. Dutch institutions concerned with local affairs, like the law courts, the secretary’s office, the notary public, the financial administration, military administration, etc., often dealt with matters that shed light on local circumstances and relations. Here the African population of the towns under Dutch jurisdiction becomes more and more visible too.

#### Governors and Councils: Dutch government on the Coast of Guinea

Between the early seventeenth century and 1872, the Dutch government on the Coast of Guinea was in the hands of a ‘governor-in-chief’, who ruled the Dutch territories and affairs with the assistance of a Council. From the seventeenth to the early nineteenth century the Council consisted exclusively of Dutch officials. After several administrative reforms in the late 1830s and 1840s, a Colonial Council was constituted in which several places were reserved for private merchants from the Dutch community, who could be of Euro-African extraction.

Until 1848, the governor in Council was the highest judicial institution as well. In 1847, a separate court of justice was formed. Note that because

**Chart 1: Organisation plan of the first WIC**





**Table 6****Dutch governors of the Coast of Guinea**

Directors-general (Presidents of the Council)

1624 – 1638	Adriaan Jacobs	1722 – 1723	Abraham Houtman
1638 – 1639	Nikolaas van Yperen	1723 – 1723	Mattheus de Kraane
1639 – 1641	Arend Jacobsz. Montfort	1723 – 1727	Pieter Valkenier
1641 – 1645	Jacob Ruyghaver (1st time)	1727 – 1730	Robert Norris
1645 – 1650	Jacob van der Well	1730 – 1734	Jan Pranger
1650 – 1650	Hendrik Doedens	1734 – 1736	Antonius van Overbeek
1650 – 1651	Arent Cocq	1736 – 1740	Martinus François des Bordes
1651 – 1656	Jacob Ruyghaver (2nd time)	1740 – 1741	François Barbrius
1656 – 1659	Jan Valkenburgh (1st time)	1741 – 1747	Jacob de Petersen
1659 – 1662	Casper van Houssen	1747 – 1754	Jan van Voorst
1662 – 1662	Dirk Wilré (1st time)	1754 – 1755	Nicolaas Mattheus van der Noot de Gieterre
1662 – 1667	Jan Valkenburg (2nd time)	1755 – 1758	Roelof Ulsen
1667 – 1668	Huybert van Ongerdonk	1758 – 1759	Lambert Jacob van Tets
1668 – 1675	Dirk Wilré (2nd time)	1759 – 1760	Jan Pieter Theodoor Huydecoper (1st time)
1675 – 1676	Joan Boot	1760 – 1763	David Pieter Erasmi
1676 – 1680	Abraham Meermans	1763 – 1764	Hendrik Walmbek
1680 – 1683	Daniël Verhoutert	1764 – 1767	Jan Pieter Theodoor Huydecoper (2nd time)
1683 – 1685	Thomas Ernsthuis	1767 – 1780	Pieter Woortman
1685 – 1690	Nicolaas Sweerts	1780	Jacobus van der Puye
1690 – 1694	Joel Smits	1780 – 1784	Pieter Volkmar
1694 – 1696	Jan Staphorst	1784 – 1785	Gilles Servaas Gallé (1st time)
1696 – 1702	Jan van Sevenhuysen	1785 – 1786	Adolphe Thierens
1702 – 1705	Willem de la Palma	1786 – 1787	Gilles Servaas Gallé (2nd time)
1705 – 1708	Pieter Nuyts	1788 – 1790	Lieve van Bergen van der Grijp (1st time)
1708 – 1709	Henricus van Weesel	1790 – 1794	Jacobus de Veer
1709 – 1711	Adriaan Schoonheidt	1794 – 1795	Lieve van Bergen van der Grijp (2nd time)
1711 – 1716	Hieronimus Haring	1795 – 1796	Otto Arnoldus Duim
1716 – 1718	Robert Abrahamsz. Engelgraef	1796	Lieve van Bergen van der Grijp (3rd time)
1718 – 1722	Willem Butler	1796 – 1798	Gerhardus Hubertus van Hamel
		1798 – 1801	Cornelis Ludewich Bartels

Governors-general (Presidents of the Council)		1837 – 1838	Anthony van der Eb (1st time; acting)
1801 – 1804	Cornelis Ludewich Bartels	Governors	
1804 – 1805	Izaak de Roever	1838 – 1840	Hendrik Bosch
1805 – 1807	Pieter Linthorst	1840 – 1846	Anthony van der Eb (2nd time)
1807 – 1808	Johannes Petrus Hoogenboom	1846 – 1847	Willem George Frederik Derx (1st time; acting)
1808 – 1810	Jan Frederik Koning	1847 – 1852	Anthony van der Eb (3rd time)
Commandant-general		1852 – 1856	Hero Schomerus
1810 – 1816	Abraham de Veer	1856	Petrus Jacobus Runckel
Governors-general		1856 – 1857	Willem George Frederik Derx (2nd time); government commissioner
1816 – 1818	Herman Willem Daendels	1857	Jules Felicine Romain Stanislas van den Bossche
1818 – 1820	Frans Christiaan Eberhard Oldenburg (acting)	1857 – 1862	Cornelis Johannes Marius Nagtglas (1st time)
Commanders		1862 – 1865	Henry Alexander Elias
1820 – 1821	Johannes Oosthout	1865 – 1866	Arent Magnin (acting)
1821 – 1823	Frederik Frans Ludwig Ulrich Last (1st time; acting)	1866 – 1867	Willem Hendrik Johan van Idsinga
1823 – 1823	Librecht Jan Temmink (acting)	1867 – 1869	George Pieter Willem Boers
1823 – 1824	Willem Poolman	1869 – 1871	Cornelis Johannes Marius Nagtglas (2nd time); government commissioner
1824 – 1824	Hendrik Adriaan Mouwe, Jr. (acting)	1871	Cornelis Meeuwssen (acting)
1824 – 1825	Johan David Carel Pagenstecher (acting)	1871	Jan Albert Hendrik Hugenholtz, government commissioner
1825 – 1826	Frederik Frans Ludwig Ulrich Last (2nd time; acting)	1871	J.M.L.A.P. Wirix (acting)
1826 – 1828	Jacobus Cornelis van der Breggen Paauw (acting)	1871	W.P.A. Le Jeune (acting)
1828 – 1833	Frederik Frans Ludwig Ulrich Last (3rd time)		
1833	Jan Thieleman Jacobus Cremer (acting)	Lieutenant-governor	
1833 – 1834	Eduard Daniel Leopold van Ingen (acting)	1871 – 1872	Jan Helenus Ferguson
1834 – 1834	Martinus Swarte (acting)	Government Commissioner	
1834 – 1836	Christiaan Ernst Lans	1872	R.L. de Haes, government commissioner
1836 – 1837	Hendrikus Jacobus Tonneboeijer (acting)		

of the small number of (senior) Dutch officials, membership of Council and Court of Justice often overlapped. The local judicial organisation and the functions of different officials in the administration will be discussed in the next section. Here we concentrate on the high government of the Dutch Gold Coast and the form and content of the archives created by the successive governors and councils.

Between 1621 and 1637 the Dutch government in West Africa was established in fort Nassau in Mouri. After the Dutch conquest of St. George d'Elmina in 1637, this place became the seat of government. The local government was headed by a governor, originally with the combined title of commander, captain-general, and admiral-general (*commandeur, kapitein-generaal en admiraal-generaal*).

Due to the extension of the Dutch territorial jurisdiction in Africa, with the conquest of São Paulo de Loando and the island of São Tomé in 1642, the Assembly of Nineteen of the first West India Company decided to bring the African coastal possessions under two separate governments. By letter of 19 April 1642, the commander of the Coast of Guinea was charged with the government of 'Guinea and its dependencies from Cabo Tres Puntas to Cabo Lopes Gonsalvez'. The title of the governor for this area was changed to 'director of the Northern Coast (or: Northern Part) of Africa' (*directeur van de Noordkust van Afrika*). He was assisted by a Council, in which the WIC commissioners on the Coast of Guinea acted as councillors.

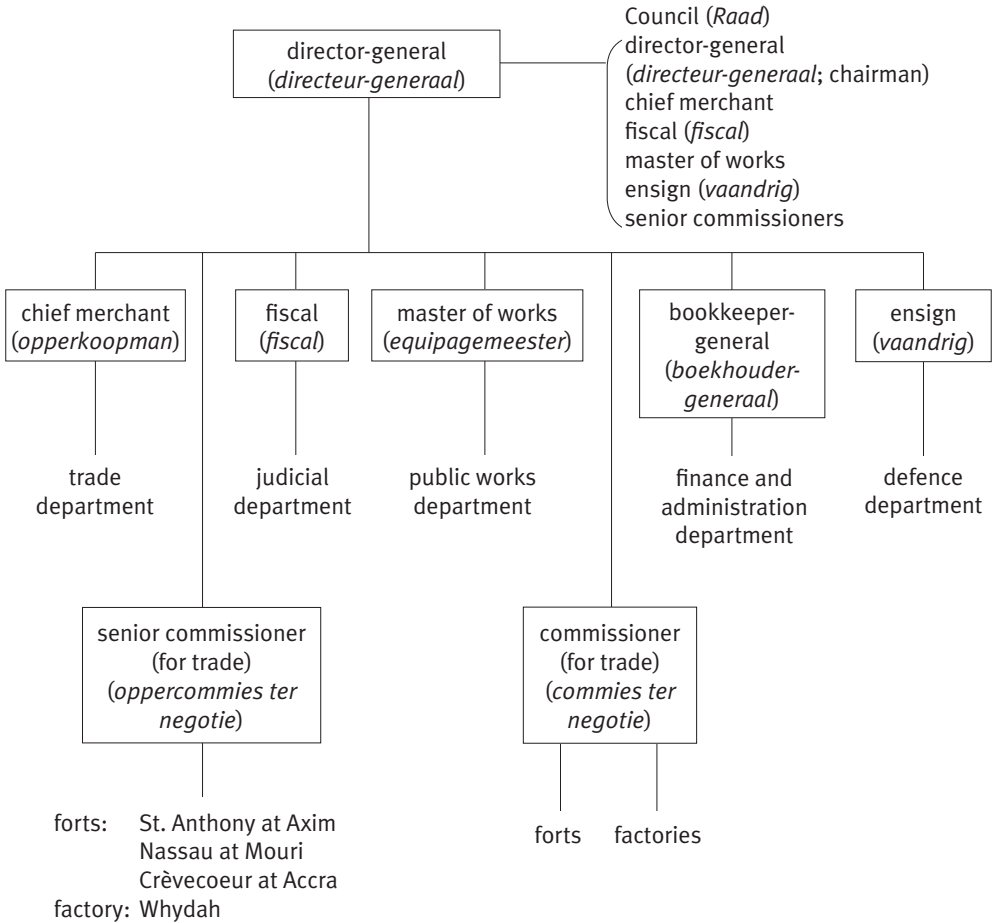
Some reports about and seventeenth-century descriptions of the Southern Coast (Angola) are available in the archives of the States General, like the report by Nieulant and Mols from 1642 (SG-V 1342).

The split in jurisdiction between Guinea, São Tomé and Loando was further enhanced when the Assembly of Nineteen of the WIC decided to separate the island of São Tomé from the jurisdiction of the director of the Southern Coast of Africa at São Paulo de Loando, and give it its own director ([despatch Assembly of Nineteen to director of the Southern Coast of Africa, 19 June 1642](#)).

As a result of the loss of Loanda to the Portuguese in 1648, the WIC brought São Tomé under the jurisdiction of the director of the North Coast of Africa by resolution of 15 September 1648. Only shortly after, the Dutch also lost São Tomé to the Portuguese, and from then on Dutch jurisdiction in Africa was factually limited to its possessions on the coast of Guinea and the surrounding coastal areas. In 1648 the governor was called 'director-general of the Northern Coast of Africa' (*directeur-generaal van de Noordkust van Africa*).

The limits of the jurisdiction of the director-general at Elmina were established in the first instruction for this official, published by the newly established second West India Company (WIC) ([resolution Assembly of Ten, 14 January 1675](#)), and were as follows: 'the Coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone all exclusively to 30 degrees South of the equator, together with all the islands in between.' With this document, the WIC formally reinstated its claim to jurisdiction over the southern parts of the West African coastline, which it lost in 1648. However, we should not see this

Chart 2: Organisation plan of the second WIC in West Africa



as a formal claim to territorial jurisdiction, but much more as a measure to control the Dutch trade in the area. Normally one would indicate the area as ‘the Coast of Africa and Guinea’, whereby ‘Guinea’, or ‘the Coast of Guinea’ indicated the core settlements in what is now Ghana and the adjacent areas to the east (now Togo, Benin).

In 1675 the official title of the governor was changed to ‘director-general of the Northern and Southern Coast of Africa.’ This title remained in use until the dissolution of the WIC in 1791. In daily use, the shorter term of ‘director-general of the Coast of Guinea’ became more and more common. According to the instruction of 1675, the director-general was both the supreme commander of the sea and land forces, and the chief civil administrator in the designated territories. In actual fact, the director-general held a dual mandate, as his appointment was both endorsed by the WIC

director and the States General; his oath of office was also to both bodies. The director-general was assisted by a Council, now consisting of the fiscal and the commissioners. The director-general held the ultimate power and responsibility, but was bound to ask the advice of the council in matters concerning the administration, trade, war, and judicial affairs.

During the eighteenth century, the institution of director-general and Council of the Northern and Southern Coast of Africa underwent little change. The instruction of 9 July 1722 provided for a membership of the Council of the fiscal (but only for trade and judicial matters, and not for affairs concerning his own official position), the senior merchant (*opperkoopman*), and three named senior commissioners (*oppercommiezen*). The instruction of 1746 opened up the membership of the Council to the fiscal and the seven next-highest ranking 'first officials' (*eerste-bedienden*). The instruction of 1768 limited the membership again, now to the fiscal and the four 'first officials', namely the three senior commissioners and the 'commissioner-and-councillor'.

In a resolution dated 21 September 1784, following the end of the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War, and in pursuit of a mild reorganisation and rationalisation of the administration of the African settlements, the Assembly of Ten decided to separate the instructions of the director-general as chief officer from those of the director-general and Council. Most of the earlier instructions were incorporated into the two new sets of instructions, but membership of the Council was once again reformed. Henceforth it was to consist of the five 'first officials', namely the three senior commissioners, the commissioner-and-councillor, and the bookkeeper-general-and-councillor.

In the absence of a director-general, his position was taken over by one of the members of the Council, usually the most senior, but chosen by his fellow members to act as president of the Council, which was also the title used.

When the Council of the Colonies for the West Indies (*Raad der Koloniën voor de West-Indische Koloniën*) took over the government of the African possessions from the WIC in 1791, it kept the existing administrative order intact. At the end of decentralised government in the Netherlands, in 1795, the Council of the Colonies did not fill the vacancy of the director-generalship anymore. Instead, on 18 and 19 August 1795, the Council published instructions for the president and Council and for the president on the Coast of Guinea respectively, as being charged with the high government of the possessions.

After 1795, the Dutch government became more and more centralised, in a rather haphazard process that would last till the foundation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in late 1813. Between 1795 and 1815 the administration of the government of the Coast of Guinea was repeatedly changed, as were the titles of the functionaries and names of the institutions.

In 1801, the Council of the American Colonies and Establishments (*Raad der Amerikaansche Bezittingen en Etablissementen*) made several changes

in the administration of the Coast of Guinea ([secret resolution 12 May 1801](#)). The director-general henceforth carried the title of governor-general. The Council was split into a Great Council and a Small Council. The Small Council had a permanent character and resided in St. George d'Elmina. Members were the administrator and director-general (*administrateur en directeur-generaal* ; formerly the bookkeeper-general), the master of stores, the master of works, the bookkeeper of the general office (*boekhouder ten comptoir-generaal*). The members of the Small Council together with the residents at Accra, Axim, Shama, and Kormantin would form the Great Council. The Great Council held an ordinary general meeting every three months. The governor-general was installed on 12 August 1801. The Great Council held its first meeting on 1 April 1802.

Because of the continuous state of war and poor communications with the government at home, the Great Council itself made new regulations for the high government of the Coast of Guinea in 1803. In these regulations, it provided for new and renewed rules and practices in all aspects of the local administration (legislature, executive powers, justice, civil administration) (see [NBKG 226, 29 Nov. 1803](#)).

The next change in the organisation of the government came by royal decree of 29 November 1807, when Emperor Napoleon's brother Louis Napoleon ruled the Netherlands as King of Holland. The governor-general became commandant-general and new government regulations for the organisation of the administration were issued on 11 January 1808. Newly appointed commandant-general Abraham de Veer was unable to reach Africa, however, due to the war – his ship was taken by the British and De Veer and the accompanying officials were captured and brought to England as prisoners-of-war – and the regulations never took effect. When De Veer left for Africa for a second time, in October 1809, he took a new instruction with him, dated 8 July 1809. The commandant-general was in office from 1 March 1810 to 11 March 1816 (see [HDP 36-38](#); [MvK-I 4028](#)).

In 1815, the new Dutch government issued new government regulations for its West Indian colonies, except for the Coast of Guinea. The royal decree of 27 July 1815, no. 31, in which the government of the possessions in Africa was regulated, only contained a table of the (re)appointed personnel and the specific functions, and an instruction for the new governor, H.W. Daendels, who received the title of governor-general. The instruction counted seventy-three articles in all, and described the responsibilities of the governor-general (art. 7). As usual, the governor-general was in charge of all military, civilian, political, and daily administrative affairs. In important matters he had to consult with the Great Council, in daily affairs he could seek advice from the Small Council (art. 24). The governor-general chaired both councils. Daendels' instruction was drafted by the Dutch government with two ideas in mind. In the first place one wished to redevelop the possessions on the Coast of Guinea in such a way that the territory would become a viable tropical colony after the example of the West Indian colonies. In the second place, one needed to get rid of the troublesome and influential general-politician H.W. Daendels. Daendels

had successfully reorganised and revitalised the Dutch administration on Java in the Dutch East Indies around 1810, including the initiation of large infrastructural projects like the Great Postal Road across Java. So he was sent to West Africa with an open mandate, and a large state subsidy, to lead the Dutch possessions on the Coast of Guinea into the nineteenth century (Van 't Veer 1963). Daendels' early death in May 1818, just two years after his arrival, cut the project short.

By royal decree of 1 November 1819, no. 32 (in force 1 July 1820), the government again made new regulations for its possessions. Financial support was slashed, the number of officials and soldiers was cut considerably, and most of the slaves of the state (*landsslaven*) were pensioned off. The title of the governor-general was downgraded to commander (*commandeur*). This situation lasted until 1836, when the Dutch government sent a mission to the Coast of Guinea under the command of general Jan Vermeer, who was *inter alia* charged with bringing about administrative reforms. Vermeer's other charge was to lead a mission to Asante for the recruitment of African soldiers. After his departure an understaffed and overwhelmed Dutch government at Elmina came into conflict with the kingdom of Ahanta, which led to an ill-fated local military expedition, in which the acting commander and several top officials were killed by the king of Ahanta. After this incident, the Dutch government sent Vermeer back to the Coast of Guinea as commander of a military expedition, which captured the king of Ahanta and killed him after a court martial.

By royal decree of 23 March 1838, no. 104, the government of the Coast of Guinea was finally and completely overhauled. The commander became governor, and a full complement of Dutch officials was appointed to fill the gaps. However, the government system and format were not changed at this time. Two further royal decrees of 2 March 1838, no. 93 and 27 February 1842, no. 63 did not change the situation either. However, by royal decree of 2 July 1847, no. 52 the government was properly reorganised. The old instruction for the governor-general, dating from 1815, was now revoked. The governor became the supreme authority, but had a Colonial Council (*Koloniale Raad*) at his disposal for advice in the formulation of general and important regulations. The Colonial Council was purely an advisory council to the governor. This government regulation remained in force until the Dutch left in 1872.

Throughout the Dutch presence in West Africa, the governor and Council(s) – in any form – were responsible for the production of three different categories of documents:

1. administrative resolutions,
2. official correspondence with the Netherlands, with other European nations in West Africa, and with the Dutch forts and lodges along the West African coast,
3. daily journals.

All three types of documents have their own specific character and together they give a detailed image of the day-to-day running of affairs on different levels (local, national, international) and in different spheres (administrative, economic, social, political). As such, these general record series are at the heart of every research project into the history of the Dutch on the Coast of Guinea.

Although the administration was elaborate, the Dutch government was quite small. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century the Dutch administrative staff counted several dozen officials, but in the nineteenth century this dwindled to a handful (officially around twenty to twenty-five, in practice often not more than ten to fifteen).

### Council minutes, resolutions, and general correspondence

**Minutes of meetings and resolutions** of the governor and Council were meticulously recorded, and can be found in chronologically ordered original minutes, and in copies sent to the authorities in the Netherlands. In the archives originally kept in St. George d'Elmina an almost complete set of minutes and resolutions is available for the period 1702-1872 (NBKG 1-20, 371-383, 406-419; p. 64, 69). Copies of minutes for the WIC period, from 1682 onwards, are also available in the archives of the WIC (WIC 124-136, 502-513; p. 42, 44). Copies of minutes for the period after 1815 can be found in the archives of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs (e.g. MvK-I 3983-3985). For the period after 1849, the minutes were archived in the original correspondence (*verbalen*) of the Ministry for Colonial Affairs.

The governor was ultimately responsible for all **official correspondence** between the Coast of Guinea and the authorities in the Netherlands. As correspondence is a two-way-traffic, and copies of outgoing mail were kept by the senders, we would ideally expect two identical series of correspondence in at least two separate archives. However, in many cases parts of series of correspondence were lost over time. Often, enclosures and appended documents were taken out of the original files. In some cases we may find these documents elsewhere in the administration of the WIC, the Ministry, or the NBKG. All in all we can say that duplicate series of correspondence are at best complementary.

In the era of the WIC, the governor at St. George d'Elmina corresponded with the presiding Chamber (Amsterdam or Zeeland), the Assembly of Nineteen (before 1674) and the Assembly of Ten (after 1674), and on occasion with the States General, the Stadtholder and the Grand Pensionary. As the WIC made copies of the incoming correspondence for all five Chambers and the Assembly of Ten, there were originally seven series of outgoing correspondence from the Gold Coast. However, the original enclosures and appendices – which often contain the most interesting information (see below) – will only be found in the series of the Assembly of Ten and the Chambers, whereby the archives of the Chambers Amsterdam and Zeeland are the most complete.



### Suicide of Asante Prince Kwamena Poku

In 1837, two Asante princes were taken to the Netherlands, where they were educated in Delft. One of the two princes, Kwasi Boakye, son of the king of Asante (the *Asantehene*) went on to become a planter in the Netherlands Indies. The other, Kwamena Poku, the nephew of the king and a potential heir to the throne of Asante, returned to the Gold Coast. While residing in the castle of St. George d'Elmina, the mentally disturbed young man committed suicide. The story of the two princes was retold in a novel by Dutch author Arthur Japin, including the journal passage referring to Kwamena Poku's suicide. The original text can be found in the original version of the journal in the archives:

Journal entry 22 February 1850

'The Ashanti Prince Quamina Poco killed himself in his bedroom with a shot from a hunting gun, just after seven thirty hours. The shot was so powerful that the wretched man was unrecognizable. All four walls of the room, the bed-curtains, and the ceiling, all were covered with [blood] spatters and pieces of brain. Most likely he fired the shot behind his left ear, and probably only filled [the gun] with gunpowder, as neither bullet nor lead was found.

Except for the fact that he spoke nothing but gibberish this afternoon at the [lunch] table of the acting military commandant, there are no other thoughts about what could have caused this desperate decision.'

The journal further mentions the appointment of executors of the estate, and a letter to the *Asantehene* informing His Majesty of the death of his nephew. The entry for the next day reported the funeral of the prince, with full military honours.

Sources: [NBKG 367](#); see also [Japin 2000](#).

The main series of correspondence between the Coast of Guinea and the Netherlands for the eighteenth century can be found in the archives of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea ([NBKG 24-80](#); p. [64](#)). For the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, complementary series are in the archives of the first and second WIC (some with registers, some series incomplete):

- Incoming first West India Company, 1634-1647 ([OWIC 11](#))
- Incoming Assembly of Ten, 1699-1790 ([WIC 97-119](#), [284-299](#))
- Outgoing Assembly of Ten, 1652, 1687-1790 ([WIC 54-58](#), [63-66](#), [282](#), [283](#))
- Incoming Chamber Amsterdam, 1699-1790 ([WIC 484-501](#))
- Outgoing Chamber Amsterdam, 1687-1791 ([WIC 463-464](#), [466](#), [910](#))
- Incoming Chamber Zeeland, 1700-1792 ([WIC 917-939](#))
- Summaries of correspondence from the Coast of Guinea to the WIC, 1757-1774 ([WIC 1204-1206](#), [1215-1217](#), [1226](#))

- Incoming Chamber Rotterdam, 1701-1723, 1733-1786 (**WIC 1282-1305**)

In some cases direct exchange of letters took place between commandants of outposts and the Netherlands, as was the case with the post at Allada ('Ardra') in Dahomey between c. 1681 and c. 1718, when the WIC had a lodge here that was important for the slave-trade. After the conquest of Allada by the king of Dahomey the WIC transferred its establishment east to Jaquin, and later to Appa. The Dutch relationship with the king of Dahomey was problematic, however, for which reason a separate registers of correspondence and daily journals were kept by the WIC (**Law 1990**):

- Correspondence with Allada, 1681-1692, 1717, 1718 (**WIC 1024**)
- Correspondence with Allada, 1687-1710 (**WIC 180**)
- Correspondence with H. Hartogh, commandant at Jaquin, later Appa, 1730-1734 (**WIC 138**)
- Journal of J. Elet, with regard to the dispute with the king of Dahomey, 1733 (**WIC 139**; **Den Heijer 2003**)

Examples like these are rare, however. In almost all cases the letters and reports passed through St. George d'Elmina and ended up in the main series of correspondence. Even in a case like the relationship with Dahomey, much information will be available in the general correspondence with Elmina and in the correspondence between Elmina and Accra, the Dutch establishment formally responsible for the WIC-affairs further east.

### **Commercial photography on the Gold Coast, 1847**

The governor's journal sometimes gives rare and valuable historical information about unexpected topics. Without doubt the introduction of photography in Africa in the 1840s was an event worth recording. What to think, however, about the detailed technical and commercial information Dutch governor Van der Eb provided about the activities of a visiting daguerreotypist to Elmina in 1847.

The French commercial daguerreotypist Sorin arrived in Elmina on 30 January 1847, and involved himself with the taking and selling of portrait photographs. The journal entries for 30 January through 3 February 1847 reported that Mr. Sorin was hindered in his activities by dusty harmattan winds, that he asked six US dollars for a single portrait, and that he took thirty-four portraits in all, before travelling on to Cape Coast on 3 February. On top of that, the governor noted exposure times for the portraits: for 'negroes' 140 seconds, for 'mulattoes' 100 seconds, and for 'Europeans' 35 seconds.

Sources: **NBKG 366**; also **Yarak 1995**.

The correspondence for the period 1792-1816 can be found in the archives of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea (NBKG; see above), and in the archives of the government departments that took over control from the WIC. The information was mostly included in the general correspondence of these institutions, although some record series are listed separately.

From 1815 to 1872 almost all correspondence between the Coast of Guinea and the Netherlands was with the Ministry of Colonial Affairs (*Ministerie van Koloniën*), except for the occasional exchange of letters with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with regard to matters like the abolition of the slave-trade, correspondence with the Dutch governor-general of the Netherlands Indies in Batavia with regard to the African recruits, and diplomatic and consular affairs with the British and Danes (see above). The most concise series are in the archives of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea, and form a good starting point for research in this period (NBKG 384-421, 424-500; p. 69).

Between 1815 and 1849, the Ministry of Colonial Affairs still kept much of its correspondence with the colonies in separate series, which complement the series in archives of the Netherlands Possessions of the Coast of Guinea (e.g. MvK-I 3944-3953, 3986-4019, 4020-4022).

In the same period, the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, started to organise correspondence in case files according to the first date of registration. All the correspondence (all colonies, other ministries, private persons, etc.) was put together in three large series (public, confidential, and secret). To access the files, one needs to use the central (half-) annual index and the postbooks or diaries (*agenda's*). As files and documents were contemporaneously cross-referenced by the civil servants in the Ministry, one can usually 'hop' from one file to the next, after having first accessed the system through the index. This so-called *verbaal*-system remained intact until 1872, and eventually replaced all separate series.

## Government journals

One of the most important series of documents for our knowledge of the day-to-day affairs on the Coast of Guinea itself are the so-called government journals, official diaries kept by the governor, and recording all important events on a daily basis. For the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries these documents are called 'journal of St. George d'Elmina', referring to the place where they were written, for the nineteenth century they are called 'government journals', or simply 'journals'. Admittedly, due to the fact that the journals were kept by the governor, and written in Elmina, the most important of the Dutch settlements, the information about events in this town are the most complete. However, events elsewhere along the coast were also recorded. Apart from official events like the arrival of ships, new personnel, death and illness of officials, incidents within the administration and between officials, relations with

the local African leadership, reports about war and peace in the hinterland, et cetera, all sorts of trivia were also documented.

The journals were kept from the very beginning of the Dutch presence, be it that for the seventeenth century only fragments have survived and for the eighteenth century a substantial number of volumes is inaccessible due to a bad state of conservation (NBKG 81-192, 349-370; p. 64, 68). One of the earliest journals, covering the years 1645-1647 was published (cf. OWIC 8-10; *Ratelband 1953*).

For the WIC-period only the original series of the journals are available. At best one will find extracts of the journals in the WIC-correspondence sent to the Netherlands. Possibly, the journals were sent, but taken out of the series of the WIC Chambers, or possibly only an original was prepared and kept in Elmina. However, from the 1790s onwards, copies of the journals were sent to the Netherlands and kept here as well (RKWI 96-97; AR 117-121; MvK-I 3954-3982; MvK-II 6661-6664).

In some cases, special daily journals were kept, which reported on specific activities, like the journal director-general M.F. de Bordes wrote of his visit to Accra in 1737 (NBKG 190; p. 64). A rare occurrence is the daily journal kept by the 'administrator and director-general' in his position as head of the administration, rather than as a political official (1803-1804: AR 124-125).

### Correspondence between St. George d'Elmina and the outer forts and others

The correspondence between St. George d'Elmina and the outer forts and others was also part of the central administration. In it we find the daily affairs of the outer forts, as reported by the fort commandants, and the instructions from Elmina for the outer forts. With a few exceptions, only the copies that were kept in Elmina survived the times. The administration of most of the outer forts, kept at the outer forts, was not preserved for several reasons: bad maintenance of the forts, small number of administrative staff, lack of interest on the part of individual fort commandants, etc. This means that we have no information about the local correspondence of the outer fort commandants with local authorities, merchants, etc.

For the eighteenth century, the correspondence with the outer forts was bound with the government journals (1715-1798: NBKG 82-189). In the nineteenth century, the correspondence was kept in separate files, ordered by establishment. In these files we also find other correspondence, both of a private and institutional nature. In some cases the British correspondence – usually in English – was included in the series as well (1816-1872: NBKG 501-657; p. 69). For the later periods an index (*agenda*) is available that can be used to access the correspondence, and in which we also find resolutions (1848-1872: NBKG 735-754, 757-763; p. 69).

Acute problems in certain regions generated separate files, like the riots in Axim and Butre in the 1770s (NBKG 193-194; p. 65). For the nineteenth century fragments of correspondence of the forts at Accra, Apam, and Apollonia survived (see under journals, above).

The local correspondence, especially with the outer forts provides the researcher with a lot of valuable information about local matters. Where the correspondence from Elmina to the Netherlands has a tendency to focus on high-brow political matters, the local correspondence – and where available the journals – show us what was really going on in the day to day relations between the Dutch and the African leadership and population.

### The Dutch administrative and judicial system

To make the Dutch establishments on the Coast of Guinea function properly, an extensive administrative structure was put in place. This system probably reached its zenith in the early eighteenth century, when the largest number of WIC personnel was working on the Coast of Guinea (administrative officers and clerks alone counting between fifty and one-hundred). Key functionary in the apparatus – as far as the production of records was concerned – was the secretary. He was responsible for all official clerical work throughout the Dutch presence on the Gold Coast. In the eighteenth century this official had the official title of ‘commissioner at the Secretariat’ (*commies ter secretarie*), but was normally called secretary (*secretaris*).

When a century later, in the nineteenth century, the complement of European personnel had shrunk to a handful, and the garrison was all African, the eighteenth-century administrative system was still more or less in place (albeit in an adapted form), but most of the personnel had double, triple, or even quadruple functions. At the outer forts, the commandant would often find himself in the company of only one or two soldiers, where a century before such an establishment might have been run by six to twenty-five people.

As already described above, the Dutch establishments were run by a ‘governor-in-chief’ of sorts, assisted by a Council. In their reports, minutes, and resolutions we find the highest-level decisions. In the government journals, the daily affairs were recorded as they occurred through the eyes of the ‘governor-in-chief’.

The **civil administration** was run by the secretary, who doubled in the eighteenth century as notary public, providing official secretarial services to private individuals as well as the authorities. This means that many of the civil records are interesting for researchers who want to know more about the social history behind the Dutch presence on the Coast of Guinea.

In the WIC-period, the **financial administration** of the establishments was administratively incorporated into the general correspondence, although the bookkeeper-general and the paymaster-general had their own administration. In the Netherlands the account books were sometimes taken out and registered as separate series, but this was not the rule. It is therefore not easy to reconstruct the financial state of affairs for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

For the period 1811-1813, when the Netherlands was part of the French Empire, the Dutch division of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs in Paris compiled a series of mostly financial documents, which provide a fairly complete image of the dire financial state of the establishments (HDP 44-53).

In 1815 a controller of finances and stores (*contrarolleur der financiën en magazijnen*) was appointed, who was also the chief judiciary officer or fiscal (*fiscaal*), and vice-president of the Council, while the secretary to the government also acted as cashier. In 1819 this arrangement was amended, and the comptroller now became the bookkeeper, also charged with the functions of fiscal, secretary, and cashier. This combined position of bookkeeper-fiscal-secretary-cashier (also officially titled as such!) was kept until 1872. In 1847, the title fiscal was replaced by 'officer of justice' (see below).

The general financial administration of the establishments for the period 1815-1872 is fairly complete, and comprises of correspondence, financial journals, accounts, receipt books, cashier's ledgers, and quarterly and annual financial reports, etc. (NBKG 829-951, 966-981; p. 73-75).

In agreement with the British authorities, the Dutch introduced a system of import and export tax in 1867. Setting up this administration, involved the appointment of a large number of tax officials, usually Euro-Africans or Africans, with at least primary school, and maintaining a detailed financial administration and registration of goods (NBKG 1114-1129; p. 77). At the same time a state-run postal service was introduced, with the appointment of a postal director. The accounts are available for 1870-1872 (NBKG 1130-1131; p. 77).

**The judicial system**, which dealt with civil and criminal matters according to Dutch statutory law, was in the hands of a variety of officers. The senior law-officer during the time of the WIC, and up to 1848, was the fiscal (*fiscaal*). After 1847, when the administration was modernised, the fiscal became the officer of justice (*officier van justitie*). Fiscal and officer of justice acted as state prosecutor in larger cases, and as judge in small cases. They also acted as bailiff to the court, and as court-clerk. Although the court of small cases had its own administration, at least in the nineteenth century, this has not survived. This court was especially important in cases of debt collection, which makes it all the more regrettable that its administration is no longer available; this could have been a great source for the African segments of the social-economic history of the Coast of Guinea. For the larger cases, the Council, under the presidency of

the ‘governor-in-chief’, acted as Court of Justice until 1847, when Council and Court of Justice were formally separated. The court transcripts and sentences were kept in separate series, however (except for the period 1816-1847):

- Original sentences with court transcripts, 1699-1798 (NBKG 248-284)
- Original minutes of the commissioners of the law court, 1796-1798 (NBKG 285)
- Original sentences of the Council and Court Martial, with court transcripts, 1802-1814 (NBKG 286-289)
- Original minutes of the Council, with enclosures, 1816-1833 (NBKG 796\*-807)
- Original minutes of the Council, with court transcripts, 1838-1847 (NBKG 809)
- Original minutes of the Court of Justice with court transcripts, 1848-1872 (bound with minutes of the Council) (NBKG 810-823)

Records of court cases contain a large variety of information, ranging from cases against interlopers in the era of the Atlantic slave-trade and the WIC monopoly, stranded ships, murder, theft, etc. In the civil division bankruptcy, trade disagreements, family affairs (adultery, probate matters), and small and large cases of litigation were the order of the day. Often, and especially in Elmina, segments of the local population, especially the Euro-African group, but also others who had regular dealings with the Dutch, used the court to settle matters of dispute for which the local African courts were deemed less suitable. Sometimes jurisdiction between the Dutch court and the local court was disputed, in which cases the respective governments would seek consensus about the jurisdiction, and where necessary about the case itself. On principle, the Dutch court dealt with all matters pertaining to European citizens and matters involving the local population when brought before it *and* falling within the court’s jurisdiction.

During the WIC period, the **administration of military affairs** was integrated into the general WIC administration, and can be found in the reports about defence works and the general state of defence, military confrontations, and the general state of the army. Most of these documents are part of the general correspondence.

Until 1838 this situation hardly changed, be it that documents about defence and military affairs now became part of the general correspondence (*verbalen*) with the Ministry of Colonial Affairs. In 1836 the Dutch established an African Recruitment Depot to recruit African soldiers for military service in the Netherlands East Indies. This also heralded the start of a separate military administration for the local garrison, which survived in part (NBKG 999-1030; p. 75-76).

A set of correspondence from the military commandant directly with the Ministry of Colonial Affairs is available for the period 1847-1857 (MvK-I 4034).

During most of the nineteenth century, the Dutch saw very few **military engagements**. The town of Elmina was under siege from neighbouring Fante states in 1807 and 1828 and both were reported in the journals and correspondence. The latter confrontation produced a nice military map. More serious was the so-called Ahanta War of 1838-1839, with the king of Ahanta in the western region. The war started with the killing of the young and inexperienced acting commander (governor) Tonneboeijer and ended with the death of king Bonsu II of Ahanta and the break-up of the Ahanta kingdom. To quell the 'insurrection', the Dutch sent an expeditionary force from the Netherlands, under the command of general Jan Verveer (see above). Although a military administrator, rather than a field-officer, he returned to the Coast of Guinea to lead the military expedition against Ahanta. Verveer died towards the end of the expedition and was buried at sea. Reports on the Ahanta War can be found in the correspondence. Verveer's second in command, the naval captain H.F. Tengbergen published a report on the expedition, as well as another officer, F. Douchez (J. van den Bosch 689; Tengbergen 1839; Douchez 1839). The Ahanta leadership was tried in Court Martial in the Field on 26 July 1838. The king of Ahanta, Bonsu II, was sentenced to death, others were exiled to the Netherlands Indies without trial. The original minutes of this trial are available (NBKG 1107).

When the Dutch and British government exchanged territories and possessions along the Coast in 1867, disturbances broke out in several places, most notably in Komenda (west of Elmina), where both nations had a fort, and relations between the 'Dutch' village and the 'English' village had been strained before. In view of the potentially widespread character of the resistance against the exchange, the Dutch once more sent an expeditionary force to the Coast of Guinea. The report of the expedition is in the correspondence and the commander of the naval force wrote a book about it (Braam Houckgeest 1869; Dekker 1870).

In 1813, the Dutch were confronted by a rebellion of the then almost completely Euro-African and African garrison. This rebellion led to an extensive trial (HDP 41).

**The personnel administration** was elaborate and contains many different types of information. Set up for the benefit of the WIC and the state, the administration had a strong hierarchical and financial slant (one needed to describe who was responsible for what tasks, who was senior and who was junior, and one needed to know how much money was spent on each person). Here we will focus on the different types of information available about personnel. The more personal and private career information, telling us more about the people involved, will be discussed later.



The tasks of every functionary were described in rules and regulations, which can be found in different places. The purely functional regulations were issued by the WIC directors in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, and can be found in the resolutions of the Assembly of Ten and the Chambers, with copies in the general correspondence. Appointments of and instructions for the director-general were also recorded in these series.

For all ranks below that of the director-general, as well as for ship's captains operating on the Coast of Guinea, instructions were issued in St. George d'Elmina. These could be general in format (anonymous), or issued for a specific person in a specific function. Several series of documents are available here (NBKG 227-244).

Sometimes specific instructions were also communicated to the Netherlands, and can be found in the general correspondence. The 'protocol of original documents' (1726-1801: NBKG 290-334), kept by the secretary to the government (see above) also contains instructions. More importantly, however, we find numerous personal requests for transfer, promotion, leave, and dismissal by WIC officials in this series.

In the WIC period, the day-to-day administration of personnel issues was not registered separately, and has to be reconstructed from annual and quarterly reports (muster rolls, lists of deceased and dismissed personnel), which are part of the general correspondence. As these records were sometimes taken out on arrival, it may be hard to make a full reconstruction of the personnel in this period. On top of that, the detailed administration sent to the Netherlands focussed on the European personnel. For the African personnel (soldiers, free labourers and slaves, contract labour) the administration is haphazard and highly fragmented.

For the period after 1815, only a few registers with instructions and oaths of office survive (NBKG 785-788). After 1815, the government on the Coast of Guinea started a continuous personnel administration, in which we can theoretically follow *all* personnel through their whole career. However, many of these records have been lost over time, so for this period one needs to make a reconstruction from all sorts of documents as well.

**The outer forts and establishments** had their own administration, which included all of the above elements (administrative, financial, military, personnel). However, very few of these records survived over time. The best way to learn more about the Dutch establishment outside of Elmina is through the series of correspondence with the outer forts, the government journals, and the resolutions of the government in Elmina, all listed above. The amount of information available about the day-to-day business of the Dutch commandant, the local relations between the Dutch and the African leadership and population, and the localised, politically less important events, is extremely limited. Only for Accra, Apam, and Apollonia did the local administration survive at least in part (Accra: NBKG 1066-1086; Apam: NBKG 1087-1098; Apollonia: NBKG 1099-1105; all p. 77).

For Axim, part of the local journal of 1837, written by the assistant, is available, presumably in connection with the disturbances in Ahanta in this period (NBKG 1106; p. 77).

## 4. The Coast of Guinea in the Dutch archives

### Introduction

In the preceding chapters, we have looked at the Dutch archives relating to Ghana and the rest of West Africa from a European perspective. In the following chapters, this bias will also be strongly present. This is the result of the nature of the archival sources, which were in the first place, if not wholly, designed for European administrative purposes. As such, the Dutch archives are very much ‘colonial’ in character, like many of the other European archives relating to Africa. On the other hand, most African cultures were oral cultures before the onset of colonialism, with all the limitations connected to oral sources in the construction of history. This makes that African history is always in search of documentary sources, and that European written source materials remain important. From the body of academic work on African history published over the last half century or so, it is clear that African historians have been extremely inventive in ‘turning around’ European historical information to write African history.

The rigorous local administration of the Dutch government on the Coast of Guinea, both in the WIC period and under State government, allows for a detailed study of many African historical themes, however. This is especially true for the coastal societies in which the Dutch were physically present over a long period of time, but also for societies and polities further in the hinterland. An important Dutch source in this respect is the government journal, kept in Elmina, which is available for a long period of time and gives many details about African affairs (see discussion above). Other materials include special reports commissioned by the Dutch government, regular and irregular economic reports and records, contracts and treaties, agreements, and contracts with local Ghanaian authorities and other partners. In this chapter we will look at three issues:

1. Ghanaian and West African polities and political organisation;
2. Ghanaian and West African social-economic history;
3. Ghanaian cultural history.

It is hard to give clear guidance to researchers here, because of the scattered nature of information about African affairs in the Dutch archives. One is therefore advised to check the available literature first, to see which sources other researchers have used. The texts in this chapter are more than elsewhere rather impressionistic.

## Ghanaian and West African polities and political organisation

The Dutch archives can give us detailed information about local societies, but this requires some stamina and inventiveness on the part of the researcher. A good example of a historical reconstruction of African states and polities from the Dutch sources is the attempt undertaken by Furley. Van Dantzig describes in his article on the Furley Collection (Van Dantzig 1987) how this collector of sources was most likely trying to write a history of the Gold Coast based on original (European) materials that had not been used before. As such, Furley's own notes from the Dutch archives can be divided into two distinct types: raw materials – notes directly taken from the records – and reworked notes – notes organised in such a manner that they can be regarded as the last stage of collection before the transformation of source material into historical text. Furley's volumes N37 and N38, titled *Tribal States* volume I and II, are the best example of this process, and give us a clear insight in the usability of the Dutch source materials for a reconstruction of African political history.

Modern successful academic efforts at such reconstructions making elaborate use of Dutch sources include the work by Daaku on early economic history (Daaku 1970), Kea on the early Gold Coast States (Kea 1982), Law on the early development of the kingdom of Dahomey and the town of Whydah (Law 1991; 2005), and Yarak on relations between the kingdom of Asante and the Dutch from the eighteenth century until 1872 (Yarak 1993). Parker's authoritative recent town history of Accra also uses Dutch and other European material with positive results for the reconstruction of the Ga polities in that town (Parker 2000). Earlier work by *inter alia* Wilks and McCaskie on the Asante state could not have been written without Dutch material either (e.g. Wilks 1975; McCaskie 1995), as was the case with Feinberg, who focused on the coastal societies in the eighteenth century (Feinberg 1969; 1989). However, these Anglophone authors – with the exception of Yarak – were compelled to lean heavily on the Furley Collection for their information. Looking at the original documents, especially those in the archives of the NBKG, it is obvious that more detailed information is available in the journals, correspondence, and general and special reports. Several examples highlight the specific possibilities and problems of research here.

In the eighteenth and early nineteenth century the kingdom of Ahanta was a very powerful state, which roughly covered the coastal area from the Pra River westwards to Axim and Apollonia, having its heartland around the coastal town of Busua, and extending strong political and economic influence over the state of Axim and other neighbouring polities, at times incorporating them into the kingdom as such. The Dutch were the dominant European power in the area from the middle of the seventeenth century until 1872, and had close relations with the king of Ahanta and other local chiefs. Regional political wrangles were interlocked with European conflicts and commercial competition, especially in the



## Treaty between WIC and Ahanta and Butre, 1656

### Dedication of Upper Anta and Boutry

We Cubiessang, Aloinij, Ladiou, Ampatee and Maniboij, chiefs of the Country Anta,<sup>1</sup> proclaim for all and everyone that we have decided to place ourselves again under the old protection of the Dutch West India Company.<sup>2</sup> This decision was taken in view of the good treatment for this country under the jurisdiction<sup>3</sup> of the Honourable Company at Axem, and in view of the adverse circumstances of the war (with those of Encassar).

To which we have requested the Director General of the same,<sup>4</sup> residing at the Castle St. George Delmina, who, at the instance of the request, came to Boutry, to accept possession of that which was offered him.

So is it that the indicated places have subjugated themselves to him, on the condition that he has to fortify and make the same defendable, in order to keep us safe and free from the dangers of war, as vassals of Most Honourable Gentlemen, the States General of the United Netherlands,<sup>5</sup> as well as the Honourable Company (whose orders from this day we will submit to absolutely).

We bind our persons and possessions, as well as all our dependents and dependencies, in case we may ever be found to have done something against the good faith and contrary to the behaviour of good vassals.

All of which we, and with us Harmen van Saconde, Menemé, and Rochia, captain of Boutry, have ratified with our oath and signed with our own hand.

Done at Boutry on the 27th August 1656.

### Notes

1. Note the different designation in title and text: From title and further below in the document it is clear that the treaty is made with an area identified as Upper Ahanta, or the Upper Quarter of Ahanta. It is not completely clear which area this is and whether Busua, the traditional capital of Ahanta was part of it.
2. The Dutch had been active in the area for some time and resident in Axim since 1642. In their efforts to dislodge the Swedish from Butre, where they had been with a lodge since 1650, the Dutch struck up different tactical alliances, including with the people of Encassar (an area / people no longer identifiable) (cf. [Van Dantzig 1980: 25](#)). This 1656 treaty is obviously the definitive switch in European jurisdiction in the area until 1872.
3. Literally 'area', but it is obvious that only the area in which the WIC had power was meant here.
4. J. Ruyghaver, director-general from 1651 to 1656.
5. The States General were at the time the sovereign representative body of the Republic of the United Netherlands, from which the director-general held a commission, enabling him to act in political and military matters, as well as trade, for which the W.I.C. was solely responsible.

Source: [OWIC 12, Contracts and treaties with the inhabitants of the Coast of Guinea, and other documents pertaining to jurisdiction in the area, 1640-1674.](#)

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (e.g. between the Dutch and the Brandenburgers at Princes' Town, and the British at Dixcove), and were set in a larger regional context as well (e.g. the strenuous relationship between Axim and Ahanta, and Axim and Apollonia, and the state of war between Asante and Wassa, north of Ahanta). The complexities of the political relations led to a steady stream of reports and correspondence by the Dutch authorities, which form a solid base for further historical research. In the nineteenth century, the 1837/38 conflict between the king of Ahanta and the Dutch government was reason for extensive reporting also. In the case of Ahanta, the Dutch documentary sources form a useful and valuable complement to oral historical traditions from the area.

Another example is the state of Elmina, for so long the Dutch seat of government as well as a powerful coastal city-state in its own right. The ups and downs of Elmina political history were both consciously and unconsciously recorded by Dutch officials for almost 250 years. This is not to say, however, that the sources provide us with a comprehensive political history of Elmina. Even some straightforward-looking issues like the institution and evolution of kingship in Elmina – an institution the Dutch dealt with on a daily basis – are difficult to reconstruct and analyse from the available archival sources (e.g. Yarak 1990). This has multiple reasons. In the first place, the Dutch never ceased to look at African political institutions from the point of view of the foreign visitor. Political alliances were on the whole superficial, and practical, and never involved (the necessity of) a deep insight in local political relations and practices. This situation was exacerbated by the fact that many of the European officials only stayed in Africa for a short period of time, were usually no intellectuals, and in many cases were personally not very interested in local political relations. In the second place, the Dutch historical terminology for local political institutions and office holders was a uniquely Dutch jargon, which needs extensive translation and analysis to understand its proper relationship with the local terminologies.

A third example is Asante, with which state the Dutch had long and cordial relations. The first Dutch effort to learn more about the newly-founded state of Asante was in 1701, when the conquest of Denkyera and the persisting state of war severely hampered the Dutch trade with the hinterland. It led the Dutch director-general to send out a diplomatic mission to Kumase, to get acquainted with the *Asantehene* and his government, and to establish trade relations. The mission under the command of WIC-official David van Nyendaal was successful, but Van Nyendaal died shortly after his return to Elmina. As a result, his report was announced but never properly published. It is a fact, lamented by every Asante historian, because the mission by Van Nyendaal could have provided us with the earliest documented description of this important African state in the making (Yarak 1986a; 1990; Den Heijer 2002; Doortmont 2002). For later periods, both the general correspondence and special reports inform us about Asante history. Several reports were published, like that of the Dutch envoys to Kumase W. Huydecoper (1817) and H.S. Pel (1842) (Huydecoper



1962; Pel 1842). Another mission in 1857 was reconstructed (Yarak 1993). The long-standing relationship between Asante and the Dutch was also reconstructed and analysed by Yarak (Yarak 1990), whereby the author made a strong effort to build up an Asante perspective. The changing political relations on the Gold Coast in the early 1870s, in which Asante played a crucial role, found their way into a source publication (Baesjou 1979) and several monographs on the advent of British colonial hegemony on the Gold Coast (Kimble 1963; Coombs 1963). These works are valuable research guides in their own right.

Where the direct relations between the Dutch and African polities are concerned, there is a host of ordered information to be found in the Dutch archives. Wherever the Dutch settled, or tried to set up a trading post, treaties and contracts were concluded with the local leadership. These can be found in several series in the archives. They were regularly renewed, and contained both agreements of a purely political character, about regulations about jurisdiction and judicial relations, and articles about social-economic affairs, like the provision and price of labour to be supplied to the Dutch government.

One of the more important issues in African history is chieftaincy and political organisation as part of the wider political and social history. In view of the more recent history of many African states, which led from independent polities via the colonial state to independent nation states in less than 150 years, the position and role of traditional leadership is a popular research topic. The Dutch records can be of assistance here too, but in general, one will have to reconstruct chieftaincy relations from a wide variety of materials in many different sources. The same holds true for the related history of the *Asafo Companies*, the military organisations that provided the defence forces in the coastal states on the Gold Coast.

The biggest challenge in the use of Dutch sources for Ghanaian history is to construct an African perspective on the political culture and political economy of Dutch-Ghanaian relations.

### Ghanaian and West African social-economic history

Much of what has been said about political history above, is also valid for the social-economic history of Ghana. The available information is not easy to find, because the Dutch administration was not concerned with local social and economic affairs, unless they directly touched upon Dutch interests. This means that for the town histories of Elmina, Accra, and Axim there is ample material available because of the many interlinks and mutual interests between Dutch and Ghanaians. To a lesser degree, and depending on the amount of material from the outer forts that has survived, this is also the case for some other communities with which the Dutch had close relations. As with the political history, it is important here to check contemporary publications describing the 'state of affairs', customs, etc., as seen through the glasses of 'knowledgeable outsiders'



and cross-reference this with modern academic analyses and original archival material.

One aspect of the local Ghanaian social-economic history that can be studied in detail is the provisioning of the Dutch administration with food, goods, and labour by the local communities. These transactions were all administered by the Dutch on the basis of regularly renewable contracts, many of which are still available. From the contracts and changes in prices, conditions, etc., one can reconstruct sections of the local economy. In the general correspondence, one can find indications about demand and supply in the slave-trade, which also allows for careful reconstructions of the local economy and changes herein.

By extension, information about supply and demand of goods gives an indication about social relations in local societies. Examples are occasional boosts in the import of fire arms, indicating a state of war, but also the growing demand for luxury goods, indicating wealth – or the reverse, for that matter.

Information about the social organisation of society – e.g. the position of women, role and function of local communal organisations, domestic slavery, etc. – is also available, but demands a lot of patience and reading power from the researcher.

### Ghanaian cultural history

The Dutch sources give us some information about Ghana's rich cultural past, but again, the information is much more prominent in cases where local culture touches upon the Dutch presence, than in those cases where local cultural phenomena had little to do with, or took place outside of the Dutch view. As such **festivals** like the annual Ga festival of *Homowe* and the *Kundum* festival prevalent in Ahanta and Axim, found their way into the records. On occasion, the Dutch government could play a small part in these festivals, acknowledging their importance by gift-giving and/or a personal presence. This was especially the case in Elmina, where the Dutch regularly needed to reinforce political and social relations. Here the *Bakatue Festival* – celebrating the opening of the Benya Lagoon for fishing in early July – attracted the interest of the Dutch government (*Yarak 1993b*). The other important Elmina festival is *Bronyibima* or Dutch Christmas, celebrated on the first Thursday in the new calendar year. Although now a local Elmina festival celebrating Elmina identity, in the Dutch period it first and foremost celebrated the (necessity of) cordial relations between the Dutch and the Elmina.

Information about festivals is available in the government journals and other records, but on the whole it is sparse. The same is true for local **religious practices**, often connected to festivals, which may be reported, but then more often than not the meaning and symbolism were badly understood, or not understood at all. A cultural reinterpretation of the sources is necessary here, demanding from the researcher an

## The Bakatue festival of Elmina

A good example of cultural history in Dutch sources is the *Bakatue* festival of Elmina. American historian Larry Yarak, who studied the Dutch archives on Ghana extensively for more than twenty years, made an analysis of the age and form of this festival by combining several early eighteenth and mid-nineteenth-century Dutch sources. The annual *Bakatue* festival celebrates a period of closure of the lagoon for fishing. The festival is celebrated on a Tuesday in July, with a procession through the town, a regatta with fishing canoes, and a ritual casting of a net. The king of Elmina, the *Edinahene*, plays a prominent role in the festival.

Yarak starts by noticing that the Dutch government reported on the occurrence of the annual *Bakatue* festival only from circa 1847 onwards. The reason for this is given in a report by governor Nagtglas dating from 1860, where he states it to be of recent origin. Confusing is that another scholar of Ghanaian history, Harvey Feinberg, found a reference to the festival as early as 1716.

Yarak concluded that the discrepancy and the regular appearance of the festival in Dutch sources after 1847 results from its development from a private into a public festival in this period. This in turn, so he argues, can be linked to a slave revolt in 1836, which resulted in a Dutch military intervention and a subsequent shift in power between the two main cults in Elmina. The *Ntona* cult, formerly the more important one, was now superseded by the *Benya* cult, which had the *Bakatue* festival as its main ritual performance. The role of the king can be explained from the growing prestige the office had attracted in the stable and peaceful reign of king Kwadwo Dsiewu of Elmina (1831-1863).

Sources: Yarak 1993b, based on: 'Inboorlingerecht' 1931; Baesjou 1979; Feinberg 1969; MvK-II 956, Verbaal 25 June 1860, no. 22, with enclosures; NBKG 359-370; MvK-I 1087, *Exhibitum* 1 April 1837, no.17, with enclosures.

understanding of local culture in a historical perspective, and the mind-set and cultural background of the Dutch colonial official.

In all cases, contemporary publications by European travellers and officials who were genuinely interested in the world they were writing about are sometimes of more help than documentary sources (e.g. [Bosman 1704](#); [De Marrée 1817-1818](#); [Weijtingh 1855](#); [Gramberg 1859](#)). In isolated cases, government action would produce a document comprehensively looking into all aspects of local life. This was the case with the report submitted to the ministry by governor Van der Eb in 1851, outlining local laws and customs for use as a reference work in the ministry (published as 'Inboorlingenrecht' 1931). In general, the researcher who is interested in cultural affairs will need to check the government journals and where appropriate the general correspondence for isolated references.

Currently, **Christianity** is an important factor in the lives of many Ghanaians. However, Christianity was only introduced in Ghana as a religion of the masses in the late nineteenth century. Originally, Christianity was the religion of the Europeans. The Portuguese introduced Roman-Catholicism

as a religion open to all, establishing chapels and having mass in public, attracting small African congregations. When the Dutch took over in Elmina and elsewhere along the coast in the seventeenth century, they banned Roman-Catholicism, and replaced it with their own church, the Dutch Reformed church, a Calvinist Protestant denomination. The Dutch church was predominantly meant to service the European WIC-personnel, and not to proselytise among the local population. Besides, the WIC was not really interested in religion anyway, and often the position of the Christian minister in Elmina remained vacant. At best one would then have the services of a lay preacher/nurse (*ziekentrooster*). Over time, especially from the late seventeenth century onwards, the Euro-African population started to show a practical interest in Christianity, but mainly as a means to enhance the European side of their identity. Very few Africans were baptised in Elmina. Information about Christianity and the church in Elmina can be found in the government journals and general correspondence. In the latter one sometimes finds reports by the Christian minister to the WIC or the Ministry of Colonial Affairs.

In the eighteenth century one Dutch Christian minister stood out. The reverend J.E.J. Capitein was a former slave, who was educated in the Netherlands up to university level, and returned to the Gold Coast in the early 1740s as a preacher in the service of the WIC. His career was chequered and his life eventually tragic. His mission to proselytise among his fellow Africans failed, his marriage to a Dutch girl was not overly happy, and his mercantile exploits were disastrous. All in all it led to his early death, possibly suicide. Capitein's life story was analysed and published several times, reconstructed from the Dutch sources (cf. [Kpobi 1993, 2001](#); [Parker 2001](#)).

In the nineteenth century, the Euro-African community of Elmina started a church in the town, which was alternately supported by the Wesleyan Methodists from Cape Coast and by the Dutch government. The history of this church can be reconstructed from the general correspondence.

## 5. Economic activities and socio-economic relations

### Economic activities: an overview

Dutch relations with Ghana and other parts of West Africa were always dominated by economic motives. Only in the very early period of Dutch involvement in West Africa (c. 1590-1650) did political considerations and a wish for military hegemony play an equal part in the way in which relationships were shaped and adversaries dealt with. This had everything to do with the political situation in western Europe at the time. Once the Dutch had concluded peace with Spain, in 1648, the Dutch presence in Africa became fully trade-driven.

Originally, export-trading activities concentrated on the natural produce of Ghana, namely gold, ivory, and miscellaneous agricultural products, like citrus fruits (lemons and limes), and malaguette pepper. These products would remain part of the African trade until the Dutch left in 1872. Quantities and price information can be found in the accounts of the WIC, which were part of the general correspondence.

Of the early trade few original accounts remain. Quite unique is the account of the WIC ship 'Dordrecht' which made a commercial voyage to the Gold Coast in 1623-1624. The report includes an inventory of the cargo (SG-V 1331).

Disputes always produced documents. Apart from the reports in the minutes of WIC meetings and the general correspondence, some early records reached the States General about the all-important gold trade in the 1640s and about the reconfiguration of trade relations and activities in the 1650s, when the WIC was forced to change its organisation (SG-V 1350, 1367).

Until the end of the seventeenth century the WIC dominated the trade on the Gold Coast, but under an increasingly stiff competition from the English, Swedes, Danes, and Dutch interlopers (illegal private traders), who not only undercut the Dutch trade, but also required the WIC to enhance economic policing.

In the late seventeenth century, the Atlantic slave-trade gained dominance as economic activity. In this period most of the slaves traded across the Atlantic originally came from areas in the interior to the east of Elmina. Until 1734 WIC held a (partial) monopoly on this trade and for this period the full administration of the slave-trade can be found in the archives of the WIC. As discussed elsewhere, the charter of the WIC was amended in 1730 and 1734, to allow Dutch private traders to enter the slave-trade. In subsequent years the remaining restrictions on private trade were lifted also. From the earliest years of the Dutch presence until 1872 other export products besides gold and slaves were of importance as well. Two worth mentioning here are ivory and pepper.

The trade with Africa was barter trade – the exchange of goods against goods – with a limited role for cloth (*romalen*), gold dust and cowry shells as general purpose currency. Cloth and gold dust were current in all

areas west of Accra, cowrie shells were only used east of Apam. Cowries are shells that are found in the Maldives, an island group in the Indian Ocean, and on the Mozambique coast. The smaller Maldivian variety of the shell was more valuable than the larger Mozambique variety. Both varieties were widely used as currency in West Africa, especially on the Slave Coast (Togo, Dahomey / Republic of Benin) and in Nigeria. Cowries were important in the slave-trade in the eastern Gold Coast (Hogendorn & Johnson 1986). The Dutch were an important agent in the distribution of cowries in West Africa. The Dutch East India Company (VOC), with an extensive trading network in the Indian Ocean, controlled the global trade in cowries, and Amsterdam was the main transit and distribution point.

WIC records periodically list the volume and value of the gold traded locally on the Gold Coast, and kept in store at the forts. The administration of the volume and value of the cowries imported into West Africa by the WIC can be found in the general correspondence.

The Dutch imported a large variety of goods into West Africa to barter with. The main categories of goods in the eighteenth century were textiles (European woollens and linens, and Asian cotton and silk cloth), guns and gunpowder, metal and metal ware (knives, iron and copper rods and rings, copper and pewter basins, kettles, and cups), earthenware and glassware, glass and coral beads, alcoholic beverages (malt brandy, genever, anisette), and bric-a-brac (including hats, caps and bonnets, mirrors, watches and clocks, snuff boxes, pepper and salt figurines, locks, tobacco boxes, trumpets, fish hooks, and flint stones). For the WIC import lists are available in the general correspondence and the miscellaneous series of financial records.

Another important trade product was tobacco. Only limited amounts of tobacco were imported directly by the Dutch, however. Most tobacco came from Portuguese traders who delivered it to the Gold Coast establishments from Brazil. The WIC received tobacco as a 10 percent levy from the Portuguese captains, who received 'passports' (licences) to trade in tobacco in the areas under the jurisdiction of the WIC. These passports were normally registered in the registers of instructions and commissions (NBKG 233-243), but can also be found in other series. Tobacco was especially important for the WIC, because it paid a large part of the salaries of its African personnel and fees for services by Africans in tobacco. Later tobacco was replaced by lengths of cloth, the so-called *romalen*.

After the abolition of the slave-trade in 1814, the Dutch government periodically tried to improve the economic situation by developing new projects that could yield an income for the government. The main examples are gold mining (1840s), a cotton plantation, and the recruitment of African soldiers for service in the Netherlands East Indies (1820s-1872). Only the last enterprise was successful, in so far that it actually provided soldiers for the Netherlands Indies. The recruitment exercise did not generate any revenue though (Van Kessel 2002b; 2005a).

Interestingly enough, the Dutch government did not enter into the most profitable economic activity of the nineteenth century: the production of

palm oil for the European market. This enterprise, developing from the 1830s onwards – in response to industrialisation – and with a boom in the 1840s, was left to the private sector. Information on Dutch palm oil production and trade in the colonial archives is therefore limited.

From the 1730s onwards, a growing number of private merchants became involved in the trade with West Africa. They were active in the slave-trade and later also in the legitimate trade. Where the Dutch government left the palm-oil trade alone, Dutch firms did become involved. Information about private entrepreneurs is scattered throughout the records, although for the slave trade other resources are available as well (see below).

In economic terms, the Dutch presence in Ghana was less than significant in the nineteenth century. This is reflected in the economic source materials in the archives. The official administration was now limited to the goods needed by the government in Elmina and the other forts in the form of supplies for maintenance, provisions, and barter goods to make local payments.

During the nineteenth century, the West African economy became more and more monetised, with gold dust and cowries taking on the character of a proper general-purpose currency at the exclusion of general trade goods and textiles. As an alternative, the American dollar became a counting unit, and possibly also a proper currency, in the first decades of the nineteenth century. In the 1850s, the Dutch government introduced Dutch currency into their West African possessions, in an effort to fully monetise the local economy. This action must be seen in relation to the introduction of taxation on imports and exports, as part of a set of measures to modernise the economy. This was connected to British policies and the exchange of territories with the British in 1868. The currency conversion failed, however, and gold dust remained the dominant currency until the Dutch departure in 1872.

### Gold trade and gold mining and washing

The Gold Coast received its name from the availability of gold on these shores, mainly in the form of alluvial gold dust, washed down to the sea by the numerous streams and rivers that are found in the area. Already in the seventeenth century, the Dutch interested themselves in the production of gold, but it did not come to any systematic exploitation. Both Dutch government and Dutch merchants preferred to trade in gold rather than to produce it themselves, also because local political leaders were protective of gold production in their areas, and did not allow Dutch access. In the overview of economic activities, we already indicated the importance of the gold trade for the WIC in the seventeenth century. Records of the **gold trade** are available in the surviving general correspondence of the First West India Company (OWIC) and miscellaneous other records. The western region of the Gold Coast, especially the area around Axim and the Ankobra River, was an important gold provider for the WIC until 1720.

**Table 7****WIC gold exports from Africa, 1635-1675**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Mark*</i>
1635-1639	5,541
1649-1644	10,122
1645-1649	9,800
1650-1654	4,101
1655-1659	8,782
1660-1664	8,119
1665-1669	7,165
1670-1674	3,902
Total	57,532

Source: Den Heijer 2003: 90, table 4.3 and sources mentioned there.

\* A mark is a standard weight equal to eight ounces or 0.22680 kilograms of gold.

Although the Dutch did not engage in gold production themselves here, they were keen to safeguard the political stability of the area in order to protect an uninterrupted flow of gold (Den Heijer 1997). In the WIC and NBKG records, we find regular financial overviews of the trade in gold, which allow for all sorts of economic analyses (e.g. WIC 1262-1264). The political aspects of the gold trade were obviously part of policy discussion and can be found in the minutes of council meetings both in the Netherlands and in Elmina.

Despite the fact that gold trade was the primary activity, Dutch entrepreneurs made several efforts to **produce gold** as well. As early as the 1650s, the establishment of fort Ruychaver, situated inland on the Ankobra River near Axim, was an attempt to control gold production. In 1666, the WIC issued a license for gold prospecting to a Dutchman called Gerard van Helsdingen (FC N15E). Whether the project came to fruition is unknown, however. In 1673, the WIC concluded a contract with the Dutch entrepreneur Jan Baptista Lieftrinck for 'the extraction of gold from sand and

dirt on the Coast of Guinea by means of a machine' he invented (OWIC 10\*). Despite the good intentions, this project came to nothing. Even though the slave-trade eventually superseded the gold trade in importance, gold remained solidly on the map all through the eighteenth century. Over time, many Dutch officials took to the washing of alluvial gold, readily available in and around many of the rivers and streams in the coastal area. They did so privately, originally in contravention of WIC regulations, and we find very few outright traces of this activity in the sources.

In the late 1830s and early 1840s, the Dutch government tried to develop new economic activities in order to augment the income of the State from its African possessions. Apart from the renewal of the military recruitment and renewed experimentation with cotton production, the government acquired an open-air gold mine from the chief of Butre, situated in the hinterland of that place at Dabokrom ('Dabo's village') in the Enketekye area. The gold mining enterprise was started in 1846 and would last until 1850, when the mine was abandoned (NBKG 777-782).

That one was serious about the enterprise is clear from the name alone ('systematic gold washing and mining'), but also from the investments made into it. The Dutch government hired two German mining engineers, and several dozen experienced German miners to explore and work the mine. An official was appointed to establish a proper Dutch jurisdiction in the area, with the help of a contingent of soldiers. The operation was ill-fated and ill-designed though. The highly-paid engineers and miners fell victim to tropical disease quickly, and spent most of their time at Elmina, instead of Dabokrom. Some returned to Europe in months, most of the others died soon after their arrival. Eventually, the mine was worked by the soldiers of the local garrison, led by their commander, and with the assistance of local labour. In terms of profitability, the enterprise was a disappointment.

The gold mining activities of the 1830s and 1840s were the subject of elaborate correspondence and debate between the Ministry of Colonial Affairs and the government on the Gold Coast. The correspondence can be found in the locally produced records (e.g. NBKG 392-394) and in the general correspondence of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, all for the years 1846-1850. Additional information may be found in the deliberations of the Council at Elmina (NBKG 809) and in the orders of the governor (NBKG 371-382).

## Slave-trade

Next to the gold trade, the Atlantic slave-trade was the most important economic activity for the Dutch. At first mainly in areas to the east of the Gold Coast, but in the eighteenth century also in the Gold Coast itself. This was the time that the forts were redeveloped into slave trading depots. In the seventeenth century, the Dutch directly and indirectly held the so-called *asiento* contract of the Spanish Crown, allowing them a virtual monopoly of the Spanish slave-supplies to the New World for



**Table 8****Slave exports from Africa by the WIC and interlopers, 1600-1739**

Years	Voyages	Documented	Interlopers & Adjustments	Total	Annual avg.
1600-1645*		30,182	3,500	33,682	732
1646-1664		11,039	3,000	14,039	484
1665-1674		43,412	1,500	44,912	4,491
1675-1679	27	12,842	2,500	15,342	3,068
1680-1689	97	49,209	3,500	52,709	5,271
1690-1699	49	25,550	3,500	29,050	2,905
1700-1709	54	27,141	3,500	30,641	3,064
1710-1719	42	20,030	3,500	23,530	2,353
1720-1729	43	28,102	3,500	31,102	3,110
1730-1739	43	23,725	500	24,225	2,423
1675-1739	365	186,599	20,000	206,599	3,178
1600-1739		271,232	28,000	299,232	

Source: Postma 2003: 123, table 5.2 and sources mentioned there.

a while. The WIC held the Dutch slave-trade monopoly on the Coast of Guinea until 1734, but was compelled to give it up for financial and economic reasons as running the slave-trade in this way became too costly. After 1734, private Dutch slave merchants were allowed into the market, as were WIC officials. The latter started to act as middlemen (agents, correspondents) for the Dutch firms. The WIC kept its role as facilitator of the trade, and levied a sales tax (*recognitie*) for each slave-traded. The tax payments were administered, and form the basis of our knowledge of the figures of slaves traded in the areas under the WIC jurisdiction.

The private slave-trade of the second half of the eighteenth century left its marks in the archives, but cannot be properly studied without also looking at the archives of the two of the main Dutch slave trading firms, the *Middelburgsche Commercie Compagnie* of the province of Zeeland, and the firm of *Coopstad & Rochussen* of Rotterdam. The extensive archives

of these two firms are kept by the *Zeeuws Archief* (Zeeland Archives) in Middelburg and the *Rotterdams Gemeentearchief* (Municipal Archives of Rotterdam) respectively (cf. Doortmont 1984; Emmer 1971; Unger 1956, 1961). These are not covered in this guide.

After 1780, the importance of the Dutch slave-trade diminished strongly, and except for a limited number private merchants with access to the international trading network, mainly of Euro-African descent, like Jan Nieser and Jacob and Carel Ruhle, very few people in Elmina and the other Dutch settlements were able to maintain a presence in and income from the trade (cf. Doortmont, Everts & Vrij 2000; Lever 1970). The limited involvement of the WIC and, after 1791, the Dutch State with the trade in this period translates into fragmented information in the official sources. In 1814 the Dutch government abolished the slave-trade, with additional measures for an effective implementation in 1818. The political aspects of the abolition were described above.

Apart from sources referring to the quantities of slave shipped, and the capital involved, the sheer importance of the activity over such a long period of time had repercussions for the whole European presence on the Coast of Guinea. This means that much of the ordinary 'records' are filled with information about the slave-trade as such. Trade conflicts, arrival of slave ships, supplies, death toll amongst slaves waiting to be transported,

**Table 9**

**Slave exports from Africa by Dutch free traders, 1730-1803**

<i>Years</i>	<i>Transports</i>	<i>Documented</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Annual avg.</i>
1730-1739	4	1,299	1,000	2,299	230
1740-1749	99	31,274	1,500	32,874	3,287
1750-1759	106	35,942	2,000	37,942	3,794
1760-1769	184	50,907	1,500	52,407	5,241
1770-1779	160	47,380	1,500	48,880	4,888
1780-1789	50	11,925	1,000	12,925	1,293
1790-1795	24	8,039	500	8,539	1,423
1802-1803	6	1,206	0	1,206	603
<b>Total</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>188,072</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>197,072</b>	<b>2,941</b>

Source: Postma 2003: 129, table 5.3 and sources mentioned there.

### Pieter Woortman: WIC official and private slave-trader

Pieter Woortman (1700-1780) was a WIC official, who served the Company from 1720 to 1729 and from 1740 until his death in 1780. He started his career as a WIC soldier, and ended it as director-general. With his age of 80 years, he was the oldest WIC director-general in Africa; with a term of office that spanned almost thirteen years, he was also one of the longest reigning director-generals. From the 1740s onwards, Pieter Woortman developed a large-scale private (slave) trading enterprise, first from Apam, where he was fort commandant, later from Accra and Elmina. In this business, he worked together with his African wife, her family, his Dutch children (two sons became WIC officials as well), his African children, who went by the surname Plange, and some Dutch colleagues. The WIC and NBKG archives allow for a very detailed reconstruction of the Woortman-Plange family business. Different sets of records hold information about contracts and deliveries, as well as the personal involvement of Woortman. The following examples show Woortman's involvement in the period 1769-1773:

- In December 1769, Pieter Woortman and his partner Willem Sulyard van Leefdael rented the WIC ship *De Beschutter* for the sum of 20,000 guilders, to transport a cargo of slaves from Elmina to Surinam. Jan Woortman, son of Pieter, was a full partner in this venture, which involved the transport of another 400 slaves. With tax at 20 guilders per head, totalling 8,000 guilders, the full cost of the enterprise came to 28,000 guilders. The Dutch partner was the firm of Coopstad & Rochussen of Rotterdam, who was to pay the rent of the ship from the proceeds of the sale of the slaves (NBKG 302, no. 142).
- In 1769, ship's captain Jan Harmel of the Rotterdam-based firm Coopstad & Rochussen traded 100 slaves for Pieter Woortman and his son Jan Woortman (NBKG 304, no. 9: Jan Harmel to Pieter Woortman, Rotterdam 10 Oct. 1770).
- In 1771, Sulyard van Leefdael and Pieter and Jan Woortman entered into another contract. Pieter Woortman provided a cargo of 162 males, 70 females, 27 boys and 8 girls, making a total of 267 slaves, to be delivered to the firm of Steenberg & Saffijn in Surinam. The bill of lading showed that all slaves were marked with the letters 'P.W.', indicating that all came from Pieter Woortman's private stock. Jan Woortman in Accra supplied another 133 slaves (86 males, 36 females, 5 boys, and 6 girls), also from his private stock (marked 'I.W.'). The slaves were transported to the Americas by captain Ary van der Pot on the slave ship *Maze*. The Woortman business provided two thirds of the total cargo of the ship, which in all counted 450 slaves (NBKG 304, nos. 105, 108: two bills of lading 31 Aug. 1771; Postma 1990: 334).
- Early in 1773, Woortman's partner Sulyard van Leefdael entered into a separate contract with the English captain Robert Johnson for the delivery of 4,750 gallon of New England rum against twenty-five 'good young male slaves' within six months of contract (NBKG 306, no. 62).

Source: Doortmont, Everts & Vrij 2000 and sources listed there.

slave risings and other forms of resistance, the extension and usage of the forts as slave depots, etc., all these themes found their way into the general correspondence and the government journals, as well as the financial administration. The exact working of the socio-economic and technical mechanisms of the trade on the African side remains shrouded, however. From estate inventories and registered debts one can often reconstruct bits and pieces of the trading network on the coast, but the analysis of these data is not always easy.

For a full comprehension of the Dutch role in the Atlantic slave-trade and the mechanisms of it, including the African aspects, much research still needs to be done. The archives in the *Nationaal Archief* are a very valuable source for such projects, which can still provide many new and valuable data. Any such project will need to take into account the body of mainly Dutch literature on the subject as well, for which the bibliography in this *Guide* is a starting point.

The most comprehensive modern study in English about the Dutch slave-trade is J.M. Postma's book on the Dutch in the Atlantic slave-trade (Postma 1990). Postma gives many figures about the slave-trade, predominantly based on materials from the WIC archives in the *Nationaal Archief*. Any study of the economics of the Dutch slave-trade should therefore begin with Postma. There are other modern and older publications available on the Dutch slave-trade, but these are mainly in Dutch and therefore less handy as an initial guide to the archives. The most important book in this category is Henk den Heijer's study of gold, ivory and slave-trading by the Dutch in the period 1674-1740 (Den Heijer 1997). Both authors offer a very comprehensive bibliography and a good overview of the sources. Both authors included a large number of tables in their books, with high-quality information, which are a historical source in their own right. A recent additional study on the Dutch trade in the Atlantic, to which both also contributed, is currently the most up-to-date study in the field (Postma & Enthoven 2003).

### Other activities

Throughout their presence on the Gold Coast, the Dutch government involved itself in subsidised or State sponsored economic enterprises. An economic activity sustained over a long period of time – but never on a large scale – by both the WIC and the Dutch State was the production of cotton. In the early eighteenth century, the WIC experimented with cotton and indigo production around Elmina. Driving force was the then WIC director-general W. de Palma. Later in the same century, the WIC started a cotton plantation at Axim, situated between the fort and town (see fig. 11). On one map an indigo basin is also visible, indicating that one did not stop at producing raw cotton, but also produced cloth, and dyed it. Further research into the activity of Dutch cotton production in the eighteenth century is warranted. By the end of the eighteenth century, the plantation at Axim was virtually abandoned, and it would take until the middle of

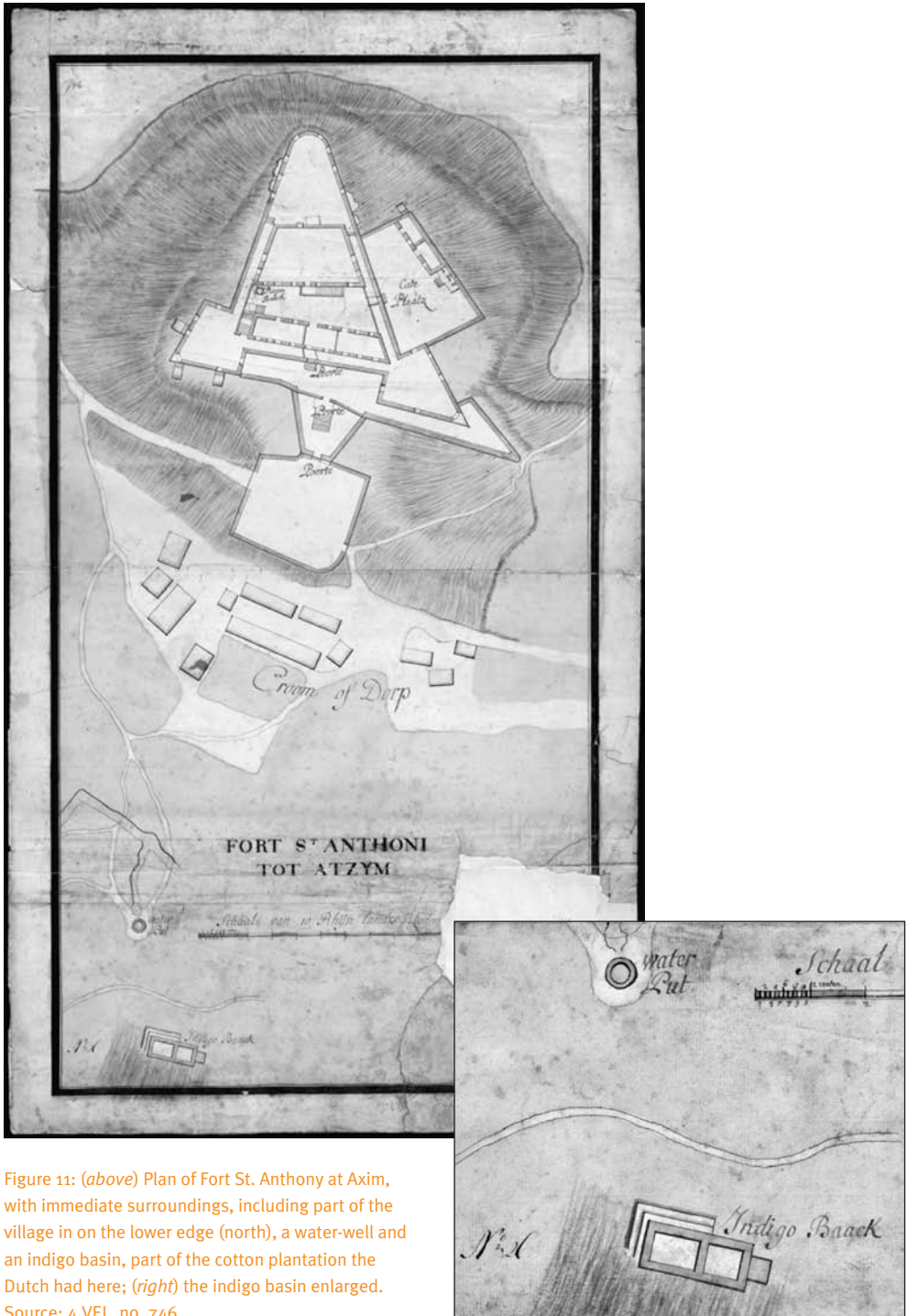


Figure 11: (above) Plan of Fort St. Anthony at Axim, with immediate surroundings, including part of the village in on the lower edge (north), a water-well and an indigo basin, part of the cotton plantation the Dutch had here; (right) the indigo basin enlarged. Source: 4.VEL, no. 746.

the nineteenth century before one started a new experiment. This was at the time when the Danes were also experimenting with plantations in the Accra region. In all periods, the chronic shortage of labour hampered the development of plantations by the Dutch.

References to cotton production are scattered through the general correspondence, government journals, and minutes of local council meetings. The nineteenth-century enterprise is *inter alia* documented in the general correspondence of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs.

A most important activity was the **production of building materials** for the building and maintenance of the forts. Although much material (bricks, nails, European timber) was imported from Europe throughout the Dutch presence on the Gold Coast, much material needed to be produced locally also.

Timber was locally produced at a WIC sawmill, first located at Shama, later – in the second half of the eighteenth century – in Butre, and from the early nineteenth century in Takoradi. There are no separate records for production figures available, but in the general correspondence of the WIC and the local correspondence (NBKG series) regular references to timber production can be found. Also, the reports on the maintenance of the forts hold valuable information (for references see [chapter II.7](#)).

The same holds true for the local production of bricks and mortar, which was burnt locally from shells and soft limestone. In most cases, lime and bricks were produced locally, either by building labourers employed by the Dutch, or ordered from the private sector. Only Elmina had a permanent facility to burn lime. Nails and other metal construction parts were also produced locally, mainly by artisans in Dutch service (free European and African personnel, company slaves). References to the production of lime and brick, as well as other building materials can be found in documents about the building and maintenance of the forts too.

To maintain communications in the age of the sail ship, it was necessary to be self-sufficient in **ship's maintenance and repair**. To this end, the WIC

**Table 10**

**WIC imports into West Africa, 1700-1723 (in guilders)**

	Textiles	Military stores	Cowrie shells	Alcoholic beverages	Iron bars	Misc.	Total
Imports	2,660,300	639,820	591,410	224,940	118,990	1,023,080	5,258,540
Percent	(50.6)	(12.2)	(11.2)	(4.3)	(2.2)	(19.5)	(100)

Source: Den Heijer 2003: 153, table 6.2 and sources mentioned there.

**Table 11****WIC exports from the Gold Coast, 1675-1731**

<i>Product</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value (guilders)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Gold	62,876 mark	21,126,330	86.60
Ivory	2,955,533 pound	2,512,280	10.30
Crusados (gold)	14,438 pieces	216,570	0.89
Cayenne pepper	1,323,548 pound	132,350	0.54
Wax	314,597 pound	125,840	0.52
Sugar (white)	570,020 pound	114,000	0.47
Hides	810,290 pound	40,510	0.17
Dyewood	804,146 pound	40,210	0.17
Lime juice	1,700 <i>aam</i>	34,000	0.14
Gum	357,981 pound	25,060	0.10
Crusados (silver)	5,102 pieces	12,760	0.05
Sugar (brown)	44,113 pound	6,620	0.03
Cardemom	14,177 pound	2,840	0.01
Copper	5,330 pound	1,600	0.01
Total		24,390,970	100.00

Source: [Den Heijer 2003: 157, table 6.3](#) and sources mentioned there.

Note: The quantity of the products is given in different units. A mark is a standard weight equal to eight ounces or 0.22680 kilograms of gold. The Amsterdam pound measured 0.49409 kilograms. An Amsterdam *aam* was a measure for liquids and equalled 155.22 litres.

had a small wharf at Elmina, with a crane, and the possibility of docking smaller vessels on the sandy shore of the Benya lagoon, opposite the castle of St. George d'Elmina. The tall ships were repaired off-shore, for which one usually anchored them in a quiet bay. Natural conditions at Butre and Axim were especially suitable. Planks were supplied by the WIC sawmill. Information about ship's maintenance and repair is scattered and hard to access, but can be found in the general correspondence of the WIC and the administrative records of the NBKG.

For coastal traffic along shorter distances, and for traffic between the tall ships – anchoring in the roadstead – and the beach, one used small boats and canoes. These were built locally, by specialised boat and canoe builders. The WIC, and later the State, would normally include the regulation of this activity in the contracts it concluded with the local authorities.

To maintain the garrison and civil personnel, the WIC, and later the State, maintained market gardens around the forts, growing vegetables and fruits. The largest garden proper was situated at Elmina, duly named the Government Garden, walled and with an eighteenth-century watchtower. However, around the other forts one had market gardens too. Apart from growing vegetables and fruits, the government also kept cattle, pigs, goats, and sheep for its own use.

### **Recruitment of African soldiers for the Netherlands East Indies**

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the Dutch government developed a scheme to recruit African soldiers for the Dutch East Indies. In the 1820s, the Dutch consolidated colonial rule over the island of Java, and began a process of expansion into south and west Sumatra under the influence of political processes in the periphery of their Asian empire. The conquest of Sumatra and other islands of the Indonesian archipelago demanded a steady inflow of soldiers from Europe. From an early date, the Dutch military and political leadership realised that the European recruitment was not sufficient, their numbers being too low and the mortality rate in the tropics too high. Hence, the idea developed to recruit African soldiers from the possessions on the Coast of Guinea. The expectation was that Africans could better withstand tropical diseases and heat (but in actual fact the African mortality rate was not lower than the European rate). The African troops were as such also counted as part of the European contingent of the colonial army, and had European status.

It goes too far to deal with the full history of the recruitment in this guide, but a few aspects need attention, because of the importance of the recruitment for the historical relations between the Netherlands and Ghana. In the first place the duration of the project: recruiting started in 1831 and lasted till 1872, with an interruption between 1842 and 1855. Apart from the slave, gold and ivory trade, the recruitment of soldiers was the longest-running successful Dutch enterprise in West Africa – although not in economic terms. The total number of recruits shipped to the Netherlands East Indies was substantial (3,080).

The recruitment exercise was administered from a Recruitment Office in Elmina, headed by a director, usually the military commander of the regular garrison. Troop ships were sent from the Netherlands to collect the recruits and transport them to the East Indies. Dutch officers and non-commissioned officers accompanied the new recruits. Some NCO's would stay behind in Elmina, to train new groups of recruits. A crucial



stage in the recruitment exercise was the mission of general Verveer to the Gold Coast and Kumase in 1836-1837, to modernise the Dutch administration, renew the Dutch official relations with the Kingdom of Asante, *and* to conclude a contract with the *Asantehene* to provide fresh recruits. For this purpose a recruitment depot was set up in Kumase, headed by a Dutch official with the title of agent, usually a Euro-African member of staff, who spoke Twi.

Between 1831 and 1841 circa 2,200 soldiers were recruited. About 50 percent of these came through the recruitment depot in Kumase. The remainder was recruited on the coast (of this group many kept their African name). Between 1855 and 1872 recruitment took solely place on the coast, through the recruitment depot at Elmina. The recruitment of soldiers from the hinterland – mostly from what is now northern Ghana and Burkina Faso – involved slaves, who were transported to Elmina, where they were allowed to buy themselves free with the bounty they received on signing their contract. After they had served the full term of their contract in the East Indies, the soldiers had the option to remain in military service, retire in the East Indies, or return to Africa. In the latter case they were transported by troop ship back to the Netherlands, where they were demobilised in the Colonial Recruitment Depot in the town of Harderwijk, before being brought back to Elmina on an outgoing troop ship.

In the Netherlands East Indies the African soldiers and their descendants were to become known as the *Belanda Hitam* or 'Black Dutchmen'. Many members of the group lived with local women and stayed in the Netherlands East Indies. After the Netherlands recognised Indonesian independence in 1949, many of their descendants – identifying themselves with the Dutch rather than the Indonesian population – opted for migration to the Netherlands. Descendants of the *Belanda Hitam* in the Netherlands maintain active social contacts. The ones that returned to the Coast of Guinea at the end of their military contract usually settled in Elmina, on one of the hills, now commonly known as Java Hill. They needed to stay close to the Dutch administration to be able to collect their pension, but otherwise a return to their homeland far to the north after more than a decade of absence was usually not an alternative anyway. The last pensioners in Elmina died in the 1920s.

### African soldiers in the Netherlands East Indies: literature, sources, and a museum

Ineke van Kessel, who published several articles and a book on the subject, has researched the history of the African soldiers in depth. Especially her book – in Dutch – *Black Dutchmen: African soldiers in the Netherlands Indies* is indispensable for further research (Van Kessel 2005a). Two English-language articles are also available from the same author (Van Kessel 2002b; 2005b). Available sources allow for several types of research, including military history, and social and genealogical history.

Archival materials with regard to the recruitment of African soldiers and the soldiers themselves can be found in the archives of three continents. In the Dutch archives on the Coast of Guinea, we find materials concerning the local administration and the recruitment itself. These are not complete. More materials can be found in the general correspondence of the administration of the Coast of Guinea and in the archives of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, the muster-rolls of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army (KNIL), the State Secretariat, the King's Cabinet, Ministry of War, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the muster-rolls of the Military Hostel Bronbeek in Arnhem. Returning soldiers were shipped through the Colonial Recruitment Depot in the Dutch town of Harderwijk. Soldiers that died in Harderwijk can be found in the civil registry of that town. An alphabetic name list of soldiers in the East Indian Army deceased in Harderwijk was prepared by H.M. Herzog.

The research project by Ineke van Kessel also led to the foundation of the Elmina-Java Museum in Elmina by the Ulzen family of that town. The Ulzens, originally descending from a Dutch eighteenth-century WIC official and slave-trader, Roelof Ulzen, were and are a prominent Euro-African family in Elmina. In 1832, Manus Ulzen, great-grandson of Roelof, travelled to the East Indies as corporal-interpreter, and returned to Elmina several years later, after receiving a leg wound in battle. Manus lived a long life in his hometown, where he was one of the earliest supporters of the Roman Catholic Church established in 1880. Family tradition and academic research into the history of the *Belanda Hitam* made the family decide to establish a historical museum in the newly-built family house.

## 6. People

### Introduction

International contact of all times is about people: people moving from one place to another, people living and fighting with each other, and people working. It is therefore no surprise that a substantial part of the archives concerning the Dutch presence in West Africa is about people: political leaders, officials, merchants, important people, ordinary people, slaves, men, and women. Researchers interested in the social history of Ghana can find a great deal of information about people in the Dutch archives. However, just as with the institutional sources, most of the material relates to events connected to the Dutch presence and Dutch personnel in Ghana. The African element is often harder to find, and needs 'digging' into multiple series of records. One exception in this respect is the group of Euro-Africans, or people of mixed European and African descent, who stood very close to the Dutch administration, and can be traced more easily.

Having said this, the records relating to people of any colour and creed are very rich. Dutch administrators were keen to keep detailed personnel files, as well as records of economic, social, political, and cultural actions. In this chapter we have made a selection of themes about which one or more coherent sources are available for research, and in which people play the leading part. The themes discussed include in the first place records relating directly to people: Dutch personnel (both European and African), and Euro-African and African people in the realm of the Dutch administration. The recruitment of African soldiers for the Netherlands East Indies and slaves, two themes that also predominately deal with people, were discussed above. In the second place we will look at sets of records that mainly contain information about people, but had a wider administrative goal. These records include the civil registration (births, marriages, and deaths), probate (wills, estates), court records, and miscellaneous records of a biographical nature, which can help us to form an image of daily business and daily life.

### Personnel of the WIC and the Dutch government

Between the early seventeenth and late nineteenth century, the Dutch sent thousands of European men to West Africa, to serve in civil or military positions. For all these men financial and personal records were kept by the respective administrations, both in the Netherlands and in Elmina. During the period of the West India Company (until 1791), personnel was hired by the individual Chambers, and hence the administration was also kept by the Chambers. In Elmina, however, the body of personnel was seen as undivided, so only one African administration was kept, indicating for each person the Chamber responsible for his appointment and salary payment. Apart from the personnel hired by the WIC Chambers,

→ page 308

**Table 12****Ranks, titles, and functions**

This table gives the most common names and functions of the officials (civil and military) in the service of the WIC and later the government. During the whole period described here, titles and functions changed gradually, positions were renamed or discontinued, and new ones came into being. Apart from the positions listed here, there was a number of lower ranking local positions like that of the overseer of the train (*trein*, the workforce), supervisor of the hospital, headman (*bomba*), the artisans, etc.

**1. West India Company 1621-1791 and successive State bodies 1792-1815**

Dutch title	English transl'n	Function	Remarks
directeur-generaal (en president van de Raad)	director-general (and president of the Council)	Highest ranking official (governor) of Dutch Africa.	Period 1637-1801. Before 1791 he held a dual mandate from both the WIC and the States General.  <i>Note that in 1801 the title director-general was used for the chief administrator.</i>
gouverneur-generaal	governor-general	Highest ranking official of Dutch Africa.	Period 1801-1810.
commandant-generaal	commandant-general	Highest ranking official of Dutch Africa.	Period 1810-1815.
president (van de Raad)	president (of the Council)	Highest ranking official (acting governor) of Dutch Africa.	Title held by the official appointed as such by the Council in the absence of the director general (usually the second highest ranking official).
gouverneur	governor	Additional title for the commandant of the most important forts (originally Mouri and Axim, later Accra and Axim).	
opperkoopman	chief merchant	Official in charge of the commercial activities of the WIC.	Title and position fell in disuse after the WIC lost its monopoly on trade in the 1730s. First combined with the position of senior commissioner for trade, after the 1750s no longer in use.

Dutch title	English transl'n	Function	Remarks
oppercommies ter negotie	senior commissioner for trade	Highest ranking commissioned civil official, in command of an important outer fort.	In early nineteenth century modernised to <i>resident</i> (see below).
commies ter negotie	commissioner for trade	Commissioned civil official, usually first, sometimes second in command at an outer fort.	In early nineteenth century modernised to <i>resident</i> (see below).
ondercommies ter negotie	sub-commissioner for trade	Lowest ranking commissioned civil official, usually first or second in command at an outer fort.	
assistent	assistant	Lowest ranking (non-commissioned) civil official, usually third or second in command at an outer fort, or working in a junior position at Elmina.	
directeur-generaal	director-general	Chief administrator.	Period 1801-1815. Newly created position, confusingly with the same name as that of the former governor of Dutch Africa.
commies ter soldij / boekhouder ter soldij	paymaster-general	In charge of salary payments.	
boekhouder-generaal	bookkeeper-general	In charge of bookkeeping department.	
equipage-meester / fabriekmeester	master of works	In charge of building works and maintenance, the WIC fleet, and the labour force.	
magazijn-meester	master of stores	In charge of provisions, merchandise, trade slaves, etc.	
predikant	Netherlands reformed Christian minister	In charge of religious services, in the employ of the State.	Only appointed intermittently, sometimes also charged with other duties.

Dutch title	English transl'n	Function	Remarks
ziekentrooster	lay preacher / nurse	Hospital attendant, also charged with religious duties in the absence of or as assistant to the Christian minister.	Literally: 'comforter of the sick'.
chirurgijn (-majoor)	surgeon (major)	Charged with medical care and the control of the hospital.	
commandant der infanterie	commander of the infantry		Position introduced in the late eighteenth century.
commandant der artillerie	commander of the artillery		Position introduced in the late eighteenth century.
ingenieur	engineer	Technical officer, charged with maintenance of the forts.	Intermittently appointed towards the end of the eighteenth century.
vaandrig	ensign	Military commandant of the garrison at Elmina, stationed at fort Coenraadsburg on the hill St. Jago and at castle of St. George d'Elmina. The latter was highest ranking.	
cadet	cadet	Lowest ranking military officer.	Often used for small Euro-African children to allow them to live with their Dutch fathers in the forts.
adelborst	naval cadet / midshipman	Lowest ranking (naval) military official.	It seems that the rank and title were not always connected to the navy, but also used for positions on land, equivalent to cadet.
sergeant	sergeant		
korporaal	corporal		
soldaat	soldier / private		Identical to fusilier.
kanonnier	gunner		
fusilier	fusilier		Identical to soldier / private.

**2. Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1815-1872**

Dutch title	English transl'n	Function	Remarks
gouverneur-generaal	governor-general	Highest official in the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea.	Period 1815-1819.
kommandeur	commander	Highest official in the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea.	Period 1819-1838.
gouverneur	governor	Highest official in the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea.	Period 1838-1872. As a rule, the substantive position came with the titular (military) rank of lieutenant colonel , and the decoration of knight in the Order of the Netherlands Lion ('ridder in de Orde van de Nederlandse Leeuw').
regerings-commissaris	government commissioner	Additional title, borne by several governors who were charged by the government to execute specific measures.	
luitenant-gouverneur	lieutenant-governor	Highest official in the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea.	Period 1871-1872.
boekhouder, fiscaal, secretaris, kassier en deurwaarder	bookkeeper, fiscal, secretary, cashier, baillif	Second highest ranking official in the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea.	Period 1815-1838. The awkward summation of functions was also the title by which this person went. <i>In some periods some of the functions were taken over by other officials.</i>
boekhouder, officier van justitie, secretaris, etc.	bookkeeper, officer of justice, secretary, etc.	Second highest ranking official in the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea.	Period 1838-1872. With the modernisation of the legal and administrative system the title 'fiscal' was replaced by 'officer of justice', but the awkward summation remained. As a rule, the substantive position came with the titular (military) rank of major.

Dutch title	English transl'n	Function	Remarks
resident	resident	Senior civil official.	Title introduced before 1815. In the early nineteenth century split into two classes (resident 2nd class and resident 1st class). After 1838 with the titular (military) rank of first lieutenant.
assistent	assistant	Junior civil official.	Title introduced before 1815. In the early nineteenth century split into two classes (assistant 2nd class and assistant 1st class). After 1838 with the titular (military) rank of second lieutenant.
fabriek- en magazijn-meester	master of works and stores	In charge of building works and maintenance, the fleet, the labour force, provisions, merchandise, etc.	Period 1815-1872. In earlier years often occupied by a Euro-African, because of the necessity to communicate with the labour force in Fante. In later years regularly filled by a Dutch architect and experienced builder, because of the necessary expertise in building maintenance.
predikant	Netherlands reformed Christian minister	In charge of religious services, in the employ of the State.	Only appointed intermittently, sometimes also charged with other duties.
chirurgijn-majoor	surgeon-major	In charge of the hospital and general medical care.	Early nineteenth century, replaced by <i>officier van gezondheid</i> .
chirurgijn	surgeon	Charged with medical care.	In the early nineteenth century there were surgeons appointed in several classes.
officier van gezondheid	officer of health / surgeon (major)	In charge of the hospital and general medical care.	Modernized title for the position of <i>surgeon</i> .
administrateur der medicijnen	administrator of medical supplies	Additional title and function of the senior medical officer.	
schoolmeester	schoolmaster	In charge of the school.	Sometimes an assistant schoolmaster was present also.



Dutch title	English transl'n	Function	Remarks
translateur der Fantijnse taal	interpreter for the Fante language		Position as a rule filled by a Euro-African.
kapitein en commandant der Vaste Bezetting	captain and commandant of the Permanent Garrison	Senior military officer.	
luitenant	lieutenant	Subaltern military officer.	In some periods a lieutenant was in charge of the Permanent Garrison.
sergeant	sergeant		Position usually filled by Europeans, in later periods often Euro-Africans or Africans.
korporaal	corporal		
tapoeiersoldaat	mulatto soldier / private		Originally an ethnic rank for Euro-African soldiers, after 1820s simply a rank (private 1st class).
negersoldaat	negro soldier / private		Originally an ethnic rank for African soldiers, after 1820s simply a rank (private).

the governor in Elmina had the possibility to hire personnel locally, to be financed from the 'General Account' (*Generale Rekening*) of the WIC. Most of the personnel on the General Account were of African or Euro-African origin. Administratively the General Account was treated as if it were a Chamber. After 1791, personnel hiring and administration was gradually centralised. Personnel was hired by the Ministry of Colonial Affairs or by the governor in Elmina (mainly local staff). This situation remained the same until 1872.

Over time, but especially in the nineteenth century, the Dutch authorities made changes in the personnel organisation. Among the civil and military staff, specific positions and functions were added or removed regularly. Under the influence of new plans for the Coast of Guinea, as well as cuts in expenditure, the number of staff expanded or shrunk. In the eighteenth century the WIC military force on the Coast of Guinea consisted almost completely of European men. By the end of the century and during the whole of the nineteenth century, all ordinary soldiers and a fair number of non-commissioned officers were Euro-African or African in origin. In times of crisis and war, when communication with the Netherlands was limited for long periods, the Dutch tended to hire

more Euro-African personnel in the higher civil positions. This situation was usually reversed once the crisis was over. The Dutch government was adamant that no Euro-African official should ever be able to rise to the position of governor.

The names and functions of officials changed over the years. One example is the position of chief merchant (*opperkoopman*) which disappeared from the vocabulary once the WIC monopoly on trade expired after 1734. Throughout the WIC period, the ranks and titles of officials were connected to trade – like that of commissioner for trade (*commies ter negotie*) – or were a depiction of their function: chief clerk in the Secretariat, bookkeeper-general, etc. In the nineteenth century some modernisations were introduced, but these were minimal. The functions of most of the officials remained constant throughout the Dutch presence on the Coast of Guinea. Table 12 gives an overview of most titles and functions in Dutch and English, with an indication of the years they were in use, and when opportune with an explanation of the character of the position.

For the seventeenth century no personnel records survive. Information about personnel of the first West India Company (up to 1674) and the first decades of the second West India Company can be reconstructed by browsing the available archives for personal information. However, this way of research will at best provide fragmented biographical pictures, and usually only of the more senior officials.

For the eighteenth century annual muster rolls, dismissals (honourable, dishonourable, and pensioners), and lists of deceased personnel can be found in the general correspondence of the WIC. Combined, the records provide names, places of birth or origin, length of career, rank, stations, salary, and date of dismissal or death. The three main series – Assembly of Ten, Chamber Amsterdam, and Chamber Zeeland – all contain these records, but neither is complete. For a full overview, all series have to be checked.

Additional information about personnel can be found in a surviving set of annual pay-books, kept by the individual WIC Chambers. The information concerns all ranks for the period 1679-1791, with names, birthplace, length of career and positions held, as well as detailed financial information. However, the collection is a fragment of the total administration, as registers are only available in numbers for the Chambers Zeeland and Maze, with a limited number of registers for the General Account, and one for the Chamber Noorderkwartier (WIC 1008-1021).

From the dissolution of the WIC on 31 December 1791 until the reorganisation of the administrative structure in 1815, the personnel administration remained roughly the same as in the century before. The main information comes from muster rolls, lists of dismissals, and lists of deceased. A few lists were catalogued independently (RdK 129-130, 169-172; WIM 51f; HDP 42, 43).

From 1814, a quarterly state of personnel was sent to the Ministry of Colonial Affairs from the Coast of Guinea, much like the quarterly

administration of the WIC. These records can be found in the general correspondence of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, to be accessed through the index. An interesting type of record that survived in the general correspondence of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs are the letters with which prospective officials applied for a position to the minister. In incidental cases, the files contain transcripts or reports of interviews as well.

The archives of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, 1814-1849 also contain several separate personnel lists and registers. The make-up and content of these registers suggest that they were part of a series that was partly lost (MvK-I 4029, 4031; cf. Lutter 1993). For the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, the archives of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea contain a series of personnel registers, paybooks, and registers with oaths taken, for several different categories of personnel. None of the series is complete or even consistent over a longer period of time:

- European civil officials (NBKG 785-786; 952-954; 959-960)
- African civil officials (lower ranks) (NBKG 955-957, 961)
- Officers and men of the Permanent Garrison (NBKG 962, 1005-1009)
- Personnel of the African Recruitment Depot (NBKG 965, 1020-1020\*)
- General and mixed registers (NBKG 958, 963-964)

Additional material about personal careers of officials and military officers are available in the archives of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea (NBKG). Documents include applications and instructions for specific positions, missions, or appointments, passports, personal accounts and the administration of estates (e.g. NBKG 233-238, 240-243, 290-334; and see below).

In rare cases one can find private correspondence in the series of general correspondence in the WIC records. Obviously, the more prominent and senior members of personnel left numerous traces of their work and private life in the correspondence from Elmina and the outer forts, and in the official government journals and reports.

### **Euro-African and African people and the Dutch**

As we discussed in chapter two, the Dutch records have a limited value for the reconstruction of African history as such, as is the case with most European sources. Nevertheless, contacts between the Dutch and the local population was quite intensive over a long period of time, leaving a large number of traces in the records. Especially the social group of descendants from mixed European-African relations, the Euro-Africans or mulattoes, is clearly visible in the archives. The Dutch called the group *tapoeiers*, after the Brazilian Indians called *Tapuya* who had a close relationship with the

## Examples of applications

On 8 September 1865, **Wilhelmus Petrus Stoové**, living in Amsterdam, 23 years old and unmarried, wrote to the minister of Colonial Affairs, requesting a position as assistant on the Coast of Guinea. Stoové declared that he had fulfilled his compulsory military service, that he had lived on the Coast of Guinea for five years before, and that he had been employed in government service there. No action was taken on this request, reason for Stoové to re-apply on 7 March 1866, when a vacancy occurred due to the death of assistant Vitringa Coulon.

Now the bureaucratic wheels started turning, and a report was produced, outlining why it would be less desirable to appoint Stoové. The rapporteur wrote that a reliable source had informed him that Stoové had worked for a relative on the Coast of Guinea when he was a young boy. He assisted this relative in his business by hawking old clothes, leather ware, etc. along the roads. The rapporteur then continued: 'With an eye on the desire to preserve the prestige of the officials vis-à-vis the negro population as much as possible, it seems less advisable to appoint someone to Elmina in the rank of lieutenant, who was seen walking barefoot on the beach in years past'. Needless to say, Stoové was not appointed.

**Jan Frederik Taunaij**, civil engineer, applied for the post of assistant on the Coast of Guinea. He wrote that he had returned from Surinam in 1860, where he had been on a mission for the Ministry of Colonial Affairs since 1857. He had already requested a new position in June 1860, which request was not honoured. The letter was a follow-up to an audience with the minister the previous week.

The secretary-general of the Ministry subsequently wrote to the mayor of Haarlem, to inquire after Taunaij's current social and economic position, and his behaviour. In the letter the secretary-general described how Taunaij worked for the Ministry on the Surinamese sugar plantation *Catharina Sophia*, and failed to secure a permanent colonial position after his return to the Netherlands. He was appointed to the Coast of Guinea.

**Matthijs Eduard Reintjes van Veerssen** had two brothers who served on the Coast of Guinea as Dutch officials. In the early 1860s he applied repeatedly for a post himself. In June 1866, the Ministry considered him a serious candidate and requested information from the mayor of Nijmegen, his hometown. The reply offered a detailed character sketch: 'Mr. M.E. Reintjes van Veerssen, born here 23 August 1826, never held any position, but was always employed in his father's business (tanning and coal trade), has a good appearance, writes in an acceptable hand, is not unskilled in the English language and of laudable behaviour. One of his younger brothers died when he was employed as assistant on the Coast of Guinea. When one of his older brothers (now pensioned) was assistant on the Coast, he made a trip to Africa, apparently for commercial purposes, but he only stayed briefly.'

Interesting in this file is the unrequested letter which member of parliament Heijdenrijk wrote to the minister in support of the candidate. Heijdenrijk stated that he did not want to recommend Reintjes van Veerssen as such, but did want to prevent a possible misunderstanding. He found Reintjes van Veerssen suitable for the post, but he should not be confused with a namesake (i.e. his brother), who in the past had *not* given rise to a positive assessment. Reintjes van Veerssen was appointed.

Source: *MvK-II 1806, Dispatch 19 Sept. 1866, no. 11.*

Dutch in the seventeenth century, and apparently assisted the Dutch in their early military campaigns in Africa.

These *tapoeiers* or Euro-Africans had a special cultural position, especially in the town of Elmina, where they probably counted up to 1,500 (or more) in the late eighteenth century. Because the Euro-Africans often had the choice to identify themselves legally as well as culturally as Dutch, we find members of this group well represented in the sources, as part of the Dutch official establishment (officials, military), and as merchants. Also, the Euro-Africans tended to make regular use of the Dutch administrative facilities, like the notary public, government secretary, and the law court, to deal with legal issues. Research into the group is not easy, however, as the available materials are widely spread across the records, and information is often fragmentary. For instance, to reconstruct a Euro-African family tree is possible, but needs a lot of energy, patience, and additional information from oral traditions and private family histories. (e.g. Priestley 1969; Doortmont, Everts & Vrij 2000).

‘Other’ Africans also appear in the Dutch sources regularly, roughly to be distinguished into three groups: (1) contract labourers like hammock-men, canoe-men, and others; (2) local political leadership, the so-called *caboceers*; (3) big men in coastal politics, with whom the Dutch were either

### An African marriage in the Dutch registry

The following civil marriage registration shows that ordinary Elmina people did opt for a Dutch marriage sometimes, possibly because of considerations of status or for legal reasons. Note that the Fante names were recorded phonetically by the Dutch registrar and that the document was read out in Fante, indicating a lack of formal education on behalf of all parties.

Married at St. George d’Elmina 3 January 1866.

Marriage license 21 December 1865.

Publication of banns 24 and 31 December 1865.

*Kobbena Djuré*, 29 years old, carpenter, living in Elmina, son of *Kwouw Esson*, carpenter, and *Amba Manza*, merchant-lady, both living in Elmina,

and

*Akoesuwa Teuria*, 25 years old, without occupation, living in Elmina, daughter of *Kwakoe Mensa*, fisherman, and *Abba Kweeba*, without occupation, both living in Elmina.

Witnessess: *Pieter Salomo*, 29 years old, without occupation, *Samuel Jones*, 30 years old, laundry boy, *John Moses*, 30 years old, petty trader, and *Kudjo Essem*, 30 years old, petty trader, all living in Elmina.

The document was read in Fante.

Source: NBKG 995, no. 7 (fol. 10).

allied or in conflict. All three categories are best known through the official contacts with the Dutch. Biographical studies, other than for 'big men' are not very well possible to make, and neither is detailed genealogical research on the basis of documents alone.

### Births, marriages and deaths

In the period that the Netherlands were under the influence and part of Napoleon's French Empire (1795/1811-1813), the government introduced a national Civil Registry for births, marriages, and deaths. This Registry replaced the former municipal civil registries and the church registries of

#### Declaration about marriage practices

On 20 May 1871, notary public Pieter Simon Hamel prepared a document at the request of Miss Hermina Weijtingh, containing a declaration by several Elmina residents of Euro-African descent, regarding her legal status as daughter of the Dutch official Derk Petrus Henricus Jacobus Weijtingh. The document gives information about wedding practices between Europeans and Africans, about the social status of children, and about the way in which Dutch law and local law were interpreted. On top of this, a document like this gives the researcher all sorts of genealogical information about Ghanaian families of mixed descent.

Before the notary public appeared: Christiaan Ruhle, pensioned assistant on the Coast of Guinea, 70 years old; Pieter van Eijk, pensioned interpreter for the Fante language, 48 years old; Willem Teschemaker, pensioned interpreter for the Fante language, living in Elmina, 47 years old; and John Charles Smith, merchant, 46 years old, all living in Elmina, and none of them a blood or other relative of the petitioner.

The four men declared first that it was fully known to them that Miss Hermina Weijtingh – according to a certified copy from the register of births of St. George d'Elmina – was born in Elmina on 15 June 1845, from the cohabitation of Mr. Derk Petrus Henricus Jacobus Weijtingh and his native housewife Amba Johanna Niezer, both deceased. This cohabitation – usual between Europeans and native women – existed without the formalities of a Dutch marriage, but for native women on the Coast of Guinea it had the power and value of a legal marriage. Because of this, a formal and authenticated certificate of acknowledgment by the mother was deemed equally unnecessary as the acknowledgement of a child born from a legal marriage in the Netherlands.

Secondly, they declared that they were personally acquainted with Mr. Weijtingh, and socialised with him, therefore knowing his family circumstances on the Coast.

Thirdly they declared that Mr. Weijtingh always considered, treated, and acknowledged Miss Hermina Weijtingh as his lawful daughter and that it had always been his intention for her to share in the rights and privileges of a legally acknowledged child.

Source: NBKG 981, fol. 27, rep. no. 133.

## Death records

The Dutch death records of the nineteenth century registered a wide variety of deaths, as the following examples from the 1860s show.

**A Dutch supercargo.** Registration of death of *B.M. Broekman*, ('given names unknown'), 26 years old, born in Amsterdam, supercargo on board the Dutch schooner *Axim*, last residence Amsterdam, unmarried, parents unknown, living in Amsterdam, who died at Elmina 16 July 1862 at 2.00 hours. Death registered by *Willem Baating*, 36 years old, captain of the Dutch schooner *Axim*, anchored in the roadstead of Elmina, living on board, and *Izaak Dirk Leefers*, 29 years old, supercargo, living on board the Dutch brig *Gouverneur Nagtglas*, currently in the roadstead of Saltpond. (17 July 1862, no. 9; fol. 4vo.)

**A young slave found dead.** Registration of death of *Dejansan*, born Cape Coast, circa 16 years old, without occupation, lastly residing in Elmina, unmarried, parents unknown, residence unknown, slave of *Hagan* at Cape Coast. Death declared 11 July 1862 (date body was found). Death registered by *Arent Magnin*, 37 years old, first lieutenant, adjutant of the governor, living at St. George d'Elmina, and *Pieter van Eijk*, 40 years old, interpreter for the Fante language, living at Elmina.

Added is a report of an inquest into the death of *Desanjan*, who was found dead. At the verbal request of the lieutenant-colonel, governor of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea the medical officer Daniels went to the flats near the *Veersche Redoute*, at seven o'clock at night, to investigate the body of a certain *Desanjan*. On arrival Daniels was met by the member of the Court of Justice at St. George d'Elmina, *Mr. A. Magnin*, a member of the African government of Elmina, by name of *Konua*, and *Pieter van Eijk*, government interpreter for the Fante language, who showed him the body by lantern light. The body was of the male sex, of Ethiopian race (i.e. African), circa 16 years old, of average height, nude, lying on the left side, and bound to the section of a canoe with freshly picked twigs. After asking further information, Daniels continued with the examination of the body. External examination: the whole body was covered with mud. The skin was decomposed to the degree that pieces had come of the body, the face was swollen, the eyes open and sunk in, the mouth half open, the belly swollen. The fingers and legs were bent. There were no outward signs of trauma. Daniels did not undertake an internal examination. (11 July 1862, unnumbered, fol. 5.)

the Netherlands Reformed church. In the colonies the introduction of a Civil Registry took place at much later dates in the nineteenth century.

For the Coast of Guinea, the Government Instruction of 1847 (art. 32) instructed the governor to issue regulations for a Civil Registry. On the basis of the materials available, we know that the instruction of 1847 was a continuation of an older practice.

The earliest extant death registry starts in 1842 and runs to 1871 (NBKG 997-998). Marriage records are available from 1860 to 1871 (NBKG 992-996); an earlier set of registers existed but was lost. It is also known that an official birth register existed since at least 1835, but after the Dutch left in 1872, this register remained on the Gold Coast in the custody of

## Death records (cont.)

**An African soldier.** Registration of death of *Koffie Sebire*, born Elmina, 26 years old, soldier with the Permanent Garrison, lastly quartered at St. George d'Elmina, son of *Kwamena Donnaffier* and *Abraba Auwte*, who died in the hospital at St. George d'Elmina on 26 May 1864 at 20.30 hours. Death registered by *Nicolaas de Heer*, 32 years old, pharmacy assistant, and *Pieter van Eijk*, 42 years old, interpreter for the Fante language, both living in St. George d'Elmina. (28 May 1864, fol. 21.)

**The son of a returned African soldier from the East Indies.** Registration of death of *Johannes Etsamiena*, born Batavia (Netherlands East Indies), 3 years 10 months 16 days old, lastly living at Elmina, son of *Joseph Etsamiena* and *Maria Hoosman*, both living at Elmina, who died at Elmina 30 August 1865, at 13.00 hours. Death registered by *Penni Anan*, pensioned soldier of the Dutch East Indian Army, and *N.N.* [no name entered], pensioned soldier of the Dutch East Indian Army, both living at Elmina. (1 Sept. 1865, no. 2, fol. 27vo.)

**An African prisoner from Axim.** Registration of death of *Koffie Enta*, born Axim, 32 years old, farmer, lastly living at Axim, unmarried, parents unknown, who died in the prison at St. George d'Elmina on 22 February 1867 at 7.15 hours. Death registered by *Jan van der Puije*, 23 years old, commissioner of police at St. George d'Elmina, and *Jacob Simons*, 23 years old, junior clerk at the government office, both living at Elmina. (23 Febr. 1867, no. 6, fol. 35vo.)

**A Dutch official.** Registration of death of the Honourable *George Anthony Clifford*, born The Hague, 37 years, 10 months, and 3 days old, official at the disposal of the governor on the Coast of Guinea, last residing at Enschede (The Netherlands), son of the Honourable *Gerard George Clifford*, LL.M., deceased, and *Anthoinette Catharina Roëmelé*, living at Wiesbaden (Germany), who died at the castle of St. George d'Elmina on 5 January 1871 at 22.30 hours. (6 Jan. 1871, no. 1)

Source: NBKG 998.

the Dutch consul. It was still extant in 1912, but disappeared after that date. In order to deal properly with the estates of persons deceased under the Dutch jurisdiction, it was very important for the Dutch government on the Gold Coast to have a proper registration of deaths among their own personnel, as well as those civilians that were regarded as 'Dutch' in terms of their judicial relationship with the Dutch authorities. In an effort to optimise this administration, the Dutch authorities started a retroactive death register in 1839, going back to 1802 and continued till 1872 (NBKG 828).

Who do we find in these registers? All Dutch registrations were first and foremost designed to service the 'Dutch community' on the Gold Coast, i.e. the European personnel, free traders, seamen, and other European citizens. In the second place, members of the Euro-African and



African communities could use the Dutch civil registry administration if they chose to do so. Most members of these communities in Elmina and other Dutch towns were content to register their marriages and deaths according to local custom, however, and can not be found in the Civil Registry (exceptions confirming the rule; see example). The same holds true of course for the marriages between Dutch officials and local women, concluded according to local custom.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Netherlands Reformed ministers in the service of the WIC could baptise children and marry couples according to Christian rites. Few examples of Christian marriages and baptisms are known for this period. The best-known exception is probably the marriage between the African Reformed minister Johannes Capitein and a Dutch lady by the name of Antonia Ginderdros, sent over from the Netherlands (Kpobi 1993).

### Wills, estates and probate

The coast of West Africa was long nicknamed ‘the white man’s grave’, and not without reason. A large percentage of the Europeans that went to West Africa died within a year after their arrival, sometimes within weeks or even days. Virulent tropical diseases like malaria, dysentery, yellow fever, and others took their toll on the men. A bad diet and the liberal use of alcohol did the rest. As a result, the administration of wills, estates, and probate was important, both to the individuals concerned and to the government.

In the Netherlands, the official responsible for drafting and registering documents like wills, estate inventories, and probate documents was the notary public. Up to 1815, there was no official charged with these duties as an independent notary public in Elmina. This task was usually delegated to the first clerk in the Secretariat, and when he was involved himself, to another senior official. Outside Elmina, in the outer forts, the fort commandant took responsibility for the tasks of the notary public. Sometimes documents were sent to Elmina to be registered with the secretary.

After 1815, one of the assistants in the Secretariat was specifically appointed to the position of notary public, a duty which he executed independently of the government. One could turn to the government secretary for the official registration of documents with the Dutch government, a practice that became the rule after 1839, as it had been in the eighteenth century.

Most of the wills, estate inventories, and other probate documents can be found in the large series of ‘original documents’ (NBKG 290-334) in the ‘secretarial-notarial register’ (NBKG 337-341) for the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and in the notary-public’s records (NBKG 981-991) and the series of registered documents (NBKG 974-981) for the period after 1815.

In many cases, the government of the Coast of Guinea was directly involved in the settlement of probate cases, because the deceased died intestate, or in debt, which then needed to be settled through government intervention. The government could appoint curators to deal with an estate, and often did so. As a result, we find many probate accounts of the WIC period in the registers of general correspondence sent to the Netherlands. This is invariably the case with the estates of the directors-general, which were often complicated and sometimes politically sensitive.

### Estate of J.C. Sprögel, Euro-African commissioner for trade, 1783

From the documents about his estate, we learn that WIC official J.C. Sprögel was born in Kormantin, but came out to West Africa from the Netherlands in 1773, after being appointed as sub-commissioner for trade by the Chamber Maze of the WIC on 18 November 1779. He left from the island of Texel (one of the main departure points of the WIC) and received a monthly salary of 36 guilders. The documents further mention his death date (29 September 1783), his current rank (commissioner for trade), and that he died without leaving a will.

With regard to the estate itself the inventory and account give highly detailed information. Firstly, it is mentioned that two commissioners were appointed to administer the estate. They travelled to Butre in the western region, where the full estate was located. This fits in with other information, in which Sprögel is mentioned as fort commandant at that place.

From the list of debtors and creditors of the estate, we learn that Sprögel operated a varied goods trade, but did not trade in slaves. The large number of claims he had on soldiers' pay indicate that he provisioned the soldiers in the garrison at Butre. Other posts show that he was an important trading partner of Esson Coffij, the king of Ahanta, of which Butre was a part, of the caboceer or chief of the latter place, Ichmia, and of several other important people in the area.

Claims by his colleagues Nicolaas van Bakergem and Hendrik Raams exemplify business relations with them. In the case of fellow Euro-African Nicolaas van Bakergem it was a relationship turned sour, as his claim was registered as subject to litigation before the courts in the Netherlands. The absence of any slaves or cattle in the estate indicates that Sprögel's business was relatively small-scale. Despite this, and the high number of debtors to the estate, the account was in the black and surprisingly large: 5,291 guilders.

The account also contains additional personal information, in this case unique information for which there are no alternative sources. In the first place, the commissioners noted that Sprögel was married with children ('negress and children'). Secondly, it was recorded that the king (either of Ahanta or Elmina) and two 'brokers' (*makelaars*) made the traditional funeral custom (*kostuum*) before burying Sprögel. From other sources we know that Sprögel was of Euro-African descent, and that he was educated and baptised in the Netherlands. We also know that his mothers' family was of high social standing in Elmina. In death, Sprögel's Akan identity was obviously the more important of the two.

Source: [VWIS 535](#).

However, we also find probate records of lower ranking personnel in the correspondence.

From the second half of the eighteenth century, the WIC also started to form separate registers, sometimes with copies of documents, sometimes with original papers. In many cases these registers are a good starting point for further research, but one still has to look at the original correspondence as well, because many files were sent to the Netherlands.

The contents of estate inventories and accounts are often very illuminating for local trade relations, as well as the personal history of the deceased, as the example of commissioner for trade J.C. Sprögel makes clear. It concerns an estate of a person who died intestate, i.e. without will. Obviously, most of the wills, estate and probate documents concern Europeans. However, a fair number of papers involve the local population as well. For instance, relationships of Europeans with African and Euro-African women are detailed in these documents, and the trade network between Africans and Europeans becomes visible through lists of commercial debtors and creditors.

The archives hold several separate series of probate records, on top of the material one can find in the general correspondence:

- Wills (NBKG 335-336)
- Estate inventories and related documents (RdK 169; NBKG 343-344; AR 149-150c; WIM 51mm-51nn; NBKG 796, 828)
- Accounts (MvK-I 4023-4027; NBKG 345, 795, 824-827)
- Individual files (NBKG 346; HDP 40)

## People and the law

A rich source for research at the personal level is provided by Dutch law courts in Elmina and the outer forts. Many of the court cases in both the eighteenth and nineteenth century involved ordinary people of vastly different social and ethnic backgrounds. Court cases were dealt with in several courts set up by the Dutch authorities (see also above). Records were kept in Elmina, usually in the same administration as the minutes of the Council meetings (e.g. NBKG 797-823). For examples of the way in which the Dutch legal system worked, and how the local population made use of it, compare the studies by Baesjou (1979), Yarak (1981), and Doortmont & Everts (1995).

## Daily business and daily life

One of the more complex themes for research in African history in general is the daily life of people. Because most African societies have oral cultures, we find few private written records for the period before colonialism, when European education and literacy became more widespread. On top of this, the category of official documents we are dealing with in this guide

### *Appointments, land acquisition, and the manumission of slaves*

Together with the protocol of original documents, the registers with instructions, commissions, passports, letters of manumission, land title deeds, etc. issued by the director-general, are a good reflection of day-to-day business in the Dutch possessions in the eighteenth century, especially in Elmina. Dutch officials, members of the Euro-African community, and local people passed through the office of the first clerk in the Secretariat to register private and official acts and deeds, or to receive an official commission.

The following is a random list of entries in the register for 1740-1748:

*16 February 1742 (p. 71)*

WIC official Pieter Woortman appointed as captain of the vessel 'The Good Success' to cruise between Rio Sierra Leone and Cape Apollonia on the Upper Coast of Guinea and force passport-bearing Portuguese ships to travel to Elmina before starting to trade.

*13 September 1745 (p. 103)*

Commission for sergeant Anthony Riele as provisional ensign with station on the hill St. Jago. He succeeds the deceased Zacharias de Ludeke. With instruction for his new position as military commandant of St. Jago.

*22 November 1746 (p. 117-118)*

The 'free negro' Jan van Breukelerwaert, born in Surinam, requests letters of manumission for his female slave Atte, born in Asante. The request is made because of 'her faithful services'.

*31 December 1746 (p. 119)*

Commission for Anthony Rhiele as provisional adjudant in charge of the soldiers at the main castle of St. George d'Elmina. The appointment makes him second in command after the military commandant. The appointment is made on the basis of shown qualities and merit.

*28 January 1747 (p. 120-121)*

Land title deed. Director-general Jacob de Petersen permits 'the mulatto' Jacob van Dijk to build a house and home in Elmina, on the south side of the river, to the west of the bridge, and to keep the house in ownership for himself and his heirs. Deed registered at the Secretariat.

*29 June 1748 (p. 150)*

Land title deed. Director-general Jan van Voorst permits the 'negress' Tankan to rebuild the house ruined in the war, situated at the entrance to the hill on which the castle of St. George d'Elmina stands. Tankan acquired the house according to local custom from a certain 'negress' Antonia. The director-general also declares that the house will be rebuilt at the expense of the WIC, and that Tankan and her family will be the lawful owners.

Source: NBKG 240, Register of instructions, commissions, etc. 1740-1748.

usually ignored private affairs, unless they touched on official business. This is mostly the case when domestic incidents needed judicial intervention and came before the Court, or – in case a Dutch official or soldier was involved – were dealt with by the Dutch authorities. Also, matters concerning marriage and death (including probate) were registered and give some insight into daily life, especially in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch forts, and most extensively for the largest establishments of Elmina, Accra, and Axim. Also important for our understanding of day-to-day relations are registrations of the manumission of slaves, and the registration of private land acquisitions. In the case of Dutch officials and soldiers, the regular stream of powers-of-attorney provided by the government secretary and notary public allow for an analysis of the economic and social relationships these individuals had with Europe.

The official documents available in the administrations of the Dutch authorities on the Coast of Guinea permit a reconstruction of social life, but any reconstruction will be biased towards the history of the European presence, and one will always need additional information – from oral tradition, (travel) literature, etc. – for a fuller picture.

Some record series do hold information of a general and specific personal nature by default, so to speak. Important are the registrations of ownership and alienation of land, again mainly in Elmina, and Accra. Although the Dutch authorities had a limited claim on land, they did have some jurisdiction over land in the towns adjacent to the forts. This meant that transactions with regard to land were sometimes registered by the Dutch notary public and/or Government Secretariat. This was always the case when the Dutch claimed full jurisdiction, and gave out land in freehold to African or European petitioners. Normally, these transactions did not incur a fee, but the successful petitioner was obliged to build a house on his property, usually within six months. In cases where local families chose to register a transaction of land or real estate, we get a glimpse of local social relations and dominant family connections.

In several family and personal archives, as well as in some of the public archives in the *Nationaal Archief*, we find records that provide us with information of a personal, rather than a public character. Officials, businessmen, and others left correspondence, private papers, journals, accounts, etc. about their own private and business life on the Coast of Guinea.

A very interesting series of records is the correspondence of the Euro-African Elmina-based slave-trader Jan Nieser (died 1826). For reasons unknown – possibly because his estate was administered by the government – his business correspondence for the period 1787-1819 ended up in the archives of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea and gives us a unique insight into the private aspects of the slave-trade and its demise at the end of the eighteenth century (NBKG 1132-1135; cf. Lever 1970). Nieser was a colourful figure, whose actions often brushed against Dutch official regulations. Most of these encounters are hidden in the general correspondence and the government journals, as for so many

individuals, but one action was serious enough to be filed separately: the sale of an abducted slave by Jan Nieser in 1815 (MvK-I 4030).

Another Euro-African Elmina-based trader – Carel Bartels (1818-after 1873) – acted as vice-consul for the Kingdom of Sardinia (Italy) between 1857 and 1859. His official papers were kept by the government to transfer to a newly appointed Italian consul in St. George d’Elmina. As this never happened, the papers remained in the Dutch archives. The file includes *inter alia* personal letters of appointment (NBKG 1138).

Other papers include files of the deceased officials H. van Wijgaarden (1821-1825) and J.C. Stupani (1820-1825) (NBKG 1136-1137), the African sergeant Abraham Rühle’s correspondence from the Netherlands East Indies to his family in Elmina (1840-1852) (NBKG 1139), and the personal papers of the African soldier Penni Annam (1855-1863) (NBKG 1140). For the latter two see also the section on African soldiers above.

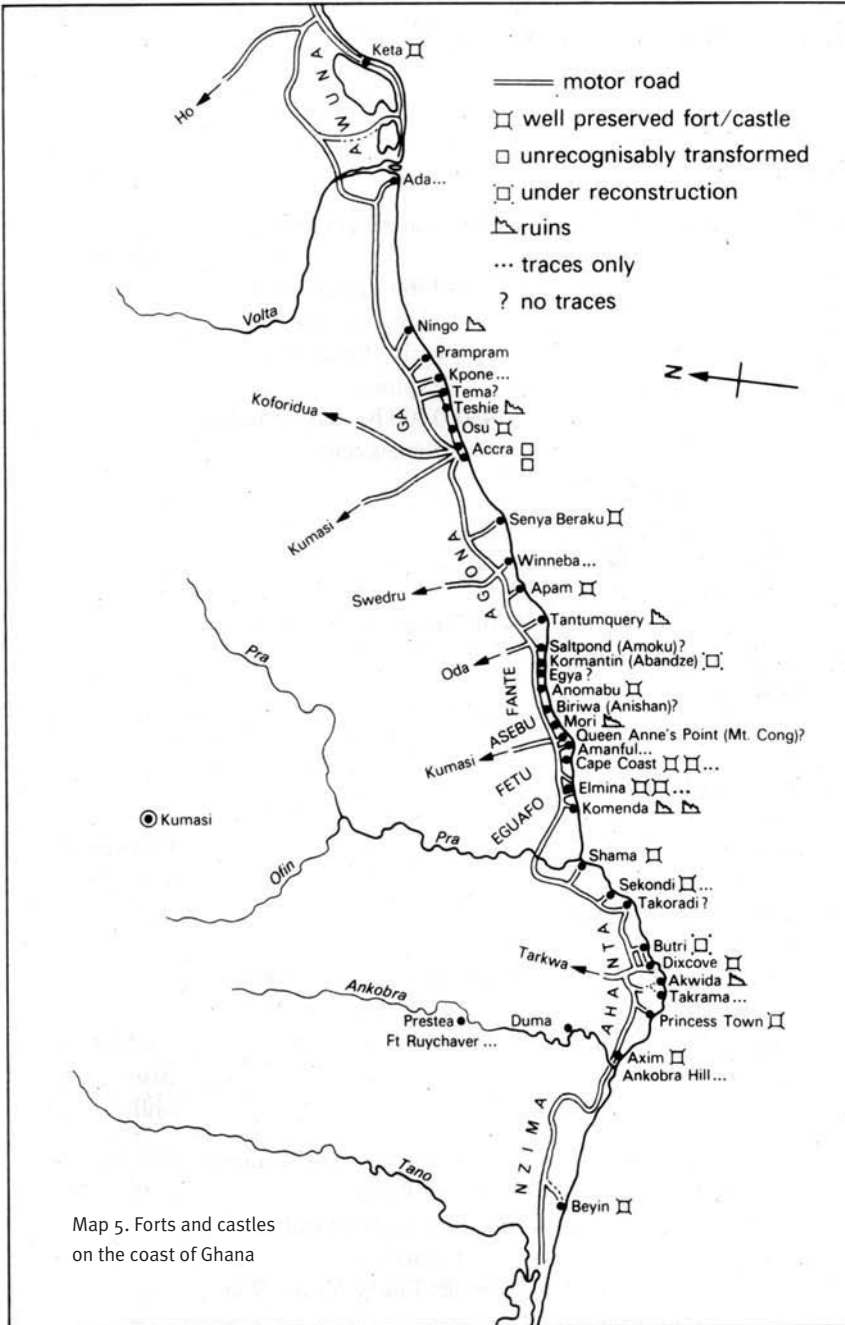
## 7. Castles, Forts, and Towns

### Introduction

Between the late fifteenth and early nineteenth century, a host of European powers descended upon the so-called Coast of Guinea, roughly comprising the coastal area of current Ghana, Togo and part of the Republic of Benin. The Portuguese were the first to arrive, but they were soon followed by the Dutch, British, French, Swedish, Danish, Brandenburgers, and some other European sea-faring nations, interested in exploiting the possibilities and opportunities of trade with the area. For strategic reasons mainly, the European nations started building stone structures for the defence of their position and personnel, both against European rivals and at times hostile African polities. The first, and to this day most impressive structure, is the castle of St. George d'Elmina, built by the Portuguese in 1482, and the oldest European stone structure in Africa south of the Sahara. Many other forts were to follow, the majority of them built in the seventeenth century when European rivalry – now mainly between northern European opponents – was at a high-point.

Over time, the function of the forts changed. In the early period they were a 'ship at permanent anchor', comprising and containing all the functions normally found on a European armed trading vessel, and being organised much in the same way, with a civilian administrative staff, artisans and labourers, and a military garrison, headed by a captain / governor who held a charter from his sovereign. In later times, the forts became administrative and economic focal points for urban development along the Gold Coast. In the late seventeenth and the eighteenth century, the Atlantic slave-trade enhanced the position and function of the forts as slave depots. It is for this function that the Ghanaian forts and castles are still best remembered, hence the common appellation of 'slave forts' attached to them. In the nineteenth century decay set in, due to a loss of functionality. Gradually, many of the forts were abandoned altogether. However, in the twentieth century, the idea that these ancient buildings were to be regarded as important historical and cultural monuments gained momentum, and in 1979, UNESCO placed the forts and castles of Ghana collectively on the World Heritage List, at the request of the Government of Ghana.

The forts and castles are one of the better studied topics in Ghana's history. Nevertheless, there are few broad studies available, in which historical description and analysis is coupled with a detailed documentation of the architectural and building history. Also, no effort has as yet been made to bring together in a comprehensive manner historical materials from the European archives – including maps and drawings – or from the Ghanaian archives for that matter, to form a complete documentary image of each and every fort in its own right, and in their mutual coherence. Useful English-language studies include the popular works by Van Dantzig (1980) and Anquandah (1999), and the technical descriptions and analyses



Source: Van Dantzig 1980: 89.

Note: This map, drawn up by professor Albert van Dantzig in the 1970s, lists all the forts and their then current physical condition.



by Lawrence (1963), Anquandah (1992, 1993), Doortmont (1999, 2000), and Doortmont and Savoldi (2006).

The forts and castles epitomise the long-standing relationship between Europeans and Africans in Ghana, so much so that the castle is now also depicted in the national coat of arms of the country. As symbols of the Atlantic slave-trade, the forts and castles attract large numbers of tourists, particularly African-American tourists from the United States, in search of their African heritage (Bruner 1996; Doortmont 2005; Oostindie 2005). The buildings that attract the most attention in this respect are the castle of Cape Coast (formerly Cabo Cors), originally Swedish, but since 1665 the British headquarters, and the castle of St. George d'Elmina, built by the Portuguese in 1482, and the Dutch headquarters from 1637 to 1872.

Over a time-span of more than 250 years, the Dutch built, rebuilt and owned a large number of forts. Some, like Cape Coast Castle, they held for very short periods, others, like fort Nassau at Mouri, fort St. Anthony at Axim, fort St. Sebastiaan at Shama, and St. George d'Elmina were in their possession for several centuries. Table 13 gives an overview of the main Dutch forts in Ghana. In this chapter we look at the different sources available for the study of the forts and castles, focusing on architectural aspects, the occupation and strength of the forts, the development of the surrounding towns and villages, and maps and drawings.

### Forts: building history and maintenance

Maintaining the forts and castles was one of the greatest challenges for the Europeans on the Coast of Guinea. The influence of climate and weather necessitated permanent attention to maintenance and demanded regular rebuilding of structures, often with makeshift materials, due to shortages of proper building materials and/or financial resources (Doortmont & Savoldi 2006: 23-25, *passim*). Because of the importance of the buildings for the Dutch presence, the administration tended to keep detailed regular records of the state of repair. During the eighteenth century, the WIC-administration formally kept three-monthly reports, which were sent to the Netherlands with the general correspondence. For the seventeenth century, information is more haphazard, but can be found in the correspondence of the WIC as well.

In theory, the original reports on the outer forts were sent to Elmina on a regular basis by the fort commandants with their correspondence and should be available in this series (NBKG 82-189). However, theory and practice differed considerably, and reporting was not consistent. For the second half of the eighteenth century, the incoming reports were collated in Elmina and kept in a separate series of reports concerning the state of the forts (1758-1794: NBKG 198-203). For a short period the Chamber Zeeland of the WIC kept a separate series of reports about the condition of the forts (1786-1791: WIC 952-960). For the nineteenth century, regular reports can be found in the correspondence from the outer forts again, but

**Table 13****Dutch castles and forts on the Gold Coast**

Fort name (English / Dutch)	Town	Period
Fort Crèvecoeur (now Ussher Fort)	Accra	1649-1868
Fort Good Hope ( <i>De Goede Hoop</i> )	Senya Beraku	1705-1868
Fort Patience ( <i>Lijdzaamheid</i> )	Apam	1697-1868
Fort Amsterdam	Abandze (Kormantin)	1665-1868
Fort Nassau	Mouri	1612-1868
Cabo Cors	Cape Coast	1660s
Castle St. George d'Elmina	Elmina	1637-1872
Fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill	Elmina	(1637) 1660s-1872
Fort Vredenburg	Dutch Komenda	1689-1872
Fort at British Komenda	British Komenda	1868-1872
Fort St. Sebastian ( <i>St. Sebastiaan</i> )	Shama	1638-1872
Fort Orange ( <i>Oranje</i> )	Dutch Sekondi	1670s-1872
Fort at British Sekondi	British Sekondi	1868-1872
Fort Witzen	Takoradi	1680s-1872
Fort Batenstein	Butre	1656-1872
Fort Metal Cross ( <i>Metalen Kruis</i> ; formerly Dixcove)	Dixcove	1868-1872
Fort Dorothea	Akwida	1717-1872
Fort Gross Friedrichsburg ( <i>Hollandia</i> )	Princes' Town / Pokesu	(1717) 1725-1872
Fort St. Anthony	Axim	1642-1872
Fort Ruyghaver	Ankobra River	1654-1659
Fort Apollonia	Beyin	1868-1872

### Fort Batenstein at Butre: 'A tiny ill-designed fort'

'On a very high hill lies a tiny ill-designed fort called Batenstein'; this is how West India Company official and chronicler of the Dutch presence in West Africa Willem Bosman described the fort in Butre in his book in 1704. In his official report on the fort, written four years earlier, he was more nuanced, but it was tiny indeed. In 1701, the fort had only four rooms: two for the commandant and storage of trade goods and two for the remainder of the garrison. The rooms were so small, according to Bosman, that the fort could not house more than twelve men (less than the full occupation in 1699). However, at that time work was in progress for an extension of the building, making the fort 'not only much more comfortable, but also much stronger'. It would prove an idle wish.

The Dutch originally constructed fort Batenstein in 1656 and were to stay in Butre until 1872. In the 1670s, the fort had only two small bastions, to which two more were added in the next quarter century. A map dated circa 1750 still shows the four bastions. By 1780, the northeastern bastion had disappeared, most likely because of structural deterioration and collapse, followed by a complete reconstruction of the fort. Though there is no direct evidence of a partial collapse, structural problems were recorded throughout the eighteenth century. Larger and smaller repairs were the order of the day. In 1754, for instance, there was talk of a newly built bastion on the western side, which was already cracking, subsiding, and on the verge of collapse due to heavy rainfall.

Between 1775 and 1780, the fort was completely overhauled, restored and in part rebuilt. In the former year, it was reported that the defence works were indeed in order, but all the rooms – both living quarters and storerooms – were completely unusable. Most of the woodwork was rotten because of rainwater soaking into the structures, and on top of that, one had to cope with an invasion of white ants attacking the support beams. The main rebuilding work was done by Jan Woortman, who was commandant at Butre in 1777, and died there in the same year. The large hall at the back of the fort, overlooking the yard, was his handiwork.

His successor Van den Vondel reported in 1780 that 'the fort in its entirety, as well as the living quarters inside, the warehouse, slave quarters and gunpowder room, and other buildings are presently in good repair, and inside and out everything is whitewashed, the new flat roofs cemented and plastered with lime'. However, Van den Vondel was also not

due to the limited occupation of most of the forts, these reports are even less regular than in the eighteenth century (NBKG 504-594, 613-648).

Occasionally, the Dutch government ordered a survey of the forts, and/or sent out an engineer to inspect and repair properties. The earliest known report is that by Willem Bosman and a colleague, who travelled along the coast to visit all the forts in 1701, and reported extensively on the state of repair and the state of defence (NBKG 198). In 1783 the engineer and master of works J.F. Trenks did a tour (NBKG 200) and in 1816, when the Dutch considered a revitalisation of their possessions, the colonel-engineer W. Starrenburg went around all the Dutch establishments, including the hinterland areas. Multiple copies

completely without doubt about the quality of the work, as he continued: ‘Whether [the roofs] are properly sealed will become clear during the next rainy season, as it is now still good weather, without heavy continuous rains’. He was proved right in his doubts only one rainy season later: in June 1781, it was reported that due to the heavy rains, the commandant’s quarters and the assistant’s room were leaking.

When the engineer J.F. Trenks visited Batenstein in 1783, much of the reconstruction of 1777 was under serious threat, again from water and white ants. Also, and more seriously, the foundation of the northern side of the fort was in danger of collapse. Two buttresses on this side needed extra foundation work of up to one meter deep, to counter erosion and subsidence. By 1807, after years of neglect due to the precarious global position of the Dutch in the Napoleonic era, the fort was a ruin of which virtually only the walls were still intact.

When the Dutch government started to rebuilt its presence, in 1816, the work in hand was substantial. Most ceilings and roofs had to be supported, all wooden elements were rotten, roofs and wall were leaking, and ‘there was hardly a dry place to be found’. The damage was not restricted to the living quarters. The defence works were also affected: most of the (stone) floors of the bastions needed replacing, and the foundations of the fort showed several holes that needed to be filled. Repairs were obviously made, but it is uncertain to what extent.

In 1841, Hubertus Varlet, a trained architect and at that time commandant of Butre, reported on the condition of the fort and drew a new plan and elevation of the building. The plan shows that the great hall of 1777 was split into two. The hall and bedroom of the commandant on the eastern side were joined, as were the two smaller official’s rooms on the western side of the first floor. Curiously, Varlet reported only limited damage – mainly to the woodwork – after a long period of comparative disinterest in and low financial resources for the maintenance of the fort.

Sources: 4.VEL 754, 755; 4.VELH 298, 299; WIC 114: 151; NBKG 200: report 31 December 1775; NBKG 200: report 14 April 1780; NBKG 201: report 30 June 1781; NBKG 201, report 16 November 1783; Goldberg 177: report 1 March 1807; NBKG 504: 2; NBKG 521: 4; Lawrence 1963: 264; Bosman 1704.

of his two reports and maps are available (e.g. [MvK-I 4032, 4033](#)). In the case of Starrenburg, it has to be noted that where his work on the forts is accurate, his description and survey of the hinterland is often incomplete and inexact. In the remainder of the nineteenth century, partial surveys were executed in 1841 by the architect-official Hubertus Varlet and in 1859 by the respective fort commandants. The latter survey was meant to chart all the Dutch possessions and jurisdictions, including the towns and villages and will be discussed further below. The example of the maintenance history of fort Batenstein at Butre gives an idea about the information available.

### People and space: fort St. Anthony at Axim

From its very inception, fort St. Anthony was a key establishment for its European occupants. Not only was it the only fort in the area for a long period, it was also the gateway to the Gold Coast for arriving ships, and of considerable economic importance. All this certified the strong and impressive structure of the building, to be kept in good repair during its useful life, which lasted for so many centuries. In terms of its occupation, the strategic and economic importance of the fort was reflected by the relatively large number of people servicing the establishment.

Until the end of the eighteenth century, roughly three dozen people (officials, military and civil personnel, fort slaves) resided and worked within the walls of the fort, or were housed in dwellings immediately outside the entrance of the fort. There was plenty of housing and office space inside the fort, as is clear from descriptions and plans. The earliest available Dutch description of the internal layout of the fort dates from 1701, by Bosman:

‘The fort is built-up, firstly with a fairly high three-cornered house, with an equal number of storeys. The lower floor is also divided in three parts, made up of warehouse, magazine, and prison. On the middle floor, the merchant has his room and a hall, and there are two other lodgings situated here, for the sub-commissioner for trade, and the sales assistants. The third floor and attic are in use as storerooms for trade goods. Moreover, opposite the said house, separated by a narrow yard, there is another one of the same width, though with only two storeys, with a room for the surgeon, one for the sergeant, one for the corporal, constable, and naval cadets, and two more for the ordinary soldiers.’ (WIC 198)

The most detailed plan of the use of spaces in the fort dates from 1830. The layout is corroborated by an equally detailed description of 1816. In 1830, the layout did not differ much from that of 1701, and was as follows. The ground floor of the building was mainly a service area, with a guardroom, four warehouses, or storerooms, a prison, two rainwater basins and a poultry-house. On the first floor we find the living quarters for the non-commissioned officers (three rooms), soldiers’ barracks, assistant’s and surgeon’s room and the so-called ‘Portuguese Hall’ with its separate entrée, which no doubt was the original hall in the Portuguese period. On the top floor, we finally find the commandant’s quarters, consisting in a hall, bedroom and walk-in storeroom or closet, as well as the dispensary. From the hall, a wooden bridge leads to the roof of the northern building, which functioned as a terrace – and had a balcony attached to it – and gave access to two tower rooms. Obviously,

### Forts: occupation and strength

Over the time span of two-and-a-half centuries, the occupation of the forts fluctuated with the strength of the Dutch presence. In the seventeenth century, the forts’ main function was mercantile, but in combination with that of a defensive work against European and African rivals. This meant that in this period the military occupation was considerable. In the early

from time to time, the rooms changed functions, but both the 1701 and 1816 layouts show clearly that living conditions at fort St. Anthony were comfortable.

An important factor in the daily running of the forts were the fort slaves, domestic slaves owned by the Dutch West India Company, and later taken over by the State. These slaves were relatively free in organising their personal lives. They were allowed to marry amongst themselves and were paid a set amount of board-wages, regardless of their ability to work. In 1797, the amount varied between one and four ackies merchandise value. This equalled circa 2.25 to 9 Dutch guilders per month, making the wages of a male slave working as artisan or in another trained job slightly higher than that of a European soldier in the same period. An important problem for the administration was the state of health of the slaves. Unlike free personnel, the fort slaves could not be sacked, and the government had to maintain them financially until their death. This changed after 1815, when the Dutch authorities 'retired' and conditionally freed all their slaves as a cost-cutting measure, to re-employ them based on necessity only.

In 1765, commandant Fennekol reported that of the total of thirty-one male fort slaves only sixteen (including one foreman and one carpenter) were fit enough to do heavy work, while the other sixteen had a variety of ailments, like crooked hands and limbs, swollen legs, and hernias, or were simply 'old and worn out'. Of the twenty-one women, only fourteen were able to work, but two of them had infants to look after as well. A total of eleven boys and girls were too young to work. In Axim most of the fort slaves stayed near the fort, in small houses and huts surrounding the main entrance, where we now find the parade ground. The slaves working on the cotton plantation will have stayed there, while the overseer of the plantation had a lodge at his disposal.

In 1797, Axim counted seventy-six fort slaves, of whom the majority of the men were employed as skilled artisans, while most women did menial work. The male fort slaves were also part of the defence of the fort, backing up the military garrison to the best of their ability. In the nineteenth century, the importance of the fort slaves diminished quickly. In the case of Axim by 1840 just five fort slaves remained. All had a clearly marked duty though: one blacksmith, one carpenter, one mason, one labour-woman, one porter and general hand-help.

Sources: 4.VELH 295; NBKG 198: 35; NBKG 198: 124, report 31 March 1770; NBKG 203: report 30 June 1793; NBKG 505: report engineer Starrenburg 6 February 1816; NBKG 522: report 30 June 1840; NAUK, HCA30/761; Doortmont 1981.

eighteenth century, the function of the forts changed to that of slave depots for the Atlantic slave-trade, while at the same time the necessity for a strong defence diminished. After the WIC lost its monopoly on trade in the 1730s, the occupation became much smaller, and in the early nineteenth century, several forts were abandoned altogether, except for a single African soldier as sentry, to enforce a claim of ownership.

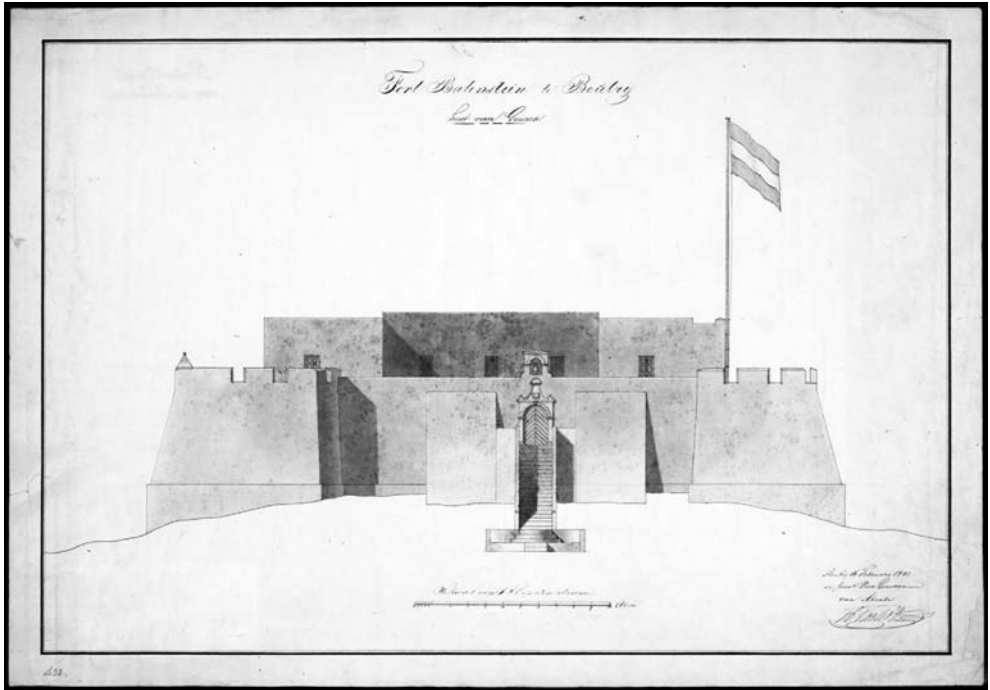


Figure 12: Elevation of fort Batenstein at Butre, drawn by Dutch architect and master of works and stores Julius Varlet, Jr. in February 1840. Source: 4.VELH, no. 299.

Reports about the occupation and military strength of the forts can be found in the same series of records as information about the building history and maintenance. In these reports we find information about the number of guns and quantities of ammunition and their usefulness, but also about the labour force of ‘company slaves’ or ‘fort slaves’, their ailments and cost, as well as lodging conditions for the senior staff. The example of fort St. Anthony at Axim gives an indication of the type of information available and the sources to look at.

Connected, but often administered separately, were the inventories of the forts, listing provisions and trade goods for daily payments and other procurements, but also for the slave-trade. In the eighteenth century, we find these in the general correspondence between Elmina and the outer forts. In the nineteenth century, the financial administration kept in Elmina contains information about the forts as well (NBKG 829-872). In isolated cases, one finds specific listings for individual forts, like the inventories of goods in fort St. Anthony at Axim for the period 1822-1830 (NBKG 973).

## Fort, town, and countryside

Around all the European forts, towns developed that had multiple functions. On the one hand, the towns serviced the forts and its occupants, providing goods and services for the Europeans. On the other hand, and more importantly, the towns developed into trade-hubs for the international trade along the Atlantic coast, and across the Atlantic Ocean, connecting the Gold Coast hinterland with the wider world. The latter found its highpoint in the eighteenth century, when the Atlantic slave-trade from the Gold Coast boomed, turning the European forts into trade depots for this activity. As a result, the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw the expansion of the more important towns, with multi-storey private stone buildings, and after 1840 also churches.

As described before, the relationship between the European occupation of the forts and the surrounding areas was close, both formally and informally. In terms of town development, the Dutch tried to keep as much control as possible, issuing general regulations on land use and the construction of buildings and cemeteries, drainage, and sanitation (i.e. the use of public spaces as toilet, and the burial of dead relatives under the floor of private houses). These regulations had their strongest impact in Elmina, and to a lesser extent in Accra and Axim, where the Dutch were most prominently present in this period. Everywhere, the regulations set by the Dutch were subject to constant negotiation and agreement with the local town government, because of the invariably disputed jurisdiction over land and people. Nevertheless, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Dutch were able to establish their jurisdiction in this field – although not always successfully in terms of implementation – and consequently the records provide considerable information about ownership of land and real estate in the towns of Elmina and Accra, in the form of title deeds, mortgage documents, and the like. By extension, the Dutch notarial and secretarial services attracted many local people, who wished to regularise contracts and agreements in this field made according to local law by putting them into writing.

Information about the development of the town of Elmina is extensive and available in literature and a host of sources in the NBKG archives. The most detailed study on Elmina in the eighteenth century is still the work by Feinberg, while DeCorse's more recent archaeological study gives a broad overview of the development of the town, including the nineteenth century (Feinberg 1969, 1989; DeCorse 2001). Available archival information includes the 'original documents' (NBKG 290-334), notarial archives (NBKG 981\*-991), and secretarial archives (NBKG 337-342, 974-981) for title deeds and mortgages. Additional information is available in the NBKG court records, in cases of dispute. General regulations can be found in the registers of government decisions, orders, and publications, including the minutes of the Council, also available in the NBKG archives. For other towns, information can be



found in the same series, but is limited, with the exception of Accra in the nineteenth century.

In the two-and-a-half centuries of their presence on the Coast of Guinea, the Dutch were occasionally interested in the lay-out and condition (physical and social-economic) of the areas over which they claimed jurisdiction or influence. This resulted in the production of surveys, which described more than just the forts. An early survey of the Dutch possessions was prepared by Willem Bosman and a colleague in 1701, and mainly focussed on the state of defence of the forts (NBKG 198; see above). However, the report also looked at the relationship of the Dutch with the surrounding towns and villages. Other surveys, usually produced in an ad-hoc fashion, can be found in the miscellaneous general correspondence series.

### Title deed of church for the Christian community at Elmina

The following document is an example of a freehold title deed from 1871, issued by the Dutch government to the Christian Community of Elmina, which had built their church with Dutch government support a decade before. To make sure the British government would not seize the building, which was possible, because the Dutch government exercised the right to use the building for the government school. The document refers to the original government decrees and title deed of 1861 and names the Leaders of the Christian Community, all women of Euro-African descent. The situation of the building is indicated by way of the adjacent properties. The building in question is currently still in use by the Methodist church of Elmina, and was restored in 2006. The building is named Nana Etsiapa Hall (formerly Nana Etsiapa School), after the main founder of the church, Amelia Bartels, a.k.a. Nana Etsiapa.

Decree of 1 June 1871, No. 79

By the Government of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea  
For the Christian Community at Elmina

The Colonel, Commissioner of the Netherlands Government, Governor on the Coast of Guinea, having re-read the government decrees of 18 July 1861, No. 483 and 21 August 1861, No. 555, in relation to the ministerial dispatch of 12 June 1861, La. B, No. 7/51, in which the Christian Community at Elmina was given in full and free ownership the church building situate to the north opposite the cow pen (*koeperk*), to the east the public road (*Heerenweg*), to the south opposite the house in which Mr. John Marman Smith resides, and to the west the road leading to the redoubt Beekenstein. All on the condition that the Government School will be kept in the building indefinitely;

Considering the possibility that these possessions will be transferred to England before long, and considering that the last article could give rise to problems between the English administration and the Christian Community aforesaid;

The first 'modern' survey was undertaken by colonel-engineer W. Starrenburg, also mentioned above. Starrenburg's charge was to look into the possibility to extend the Dutch presence into the hinterland under the government of H.W. Daendels, with a programme of road building and agricultural development (plantations). Starrenburg was not very accurate in his general description of the more remote areas, however, and it is even called into question if he really visited some of the areas himself. The report 'concerning his inspection of the Dutch possessions' – with map – came out in 1817 and consisted of two parts, the first dealing with the area between Elmina and the River Ankobra in the west, and the second with the area between Elmina and Accra and the Volta River in the east (MvK-I 4032, 4033). Copies of this report can be found in several other record series. The ministerial comments on the report are available in the general correspondence of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs.

Also considering that for the construction of the church by far the most was contributed by the following persons: Amelia Bartels, Anna Esson Bartels, Henriette Bartels, Elisabeth Molenaar, née Welzing, and Anna Bartels, née School, who are also known as the Leaders of the Christian Community and be considered as representatives of the same;

Has agreed:

1. To decide upon a change of the decree of 21 August 1861, No. 555, and to transfer the afore-mentioned church building to the Christian Community at Elmina, in full and free ownership, without any restrictions whatsoever, and more in particular to Amelia Bartels, Anna Esson Bartels, Henriette Bartels, Elisabeth Molenaar, née Welzing, and Anna Bartels, née School, as Leaders of the Christian Community, in case the proposed transfer to England of these Possessions will take place; and
2. To decide that a certified copy of this document will be registered free of charge, as title deed, and issued to the afore-mentioned Leaders of the Christian Community, to serve them whenever such may be necessary.

The Colonel, Commissioner  
And Governor afore-mentioned,  
(signed) C.J.M. Nagtglas.

Registered gratis at St. George d'Elmina on the twelfth of June Eighteen-hundred-and-seventy-one, volume VIII folio 29.

The Secretary on the Coast of Guinea  
[signed] W.P.A. Le Jeune.

Source: NBKG 981, fol. 29ro.-29vo.

In the late 1850s, the Dutch tried to modernise the government of their Gold Coast possessions for the last time, changing the administrative entities from ‘fort’ to ‘District’ (*Afdeling*) to reflect a wider political interest and jurisdiction. In this light the officials in charge of the new districts were charged to hold a general survey, which included the physical lay-out of the district (number of villages, population, boundaries), the economic situation (arable land, crops, trade, mining), and the social and political situation (relationship with neighbouring areas, social tensions within the district, local government). These reports can be found in the general correspondence, with several copies in the Furley Collection (FC N121-N123). With the reports came detailed maps, which were stored separately. The series is incomplete, but includes from west to east:

- District Axim (4. MIKO, no. 756),
- District Butre (no. 754),
- District Shama (no. 755),
- District Elmina, including Dutch Komenda (no. 757),
- Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea, overview (no. 758).

It should be noted here, that for our knowledge and understanding of the wider environment of the forts, published contemporary ethnographical descriptions by Dutch officials and travellers are very useful. The best-known book is of course Willem Bosman’s *Accurate Description* of 1704, which was translated into English at an early date, but there are others as well. De Marrees’ *Description and Historical Account* (1602) was translated and published more recently (Jones & Van Dantzig 1987), and is a valuable addition for the early period. For the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, other major published texts are available, but not translated yet: e.g. De Marrée (1817-1818), Fennekol (1815/1831), Weijtingh (1855) and Gramberg (1861).

## Maps and drawings

Over time, a large number of maps and drawings were produced by the Dutch authorities, mainly to illustrate the building state and usage of the forts and castles, through elevations and plans. In some cases plans were produced for military purposes, giving information about the strength of local defence works (mainly in Elmina). In some cases, like the famous Vingboon’s atlas, utilitarian drawings have a high artistic value.

Almost all maps, drawings, and other illustrations were originally attached to documents (reports, surveys). In the nineteenth century, Dutch archivists separated the maps from the documents without preserving a proper reference, creating a map collection that has no natural relationship with the original written documents anymore. In isolated cases, the original order of the archives can be re-established, but this requires extensive in-depth knowledge of the historiography of record-keeping



Figure 13: Map of the Department Butre, c. 1854 (detail). Source: 4.MIKO, no. 754.

and administrative history. Hence, the maps and drawings are presented separately, following the original archival order.

The *Nationaal Archief* keeps the maps and drawings on West Africa in four major series: 4.VEL, 4.VELH, 4.MCAL, and 4.MIKO. The first two series contain the general ‘foreign map’ collection and its supplement. The series 4.MCAL contains maps from the Ministry of Naval Affairs and covers the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. The series 4.MIKO contains maps and drawings originating from the Ministry of Colonial Affairs, and mainly covers the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, although some older maps – mostly eighteenth century – can also be found in this collection.

All four series contain a variety of nautical charts and maps, many printed and of foreign origin, as well as original Dutch charts and maps. In this guide we listed all charts on the West African coast, from Mauretania to Angola, the working area of the WIC. Not included are maps of the West African hinterland, other than that of the Gold Coast. Apart from the nautical charts and maps, we find several collections of detailed maps of the Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast, as well as plans and drawings of the various forts.



Figure 14: Map of the Department Axim, drawn by the resident J. Vitringa Coulon, 1854 (detail). Source: 4.MIKO, no. 756.

Although the materials cover the seventeenth to twentieth centuries, the more detailed maps, plans, and drawings almost all stem from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with emphasis on the 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, 1830s, 1840s, and late 1850s. Apart from individually produced charts, maps, and drawings we find occasional series of material, produced as part of surveys or maintenance programmes. Several of these merit a brief description.

In 1774, the WIC artillery officer and engineer J.F. Trenks made a series of plans of the Dutch forts, for the inspection and maintenance of which he was responsible. Of these plans, three have survived, namely of the new fort at Takoradi, of the castle St. George d'Elmina, and of fort Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill in Elmina (4.VEL, nos. 757, 779, 780).

Twelve years later, naval lieutenant J.W. van Overmeer Fisscher also went round the Dutch possessions and produced a large set of plans and drawings of the Dutch forts. Although providing valuable visual information, Fisscher's drawings are rather inaccurate in perspective and detail and need to be treated with care when used as a (technical) historical source (Lawrence 1963). This series of drawings covers all the forts the

Dutch possessed in 1786, with the exception of Accra, and provide both plans and elevations or prospects:

Axim (4.VEL, no. 747), Pokesu or Princess' Town (no. 750), Akwida (no. 752), Butre (no. 756), Dutch Sekondi, with village (no. 763), Shama (no. 765), St. George d'Elmina and Coenraadsburg (nos. 775-777), Mouri (no. 784), Kormantin or Abandze (no. 786), Apam (no. 788), Senya Beraku (no. 792).

Fisscher's survey was the first after the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War of 1780-1784, and highlights the bad state of repair of many of the buildings, some of which were destroyed by the British. There is also a plan available for fort Crèvecoeur at Dutch Accra, which was completely destroyed in 1782, but this was probably not produced by Fisscher (4.VEL, no. 795).

Between March and May 1830, midshipman C.F. Gevers of the Netherlands Royal Navy visited the Gold Coast, and sketched several detailed plans and elevations of the forts St. Anthony at Axim, Coenraadsburg in Elmina (with the redoubts De Veer and Bekenstein), and the castle of St. George d'Elmina (4.VELH, nos. 295, 306, 307, with copies in 4.MCAL, nos. 5941-5943).

In 1840/'41, the Dutch authorities undertook another survey of the forts, accompanied by detailed drawings. This time the survey was executed by government architect and master of works and stores Hubertus Varlet Jr., an academically trained architect, who produced a number of highly detailed elevation and plans. Of these seven survived, which were all submitted to the government on the same date (16 February 1841) and accompanied written reports on the state of repair of the forts. It is possible that Varlet produced more than seven drawings, or he may have been unable to complete the task, because of his appointment as vice-governor of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Guinea responsible for Ahanta, that same month. Available are elevations and plans of the forts at:

Butre (4.VELH, nos. 298, 299), Dutch Sekondi (nos. 300, 301), Dutch Komenda, elevation only (no. 303), Dutch Accra (nos. 313, 314).

Together with additional materials from the earlier period, and intermittent periods like the 1790s, the researcher interested in the forts and castles can piece together a detailed history of the building state and usage of the forts in their local environment. The literature on the subject is moreover abundant, and has its own category in the bibliography.

As already indicated, the institutional modernisation undertaken by the Dutch in the late 1850s, described above produced some of the most detailed and accurate maps of the areas surrounding the Dutch establishments, with information on the African villages and towns, and geographical features (4.MIKO, 754-758).



# Bibliography

## Introduction

The Dutch relationship with West Africa, more specifically with Ghana (the Coast of Guinea) has attracted ample interest from authors. The current bibliography builds on the bibliography published by Roessingh & Visser in their guide. This bibliography is divided into three main categories:

- archival and literature guides
- source publications (contemporary and modern) and contemporary literature (travelogues etc.)
- modern literature

The focus of the list is on the history of the Dutch in Ghana and the relationship between Ghana and the Netherlands. Furthermore, themes like the Dutch Atlantic slave-trade and the West India Company are given ample attention. The bibliography has no pretension to be complete; it is explicitly presented as another research tool, to be explored and tested by the researcher.

As with the archival sources, the prospective researcher has to keep in mind that many of the publications about Dutch history are actually written in Dutch. For a proper understanding of these texts knowledge of Dutch is required. In the bibliography the Dutch (and German) titles are translated into English to assist the user.

## List of publications

### Archival and literature guides

Asher, G.M., *A Bibliographical and Historical Essay on the Dutch Books and pamphlets relating to New Netherland and to the Dutch West India Company and to its Possessions in Brazil, Angola etc., and also to the Maps, Charts etc. of New Netherland*. Amsterdam, 1854-1867.

Buck, H. de, *Bibliografie der geschiedenis van Nederland*. Leiden 1968. *Bibliography of the history of the Netherlands, with indexes to authors', personal and geographical names*. The book deals with the history of the Netherlands up to 1945. Publications up to 1963 are listed. See Section H: Colonial History, p. 328-363.



Carson, P., *Materials for West African History in the Archives of Belgium and Holland*. Guides to Materials for West African History in European Archives, vol. 1. London 1962.

See also Feinberg 1967 and 1969 in this bibliography.

Coolhaas, W.Ph., *A Critical Survey of Studies on Dutch Colonial History*. Royal Institute for Linguistics and Ethnology, Bibliographical Series, vol. 4. Den Haag 1960.

See especially p. 127-129: West Africa; p. 130: Slave-trade.

Dantzig, A. van, 'A short bibliography of Dutch and German printed material relating to the history of Ghana', in: J.O. Hunwick (ed.), *Proceedings of the Seminar on Ghanaian Historiography and Historical Research*. n.p. 1977. 72-82.

Emmer, P.C., 'The History of the Dutch Slave-trade. A Bibliographical Survey', *Journal of Economic History* 32 (1972), 728-747.

Feinberg, H.M., 'Additions (and further additions) to "Materials for West African History in the Archives of Belgium and Holland" by Patricia Carson, London 1962', *African Studies Bulletin* 10 (1967), no. 3, 48-53 and 12 (1969), no. 1, 81-89.

Gøbel, Erik, *A Guide to Sources for the History of the Danish West Indies (US Virgin Islands), 1671-1917*. Odense 2002.

Gommans, J.J.L., L. Bes & G. Kruijtzter, *Dutch Sources on South Asia, c. 1600-1825, Volume I: Bibliography and Archival Guide to the National Archives at The Hague (The Netherlands)*. Delhi 2001.

Hartmann, A. (et al.), *Repertorium op de literatuur betreffende de Nederlandsche koloniën voorzover zij verspreid is in periodieken, serie- en mengelwerken*. 9 vols. Den Haag 1895-1934.

[Catalogue of publications relating to the Dutch colonies which are printed in periodicals, series and miscellaneous other imprints]

See Section II: 'West-Indië' [*West Indies*], which contains articles published between 1840 and 1932.

Koeman, C., *Collections of Maps and Atlases in the Netherlands. Their History and Present State*. Leiden 1961.

With list of collections, summaries of contents and list of inventories.

Koeman, C., *Atlantes Neerlandici. Bibliography of Terrestrial, Maritime, and Celestial Atlases and Pilot-Books Published in the Netherlands (and by Dutch Cartographers) up to 1880*. 5 vols. Amsterdam 1967-1972.

With indexes to personal names (cartographers, engravers, map authors, publishers), geographical names and titles of atlases.

*Repertorium op de literatuur betreffende de Nederlandsche koloniën in Oost- en West-Indië, voor zoover zij verspreid is in tijdschriften en mengelwerken.* Den Haag 1895-1934.

[Index on the literature concerning the Netherlands colonies in the East and West Indies, in periodicals and edited volumes]

Roessingh, M.P.H. & W. Visser, *Guide to the Sources of the History of Africa South of the Sahara in the Netherlands.* New York 1978.

Tiele, P.A., *Mémoire bibliographique sur les journaux des navigateurs néerlandais ... et sur les anciennes éditions hollandaises des journaux des navigateurs étrangers ... (etc.).* Amsterdam, 1867 (reprint 1969).

Deals with printed journals of voyages over land and sea up to 1668.

Tiele, P.A., *Nederlandsche bibliographie van land- en volkenkunde.* Amsterdam 1884 (reprint 1966).

[*Dutch Bibliography of Geography and Ethnology*]

Deals with itineraries and topographies written in Dutch or translated into Dutch, arranged alphabetically according to author and title.

Veth, P.J. & C.M. Kan, *Bibliografie van Nederlandsche boeken, brochures, kaarten enz. over Afrika.* Utrecht 1870.

[*Bibliography of Dutch Books, Brochures, maps etc. concerning Africa*]

### Source publications and contemporary literature

*Aanwijzing van het capitaal en derzelver verdeeling bij de respectieve Kamers, in de geoctroeerde Nederlandsche Oost- en West-Indische Compagnie: benevens ... de rijzing en daaling der O.I. en W.I. actien zedert 1723.* Amsterdam 1772.

[*Information about the capital and its spread over the Chambers, in the East and West India Companies, as well as the rise and fall of the East and West Indian shares since 1723*]

Aitzema, L. van, *Saken van staet en oorlogh, in ende omtrent de Vereenighde Nederlanden, 1621-1668.* 12. vols. Den Haag 1657-1668.

*Articul-brief van de generale Nederlandsche geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie ter vergadering van de Thienen der selver compagnie gearresteert ende bij de Hoog Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden op den twaelfden April 1675 geaprobeert ende geconfirmeert.* Middelburg [1675].

[*Articles for the [second] WIC, approved by the Assembly of Ten on 12 April 1675*]

Baesjou, R.A.M. (ed.), *An Asante Embassy on the Gold Coast: The Mission of Akyempon Yaw to Elmina, 1869-1872.* African Social Research Documents vol. 11. Leiden 1979.

- Baesjou, R.A.M. (ed.), K. Ratelband, (author) *Nederlanders in West-Afrika 1600-1650: Angola, Kongo en São Tomé*. Zutphen 2000.  
 [Dutchmen in West Africa 1600-1650: Angola, Kongo, São Tomé]
- Bosch, G.J. van den, *Tafereelen van West-Afrika, gemeenzaamst bij ons bekend onder den naam van Kust van Guinea: eene bijdrage tot de geschiedenis der menschheid*. Rotterdam 1815.  
 [Images of West Africa, known to us as the Coast of Guinea: a contribution to the history of mankind]
- Bosch, J. van den, *Nederlandsche bezittingen in Azië, Amerika en Afrika in derzelve toestand en aangelegenheid voor dit rijk, wijsgeerig, staathuishoudkundig en geographisch beschouwd, met bijvoeging der noodige tabellen en eenen atlas nieuwe kaarten*. Den Haag 1818.  
 [The Netherlands possessions in Asia, America and Africa, and their philosophical, economic, and geographical condition, with tables and an atlas with new maps]
- Bosman, W., *Nauwkeurige beschrijving van de Guinese Goud-, Tand- en Slavekust, nevens alle desselfs landen, koningryken, en gemenebesten: van de zeeden der inwoonders, hun godsdienst, regeering, regtspleeging, oorlogen, trouwen, begraven, enz. Mitsgaders de gesteldheid des lands, veld- en boomgewassen, alderhande dieren, zo willde als tamme, viervoetige en kruipende, als ook 't pluim-gedierte, vissen en andere zeldzaamhede meer, tot nog toe de Europeërs onbekend*. Amsterdam 1704.  
 The book was reprinted several times. The second Dutch edition of 1709 contains more material than the first edition. The book quickly became a standard work on the Coast of Guinea and was translated into English, French, German and Italian. The first English translation dated from 1705. A modern English edition is also available:
- Bosman, W. *A New and Accurate Description of the Coast of Guinea. Divided into the Gold, the Slave and the Ivory Coasts*. New edition with an introduction by J.R. Willis and notes by J.D. Fage and R.E. Bradbury. London 1967.  
 See also A. van Dantzig, 'Willem Bosman's New and Accurate Description of the Coast of Guinea: How Accurate is it?', *History in Africa* 1 (1974) 101-108; 2 (1975) 185-216.
- Braam Houckgeest, F.A. van, *De expeditie naar de Kust van Guinea in het jaar 1869*. Nieuwediep 1870.  
 [The Expedition to the Coast of Guinea in the Year 1869]
- Broecke, Pieter van den, *Reizen naar West-Afrika van Pieter van den Broecke, 1605-1614*. Edited by K. Ratelband. Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten-Vereeniging 52. Den Haag 1950.  
 [Travels to West Africa van Pieter van den Broecke, 1605-1614]

- Clement, J., *De West-Indische Compagnie op de Goudkust in West-Afrika (een bronnenpublicatie)*. Voorburg 1999. CD-ROM.  
[*The West India Company on the Gold Coast (a source publication)*]
- Conditien, op de welcke de participanten van de generale geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie sullen vermoghen te fourneren, een fons, ofte capitael, specialyck geaffecteert tot de behandelinge van de Gout-Custe in Guinea, mitsgaders Ardra, Popo, ende Benyn, op den 12 April 1668 ter vergaederinge van de XiX gearresteert, om aan de voorsz. participanten gepresenteert te worden.* [Amsterdam 1668?].  
[*Conditions for the formation of a WIC fund in favour of the activities on the Gold Coast of Guinea, Ardra, Popo, and Benin, concluded in the Assembly of Nineteen of 12 April 1668*]
- Copie van de resolutie van de Heeren Burgemeesters ende Raden tot Amsterdam op 't stuck van de West-Indische Compagnie, genomen in augustus 1649.* Utrecht 1649.  
[*Copy of the resolution of the mayors and councillors of Amsterdam with regard to the WIC, taken in August 1649*]
- Crooks, J.J., *Records Relating to the Gold Coast Settlements 1750 to 1874*. London 1973.
- Dantzig, A. van, *The Dutch and the Guinea Coast, 1674-1742: A Collection of Documents from the General State Archive at the Hague*. Accra, 1978.
- Dapper, O., *Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche gewesten van Egypten, Barbaryen, Libyen, Biledulgerid, Negroslant, Guinea, Ethiopiën, Abyssinie, vertoont in de benamingen, grenspalen, steden, ... en heerschappyen: met lantkaerten en afbeeldingen van steden, drachten, &c., na 't leven getekent, en in kooper gesneden: getrokken uit verscheyde hedendaegse lantbeschrijvers en geschriften van bereisde ondersoekers dier landen*. Amsterdam 1668.  
[*Detailed description of the African regions ...; Detailed description of the African islands ...*]  
Contains descriptions of the Dutch possessions on the Coast of Guinea, with engravings.
- Douchez, F., *Causeries, sur la Côte de Guinée, à propos de l'expédition du général-major Verveer, pendant l'été de 1838*. La Haye 1839.
- Deductie opgesteldt bij de Churfurstelijcke Brandenburgsche Africaensche Compagnie, tot beweeringhe van haer recht, om te varen ende handelen op en langhs de kust van Guinea, ende om vergoedt te hebben die schade ende winstdervinge die de voorsz. Churfurstelijcke Brandenburgsche Africaensche Compagnie bij de bedienden van de geoctroyeerde Nederlandsche West-Indische Compagnie is aangedaen*. N.p. 1686.

*[Document by the Brandenburg Africa Company, about her right to trade on and along the Coast of Guinea, and to receive compensation for the loss of income caused by the servants of the Dutch WIC]*

*[Deductie] Ample deductie, continuerende de justificatie van het goet recht, de generale Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie deser Vereenigde Nederlanden competerende, tot den privativen handel op de Goudkust van Guinea, op en jegens de ongefondeerde praetensien en sustenuen van de Churfurstelijcke Brandenburghsche Africaensche Compagnie. N.p. 1686.*

Second document with regard to the disputes between the Dutch WIC and the Brandenburg Africa Company.

Dekker, D., *Eene schoone bladzijde uit de geschiedenis van ons zeezezen (expeditie naar de kust van Guinea), 1869-1870; naar de officiële rapporten bew. voor het jonge Nederland. Tiel 1870.*

*Extracten uyt de registers der resolution van de bewindhebber van de generale geoctroyeerde Nederlandsche West-Indische Compagnie, zo in de vergaderingen van Thienen als in de respectieve Kameren genomen [betreffende den handel op de kust van Guinea en de West-Indische koloniën]. N.p. [1780?]*

*[Extract from resolutions taken by the WIC on the subjects of trade with the Coast of Guinea and the West Indies]*

Fennekol, F.W., *Proeve over de Kust van Guinea: houdende eene poging tot onderzoek, hoe, en in hoeverre dat land tot eene waare volksplanting zou kunnen gevormd worden. Den Haag 1831.*

*[Essay about the Coast of Guinea, containing an effort at research to form a settler colony, originally written in 1815]*

*Groot Placaatboek ... (etc.).* Edited by C. Cau, S. van Leeuwen, J. Scheltus and J. van der Linden. 9 volumes with index volume. Den Haag – Amsterdam 1658-1797.

*[The Great Statute rolls ...]*

N.B. Contains the charters of the VOC and the WIC, with the amplifications etc.

Hair, P.E.H., A. Jones & R.C.C. Law, *Barbot on Guinea: the writings of Jean Barbot on West Africa, 1678-1712.* Works issued by the Hakluyt Society, 2nd series, nos. 175-176. London 1992.

Heijer, H.J. den (ed.), *Naar de koning van Dahomey. Het journaal van de gezantschapsreis van Jacobus Elet naar het West-Afrikaanse koninkrijk Dahomey in 1733.* Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten Vereniging, no. 99. Zutphen 2000.

*[To the King of Dahomey. The Journal of the Diplomatic Mission of Jacobus Elet to the West African Kingdom of Dahomey in 1733]*

- Heijer, H.J. den (ed.), *Expeditie naar de Goudkust: het journaal van Jan Dirksz Lam over de Nederlandse aanval op Elmina, 1625-1626*. Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten Vereniging, no. 105. Zutphen 2006.  
[*Expedition to the Gold Coast: The Journal of Jan Dirksz Lam about the Dutch Attack on Elmina, 1625-1626*]
- Helm Boddaert, K. van den & C.J. van Citters, *Memorie van consideratien van bewindhebberden der West-Indische Compagnie ter Kamer Zeeland op de onderscheidene stukken ... alle concerneerende de deliberation, bij gelegenheid der expiratie van het octroy van gemelde compagnie, op den 31 december 1791, vooral, indien het zelve niet mocht worden vernieuwd en deze de compagnie dus zoude moeten worden gedissolveerd en daartoe relative resolutie van de hoofdparticipanten .. omtrent de bepaling van de waarde hunner aandelen in de gemelde compagnie*. [Middelburg 1791].  
[*Memorandum by the Chamber Zeeland of the WIC with regard to the possible dissolution of the WIC in 1791*]
- Huydecoper, W., *The Journal of the Visit to Kumasi of W. Huydecoper, 28 April 1816 to 18 May 1817*. Translation by G.W. Irwin. Accra 1962.
- ‘Inboorlingenrecht van de Kust van Guinea 1851’, *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie* 88 (1931) 287-313.  
[*Native Law on the Coast of Guinea 1851*]
- Jones, A., *German Sources for West African History, 1599-1669*. Wiesbaden 1983.
- Jones, A., *Brandenburg Sources for West African History 1680-1700*. Stuttgart 1985.
- Jones, A., *West Africa in the Mid-Seventeenth Century: An Anonymous Dutch Manuscript*. Atlanta 1995.
- Justesen, Ole (ed.), *Danish Sources for the History of Ghana, 1657-1754*. 2 vols. U.A.I. Fontes Historiae Africae, Series Varia VIII. Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter 30. Copenhagen 2005.
- Koopman, J.F., *Verslag van eene reize naar de Westkust van Afrika, etc. door Z.M. schroef-stoomschip Cornelis Dirks, 1859-1860*. N.p. c. 1861.  
[*Report of a voyage to the West Coast of Africa with H.M.S. Cornelis Dirks, 1859-1860*]
- Korte memorie van de redenen om de welcke de ... West-Indische Compagnie ..., van de betalinge van de 100.000 rijksdaalders aan de kroon van Zweden, in meerder somme tot redemptie ... Africaansche pretensien, door den staat bij het laatste tractaat beloofd [...]*. N.p. 166?.  
[*Memorandum with regard to the payment of 100,000 rixtalers tot the Swedish Crown as redemption for its African claims, as promised by the state in the last treaty*]

- Laet, J. de., *Jaerlijcks verhael van de verrichtinghen der Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie, in derthien boecken*. Leiden 1644. Edited by S.P. l'Honoré Naber & J.C.M. Warnsinck in *Werken van de Linschoten-Vereeniging* 34, 35, 37, 40. Den Haag 1931-1937.  
 [Annual Report of the Activities of the Chartered West India Company, in Thirteen Books]  
 Describes the period 1624-1636. Joannes de Laet (Antwerp 1582, Leyden 1649 or 1650) was a director of the WIC in the Chamber Amsterdam as representative of the town of Leiden and author of several works on geography and travel.
- Linschoten, Jan Huyghen van, *Beschrijvinghe van de gantsche kuste van Guinea, Manicongo, Angola, Monomotapa, ende tegenover de Cabo de S. Augustijn in Brasiliën [...]*. Amsterdam 1596.  
 [Description of the coast of Guinea, Manicongo, Angola, Monomotapa, and opposite the Cabo de S. Augustijn in Brasil [...]]
- Lutter, A.A., 'Soldijboek van civiele en militaire ambtenaren aan de Kust van Guinea 1815-1836', *De Indische Navorscher* (nieuwe serie) 6 (1993) 180-184.
- Marees, P. de, *Beschrijvinge ende historische verhael van het gout koninckrijck van Guinea, anders de gout-custe de Mina genaemt, liggende in het deel van Africa*. Amsterdam 1602.  
 [Description and Historical Narrative of the Gold Kingdom of Guinea, otherwise called the Gold Coast of Mina, situated in the African Continent]  
 Translated into several languages in the seventeenth century and many times copied, among others by Olfert Dapper (see above). Edited and republished by S.P. l'Honoré Naber in *Werken van de Linschoten-Vereeniging* 5. Den Haag 1912.  
 A modern annotated edition in English is also available:  
*Description and Historical Account of the Gold Kingdom of Guinea (1602) by Pieter de Marees*. Translated from the Dutch and edited by Albert van Dantzig and Adam Jones. *Fontes Historiae Africanae, Series Varia* no. 5. Oxford 1987.
- Marrée, J.A. de, *Reizen op en beschrijving van de Goudkust van Guinea: voorzien met de noodige ophelderingen, journalen, kaart, platen en bewijzen: gedurende een lang verblijf aldaar opgezameld en grootendeels zelve gezien, ondervonden en bijeen gebragt*. 2 vols. Amsterdam 1817-1818.  
 [Travels on and Description of the Gold Coast of Guinea...]
- Metcalfe, G.E., *Great Britain and Ghana: Documents of Ghana History, 1807-1957*. London 1964.
- Naamlijst der Generaals-Directeurs, geregeert hebbende over de Noord en Zuydkust van Africa, beginnende met de jaare 1637 mitsgaders de*



- bediendens van de West-Indische Compagnie, zoals dezelve tegenwoordig in weze zijn op de Kust van Guinea.* Amsterdam 1740-1791.  
 [List of directors-general of the North and South Coast of Africa from 1637 onwards, including the officials of the WIC currently serving on the Coast of Guinea]
- Nader reglement op het subject van de vrije vaart op de kust van Africa voor de onderdaanen der Vereenigde Nederlanden, onder betaaling van recognitie, opgesteld bij het reglement van haar Hoog. Mog. van den 8 Augustij 1730, gearresteerd den 6 October 1734.* Den Haag 1734.  
 [Further regulations about the free trade on the coast of Africa by subjects of the United Netherlands, on payment of recognition duty, drafted on 8 August 1730, and ratified 6 October 1734]
- Naerdere klagten van den heer Resident Carisius, omtrent de Deensche Africaensche Compagnie, die de Nederlandsche West-Indische Compagnie aldaer niet wilt gedoghen en alle schade aen doet.* Heuckelom 1660.  
 [Further complaints by resident Carisius about the Danish Africa Company, which the WIC does not want to tolerate, and does it damage]
- Nagtglas, C.J.M., *What Must the Netherlands do with her Settlements on the Coast of Guinea.* 1864.
- Newbury, C.W., *British Policy towards West Africa: Selected Documents 1875-1914, with statistical appendices, 1800-1914.* Oxford 1971.
- Octroy bij de ... Staten Generaal verleent aan de West-Indische Compagnie in date den derden junij 1621 mette ampliatiën van dien ende het accoort tusschen de bewindhebberën en de hoofdparticpanten van de selve compagnie, met approbatie van de ... Staten Generaal gemaect.* Den Haag 1642.  
 [Charter of the WIC, issued by the States General on 3 June 1621 and further documents]
- Octroy bij de ... Staten Generaal verleent aan de West-Indische Compagnie in date den twintighsten september 1674.* Den Haag 1681.  
 [Charter of the WIC, issued by the States General on 20 September 1642]
- Octroy bij de ... Staten Generael verleent aen de West-Indische Compagnie in date den 20 September 1674, mitsgaders de prolongatie van het selve octroy voor den tydt van dertigh jaren in dato den 30 November 1700.* Den Haag 1701-1730.  
 [Charter of the WIC, issued by the States General on 20 September 1674 and continued for thirty years on 30 November 1700]
- [Octroy] *Nader prolongatie van het octroy voor de West-Indische Compagnie voor den tydt van nog dertig jaaren, gearresteerd den 31 december 1761.* Den Haag 1761.



[*Charter of the WIC, continued for another thirty years on 31 December 1761*]

Parker, Grant (ed.), *The Agony of Asar. A Thesis on Slavery by the Former Slave, Jacobus Eliza Johannes Capitein, 1717-1747*. Princeton 2001.

Pel, H.S., *Aanteekeningen gehouden op eene reis van St. George Delmina naar Comassie, hoofdstad van het Ashantijsche Rijk, en gedurende een kort verblijf aldaar: medegedeeld van wege het bestuur van 's Rijks-Museum van Natuurlijke Historie te Leiden*. N.p. [Leiden], n.d. [1842].

[*Notes kept on journey from St. George d'Elmina to Kumasi, capital of the Asante Kingdom, and during a brief sojourn there...*]

Prins, Jeurian, *Journael, ofte Dag-register, van de reyse die gedaen is door 's landts vloot, onder den manhaften heer admirael Michiel A. de Ruyter: Bevattende al 't gunt is voorgevallen in de Middellandtse Zee, Cabo Verde, de Kust van Guinea, Caribise Eylanden en Terra Nova; tot hare wederkomst in 't vaderlandt*. Amsterdam 1666.

Ratelband, K. (ed), *Vijf dagregisters van het kasteel Sao Jorge da Mina (Elmina) aan de Goudkust 1645-1647*. Werken van de Linschoten Vereniging no. 55. Den Haag 1953.

[*Five Journals of the Castle Sao Jorge da Mina (Elmina) on the Gold Coast, 1645-1647*]

Publication of parts of inv.no. 11, archives OWIC. The introduction includes a survey of the organisation of the WIC on the Coast of Guinea, and a survey of trade patterns. There is a detailed reading list, also for earlier and later periods.

Ratelband, K. (ed.), *De West-Afrikaanse reis van Piet Heyn*. Werken van de Linschoten Vereniging no. 61. Den Haag 1959.

[*The West African voyage of Piet Heyn*]

*Remonstrantie aen de Ho. Mo. Heeren de Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden overgegeven den ... Junij 1664 bij de heeren de bewinthebberen van de geocroyeerde west-Indischen Compagnie der Vereenighde Nederlanden op ende jegens verscheydende memorien van den heer resident Charisius, wegens de (gepretendeerde) Deensche Africaensche Compagnie*. Amsterdam 1664.

[*Plea with the States General of June 1664, with regard to the dispute of teh WIC with the Danish Africa Company*]

Roggeveen, Arent & Jacob Robijn, *The Burning Fen: Second Part*. Amsterdam 1687. New facsimile edition of: *The Fourth Part of the New great sea-Mirrour: discovering the west-coasts of Africa [...]*. With an introduction by C. Koeman. Amsterdam 1971.

Schepel, A.F., *Reisjournaal van Lodewijk Kerdijk: West Afrika 1857/1858*. Schiedam 1978.

[*The travelling journal of Lodewijk Kerdijk: West Africa 1857/1858*]

- Stapel, F.W. (ed.), 'Instructies en bestuursreglementen nopens het beleid der regeering ter Kuste van Guinea', *Bijdragen van het Koloniaal Instituut* 86. 1-41.  
 [Orders and Government Regulations Concerning Government Policy on the Coast of Guinea]  
 Contains the orders and regulations of 1815, 1819, 1838, 1839 and 1847, with comments about the period 1848-1872 and a list of governors 1816-1872.
- Tengbergen, H.F., *Verhaal van de Reistocht en Expeditie naar de Nederlandse bezittingen ter westkust van Afrika (Kust van Guinea)*. Den Haag 1839.  
 [Story of the Voyage and Expedition to the Netherlands Possessions on the West Coast of Africa (Coast of Guinea)]
- Unger, W.S., 'Nieuwe gegevens betreffende het begin van de vaart op Guinea', *Economisch Historisch Jaarboek* 21 (1940).
- Verhoog, P. & L. Koelmans (eds.), *Michiel Adriaensz de Ruyter, De reis van Michiel Adriaanszoon De Ruyter in 1664-1665*. Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten-Vereeniging. 2nd edition. Zutphen 2005.
- Vertoogh over den toestand der West-Indische Compagnie, in haer begin, midden ende eijnde met een remedie tot redres van deselve: eerste deel*. Rotterdam 1651.  
 [Treatise about the state of the WIC in the beginning, middle and end, with a remedy to improve its situation: first part]
- Weijtingh, D.P.H.J., *Achttien jaren aan de Goudkust*. Amsterdam 1855.  
 [Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast]  
 This book is a Dutch translation of Brodie Cruickshank, *Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast [...]*. For the Dutch presence the Introduction, which is original, is of special interest. Weijtingh was a merchant and official in the Dutch possessions on the Coast of Guinea.

### Modern literature

- Anquandah, James, 'Archaeological Investigations at Fort St. Jago, Elmina, Ghana', *Archaeology in Ghana* 3 (1992), 38-45.
- Anquandah, James, *Fort St. Jago, Elmina, Ghana: Archaeological Reconnaissance Report*. Cape Coast: Central Regional Development Commission 1993.
- Anquandah, James, *Cape Coast and Fort St. Jago, Elmina, Ghana: Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Phase Two*. Cape Coast 1997.
- Anquandah, Kwesi J., *Castles & Forts of Ghana*. Accra 1999.
- Akyeampong, E., 'Ahenfo Nsa (the 'Drink of Kings'): Dutch Schnapps and Ritual in Ghanaian History', in: Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants,*

- Missionaries & Migrants. 300 Years of Dutch Ghanaian Relations.* Amsterdam 2002. 51-60.
- Arhin, K., *The Cape Coast and Elmina Handbook.* Accra 1995.
- Baesjou, R.A.M., 'Dutch Irregular Jurisdiction on the Nineteenth Century Gold Coast', *African Perspectives* 1979/2. 21-66.
- Ballong-Wen-Mewuda, J.B., *São Jorge da Mina 1482-1637.* 2 vols. Paris 1993.
- Blakely, A., *Blacks in the Dutch World: The Evolution of Racial Imagery in a Modern Society.* Bloomington 1993.
- Boogaart, E. van den & P.C. Emmer, 'The Dutch Participation in the Atlantic Slave-trade', in: H.A. Gemery & J.S. Hogendorn (eds.), *The Uncommon Market: Essays in the Economic History of the Atlantic Slave-trade.* New York 1979. 353-375.
- Boxer, C.R., *The Dutch Seaborne Empire, 1600-1800.* London 1965.
- Brakel, J. van, *Nederland en de Goudkust 1598-1872.* Oosterbeek 1985.
- Brakel, S. van, *De Hollandsche handelscompagnieën der zeventiende eeuw. Hun ontstaan, hunne inrichting.* Den Haag 1908.  
[*The Dutch trading companies of the seventeenth century. Their origins, their constitutions*]
- Brakel, S. van, 'Bescheiden over den slavenhandel der West-Indische Compagnie', *Economisch-Historisch Jaarboek* 4. Den Haag 1918.  
[*Documents about the slave-trade of the WIC*]
- Brommer, F.B., 'Naar de Kust van Guinea: het uitreden van de Juffrouw Elisabeth in 1780', in: F.B. Brommer (ed.), *Ik ben eigendom van... Slavenhandel en plantageleven.* Wijk en Aalburg 1993.
- Bruner, Edward M., 'Tourism in Ghana. The Representation of Slavery and the Return of the Black Diaspora', *American Anthropologist*, New Series 98 (1996) 290-304.
- Coombs, D., *The Gold Coast, Britain and the Netherlands, 1850-1874.* London 1963.
- Daaku, K.Y., 'The European Traders and the Coastal States, 1630-1720', *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana* 8 (1965) 11-23.
- Daaku, K.Y., *Trade and Politics on the Gold Coast, 1600-1720. A Study of the African Reaction to European Trade.* Oxford 1970.
- Daalder, R. (ed.), *Slaven en schepen: enkele reis, bestemming onbekend.* Amsterdam 2001.
- Dantzig, A. van, *La démission hollandaise en Afrique occidentale au dix-neuvième siècle.* Paris 1963.

- Dantzig, A. van, 'Le traité d'échange de territoires sur la Côte de l'Or entre la Grande-Bretagne et les Pays-Bas en 1867', *Cahiers d'Etudes Africaines* 4 (1963) 69-96.
- Dantzig, A. van, *Het Nederlandse aandeel in de slavenhandel*. Bussum 1968.  
[*The Dutch Participation in the Slave-trade.*]
- Dantzig, A. van, 'The Ankobra Gold Interest', *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana* 14 (1973) 169-185.
- Dantzig, A. van, 'Castles and Forts of Ghana as a Collective Historical Monument', in: M. Dodds (ed.), *Ghana Talks*. 1976. 49-67.
- Dantzig, A. van, 'South-Western Ghana and the Akan-Speaking Areas of the Ivory Coast: A Survey of the Historical Evidence', in: J.O. Hunwick (ed.), *Proceedings of the Seminar on Ghanaian Historiography and Historical Research*. n.p. 1977. 55-71.
- Dantzig, A. van, *Forts and Castles of Ghana*. Accra 1980.
- Dantzig, A. van, *Les Hollandais sur la côte de Guinée à l'époque de l'essor de l'Ashanti et du Dahomey, 1680-1740*. Paris 1980.
- Dantzig, A. van, 'La "jurisdiction" du fort Saint Antoine d'Axim', in: *2000 ans d'histoire africaine; le sol, la parole et l'écrit; mélanges en hommage à R. Mauny*. N.p. 1981. Vol. 2, 685-698.
- Dantzig, A. van, 'Les Hollandais sur la Côte des Esclaves: parties gagnées et parties perdues', *Études africaines offertes à Henri Brunschwig* (1982) 79-89.
- Dantzig, A. van, 'Effects of the Atlantic Slave-trade on Some West African Societies', in: J.E. Inikori (ed.), *Forced migration: The Impact of the Export Slave-trade on African Societies*. N.p. 1982. 187-201.
- Dantzig, A. van, 'The Furley Collection', in: *European Sources for Sub-Saharan Africa before 1900: Use and Abuse. Paideuma: Mitteilungen zur Kulturkunde* 33 (1987).
- Dantzig, A. van & Barbara Priddy, *A short history of the forts and castles of Ghana*. Accra 1971.
- DeBrunner, Hans. W., 'Sieckentroosters etc.', *Bulletin of the Society for African Church History*, Nsukka 1964.
- DeCorse, C.R., *An Archaeology of Elmina: Africans and Europeans on the Gold Coast, 1400-1900*. Washington DC 2001.
- Deveau, J.-M., *L'or et les esclaves: l'histoire des forts du Ghana du XVIe au XVIIIe siècle*. Paris 2005.
- Dickson, K.B.A., *A Historical Geography of Ghana*. London 1969.

Dige-Hess, M., *Le Golfe de Guinée 1700-1750*. Paris 1989.

Doortmont, M.R., 'De organisatie van de Atlantische handel in het Westafrikaanse kustgebied. Een voorstudie betreffende de tweede helft van de achttiende eeuw'. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Erasmus University Rotterdam 1984.

[*'The organisation of the Atlantic trade in the West African coastal area. A preliminary study regarding the second half of the eighteenth century'*]

Doortmont, M.R., 'De Rooms-Katholieke doop-, trouw-, overlijdens- en lidmatenregisters van Elmina (Ghana) vanaf 1880', *De Nederlandsche Leeuw. Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Geslacht en Wapenkunde* 113 (1996) 205-214, re-published in *De Indische Navorscher. Orgaan van de Indische Genealogische Vereniging* 11 (1998) 27-33.

[*'The Roman Catholic baptism, marriage, death and membership registers of Elmina (Ghana) since 1880'*]

Doortmont, M.R., 'Coorengel. Koloniale ambtenaren in West-Afrika en Nederlands-Indië', *De Nederlandsche Leeuw. Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Geslacht- en Wapenkunde* 116 (1999) 578-591.

[*'Coorengel. Colonial civil servants in West Africa and the Netherlands East Indies'*]

Doortmont, M.R., *The Building History and Chronology of Fort Crevecoeur and Ussher Fort, Accra. Comments on the Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Fort Crevecoeur Site, Accra. First Interim Report*. Accra 1999.

Doortmont, M.R., *The Building History and Chronology of Fort Crevecoeur and Ussher Fort, Accra. Comments on the State of the Fort in 1781, 1786, 1792, 1839-1840, and after the Earthquake of 10 July 1862. Second Interim Report*. Baltimore / Groningen 2000.

Doortmont, M.R., 'Ghanees-Nederlandse genealogie en familie-geschiedenis', *Genealogie. Kwartaalblad van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie* 8 (2002), 4-7.

[*'Ghanaian-Dutch Genealogy and Family History'*]

Doortmont, M.R., 'An Overview of Dutch Relations with the Gold Coast in the Light of David van Nyendael's Mission to Ashanti in 1701-1702', in: Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants, Missionaries and Migrants. 300 years of Dutch-Ghanaian relations*. Amsterdam / Accra 2002. 19-32.

Doortmont, M.R., 'Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Urban Development: The Case of Elmina, Ghana', in: *Dutch Involvement in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage Overseas. Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Restoration*. Delft 2005. 33-54.

- Doortmont, M.R., 'The Dutch Atlantic Slave-trade as Family Business: The Case of the Van der Noot de Gieteren – Van Bakergem Family', in: *Conference Proceedings of the Conference Transatlantic Slave-trade: Landmarks, Legacies, Expectations*. Accra forthcoming.
- Doortmont, M.R. & N.C. Everts, 'Onzichtbare Afrikanen. Euro-Afrikanen tussen de Goudkust en Nederland, 1750-1850', in: Marjolein 't Hart, Jan Lucassen & Henk Schmal (eds.), *Nieuwe Nederlanders. Vestiging van migranten door de eeuwen heen*. Amsterdam 1996. 81-100.  
[*'Invisible Africans. Euro-Africans between the Gold Coast and the Netherlands, 1750-1850'*]
- Doortmont, M.R. & N.C. Everts, 'Vrouwen, familie en eigendom op de Goudkust. Afrikaanse en Europese systemen van erfrecht in Elmina, 1760-1860', in: *Geld & Goed. Jaarboek voor Vrouwengeschiedenis 17*. Amsterdam: Stichting beheer IISG 1997. 114-130.  
[*Women, Family and Property on the Gold Coast. African and European Systems of Inheritance in Elmina, 1760-1860.*]
- Doortmont, M.R. & N.C. Everts, 'Arij de Graaff (ca. 1729/'30 – 1788): weeskind, W.I.C.-dienaar en Gronings borgheer, zijn voor- en nageslacht', *De Nederlandsche Leeuw. Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Geslacht- en Wapenkunde* 114 (1997) 197-218.  
[*'Arij de Graaff (ca. 1729/'30 – 1788): orphan, West India Company official and lord of the manor in Groningen, his ancestors and descendants'*]
- Doortmont, M.R., N.C. Everts & J.J. Vrij, 'Tussen de Goudkust, Nederland en Suriname. De Euro-Afrikaanse families Van Bakergem, Woortman, Rühle en Huydecoper', *De Nederlandsche Leeuw. Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Geslacht- en Wapenkunde* 117 (2000), 170-212, 310-344, 490-577.  
[*'Between the Gold Coast, the Netherlands and Surinam. The Euro-African families Van Bakergem, Woortman, Rühle and Huydecoper'*]
- Doortmont, M.R. & B. Savoldi (eds.), *The Castles of Ghana. Axim, Butre, Anomabu. Historical and architectural research project on the use and conservation status of three Ghanaian forts*. Lurano 2006.
- Elias, J.E., *Het voorspel van den eersten Engelschen oorlog*. 2 vols. Den Haag 1920.  
[*Prelude to the First English War*]  
See Vol. II, p. 100-150: 'De strijd der Nederlanders met de Portugeezen om het bezit van West Afrika en Brazilië [*'The struggle of the Dutch with the Portugese for West Africa and Brazil'*].
- Elias, J.E., *De tweede Engelsche oorlog als het keerpunt in onze betrekkingen met Engeland*. Amsterdam 1930.  
[*The Second English War as a turning point in our relations with England*]

See Chapter III, p. 24-47: 'De Guineesche quaestie' [*The Guinean affair*].

Emmer, P.C., 'De laatste slavenreis van de Middelburgsche Commercie Compagnie', *Economisch- en Sociaal-Historisch Jaarboek* 34 (1971), 72-123.

[*The last slaving voyage of the Middelburg Commercial Company*]  
Deals with the voyage of the frigate 'Standvastigheid' from the Netherlands to West Africa and from there to Surinam, 23 September 1802 to 13 August 1803.

Emmer, P.C., 'De slavenhandel van en naar Nieuw-Nederland', *Economisch en Sociaal-Historisch Jaarboek* 35 (1972) 94-147.

[*The slave-trade to and from New Netherland*]

Emmer, P.C., 'Engeland, Nederland, Afrika en de slavenhandel in de negentiende eeuw', *Economisch en Sociaal-Historisch Jaarboek* 36 (1973) 146-215 and 37 (1974) 44-144.

[*Britain, the Netherlands, Africa and the slave-trade in the nineteenth century*]

Emmer, P.C., 'Suiker, goud en slaven. De Republiek in West-Afrika en West-Indië, 1674-1800', in: E. van den Boogaart et al. (ed.), *Overzee. Nederlandse koloniale geschiedenis, 1590-1975*. Haarlem 1982.

Emmer, P.C., *The Dutch in the Atlantic Economy, 1580-1880. Trade, Slavery, and Emancipation*. Aldershot 1998.

Emmer, P.C., *De Nederlandse slavenhandel, 1500-1850*. Amsterdam 2000.

Emmer, P.C., J. Mettas & Jean-Claude Nardin (eds.), *La traite de noirs par l'Atlantique: nouvelles approches: numéro spécial comprenant les actes du Colloque org. à l'initiative de Johannes Postma dans le cadre du VIe Congrès international d'histoire économique (Copenhague 19-23 août 1974)*. Revue française d'histoire d'outre-mer / Société française d'histoire d'outre-mer; tome 62, nos. 226/227. Paris 1975.

*Encyclopedie voor de Nederlandse Antillen*. Amsterdam - Brussel 1969.

[*Encyclopedia for the Netherlands Antilles*]

The keywords 'Asiento', 'Governmental Organisation', 'History', 'Slave-trade' and 'West India Company' are also relevant for Ghanaian and West African history.

*Encyclopedie voor Nederlandsch West-Indië*. Den Haag 1914-1917.

[*Encyclopedia for the Netherlands West Indies*]

The keywords 'West India Company' and 'slave-trade' are also relevant for Ghanaian and West African history.

Everts, N.C., 'Cherchez la Femme. Gender-related Issues in Eighteenth-Century Elmina', *Itinerario* 20 (1996) 45-57.



- Everts, N.C., 'Huwelijk naar 's lands wijze. Relaties tussen Afrikaanse vrouwen en Europeanen aan de Goudkust (West Afrika) 1700-1817. Een aanpassing van de beeldvorming', *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 1998, 598-616.  
 [Marriage Country Fashion. Relations between African Women and European Men on the Gold Coast (West Africa) 1700-1817. An Adaptation of the Dominant View]
- Everts, N.C., '“Brought up Well According to European Standards”: Helena van der Burgh and Wilhelmina van Naarssen: Two Christian Women from Elmina', in: Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants, Missionaries & Migrants. 300 Years of Dutch Ghanaian Relations*. Amsterdam 2002. 101-109.
- Fage, J.D., 'A New Check List of the Forts and Castles of Ghana', *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana* 4 (1959). 57-67.
- Feinberg, H.M., 'Elmina, Ghana. A History of its Development and Relationship with the Dutch in the Eighteenth Century.' Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation Boston University Graduate School 1969.  
 Appendices: Elmina chronology, Elmina *ahin* from Dutch sources, list of directors-general and presidents.
- Feinberg, H.M., 'Director-Generals of the Netherlands West India Company: An Accurate List for the Eighteenth Century', *Bijdragen van het Koloniaal Instituut* 130 (1974) 306-312.  
 The introduction lists sources, literature, and biographical details; also contains a list of directors-general and presidents of the WIC on the Coast of Guinea, 1702-1804.
- Feinberg, H.M., 'Palaver on the Gold Coast: Elmina-Dutch Cooperation during the Eighteenth Century', *African Perspectives* 2 (1979) 11-20.
- Feinberg, H.M., *Africans and Europeans in West Africa: Elminans and Dutchmen on the Gold Coast during the Eighteenth Century*. Philadelphia 1989.
- Fockema Andreae, S.J., *De Nederlandse Staat onder de Republiek*. Amsterdam 1961.  
 [The Dutch State under the Republic]
- Fockema Andreae, S.J. & H. Hardenberg, *Vijfhonderd jaren Staten-Generaal in de Nederlanden. Van statenvergadering tot volksvertegenwoordiging*. Assen 1964.  
 [Five Hundred Years States General in the Netherlands. From Assembly of the States to Chamber of Representation]
- Fritsche, Karin, 'Festung Grossfriedrichsburg – Princes Town / Ghana. Um- und Ausgestaltung für ein Gemeindezentrum mit Baugewerblicher Berufsschule', in: *Erhalt und Nutzung historischer Zitadellen*. Berlin 2002. 293-305.



*[The fort Grossfriedrichsburg – Princes Town /Ghana. Study to turn the fort into a community centre with vocational school]*

Fruin, R., *Geschiedenis der staatsinstellingen in Nederland tot den val der Republiek*. Edited by H.T. Colenbrander. 2nd. edition. Den Haag 1922.

*[History of the State Institutions in the Netherlands up to the Fall of the Republic]*

*Geschiedkundige atlas van Nederland*. Published by the Committee for the Historical Atlas and drawn by A.A. Beekman, member of the Committee. Den Haag 1911-1938.

*[Historical atlas of the Netherlands]*

Three volumes of maps, fifteen volumes of text. See Map 19: De Koloniën *[The Colonies]*. With text volume. The Hague 1924-1938.

Plates 5-6: Knappert, L. De handelskerken der Nederlanders tijdens de Republiek *[The trade-churches of the Dutch during the Republic]*. The Hague 1930. With text. VI, 10 p.

Plates 7-10: Honoré Naber, S.P. 1'. De Nederlanders in Guinee en Brazilië *[The Dutch in Guinea and Brazil]*. The Hague 1931. With text, VIII, 49 p. Plates.

Gocking, R., 'A Chieftaincy Dispute and Ritual Murder in Elmina, Ghana 1945-6', *Journal of African History* 41 (2000) 197-219.

Graaf, H.J. de (ed.), *Nederlanders over de zeeën. 350 jaar geschiedenis van Nederland buitengaats*. 2nd revised edition. Utrecht 1955.

*[Dutchmen overseas. 350 years of history of the Netherlands outward-bound]*

See especially Chapter I, p. 9-81: W.R. Menkman, 'Nederland in Amerika en West Afrika' [*The Netherlands in America and West Africa*].

Groot, S.W. de, *Surinaamse Granmans in Afrika: vier groot-opperhoofden bezoeken het land van hun voorouders*. Utrecht 1974.

In abbreviated form re-published in English: *Surinam Maroon chiefs in Africa in search of their country of origin*. Amsterdam 2003.

Groot, S.W. de, 'Van "Donko" tot "Guides"', *De Gids* 153 (1990).

Hair, P.E.H., *The Founding of the Castelo de São Jorge da Mina: An Analysis of the Sources*. Madison 1994.

Heijer, H. den, *De geschiedenis van de WIC*. Zutphen: Walburg Pers 1994.

*[History of the WIC]*

Concise history of the Dutch West India Company, with special attention for the Coast of Guinea.

Heijer, H.J. den, 'Plannen voor samenvoeging van VOC en WIC', *Tijdschrift voor Zeegegeschiedenis* 13 (1994) 115-130.

*[Plans for the amalgamation of the VOC and WIC]*

- Heijer, H.J. den, *Goud, ivoor en slaven. Scheepvaart en handel van de Tweede Westindische Compagnie op Afrika, 1674-1740*. Zutphen: Walburg Pers 1997.  
[*Gold, Ivory, and Slaves. Shipping and Trade of the Second West India Company to Africa, 1674-1740*]
- Heijer, H.J. den, 'Zeeuwse smokkelhandel op West-Afrika, 1674-1730', *Tijdschrift voor Zeegeschiedenis* 16 (1997) 141-159.  
[*Zeeland smugglers in West Africa*]
- Heijer, H.J. den, 'Dutch Shipping and Trade with West Africa, 1674-1740', *International Journal of Maritime History* 11 (1999) 53-79.
- Heijer, H.J. den, 'David van Nyendael: The First European Envoy to the Court of Ashanti, 1701-1702', in: Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants, Missionaries & Migrants. 300 Years of Dutch Ghanaian Relations*. Amsterdam 2002. 41-50.
- Heijer, H.J. den, 'The Dutch West India Company, 1621-1791', in: J.M. Postma & V. Enthoven (eds.), *Riches from Atlantic Commerce. Dutch Transatlantic Trade and Shipping, 1585-1817*. Leiden 2003. 77-114.
- Heijer, H.J. den, 'The West African Trade of the Dutch West India Company, 1674-1740', in: J.M. Postma & V. Enthoven (eds.), *Riches from Atlantic Commerce. Dutch Transatlantic Trade and Shipping, 1585-1817*. Leiden 2003. 139-170.
- Heijer, Henk den, 'Met bewillinghe van de Swarte partij. Nederlands recht op de Goudkust in de zeventiende eeuw', *Pro Memorie. Bijdragen tot de Rechtsgeschiedenis der Nederlanden* 5 (2003) 350-363.  
[*In Agreement with the Black Party. Dutch Law on the Gold Coast in the Seventeenth Century*]
- Henige, D.P., *Colonial Governors from the Fifteenth Century to the Present*. Madison 1970.
- Heuvel, Aad van den, *Willem Bosman in goud en slaven*. Amsterdam 1981.  
[*Willem Bosman in Gold and Slaves*]
- Hogendorp, Jan & Marion Johnson, *The Shell-Money of the Slave-Trade*. Cambridge 1986.
- Jadin, L., *L'Ancien Congo et l'Angola, 1639-1655, d'après les archives romaines, portugaises, néerlandaises et espagnoles*. Tables par J. Bosseaux. 3 tomes. Bruxelles-Rome 1975 (Bibliothèque de l'Institut historique belge de Rome, 20-22).
- Japin, A., *The Two Hearts of Kwasi Boachi*. London 2000.

- Jones, A., 'Drink Deep, or Taste Not: Thoughts on the Use of Early European Records in the Study of African Material Culture', *History in Africa* 21 (1994), 349-370.
- Jonge, J.K.J. de, *De oorsprong van Neerland's bezittingen op de Kust van Guinea*. Den Haag 1871.  
*[The origin of the Dutch possessions on the Coast of Guinea]*
- Kea, R.A., *Settlements, Trade and Politics in the Seventeenth-Century Gold Coast*. Baltimore 1982.
- Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants, Missionaries & Migrants. 300 Years of Dutch Ghanaian Relations*. Amsterdam 2002a.
- Kessel, I. van, 'The Black Dutchmen: African Soldiers in the Netherlands East Indies', in: Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants, Missionaries & Migrants. 300 Years of Dutch Ghanaian Relations*. Amsterdam 2002b. 133-141.
- Kessel, I. van, 'African mutinies in the Netherlands East Indies', in: J. Abbink, M. de Bruijn, K. van Walraven (eds.), *Rethinking Resistance: Revolt and Violence in African History*. Leiden 2003. 141-169.
- Kessel, I. van, *Zwarte Hollanders: Afrikaanse soldaten in Nederlands-Indië*. Amsterdam 2005a.  
*[Black Dutchmen: African Soldiers in the Netherlands Indies]*
- Kessel, I. van, 'The Tricontinental Voyage of Negro Corporal Manus Ulzen (1812-1887) from Elmina', *Afrique et Histoire* 4 (2005b) 13-36.
- Kpobi, D., *Mission in Chains: The Life, Theology and Ministry of the Ex-Slave Jacobus E. J. Capitein (1717-1747)*. With a translation of his major publications. Zoetermeer 1993.
- Kpobi, D., 'Free to be a Slave: Capitein's Theology of Convenient Slavery', in: Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants, Missionaries & Migrants. 300 Years of Dutch Ghanaian Relations*. Amsterdam 2002. 81-88.
- Kroese, W.T., *The Origin of the Wax Block Prints on the Coast of West Africa*. Hengelo 1976.
- Law, R.C.C., *The Slave Coast of West Africa, 1550-1750: The Impact of the Atlantic Slave-trade on an African Society*. Oxford 1991.
- Law, R.C.C., *Ouidah: The Social History of a West African Slaving 'Port', 1727-1892*. Oxford 2004.
- Lawrence, A.W., *Trade Castles and Forts of West Africa*. London 1963.
- Lever, J.T., 'Mulatto Influence on the Gold Coast in the Early Nineteenth Century: Jan Nieser of Elmina', *African Historical Studies* 3 (1970) 253-261.
- Mac Lean, J., 'Collecting natural history specimens in Ghana for 's-Rijks Museum at Leyden', *Janus* 63 (1976), 289-301.

- Article based on colonial records in the *Nationaal Archief* on efforts and results of collecting natural history specimens on the Gold Coast for the State Museum of Natural History in Leiden in the nineteenth century.
- McCaskie, T.C., *State and Society in Pre-Colonial Asante*. Cambridge 1995.
- Meilink-Roelofsz, M.A.P., *Van geheim tot openbaar. Een historiografische verkenning*. Inaugural lecture, Leiden 1970.  
[‘From secret to public. A historiographical exploration’]
- Menkman, W.R., *De West-Indische Compagnie*. Amsterdam 1947.  
[*The West India Company*]
- Mollema, A.M.P., ‘De afstand der Nederlandse Bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea aan Engeland in 1872, in: *varia Historica, aangeboden aan prof. Dr. A.W. Byvanck ter gelegenheid van zijn zeventigste verjaardag door de Historische Kring te Leiden*. Assen 1954.  
[*The hand-over of the Dutch Gold Coast to England in 1872*]
- Honoré Naber, S.P. I., *De Nederlanders in Guinee en Brazilië*. Den Haag 1931.  
[*The Dutch in Guinea and Brazil*]
- Nováky, G., ‘Small Company Trade and the Gold Coast: the Swedish Africa Company 1650-1663’, *Itinerario* 16 (1992) 57-76.
- Nyanteng, V.K., ‘Cocoa Trade between Ghana and the Netherlands: Past, Present and Future’, in: Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants, Missionaries & Migrants. 300 Years of Dutch Ghanaian Relations*. Amsterdam 2002. 61-72.
- Oostindie, G. ‘The Slippery Paths of Commemoration and Heritage Tourism: The Netherlands, Ghana, and the Rediscovery of Atlantic Slavery’, *Nieuwe West-Indische Gids / New West Indian Guide* 79 (2005) 55-77.
- Page, W.F., *The Dutch Triangle: The Netherlands and the Atlantic Slave-trade, 1621-1664*. New York 1997.
- Parker, J., *Making the Town: Ga State and Society in Early Colonial Accra*. Oxford 2000.
- Perbi, A., ‘Merchants, Middlemen, and Monarchs. Dutch and Ghanaians in the Atlantic Slave-trade’, in: Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants, Missionaries & Migrants. 300 Years of Dutch Ghanaian Relations*. Amsterdam 2002. 33-40.
- Postma, J.M., *The Dutch Participation in the African Slave-trade. Slaving on the Guinea Coast, 1675-1795*. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis Michigan State University 1970.

Very detailed treatise of the Dutch slave-trade with many figures. Mainly based on the archives of the Second West India Company and the archives of the Dutch Possessions on the Coast of Guinea, in the *Nationaal Archief*. Material is now dated; see follow-up publications by Postma (1990, 2003)

Postma, J.M., 'The Dimension of the Dutch Slave-trade from Western Africa', *Journal of African History* 13 (1972) 237-248.  
Summary of the author's Ph.D. thesis.

Postma, J.M., 'West African Exports and the Dutch West India Company, 1675-1731', *Economisch en Sociaal-Historisch Jaarboek* 36 (1973) 53-74.  
Publication of inv.no. 928 of 'Verspreide West-Indische Stukken' ('Miscellaneous West Indian Papers'), *Nationaal Archief*, The Hague.

Postma, J.M., *The Dutch in the Atlantic Slave-Trade, 1600-1815*. Cambridge 1990.

Postma, J.M., 'A Reassessment of the Dutch Atlantic Slave-trade', in: J.M. Postma & V. Enthoven (eds.), *Riches from Atlantic Commerce. Dutch Transatlantic Trade and Shipping, 1585-1817*. Leiden 2003. 77-114.

Postma, J.M. & V. Enthoven (eds.), *Riches from Atlantic Commerce. Dutch Transatlantic Trade and Shipping, 1585-1817*. Leiden 2003.

Prah. K.K., *Jacobus Eliza Johannes Capitein 1717-1747: A Critical Study of an Eighteenth Century African*. Braamfontein 1989.

Reinders Folmer-van Prooijen, C., *Van goederenhandel naar slavenhandel: de Middelburgsche Commercie Compagnie 1720-1755*. Middelburg 2000.  
[From goods trade to slave-trade: the Middelburg Commercial Company, 1720-1755]

Schneeloch, N.H., 'Das Grund- und Betriebskapital der Zweiten Westindischen Compagnie', *Economisch en Sociaal-Historisch Jaarboek* 34 (1971) 324-331.

Schneeloch, N.H., 'Die Bewindhebber der Westindischen Compagnie in der Kammer Amsterdam 1674-1700', *Economisch en Sociaal-Historisch Jaarboek* 36 (1973) 1-52.  
With lists of names, biographical notes and list of sources and literature.

Schwartz, S.B. & J.M. Postma, 'The Dutch Republic and Brazil as Commercial Partners on the West African Coast During the Eighteenth Century', in: J.M. Postma & V. Enthoven (eds.), *Riches from Atlantic Commerce. Dutch Transatlantic Trade and Shipping, 1585-1817*. Leiden 2003. 171-202.

- Temminck Groll, C.L., *De kastelen, forten en andere historische monumenten van Ghana*. Driebergen 1967.  
[*The castles, forts and other historical monuments of Ghana*]
- Temminck Groll, C.L., *The Dutch Overseas: Architectural Survey: Mutual Heritage of Four Centuries in Three Continents*. Zwolle 2002.
- La traite des Noirs par l'Atlantique: Nouvelles approches. The Atlantic Slave-trade: New approaches*. Introduced by Walter E. Minchinton and Pieter C. Emmer. Paris 1976. Bibliothèque d'histoire d'outre-mer, Nouvelle série, Études, 4.  
Contains articles by A. van Dantzig, P.C. Emmer and J. Postma on the Dutch slave-trade.
- Unger, W.S. 'Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis van de Nederlandse slavenhandel', *Economisch-Historisch Jaarboek* 26 (1956) 133-174 and 28 (1961) 3-148.  
Part 1 contains a comprehensive survey of the Dutch slave-trade in general with a detailed reading list; in part 2 the slave-trade of the Commercial Company of Middelburg between 1732 and 1808 is discussed.
- Wiechen, Peter van, *Vademecum van de Oost- en Westindische Compagnie: Historisch-Geografisch Overzicht van de Nederlandse aanwezigheid in Afrika, Amerika, Azië en West-Australië vanaf 1602 tot heden*. Utrecht 2002.  
[*Handbook of the East and West Indian Company: Historical-Geographical Overview of the Netherlands Presence in Africa, Amerika, Azië and West-Australië from 1602 to the present*]
- Wieder, F.C., *Monumenta Cartographica. Reproductions of unique and rare maps, plans and views in the actual size of the originals; accompanied by cartographical monographs*. 5 vols. Den Haag 1925-1933.
- Wilks, I., *Asante in the Nineteenth Century: The Structure and Evolution of a Political Order*. Cambridge 1975.
- Veer, P. van 't, *Daendels: maarschalk van Holland*. Bussum 1963.
- Vogt, John, *Portuguese rule on the Gold Coast 1469-1682*. Athens 1979.
- Vrijman, L.C., *Slavenhalers en slavenhandel*. Amsterdam 1937.  
[*Slavers and the Slave-trade*]
- Yarak, L.W., 'The Dutch-Elmina Peace Initiative of 1754-1758', *Asantesem* 7 (June 1977) 26-31.
- Yarak, L.W., 'A Dutch Account of the Asante-Fante War of 1806-7', *Asantesem* 9 (June 1978) 44-49.

- Yarak, L.W., 'Murder and Theft in Early Nineteenth Century Elmina'. Paper presented at a Symposium on Rebellion and Social protest in Africa, 1981.
- Yarak, L.W., 'Elmina and Greater Asante in the Nineteenth Century', *Africa* 56 (1986a) 33-52.
- Yarak, L.W., 'The "Elmina Note": Myth and Reality in Asante-Dutch Relations', *History in Africa* 13 (1986b) 363-382.
- Yarak, L.W., 'Kwasi Boakye and Kwame Poku: Dutch-Educated Asante "Princes"', in: E. Schildkrout (ed.), *The Golden Stool: Studies of the Asante Center and Periphery*. New York 1987. 131-145.
- Yarak, L.W., 'West African Coastal Slavery in the Nineteenth Century: The Case of the Afro-European Slaveowners of Elmina', *Ethnohistory* 36 (1989/90), 44-60.
- Yarak, L.W., *Asante and the Dutch, 1744-1873*. Oxford 1990.
- Yarak, L.W., 'A Dutch Embassy to Asante, 1857', *Research Review Institute of African Studies* 9 n.s. (1993), no. 1/2, 45-59.
- Yarak, L.W., 'Early Photography in Elmina', *Ghana Studies Council Newsletter* 8 (1995).
- Yarak, L.W., 'New Sources for the Study of Akan Slavery and Slave trade: Dutch Military Recruitment in the Gold Coast and Asante, 1831-72', in: R. Law (ed.), *Source Material for Studying the Slave Trade and the African Diaspora*. Stirling 1997.
- Zappey, W.M., 'Daendels en de Goudkust', *Spiegel Historiae* 4 (1) (1969) 33-40.  
[*Daendels and the Gold Coast*]
- Zee, H. van der, 'Jacobus Capitein: A Tragic Life', in: Kessel, I. van (ed.), *Merchants, Missionaries & Migrants. 300 Years of Dutch Ghanaian Relations*. Amsterdam 2002. 73-80.

## Name index

European names are alphabetised – according to Dutch usage – on the main part of the surname. Christian names are abbreviated to initials, even when full names appear in the text, unless the same combination of surname and initials appears twice. African names are listed as they appear in the text. Spelling variations are standardised, but cross-references allow for ease of use. Where possible, station, position, occupation, and typical activities are given for the persons listed.

Not included in the index are table 3 (Overview of private archives), table 6 (Dutch governors of the Coast of Guinea) and the names of authors and researchers to which references are made in the text. Map-publishers and printers, who often went by personal names, are included in the keyword index under the heading publishers and printers.

### A

Abba Kweeba, inhabitant of Elmina, 312  
Abraba Auwtje, from Elmina, 315  
Abrahamsz., H., WIC official, director-general  
Coast of Guinea, 157, 225  
Adriaenss., A., Dutch ship's captain,  
Adrichem, C.A. van, Dutch municipal  
administrator, 144  
Ahanta, king of, 266, 275  
Aitzema, Dutch statesman, 223, 224  
Akoesuwa Teuria, inhabitant of Elmina  
Allen, W., British navy officer, draughtsman  
and map-maker, 200, 201  
Aloinij, chief of Ahanta, 281  
Amba Manza, merchant-lady, inhabitant of  
Elmina, 312  
Ammerlaan, J., 103  
Ampatee, chief of Ahanta  
Ampe Abpan, envoy of the king of Saboe  
(Asebu), 53  
Amy, Th., British official, 225  
Andries, P.A., 95  
Antonia, from Elmina, 319  
Après de Mannvillette, J.B.N.D. d', author,  
206  
Asante, King of (*also Asantehene*), 105, 176,  
268, 282  
*Asantehene*, see Asante, King of  
Atte, slave from Asante, 319  
Augier, J., 61

Augier, Paul, WIC official, 61  
Augier, Pierre, 61  
Azevedo, A.A. de, special envoy of Portugal,  
79

### B

Baating, W., ship's captain, 314  
Bakergem, N., WIC official, merchant, 317  
Barneveld, A. van, Dutch colonial official,  
merchant, 172, 173  
Barteling, F., inhabitant of Elmina, 107  
Bartels, A.E., alias Nana Etsiapa, founder of  
church at Elmina, 332, 333  
Bartels, Anna, née School, founder of church  
at Elmina, 333  
Bartels, C., merchant, vice-consul of  
Sardinia on Coast of Guinea, 77  
Bartels, C.L., WIC official, Dutch colonial  
official, military commandant, gover-  
nor-general Coast of Guinea, 96, 214  
Bartels, H., founder of church at Elmina, 333  
Bartels, W., Elmina artist, draughtsman, 204  
Bassano, Duke of, minister of Foreign  
Affairs, 113  
Batty, J.H., British merchant and Dutch  
consul at Cape Coast  
Baud, J.C. Baron, Dutch colonial officer,  
statesman, minister of Colonial affairs,  
169



- Bedford, British navy officer, draughtsman and map-maker, 200, 201
- Beek, C., 31
- Bellin, N., draughtsman and map-maker, 199
- Berewout, J.F., 52, 56
- Bergeman, J.C., Dutch navy officer, draughtsman and map-maker, 186
- Bergen van der Grijp, L. van, WIC official, president Coast of Guinea, 51, 62, 107
- Bisdom, J., Dutch navy lawyer, 149
- Bisschop, A.H., draughtsman and map-maker, 203
- Blaeu, W. (*also* G. Blaeu), draughtsman and map-maker
- Blaker, P.J., British merchant and Dutch acting consul at Cape Coast, 249
- Bleiswijk, P. van, Grand Pensionary of Holland, 149
- Blommendaal, N.P., Dutch navy officer, 170
- Boddaert, P., Dutch municipal administrator, 157
- Bolten, P., Danish official, 226
- Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon (*also* Lodewijk Napoleon), King of Holland (1806-1811), 5, 81, 82, 83, 84, 119, 134, 265
- Bonaparte, Napoleon I, Emperor of France, 5, 83, 265
- Bonnouvrié, E.D.G., Dutch judge in the Mixed Court against the slave-trade in Sierra Leone, 116
- Bonsu II (*also* Bonsoe), King of Ahanta, 6, 275, 275
- Bordes, M.F. de, WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 64, 271
- Bosch, J. van den, Dutch military officer, statesman, minister of Colonial affairs, 171
- Bosman, W., WIC official, author, 2, 326, 332
- Bouët Willaumez, Ed., draughtsman and map-maker, 201, 203
- Brakel, S. van, author, 225
- Brandenburg, Elector of, 163
- Breggen Paauw, J.C. van der, Dutch colonial official, acting commander Coast of Guinea, 140, 231, 232
- Breukelerwaert, J. van, 'free negro' from Surinam, 319
- Broekman, B.M., supercargo, 314
- Brouwer, N., Dutch colonial official, 172
- Browning, J., British official, 225
- Bruining, P., Dutch navy officer, draughtsman and map-maker, 193
- Brun, A., French merchant and Dutch consular agent at Elmina, 249
- Brunner, D.W., WIC official, 62
- Brunswick, Duke of, 34, 41
- Burman, F., Dutch traveller on Gold Coast, 212
- Busch, J.C., Danish official, 226, 226
- Bussy, J. de, draughtsman and map-maker, 205
- Butler, W., WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 158
- Butre, Chief of, 291
- Bylandt, C., Dutch envoy in London, 212
- C**
- Caerlof, official in Dutch and Swedish service Coast of Guinea, 223, 255
- Campen, J. van, Dutch navy officer, 167
- Capitein, J.E.J., WIC official, first African Christian minister in Elmina, 286, 316
- Clantius, J., Dutch navy commander, 252
- Clifford, G.A., Dutch colonial official, 315
- Clifford, G.G., Dutch politician, 315
- Coffee Ossan, of Assini, 238
- Collen, F. van, WIC official in the Netherlands, 34
- Collins, E.F., historian, 216, 219, 221
- Commersteyn, F., Dutch engineer, draughtsman and map-maker, 185
- Conny, John (*also* Jan Konny), powerful African chief in the Ahanta country, 236, 256
- Coulon, J.V., Dutch colonial official, 236
- Coymans, I., WIC official, 140
- Crimpen, N.H. van, WIC official, 60
- Crommelin, N.C., 23
- Cubiesang, chief of Ahanta, 281
- Cunningham, A., Dutch naval officer, 252

Cunningham, W. (*also* Cunnijngham), 39

## D

Daendels, C.J., 172

Daendels, H.W., Dutch statesman, colonial administrator, governor-general Coast of Guinea (1815-1818), 6, 171, 172, 174, 176, 219, 231, 265, 333

Dahomey, King of, 42

Damen, H.H., Dutch colonial official, 153

Dammaet, L., 39

Daniels, C.L., Dutch colonial medical official, 314

Dantzig, A. van, historian, professor at University of Ghana, 2, 3, 216, 218, 219, 221

Dejansan, slave from Elmina, 314

Denham, H.M., British navy officer, draughtsman and map-maker, 200, 203

Denick, G.D., Dutch navy lawyer, 149

Denmark, King of, 27

Derx, W.G.F., Dutch colonial official, governor and King's commissioner Coast of Guinea, draughtsman, 72, 205

Dijk, E.C.D. van, Dutch archivist, 117

Dijk, J. van, 'mulatto', 319

Does, P. van der, Dutch army general, 148

Donckum, Gerard, Dutch ship's captain, 215

Dosvelt, J., 95

Douchez, F., Dutch military officer, author, 275

Downing, British statesman, 223

Doyer, Hendrik, Jz., Dutch colonial official, draughtsman and map-maker, 206, 236

Dreyer, B.C., ship's pilot, 133, 134

Duim, O.A., WIC official, president Coast of Guinea, 34

## E

Eb. A. van der, Dutch colonial official, governor Coast of Guinea, 269, 285

Ebell, J.H., WIC official, 58

Ebervelt, J.W., government official, 59, 110

Ecoem van Chama, 57

*Edinahene*, see Elmina, King of

Eijk, P. van, interpreter in Elmina, 313, 314, 315

Elandts, J., engineer and draughtsman, 181

Elet, J., WIC official, 42, 52, 269

Eliot, E., British political adviser, 150

Elmina, King of (*also* *Edinahene*), 285

Eminsang, G.E., Dutch colonial official, merchant, 132, 134, 247, 248

Erasmi, D.P., WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 157

Erbervelt, J.W., government accountant, 96, 102

Erickszoon, B., Dutch sailor, initiator of Dutch involvement with West Africa, 241

Ernens, S.H., military commandant Coast of Guinea, 103

Esson Coffij, king of Ahanta, 317

Estrades, d', French ambassador, 223

Etsamiena, Johannes, from Batavia, 315

Etsamiena, Joseph, retired soldier

## F

Fagel, C., Grand Pensionary of Holland, 152, 155

Fagel, F., Sr., Dutch statesman

Fagel, H. Baron, Dutch envoy in London, 85

Fagel, Hendrik, Sr., Dutch statesman, 152

Fennekol, J.C., WIC official, 328

Ferguson, J.H., Dutch colonial official, lieutenant-governor Coast of Guinea, 132

Fischer, J.E., Dutch businessman and consul at Accra, 249

Fitzherbert, A., British political adviser, 150

Fleuriot de Langle, A., draughtsman and map-maker, 201

Fornaar, P., 103

Furley, J.T., British colonial official, historian, 2, 3, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 227

## G

Gallé, G.S., WIC official, president Coast of Guinea, 58, 154

Geelvinck, 34

- Gervais, P.J., Dutch navy captain, 29
- Gevers, C.F., Dutch navy officer, draughtsman and map-maker, 190, 193, 203, 204, 337
- Ginderdros, A., 316
- Goldberg, J., Dutch statesman, minister of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 174, 234
- Great Britain and Ireland, Charles II, King of, 49
- Grillo, D., Spanish official, 211
- Groin, J.H. van, 62
- H**
- Haes, R.L. de, Dutch navy officer, King's commissioner Coast of Guinea, 175
- Hagan, from Cape Coast, 314
- Hamel, P.S., Dutch colonial official, consul at Elmina, 247, 248, 313
- Hamel, G.H. van, WIC official, 52
- Hansson, J.H.G., Dutch businessman and consul at Accra, 249
- Haringh, WIC official, 229
- Harmel, J., Dutch ship's captain, 294
- Harris, J., British statesman (?), 163
- Hartogh, H., WIC official, 269
- Hartwich, J.F., WIC official, 213
- Heer, N. de, pharmacy assistant, 315
- Heijdenrijk, Ch.J.A., Dutch member of parliament, 311
- Heijkoop, J.C., Dutch colonial official, 102
- Heijn, K., Dutch ship's captain, 145
- Heim, P. van der, Dutch statesman, minister of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 101, 153
- Helsdingen, G. van, gold prospector, 290
- Henssen, Van, WIC official, 222, 228
- Herman, H., Dutch rear-admiral, author, 141
- Hertogh, H., WIC official, 42
- Hertsbergen, M. van, military commander Coast of Guinea, 26,
- Heusden, C. van, director-general Coast of Guinea, 26
- Heykoop, J.C., Dutch government official, 96
- Hinke, P., ship's captain and draughtsman, 179, 180
- Hoen, C. 't, 107
- Hogendorp, G.K. van, Dutch statesman, 164, 176
- Holmes, R., British naval captain, 4, 28, 224
- Honoré Naber, S.P. l', Dutch navy officer, archivist, 189
- Hoogenboom, J.P., Dutch colonial official, acting governor-general Coast of Guinea, 103, 109
- Hoogwerff Georgezoon, P. van, Dutch navy captain, 29
- Hoop, J.C. van der, Dutch navy lawyer, 154, 164, 165
- Hoornbeek, I. van, Grand Pensionary of Holland, 155
- Hoosman, M., from Elmina, 315
- Hooykaas, J.C., author, 212
- Houtman, A., WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 59
- Hove, M. ten, 141
- Hullu, J. de, Dutch archivist, 189
- Huydecoper, J.P.Th., WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 47, 51, 52, 157
- Huydecoper, W., Dutch colonial official, Dutch envoy at Kumase, 6, 176, 231, 283
- I**
- Ijsselstein, G. van, WIC and Dutch colonial official, 164
- Irhoven van Dam, Dutch colonial official, 92
- Isle, G. de l', draughtsman and map-maker, 204
- J**
- Jacobsen, A., Danish navy officer, 226
- Japin, A., Dutch author, 268
- Jeekel, C.A., Dutch navy officer, surveyor, 206
- Johnson, R., British ship's captain, 294
- Jones, Samuel, laundry boy, inhabitant of Elmina, 312
- Jongbloed, W.J., 101
- Jonge, Jonkheer J.C. de, 166

Joost, J.M.C.W., Dutch colonial official, military commandant Coast of Guinea, 127, 132, 247, 248, 250

## K

Kaas, Willem, Dutch ship's captain, 215  
 Kemp, J.C. van der, Dutch civil servant, 99, 101, 103, 104  
 Kesteren, J.W. van, WIC official, 58  
 Kieboom, A., WIC ship's master, 26, 254  
 Kobbena Djuré, carpenter, inhabitant of Elmina, 312  
 Koffie Enta, prisoner, from Axim, 315  
 Koffie Sebire, soldier, 315  
 Koning, J.F. (*also erroneously*: König), Dutch colonial official, governor-general Coast of Guinea, 238  
 Koning, J., draughtsman and map-maker  
 Konny, Jan, *see* Conny, John  
 Konua, member of the government of Elmina, 314  
 Kudjo Essem, petty trader, inhabitant of Elmina, 312  
 Kwadwo Dsiewu, King of Elmina, 285  
 Kwakoe Mensa, fisherman, inhabitant of Elmina, 312  
 Kwamena Donaffer, from Elmina, 315  
 Kwamena Poku (*also*: Quamina Poco), Asante prince who travelled to the Netherlands, 268  
 Kwasi Boakye, Asante prince who travelled to the Netherlands, 268  
 Kwouw Esson, carpenter, inhabitant of Elmina, 312

## L

Ladiou, chief of Ahanta, 281  
 Lam, J.D., Dutch navy commander, 23, 228, 252  
 Lambrechtsen, H.L., 23  
 Lambrechtsen, N.C., 106  
 Lampsins, A.J.C., 52, 55  
 Lande, C. van de, Amsterdam merchant (?), 165

Lans, C.E., Dutch colonial official, commander Coast of Guinea, 141  
 Last, F.F.L.U., Dutch colonial official, commander Coast of Guinea, 231, 232  
 Leefers, I.D., supercargo, 314  
 Lejeune, W.P.A., Dutch colonial official, consul at Elmina, 132, 247, 248  
 Leupe, P.A., Dutch navy officer, archivist, 177, 196  
 Leupenius, J., sworn surveyor and draughtsman, 181  
 Lieftrinck, J.B., Dutch entrepreneur, 38, 290  
 Liefstinck, D., WIC official, 51  
 Lijnden van Blitterswijk, W.C.H. Baron, member First Chamber States General, 85  
 Linsey, C., WIC ship's captain, 140  
 Linthorst, P., WIC official, governor-general Coast of Guinea, 68, 92, 93, 106, 238  
 Lodewijcx, Willem, merchant in Zeeland, 211  
 Lomelino, A., Spanish official, 211  
 Loots, J., Dutch map-maker, 177  
 Lucas, E., Dutch naval captain, 193  
 Ludeke, Z. de, WIC sergeant, 319  
 Luycx Massis, D., WIC director in Zeeland, 156

## M

Maertensz., S., Dutch ship's captain, admiral, 145  
 Magnin, A.E., Dutch colonial official, draughtsman and map-maker, 188, 206, 314  
 Maniboij, chief of Ahanta, 281  
 Mannis, F., 166  
 Marrée, J.A. de, Dutch colonial official, author, 92, 100, 104, 105, 153, 154  
 Matthijs, J., alderman of Amsterdam, 35  
 Máxima, Princess, of the Netherlands, xvii  
 Mayne, A. de, draughtsman and map-maker, 199, 200  
 Meer de Walcheren, G.W.H. van der, Dutch foreign office official, vice-consul at Elmina, 248

Meerbeek, H.H.A. van, Dutch businessman and consul at Accra, 249  
 Mendoca, author, 237  
 Menemé, from Ahanta, 281  
 Milet, H.J.J., Dutch colonial official, 172  
 Molenaar, E., née Welzing, founder of church at Elmina, 333  
 Molenaar, J.S., Dutch colonial official, merchant, 132  
 Mols, WIC official, 262  
 Morice, W., British official Gold Coast, 223, 224  
 Moses, John, petty trader, inhabitant of Elmina, 312  
 Moucheron, B. de, merchant in Zeeland, 146  
 Mouwe, H.A., Dutch colonial official, acting commander Coast of Guinea, 231  
 Moynt, P. le, merchant in Zeeland, 146  
 Müller, author

## N

Nagtglas, C.J.M., Dutch colonial official, governor and King's commissioner Coast of Guinea, 285  
 Nana Etsiapa, *see* Bartels, A.  
 Nannings, R.S., Dutch navy captain, 174  
 Napoleon, *see* Bonaparte  
 Nassau-Siegen, Maurits, Count of, Dutch colonial administrator, governor of Dutch Brazil, 228  
 Neck, A. van, Dutch colonial official, 172  
 Netherlands, King of the, 5  
 Netherlands, Sovereign of the  
 Nieser, J. (*also*: Niezer), merchant Coast of Guinea, 77, 119, 165, 293, 321  
 Nieulant, WIC official, 262  
 Niezer, A.J., from Elmina, 313  
 Noordijk, A., WIC official, 60  
 Noot de Gietere, N.M. van der, WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 34  
 Novus, Th., British governor at Cape Coast, 52  
 Nyendaël, D. van, WIC official, envoy to Kumase (1701-1702), 1, 5, 236, 282

## O

Oem, J., *see* Outgens, J.  
 Oldenbarneveldt, J. van, Grand Pensionary of Holland, 144, 145  
 Oldenburg, F.C.E., Dutch colonial official, acting commander Coast of Guinea, 231  
 Orange, Maurits, Prince of, Stadtholder and captain-general of the Dutch army (1585-1625), 147  
 Orange, Prince of, 135  
 Orange, (Willem-Alexander), Prince of, xvii  
 Orange-Nassau, Willem I of, Sovereign (1814-1815) and King of the Netherlands (1814-1840), 246  
 Osei Mensah (*also*: Ossai Mensah), *Asantehene*, 133  
 Osei Tutu, *Asantehene*, 1  
 Outgens, J. (*also* Oem, J.), Dutch ship's captain, 144  
 Overmeer Fisscher, J.W. van, Dutch navy officer, draughtsman and map-maker, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 336, 337  
 Owen, W.F.W., British navy officer, draughtsman and map-maker, 199, 200, 201, 202

## P

Pagenstecher, J.D.C., Dutch colonial official, acting commander Coast of Guinea  
 Palma, W. de, WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 295  
 Parke, E., governor British Gold Coast, 35  
 Peer, J.J., supercargo, 140  
 Pel, H.S., Dutch colonial official, 283  
 Penni Annam, African soldier in the Netherlands East Indies, retired to Elmina, 77, 315, 321  
 Persha (?), of Assini, 238  
 Petersen, J. Baron de, WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 156, 236, 319  
 Philip, J., British merchant and Dutch acting consul at Cape Coast, 249  
 Plange family, 294  
 Ploix, Ch., French navy officer, engineer, draughtsman and map-maker, 200, 201

Pompee de la Salle, WIC chief merchant, 25  
 Poolman, W., Dutch colonial official, commander Coast of Guinea, 231  
 Pope Hennesy, Sir John, British governor Gold Coast, 175  
 Pot, A. van der, WIC ship's captain, 35, 294  
 Prang, M., Danish official, 226  
 Prijs, J.L., Dutch businessman and consul at Accra, 249  
 Propheet, H., Dutch draughtsman and map-maker, 185, 187, 228  
 Pruys, J.L., WIC ship's master, 25  
 Puije, J. van der, police commissioner at Elmina, 315

## Q

Quina, C., WIC lawyer, 45

## R

Raams, H., WIC official, merchant, 316  
 Radermacher, D., Dutch municipal administrator, 157  
 Radermacher, J., Dutch municipal administrator, 157  
 Rademacher, Johan, WIC director Chamber Zeeland, 45, 157, 225  
 Radermacher, S., Dutch municipal administrator, 157  
 Raidt, J.E., Dutch navy officer, 154  
 Rappard, H.W.A. van, Dutch navy officer, draughtsman and map-maker, 194  
 Raule, A., Danish official, 226  
 Reijntjes, H., Dutch navy captain, 29  
 Reintjes van Veerssen, M.E., Dutch colonial official, 311  
 Riele, Anthony, see Ruhle, Anthony  
 Rijk, H. van, WIC official, 156  
 Rink, W.H., 102  
 Robbertsz., WIC official, 229  
 Roberts, J., British political adviser, 150  
 Rochia, captain of Butre, 281  
 Röell, N.W., WIC lawyer, 62  
 Roem, C.M., WIC ship's captain, 26, 254  
 Roëmelé, A.C., from Wiesbaden, 315

Roessingh, M.P.H., Dutch archivist, author  
 Roever, I. de, Dutch colonial official, acting governor-general Coast of Guinea, 93, 101, 102, 103, 153  
 Roever, N. de, author, 223  
 Rosenberg, C., Dutch engraver, 204  
 Roth, A., Dutch sergeant, 113  
 Rühl von Lilienstern, L.S., WIC official, 60  
 Ruhle, Abraham, African soldier in East Indies, 77, 321  
 Ruhle, Abraham, Dutch colonial official, draughtsman and map-maker  
 Ruhle, Anthony, WIC sergeant, 319  
 Ruhle, C., merchant, 103, 293  
 Ruhle, Ch., Dutch colonial official, merchant, 313  
 Ruhle, J., WIC official, merchant, 58, 103, 105, 293  
 Russel, H.B.W., British merchant and Dutch consul at Cape Coast, 249  
 Ruyghaver, J., WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 281  
 Ruyter, E. de (*also*: de Ruijter), Dutch navy officer, 160, 161, 228  
 Ruyter, M.A. de (*also*: de Ruijter), Dutch navy admiral, 4, 23, 26, 160, 161, 219, 224, 228, 254

## S

Saconde, Harmen van, from Ahanta, 281  
 Salomo, Pieter, inhabitant of Elmina, 312  
 Saxe, M., WIC ship's captain, 53  
 Scheffelaar, J.W., Dutch colonial official, draughtsman and map-maker, 206  
 Schimmelpenninck, R.J., Grand Pensionary of the Netherlands, 83  
 School, A., see Bartels, Anna  
 Selwijn, F. van, British agent at Kormantin, Coast of Guinea, 160  
 Sevenhuysen, J. van, WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 157  
 Shaw, P.A., British merchant and Dutch consul at Cape Coast, 249  
 Simons, J., government clerk at Elmina, 132, 247, 248, 315

- Sirtema van Grovestins, W.A., Dutch statesman, 164
- Skues, F.M., British army medical officer, surveyor, 206
- Slingelandt, S. van, Dutch statesman, Grand Pensionary of Holland, 161, 162
- Sluijter, J., 105
- Smit, C., alderman of Amsterdam, 35
- Smit Jongbloed, W., Dutch colonial official, 93
- Smith, J.C., merchant in Elmina
- Smith, J.M., from Elmina, 332
- Smulders, G.M., Dutch colonial official, 141
- Soleil, C., 95, 105, 107
- Sorin, Mr., daguerreotypist, 269
- Spaen, A. van, Brandenburg military officer, 163
- Spaen, J.F.W.A. van, Dutch statesman, 163
- Spain, King of, 4, 36, 252
- Specx, J., 166
- Spiegel, L.P. van de, Dutch statesman, Grand Pensionary of Holland, 163
- Sprengler, A., Dutch naval captain, 164
- Sprögel, J.C., WIC official, 61, 317, 318
- Starrenburg, W., Dutch colonial official, engineer and surveyor, 119, 172, 326, 327, 333
- Steenhart, A., WIC ship's captain, 51
- Stoové, W.P., Dutch merchant Coast of Guinea, 311
- Stupani, J.C., Dutch colonial official, 77, 321
- Suffolk, Earl of, British statesman, 150
- Sulyard van Leefdael, W., WIC official, 33, 60, 294
- Sweerts, Dutch official, 226
- Sweers, S., WIC participant, 166
- Sweerts de Landas, J.D. Baron, Dutch parliamentarian,
- T**
- Tankan, from Elmina, 319
- Taunaij, J.F., Dutch colonial official, engineer, 311
- Teko, J., WIC official, military officer Coast of Guinea, 33
- Telting, A., Dutch archivist, 189
- Temminck, L.J., Dutch colonial official, acting commander Coast of Guinea, 231
- Tengbergen, H.F., Dutch navy officer, author, 171, 275
- Teschemaker, Willem, interpreter in Elmina, 313
- Thierens, A., WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 35, 58, 62
- Thornton, J., draughtsman and map-maker
- Tonneboeijer, H.J., Dutch colonial official, acting commander Coast of Guinea, draughtsman, 6, 204, 205, 275
- Top, L., Dutch colonial official, 153
- Trenks, J.F., WIC military officer, engineer, draughtsman and map-maker, 55, 183, 186, 326, 327, 336
- Twisck, C., Dutch draughtsman, 184
- U**
- Ulzen family, 301
- Ulzen, M., 301
- Ulzen, R., 301
- Usselincx, W., delegate States General, promotor of WIC, 146
- V**
- Valckenburgh, J., WIC official, director-general of the Coast of Guinea, 25, 66, 210, 211, 222, 224, 228
- Varlet, H., Jr., Dutch colonial official, architect, draughtsman and map-maker, 191, 192, 195, 327
- Veelwaard, D.E., draughtsman and map-maker, 204
- Veer, A. de, WIC official, commandant-general Coast of Guinea, 60, 106, 119, 153, 265
- Veer, J. de, WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 33, 164
- Veer, J.A. de, Dutch consular agent at Elmina, Elmina statesman, merchant, 212, 249
- Veldkamp, A., Dutch merchant and consular agent at Elmina, 249

- Verschure, J. (*also* Verschuer), Dutch navy officer, 167
- Verveer, J., Dutch general and colonial administrator, 6, 266, 275
- Vidal, A.T.E., British navy officer, draughtsman and map-maker, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203
- Viegen, J.C. van, Dutch businessman and consul at Accra, 249
- Visser, W., Dutch archivist, author
- Vitringa Coulon, Dutch colonial official, 206, 311
- Vliet, J. van, 166
- Volbergen, A.J. van, Dutch navy captain, 29
- Volkmar, P., WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, 34, 51, 55
- Vondel, H. van de, WIC official, 60, 326
- Voorst, J. van, WIC official, director-general, 319
- Vrij Temminck, E. de, WIC director, 161, 162
- W**
- Weerstand, J.T., WIC ship's captain, 54
- Weijtingh, D.P.H.J., Dutch colonial official, merchant, 313
- Weijtingh, H., Elmina merchant-lady, 313
- Welzing, E. *see* Molenaar, E.
- Wendorp, D., Amsterdam merchant, 49
- Wesselman, D.C., Amsterdam merchant, 55, 57, 165
- Whitaker, N.F., British merchant and Dutch acting consul at Cape Coast, 249
- Wijckerheld Bisdom, D.R., Dutch navy lawyer, 149
- Wijn, H. van, 23
- Wijngaarden, H. van, Dutch colonial official, 77, 321
- Willem I, King, *see* Netherlands, King of
- Winchilsea, Earl of, British statesman, 223, 224
- Wis, A.J., WIC ship's master, draughtsman, 186, 187
- Wit, H. de, WIC official, 52
- Witte, J. de, Dutch navy officer, 160
- Woordhouder, T., 106
- Woortman, J., WIC official, merchant, 294, 326
- Woortman, P., WIC official, director-general Coast of Guinea, merchant, 33, 151, 236, 294
- Wüst, Danish official, 226
- Z**
- Zeelander, A.L., engraver, 190
- Ziegeler, J.N., military commandant Coast of Guinea, 101
- Zoutman, J.A., Dutch navy admiral, 167, 168





# Geographical index

Foreign names for places in Africa – when different from the British or current form – are listed separately with a cross-reference. Dutch names are also italicised. There was no attempt made to produce a comprehensive overview of different historical spelling forms of geographical names, however. Only the forms that appear in this publication are listed.

## A

Abandze, *see* Kormantin

*Accoda*, *see* Akwida

Accra (general; *also to include*: Greater

Accra), 4, 5, 22, 44, 64, 65, 128, 131, 132, 151, 172, 178, 179, 180, 187, 190, 198, 207, 249, 250, 251, 288, 297

Accra, British (Nleshi)

Accra, Danish (Osu), 238

Accra, Dutch (Kinka, Ussher Town), 64, 77, 119, 188, 195, 237, 239, 255, 265, 269, 271, 272, 276, 283, 294, 303, 320, 331, 332, 333, 336, 337

Adaows Qua Quaas (*also* Adows Quaguaas), 178, 198

Africa, 7, 13, 15, 20, 25, 26, 33, 39, 43, 50, 85, 137, 166, 195, 241, 251, 256, 258, 265, 278, 282, 287, 294, 322

Africa, Coast of, 50, 54, 62, 86, 127, 158, 163, 165, 189, 197, 199, 202, 203, 213, 252

Ahanta (*Anta*), 6, 126, 191, 192, 195, 254, 266, 275, 279, 281, 282, 284, 317, 337

Akwamu, 4

Akwida (*Accoda*, Akoda), 183, 191, 226, 237, 239, 337

Allada, (*Arder*, Ardra), 43, 46, 269

America, 18, 47, 80, 89, 107, 141, 151, 159

American Coast, 178

Amsterdam, 28, 35, 37, 38, 39, 47, 48, 49, 54, 95, 114, 145, 150, 160, 164, 165, 166, 167, 174, 210, 267, 297, 311, 314

Angola (Angolan Coast), 4, 7, 36, 157, 166, 177, 252, 262, 335

Angoy, 180

Ankobra River (*Ancober*), 119, 182, 289, 290, 333

Annobon, 200

*Anta*, *see* Ahanta

Apam, 77, 151, 187, 237, 272, 276, 288, 294, 337

Apollonia, Cape Apollonia, 40, 49, 55, 56, 77, 190, 207, 236, 239, 251, 272, 276, 279, 282, 319

Appa, 42, 269

*Arder*, *see* Allada

Ardra, *see* Allada

Arguin, 21

Arnhem, 301

Asante, 1, 4, 5, 6, 89, 92, 133, 213, 266, 268, 279, 282, 283, 319

Asebu (Sabu, *Saboe*), 53, 237

Assini, 207

Atlantic (Atlantic Ocean), 178, 189, 199, 202, 203, 252, 331

Austrian Netherlands, *see* Belgium

Axim (*Arrsyn*, *Atzym*, *Axem*), Bay of Axim, 4, 51, 65, 75, 141, 150, 181, 182, 188, 190, 202, 203, 206, 215, 234, 236, 238, 243, 251, 256, 265, 272, 276, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 289, 290, 295, 298, 303, 320, 324, 328, 329, 330, 331, 334, 337

## B

Barbary, 204

*Barracoe*, *see* Senya Beraku

Basan, 51

Batavia (now Jakarta), 270, 315

Bay of Axim, *see* Axim

Behien, 77

Belgium (Austrian Netherlands, *Oostenrijkse Nederlanden*), 5, 6, 50, 155  
 Benguela, 4  
 Benin (kingdom in Nigeria), 197  
 Benin, Republic of, *see* Dahomey  
 Benya Lagoon, Benya River, 284  
 Berbice, 29, 48, 89, 177  
 Berby, 179  
*Bercoe*, *see* Senya Beraku  
 Berlin, 174  
 Beyin (*Behien*)  
 Biafra, Bight of, 200  
 Bight of Benin, 179, 190, 198  
 Bight of Biafra, *see* Biafra, Bight of  
 Bight of Gabon, 179, 180  
 Bossua (Bossue)  
 Bossue, *see* Bossua  
 Boutry, *see* Butre  
 Brandenburg, 163  
 Brazil, 4, 25, 36, 39, 145, 157, 166, 177, 178, 189, 241, 252, 288  
 Burkina Faso, 300  
 Busua (Bossua, Bossue), 238, 239, 279, 281  
 Butre (*Boutry*, *Boetroe*), 65, 183, 191, 192, 195, 206, 236, 237, 239, 251, 254, 272, 281, 291, 295, 298, 317, 326, 327, 334, 337  
 Butteaux, *see* Malaguette Coast

## C

Cabo Cors, *see* Cape Coast  
 Cabo de Negro, 180  
 Cabo Lopes Gonsalves (Cabo Lopez Gonçalves), 145, 179, 180, 198, 199, 200, 262  
 Cabo St. Antonio, *see* Cape St. Anthony  
 Cabo Tres Puntas, *see* Cape Three Points  
 Cabo Verde, *see* Cape Verde  
 Cameroon, 136  
 Canary Islands, 199  
 Cape Apollonia, *see* Apollonia

Cape Coast (Cabo Cors, Cape Coast Castle), 4, 6, 27, 35, 52, 127, 128, 131, 132, 196, 197, 200, 201, 202, 204, 246, 249, 250, 269, 286, 314, 324  
 Cape Coast Castle, *see* Cape Coast  
 Cape Formosa (Cabo Formosa), 179, 180, 190, 198, 199, 200  
 Cape of Good Hope (Cabo de Bonne Esperance, *Kaap de Goede Hoop*), 170, 178, 189, 197, 198, 204  
 Cape Palmas, 179, 199, 200, 202  
 Cape St. Anthony, 178, 189  
 Cape St. Catherine, 201  
 Cape St. Paul, 200  
 Cape Three Points (Cabo Tres Puntas), 178, 181, 198, 199, 201, 202, 262  
 Cape Verde (Cabo Verde), 145, 178, 189, 197, 198  
 Carribean, 54, 241  
*Chama*, *see* Shama  
 Chile (*Chili*), 177  
 Coast of Guinea, *see* Guinea, Coast of  
 Coetroe, 179  
*Commany*, *see* (British / Dutch) Komenda  
 Congo, 7  
 Copenhagen, 78  
*Cormantijn*, *see* Kormantin  
 Curacao (*Curaçao*), 33, 50, 53, 57, 58, 60, 88, 123

## D

Dabokrom, 71, 291  
 Dahomey (now Republic of Benin), 42, 126, 249, 263, 269, 279, 288, 322  
 Delfland, 144  
 Delft, 144, 145, 268  
 Demerara (*Demerary*), 23, 29, 50, 53, 55, 57, 60, 214  
*Den Haag*, *see* Hague, The  
 Denkyera (Denkyira), 4, 282  
 Denmark (*Denemarken*), 3, 6, 18, 27, 78, 140, 218, 226, 251  
 Dixcove, 202, 239, 254, 282  
 Dokkum, 28  
 Dordrecht, 145

- Drenthe, 20  
 Dutch Africa, *see* Guinea, Coast of  
 Dutch East Indies, *see* Netherlands East Indies  
 Dutch Gold Coast, *see* Guinea, Coast of
- E**
- Eastern Africa, 7  
 Edina, *see* Elmina  
 Elmina (Edina, São Jorge da Mina, St. George d'Elmina), 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 19, 33, 34, 46, 51, 54, 55, 59, 63, 64, 65, 89, 92, 94, 103, 107, 110, 111, 112, 126, 127, 128, 131, 132, 133, 140, 141, 151, 156, 158, 164, 172, 173, 175, 180, 181, 185, 186, 193, 194, 196, 197, 202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 228, 236, 237, 238, 242, 243, 246, 247, 248, 250, 252, 255, 258, 262, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 274, 275, 276, 278, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 291, 292, 294, 295, 297, 298, 299, 308, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337  
*Encasser*, 281  
 England (*Engeland*), 27, 45, 65, 162, 223, 224  
 Enkhuizen, 28, 37, 213  
 Enschede, 314  
 Essequibo, 23, 50, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60  
*Etjemerra*, 238  
 Europe, 1, 92, 246, 287, 297, 299
- F**
- Fante, 89, 105  
 Fernando Po, 200  
 Fetu, 202  
 Flemish Islands, 199  
 Forcados River, 200  
 France (*Frankrijk*), 84, 112  
 Freetown, 246
- G**
- Gabon, Gabon River, 180, 198, 248  
 Galion River, 197  
 Gambia, 136  
 Gambia River, 200  
 Genehoa, 197  
 Germany, 315  
 Ghana, 1, 2, 3, 7, 13, 15, 40, 84, 85, 87, 88, 115, 120, 122, 133, 136, 138, 149, 177, 189, 241, 250, 262, 278, 285, 287, 289, 299, 300, 302, 322, 324  
 Gold Coast, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 40, 95, 127, 136, 141, 283, 289, 291, 295, 297, 334, 335  
 Gorée, 167  
 Gothenburg, 62  
 Grain Coast (*Greinkust*), 177, 178, 179, 198  
 Grand Lahou, *see* Lahou, Grand 's-Gravenhage, *see* Hague, The  
 Great Britain (*Groot-Brittannië*), 3, 6, 63, 87, 123, 124, 126, 129, 130, 131, 150, 175, 218, 247, 251  
 Groningen, 37  
*Guinée*, *see* Guinea, Coast of  
 Guinea, Coast of (*Kust van Guinea*, *Kust van Guinée*, also Guinea, Dutch Gold Coast), 4, 6, 7, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 135, 138, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 219, 226, 241, 246, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 258, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 270, 272, 273, 275, 276, 278, 279, 291, 293, 299, 300, 301, 303, 305, 306, 309, 310, 311, 314, 315, 320, 322, 324, 328, 331, 332, 333, 334, 337

*Guinée*, see Guinea, Coast of  
Gulf of Guinea, 199

## H

Hague, The (*Den Haag*, 's-Gravenhage), 3,  
7, 9, 20, 27, 29, 79, 114, 166, 220, 238,  
250, 315  
Harderwijk, 301  
Harlingen, 28  
Havana, 57  
Helsingør, 78  
Holland (province of), 5, 19, 29, 30, 83, 119,  
145, 146, 147, 174, 177  
Hoorn, 28, 37, 140

## I

Indonesian Archipelago, 299  
Ireland (*Ierland*), 123, 129, 130, 131  
Island Wight, see Wight, Island  
Italy (*Italië*), 321  
Ivory Coast (*Ivoorkust*), 179, 198

## J

Jaboo, 200  
Jaboo River  
Jalof, Jaloffi, see *Jolof*  
*Janjane*, 238  
*Jaquin*, 42, 269  
Java, 299, 300  
Java Hill  
Jolof (Jalof, Jaloffi), 197  
Joni, 181

## K

*Kaap de Goede Hoop*, see Cape of Good  
Hope  
Kaekonde, 180  
Keta (Kwitta, *Quita*), 236  
Kola, 226  
Komenda, British (*Commany*, Commenda),  
239  
Komenda, Dutch (*Commany*, Commenda), 4,  
68, 185, 192, 239, 275, 334, 337

Kormantin (*Cormantijn*, Cormantin,  
Cormanto, Kromantse, including  
Abandze), 160, 181, 187, 194, 237, 265,  
317, 337  
Kromantse, see Kormantin  
Kumase (Kumasi), 1, 6, 71, 77, 213, 236, 282,  
300  
Kwitta, see Keta

## L

Lagos (Lagos River, Rio de Lagos), 134, 150,  
179, 190, 198, 203, 249  
Lahou, Grand, 199  
Latin America  
Legon, 216  
Leiden, 209  
Liberia, 7, 126, 133, 247  
Lisbon, 29, 79  
Loando (São Paulo de Loando, Luanda), 4,  
166, 262  
Loango, 166, 180  
London (*Londen*), 85, 128  
Los, Islas de, 202

## M

Madre Bombe, Coast of Madre Bombe, 179,  
202  
Madrid, 211  
Malaguette Coast, 201  
Maldives, 288  
Marowijne River (Rio Marowijne, *Marowijne*  
*Rivier*), 178, 189  
Maslamba, 180  
Mauretania, 335  
Mediterranean (*Middellandse Zee*), 23, 160  
Middelburg, 28, 33, 37, 151  
Monrovia, 134  
Mozambique, 288  
Mouri (*Mourée*), 4, 151, 187, 208, 237, 243,  
262, 303, 324, 337  
Münster, 4

## N

Namibia, 136

Netherlands Antilles, 14, 36  
 Netherlands East Indies (Dutch East Indies, currently Indonesia), 6, 18, 69, 76, 88, 98, 138, 145, 147, 169, 170, 171, 172, 195, 247, 266, 270, 275, 288, 299, 300, 315  
 Netherlands, The (*Nederland*), 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 20, 27, 30, 36, 37, 63, 74, 78, 82, 84, 87, 124, 126, 134, 136, 163, 206, 218, 246, 250, 258, 265, 267, 268, 271, 276, 299, 300, 316, 317, 318  
 New England, 294  
 New Netherland (*Nieuw-Nederland*), 166  
 New York, 36  
 Niger River (Quorra River), 200, 201  
 Nigeria, 136, 249, 288  
 Nigritia, 204  
 Nijmegen, 311  
 Ningo, 181  
 Noones, River, 199  
 North America, 57, 241

## O

Omorro, 197  
 Opobo, 134  
 Ostend (*Oostende*), 50  
 Osu, *see* Accra, Danish (Osu)

## P

Paramaribo, 215  
 Paris, 18, 112, 114, 273  
 Pedras, Point, 202  
 Philadelphia, 103  
 Point Pedras  
 Pokesu (*Poquesoe*, Princes' Town), 4, 60, 183, 191, 237, 256, 282, 337  
 Pompena, 181  
*Poquesoe*, *see* Pokesu  
 Porto Novo, 200  
 Porto Rico, 57  
 Portugal, 3, 18, 21, 25, 30, 79, 146, 158, 165, 218, 251, 252  
 Pra River, 279  
 Princes' Town, *see* Pokesu

Principe, 241  
 Prussia, 213

## Q

*Quita*, *see* Keta  
 Quorra River, *see* Niger River

## R

Rio de Lagos, *see* Lagos  
 Rio de Sueiro de Costa, 181  
 Rio Sierra Leone, *see* Sierra Leone River  
 Rotterdam, 28, 37, 145, 147, 164, 268, 292, 294  
 Russia (*Rusland*), 78

## S

Saba, 50, 60  
 Sabu (*Saboe*), *see* Asebu  
*Saccondée*, *see* (British / Dutch) Sekondi  
 Salt Islands, 199  
 San Pedro River, 201  
 São Jorge da Mina, *see* Elmina  
 São Paulo de Loando, *see* Loando  
 São Tomé, 126, 157, 166, 197, 262  
 Sardinia (*Sardinië*), 77, 321  
 Sekondi (*Saccondée*), Dutch, 184, 185, 192, 226, 237, 337  
 Senegambia, 248  
 Seny, Island, 179, 180  
 Senya Beraku (*Barracoe*, *Bercoe*, *Bercou*), 187, 188, 199, 200, 238, 337  
 Sepoem Island, 237  
 Shama (*Chama*), 57, 58, 184, 185, 202, 206, 237, 243, 265, 297, 324, 334, 337  
 Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone River (Rio Sierra Leone), 7, 116, 124, 136, 178, 179, 197, 198, 212, 246, 319  
 Slave Coast (*Slavenkust*), 179, 198, 288  
 Southern Africa, 7  
 Spain (*Spanje*), 4, 30, 36, 145, 146, 287  
 St. Croix (*St. Kruis*), 57  
 St. Eustatius, 29, 33, 50, 51, 53, 57, 58, 60  
 St. George d'Elmina, *see* Elmina

St. Jago Hill, 185, 186, 193, 203, 207, 305,  
 319, 336  
*St. Kruis*, see St. Croix  
*St. Maarten*, see St. Martin  
 St. Martin (*St. Maarten*), 50, 60  
 Sumatra, 124, 131, 299  
 Surinam (*Suriname*), 14, 29, 33, 36, 48, 54,  
 58, 60, 88, 89, 123, 131, 177, 311, 319  
 Sweden (*Zweden*), 27, 62, 78, 251

## T

*Tacorary*, see Takoradi  
 Takoradi (*Tacorary*), 55, 183, 184, 226, 237  
 Tary Ardra, 179, 190, 198  
 Tatumquery, 194  
 Texel, 23, 53  
 Tholen, 37  
 Togo, 136, 249, 263, 288, 322

## V

Veere, 37, 39  
 Vlissingen, 33, 37, 151, 214, 215  
 Volta River (Rio de Volta), 40, 49, 119, 172,  
 181, 203, 207, 239, 333

## W

Wassa (Wassaw), 5, 282  
 Wassaw, see Wassa  
 West Africa, 1, 3, 4, 7, 13, 14, 15, 84, 87, 88,  
 120, 121, 170, 241, 247, 253, 254, 256,  
 256, 266, 278, 287, 288, 302, 316, 317,  
 335  
 West Coast of Africa, 3, 7, 126, 134, 176, 177,  
 178, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 206, 248,  
 266  
 West Coast of Europe, 178  
 West Indies, 18, 29, 47, 86, 89, 98  
 West Indies, Dutch, 18, 29, 99, 104, 115, 116,  
 117, 121, 122, 136, 138, 145, 146, 147,  
 148, 149, 169, 170, 171, 172, 178, 195,  
 212, 247, 264, 265  
 West-Friesland, 19, 28, 29, 30, 145, 146  
 Wiesbaden, 315  
 Wight, Island, 199  
 Winneba (Winnebah), 194  
 Württemberg, 113

## Z

Zeeland, 45, 47, 146, 147, 163, 166, 267, 292

## Keyword index

This index is thematically categorised, according to broad archival and historical themes. Where opportune, cross-references were added and / or references were listed under multiple headings.

- Africa, Northern District of, *see* Gold Coast, Dutch
- African Fishery Society, 84, 115, 116
- African soldiers, *see* recruitment
- African states ('tribal states'), 229, 235, 279  
Accra (Greater), 4, 22  
Ahanta, 275, 279, 281, 317  
Akwamu, 4  
Asante, 1, 4, 5, 133, 176, 213, 279, 300  
Axim, 279, 282, 329  
Dahomey, 269, 279  
Denkyera, 4  
Edina, Elmina, 5, 285  
Komenda, 4  
Wassa, 5, 282
- annexation of the Netherlands by France, *see* incorporation of the Netherlands into France
- archives, collections, libraries, repositories  
Balme Library, University of Ghana, x, xv, 216, 217  
Dutch archives, 3, 216, 219, 222, 236, 252, 278, 279, 283, 285, 301, 302, 321  
Furley Collection, x, 209, 216-240, 251, 252, 279, 334  
*Koninklijke Bibliotheek*, 214  
Municipal Archives of Rotterdam, 293  
*Nationaal Archief*, x, xv, xvii, xviii, 1, 2, 7-10, 12, 13, 17, 139, 166, 189, 207, 209, 219, 250, 295, 320  
National Archives, Kew, United Kingdom (formerly Public Record Office), 209, 214, 250  
National Archives of Ghana, *see* Public Records and Archives Administration Department  
Public Records and Archives Administration Department (PRAAD; formerly National Archives of Ghana), xiv, xv, xviii  
Royal Netherlands Institute of South-east Asian and Caribbean Studies (*Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde*; KITLV), 209-213  
state of archives, 63  
University College of the Gold Coast, 219  
University of Ghana at Legon, x, xv, xviii, 2, 209, 216
- civil registry, lists of deceased, etc., 75, 314, 316  
birth records, 302, 309, 313, 314, 320  
consular civil registry Gold Coast, 126, 128, 131, 132  
death records, 73, 75, 90, 100, 101, 270, 302, 316, 313-315, 320  
divorce registrations, 75  
marriage records, 75, 302, 312, 314, 315, 320
- churches, cults, religion  
baptism, 285, 316  
*Benya* cult (Elmina), 285  
Christian community of Elmina, 332-333



- Committee for the Affairs of the Protestant Churches in the Dutch East and West Indies, 18, 138
- Lutheran community in Gothenburg (Sweden), 62
- Lutheran Evangelical Synod, 138
- Netherlands Reformed Church, 286, 314, 316
- Ntona* cult (Elmina), 285
- Protestant Churches in the East and West Indies, 138
- Provincial Church Government of South-Holland, 138
- religion, 49, 285, 286
- Wesleyan Methodist church, 285, 332
  
- colonial policy, 83, 169
  
- Commissioners for Naval Affairs in Amsterdam, 35
  
- conflict, *see* war, conflict, and dispute
  
- consular relations, *see* diplomatic and consular relations
  
- Coast of Guinea (*Kust van Guinea*), *see* Gold Coast, Dutch
  
- cultural heritage, xvii
  
- debt-bondage, *see* economic affairs, *sub voce* pawning, pawns
  
- diplomatic and consular relations, 270
  - ambassador of Portugal to the Netherlands, 25
  - consular civil registry Gold Coast, 126, 128, 131, 132
  - consular representation in British territories in Africa, 127
  - Consulate (Consulate-General, Consular Agency) of the Netherlands on the Gold Coast, 6, 132, 133, 134, 246, 247-250
  - Consulate of the Netherlands in Sierra Leone, 116
  - Consulate-General of the Netherlands in Portugal, 78
  - envoy of Portugal in the Netherlands, 79
  - envoy of the Netherlands to Great Britain, 85, 212, 270
  - envoy / mission of the Netherlands to Asante, 176, 236, 282
  - foreign consuls in the Netherlands East Indies, Surinam, Curacao, and the Coast of Guinea, 123
  - Legation of the Netherlands in Portugal, 78
  - Legation of Denmark in the Netherlands, 78, 270
  - Legation of Portugal in the Netherlands, 78, 79
  - mission to Liberia, 133
  - diplomatic and consular personnel, 250
  - Vice-consulate of Sardinia in Elmina, 77
  
- Directorate of Berbice, 48, 89, 177
  
- dispute *see* war, conflict, and dispute
  
- documents, types of
  - accounts, 42, 72, 73, 164, 215
  - advice, 67, 101, 109
  - agreements, *see* contracts and agreements
  - appointments, 99, 213, 234, 276, 318, 319
  - authorisations, 67
  - circular letters, circulars, 67
  - commissions, 26, 288
  - considerations, 85
  - contracts (*see also* contracts and agreements), 173, 290
  - correspondence, 9, 21, 33, 35, 40, 42, 46, 51, 52, 64, 65, 69, 70, 73, 77, 80, 83-85, 94, 101, 115, 118, 123, 133, 135, 139, 210, 214, 215, 227-232, 237, 246, 252, 254-256, 258,

- 266, 267-273, 275, 282, 287-289,  
295, 297, 310, 320
- court records, 67
- day-order books, 75
- decrees, 83, 173
- despatches, 41, 91, 99, 141, 145, 234,  
235
- diaries, 213, 222, 224, 228-232, 270
- directives, 43
- discourse, 47
- dispositions, 103, 117, 241
- drawings, *see* drawings, charts, maps,  
etc.
- indemnations, 61
- indices, 69, 80, 84, 85, 115, 118, 120,  
135, 139, 221, 271
- instructions, 21, 26, 37, 54, 56, 58, 66,  
76, 91, 92, 100, 105, 119, 145-148,  
159, 172, 176, 225, 234, 236, 237,  
254, 265, 276, 288, 319
- inventories / registers of goods, 71, 72,  
74-76, 93, 96, 116
- invoices, 68, 74, 110
- journals, 23, 28, 31, 39, 42, 44-46, 54,  
64, 65, 68, 73, 75, 80, 88, 90-92,  
95, 118, 121, 140, 160, 161, 168, 170,  
172, 174, 177, 213, 215, 225, 228,  
231, 252, 255, 258, 266, 268-271,  
295, 297, 297, 320
- land title deeds, 66, 67, 319
- ledgers, 43, 173
- letters, 31, 34, 37, 38, 41, 43-47, 50-52,  
56, 58, 61, 67-69, 75, 85, 90, 91,  
99, 101-103, 106, 109, 117, 120, 121,  
133, 135, 150, 153, 160, 164, 170,  
175, 214, 215, 225, 228, 233, 235,  
237, 269
- letters of manumission, 66, 67, 319,  
320
- maps, *see* drawings, charts, maps, etc.
- market-forms, 101, 110
- memorandums, 34, 36, 49, 53, 55, 85,  
95, 103, 104, 105, 106, 120
- minutes, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 52,  
64, 67, 72, 81, 83, 87, 90, 91, 93,  
101, 138, 175, 234, 235, 267, 275,  
297
- muster-rolls, *see* personnel records
- notebooks, 221, 227, 229
- notes, 85, 91, 105, 159
- notices, 42, 65
- oaths of office, 71, 99
- order books, 42
- orders, 67, 71, 167, 228
- papers, financial, *see* financial matters
- papers (original), 51, 67, 92, 114, 158,  
163, 169, 170, 172, 173, 233
- passports, 46, 54, 116, 288, 319
- personnel records, *see* personnel  
records
- petitions, 33, 67, 91, 103, 146, 150, 151,  
215
- photographs, photography, 212, 269
- post books, 85
- powers-of-attorney, 61, 117, 320
- proceedings, 80, 169
- proclamations, 65, 66, 175
- promotion lists
- protests, 173
- publications, 49
- recommendation, 117
- remonstrances, 57
- registers, 38, 66, 67, 72, 75, 91, 99
- registration book, 76
- regulations, 54, 58, 237
- reports, 23, 37, 45, 51, 54, 65, 66, 69,  
73, 85, 96, 107, 112, 116, 117, 119,  
153, 210, 215, 235, 239-240, 252,  
254, 262, 269, 275, 278, 282, 310,  
324, 329
- requests, 65
- resolutions, ordinary (*resoluties*), 9, 17,  
20, 21-23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 35, 44,  
45, 51, 53, 55, 59, 68, 69, 80, 93,  
94, 99, 117, 135, 149-151, 156, 165,  
223, 225, 236, 267
- resolutions, secret, 20, 21
- royal decrees, 84, 85, 116, 117, 119, 175,  
241, 246, 265
- sentences, 67, 274

- statements, 61
- summons, 92
- treaties, *see* treaties
- treatise, 50, 162
- wills, 67, 316, 318
- drawings, charts, maps, etc.
  - Atlas Vingboons, 189, 195, 334
  - atlases, 177, 206, 207
  - bird's-eye view, 196
  - charts, 177-208, 335
  - drawings, 141, 177-208, 334, 335
  - elevations, 185, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195
  - forts, 182-188, 190-195, 204, 322
  - landfall, 177
  - landscape, 181
  - maps, 141, 177-208, 334, 335
  - on-shore observations, 180
  - plans, 181, 327, 334, 336
  - prospects, 187
  - rainwater basin, 184
  - roadstead, 185
  - sea-charts, 177-208
  - sketches, 205
  - views, 184, 185, 196
  - villages (*krom*), 182
  - waterways, 177
- Dutch-Ghanaian relations, 1, 3, 13
- duties and taxes, 246, 273, 289, 292, 294
  - duties paid, 43, 96
  - toll payment at Elmina, 35
  - tax on free traders, 95
  - treaty of 1866 (duties), 124
- economic affairs (*see also* trade)
  - African economic affairs, 136
  - agriculture on Coast of Guinea, 49, 165
  - commercial documents, 211
  - fishing on Coast of Guinea, 49, 284, 285
  - gold mining, prospecting, 30, 38, 71, 224, 235, 290, 291
  - interlopers, 51, 274, 287, 291
  - money on Coast of Guinea, 49, 253
  - plantations on Coast of Guinea, 49, 120, 171, 172, 288, 295, 296, 333
  - privateering, 28, 40
  - prize money, 28
  - relations with Ghana, 138
  - silver mining, 30
  - tariff reductions, 138
- estates, settlement of, *see* inheritance issues
- European Economic Community, 137, 138
- European states and governments
  - Brandenburg, 51, 163, 251, 256, 282
  - Denmark, 27, 218
  - France, 251
  - Great Britain and Ireland, United Kingdom of, 51, 218, 150, 173
  - Holland, Kingdom (*Koninkrijk Holland*; 1806-1811), 83, 265
  - Netherlands, Batavian Republic of the (*Bataafsche Republiek*; 1795-1806)
  - Netherlands, Kingdom of the (United) (*Koninkrijk der (Vereenigde) Nederlanden*; 1813-present), 5, 246, 264
  - Netherlands, part of French Empire (1811-1813), 81, 84, 122, 273
  - Netherlands, Republic of the United (1568-1795), 4, 27, 36, 145, 146, 150, 161, 243, 281
  - Portugal, 25, 218, 252
  - Spain, 252, 291
  - Württemberg, 113
- family archives, 48
- festivals
  - Bakatue* (Elmina), 284, 285
  - Bronyibima* (Elmina), 284
  - Homowe* (Accra), 284
  - Kundum* (Ahanta), 284

- financial matters
- account books, 73, 90, 96, 273
  - accounts of trade, 54
  - annual grant Coast of Guinea, 169
  - authorisations, 73
  - bank for the West Indian possessions, 86
  - bankruptcy, 274
  - bills of shipping voyages, 144
  - budgets, 56, 73, 88
  - cash-account, 108, 111
  - cashier's account, 58, 273
  - claims, 57
  - customary payments, 112
  - debt register, 76
  - expenditure Coast of Guinea, 53, 57, 60, 73, 74, 95, 99, 109, 124, 141, 215
  - financial administration Coast of Guinea, 48, 74, 96, 99, 173, 273
  - financial administration of ships, 48
  - improvement of finances, 101
  - income / revenue Coast of Guinea, 60, 73, 74, 99, 101
  - journals, 73, 273
  - ledgers, 73, 173, 273
  - papers, 72, 77
  - receipts, 57, 74, 215, 273
  - recognition duties / payments, 57, 156, 158, 159, 162, 165
  - regulations, 54
  - salaries, 57, 58, 62, 288
  - trouble, 5
- forts and castles (by name)
- Amsterdam, Kormantin, 187, 337
  - Ankobra, 182
  - Apollonia, Beyin, 77, 190
  - Batenstein, Butre, 100, 183, 191, 192, 326, 327, 337
  - Cape Coast Castle (Cabo Cors), 27, 324
  - Coenraadsburg on St. Jago Hill, 100, 111, 113, 186, 193, 203, 336, 337
  - Crevecoeur, Dutch Accra, 77, 100, 187, 188, 195, 337
  - De Goede Hoop (Good Hope), Senya Beraku, 188, 195, 337
  - Dorothea, Akwida, 183, 191, 337
  - Gross Friedrichsburg, Prince's Town, *see* Hollandia, Pokesu
  - Hollandia, Pokesu (Gross Friedrichsburg, Prince's Town), 60, 183, 191, 256, 337
  - Lijdzaamheid (Patience), Apam, 77, 187, 337
  - Nassau, Mouri, 4, 141, 187, 196, 208, 243, 262, 324
  - Oranje (Orange), Dutch Sekondi, 100, 184, 192
  - St. Anthony, Axim, 75, 100, 141, 182, 190, 204, 215, 324, 327, 329, 330, 337
  - St. George d'Elmina (São Jorge da Mina), 4, 55, 100, 107, 110-113, 140, 141, 185, 186, 193, 203, 208, 211, 212, 243, 258, 262, 267, 271, 319, 322, 324, 336, 337
  - St. Sebastiaan, Shama, 100, 184, 324, 337
  - Tantumquery, 194
  - Vredenburg (Freedensburg), Dutch Komenda, 68, 185, 192, 337
  - Winneba, 194
  - Witzen, Takoradi, 55, 100, 183, 184, 336
- forts and castles (general), 164
- administration, 56, 163, 169, 215, 258, 271
  - British forts, 150, 151, 159
  - building history, 324
  - building materials, 297
  - condition of (state of), 11, 45, 55, 65, 169
  - construction, 55
  - Danish forts, 159
  - Dutch forts (former), 11, 150, 159, 212, 266, 337
  - fortification, 36

- maintenance and repair, 11, 297, 324, 326, 336
  - outer forts, 11, 46, 64, 69, 77, 90, 215, 258, 269, 271, 272, 276
  - reports on (reviews of), 59, 151
  - restitution of (recapture of), 35, 52
  - surrender of, 56
- Gold Coast, British (*also* English) presence on
  - agent at Kormantin, 160
  - government, xvii, 63, 283
  - possessions, 69, 95, 160, 225
  - Secretariat of Native Affairs, 217
- Gold Coast, Danish presence on
  - departure (1851)
- Gold Coast, Dutch institutions on
  - African Recruitment Depot, 69, 71, 74, 76, 77, 274, 310
  - Colonial Council, 175, 266
  - Commission for the regularisation of the affairs of the Netherlands on the Coast of Guinea, 246, 247
  - Council, 22, 35, 45, 51, 52, 56, 59, 64, 68, 72, 91, 92, 94, 96, 99, 102, 103, 113, 118, 153, 159, 212, 223, 229, 264, 265, 274, 291, 318
  - Council, Great, 64, 65, 72, 93, 118, 265
  - Council, Small, 64, 65, 93, 265
  - Council of Commerce (*also* Chamber of Commerce), 70
  - Court of Small Cases, 273
  - Court of Justice, 71, 72, 262, 274
  - Court of Orphans and Abandoned Estates, 68, 91, 96, 100
  - land-army, 26
  - Notary Public's Office, 68, 75, 258, 316
  - Permanent Garrison, 75, 76, 310
  - Recruitment Office, *see* African Recruitment Depot
  - Secretariat, 68, 75, 110
- Gold Coast, Dutch positions on
  - agent for military recruitment, 71, 77, 300
  - agent of the Netherlands government, 247
  - accountant, 60, 73
  - administrator, 92, 265, 271
  - administrator-general, 92, 101
  - assistant, 56, 60, 172, 311
  - auctioneer, 68, 77, 100
  - bailiff, 100, 273
  - bookkeeper (-general), 59, 61, 73, 90, 100-102, 110, 141, 158, 265, 273, 309
  - chief merchant, 309
  - civil officials, 96, 97, 100, 113, 119
  - colonel-engineer, 119, 172
  - commandant, 117, 141, 269, 294
  - commandant-general, 64, 65, 102, 105, 106, 109, 112, 113, 119, 153, 265
  - commander, 68, 70, 120, 140, 141, 212, 266
  - commissioned officer, 76
  - commissioner for finances (*see also* bookkeeper-general), 56
  - commissioner for stores, 56
  - commissioner for trade, 54, 58, 60, 61
  - controller of finances, 73, 172, 173, 273
  - court clerk, 273
  - customs officer, 77
  - director African Recruitment Depot, 75
  - director-general, 21, 22, 26, 34, 35, 45, 52, 56, 58, 59, 62, 64-67, 92, 95, 96, 101, 102, 152, 156, 157, 158, 164, 210, 211, 212, 262, 265, 271, 276, 294, 295, 319
  - engineer (*see also* colonel-engineer), 291, 326, 335
  - fiscal, 56, 58, 67, 105, 117, 153, 154, 156, 162, 164, 264, 273
  - foreman of the train, 100
  - fort commandant, 56, 58, 271
  - governor, 12, 36, 68, 99, 109, 191, 263, 266, 269, 308

- governor-general, 6, 64, 65, 68, 91, 92,  
95, 96, 106, 107, 110, 111, 117, 120,  
172, 173, 176, 219, 243, 265
- King's Commissioner, 70, 71, 175
- master of sales, 68
- master of stores, 265
- master of works, 68, 100, 265, 326
- master of works and stores, xi, 330, 337
- military commandant, 75, 100, 101, 103,  
120, 121, 247, 275
- military personnel, 96, 97, 100, 113, 119,  
135, 164, 266
- naval personnel, 161
- non-commissioned officer, 76
- notary-public, 68, 75, 258
- officer of justice, 36, 273
- pensioners, 247, 300
- paymaster-general, 59, 68, 110, 111, 273
- postal director, 273
- president, 51, 52, 62, 64, 65, 99, 102,  
103, 109, 153, 212, 264
- resident, 34, 100, 153, 172
- secretary (government), 64, 67, 75, 92,  
100, 105, 153, 154, 172, 258, 272,  
273
- secretary of the Council, 92
- senior commissioner for trade, 52, 158
- train slaves, *see* slavery, slaves
- vice-governor of Ahanta, 191, 192
- Gold Coast, Dutch presence on
- abandonment of forts, 107
- administration, 6, 8, 58, 60, 62, 66, 104,  
105, 106, 152, 157, 174, 241, 258,  
265, 272, 276, 283, 284
- agriculture, 104
- Africa, Northern District of, 26
- Belanda Hitam* or Black Dutchmen, 300
- castles, *see* forts and castles
- cession of the Coast of Guinea (1871),  
125, 175
- collection of curiosities, 157
- conflicts, 156
- conquests, 252
- conquest of Elmina, 228, 252
- consular representation (1872-1957),  
*see* diplomatic and consular  
relations
- Department / District / Division Axim,  
206, 236, 238, 334
- Department / District / Division Butre,  
206, 236, 238, 334
- Department / District / Division Elmina,  
206, 334
- Department / District / Division Shama,  
206, 334
- departure (1872), 1, 63, 125
- despatch of goods, 103, 106, 110
- diplomatic missions, 6, 107, 266
- Euro-African community (*tapoeiers*), 6,  
258, 274, 293, 302, 308, 310, 313,  
317, 319, 332
- exchange of territories (1867), 246, 255,  
289
- establishments, 104
- finances, *see* financial matters
- forts, *see* forts and castles
- general store, 110
- Government Garden at Elmina, 299
- hospital, 96, 103, 105, 111, 215
- inspection mission, 119, 151, 336
- modernisation, 171
- mulattoes, *see* Euro-African population
- personnel organisation, 57, 156, 308
- pharmacy, 111
- possessions, 160
- postal service, 273
- provisions, 30, 97, 156, 284
- recruitment of African soldiers for  
Netherlands East Indies, 6, 13, 69,  
71, 74, 76, 77, 116, 126, 133, 266,  
270, 288, 299-301, 315
- relations with the British,  
relations with the Danes, 222, 224  
relations with the Swedes, 222, 223,  
281
- relations with local population, 106,  
153, 154, 175, 176
- roads, 171, 333
- sawmill, 297

- tapoeiers*, see Euro-African population train, 97, 113  
train's goods, 111  
wharf, 298
- Gold Coast, French presence  
defence against, 158, 256
- Gold Coast, Portuguese presence  
trade, 237  
Anglo-Portuguese trade, 237
- government institutions, British  
High Court of the Admiralty, 214-215  
Parliament, 86, 250
- government institutions, Dutch  
Admiralty, 24, 27, 28, 32, 252  
Admiralty Board at Amsterdam, 28, 154, 160, 164, 167, 222  
Admiralty Board at Rotterdam (Maze), 28, 148  
Admiralty Board at Middelburg, 28  
Admiralty Board at West-Friesland (Noorderkwartier; Hoorn and Enkhuizen), 28  
Admiralty Board at Dokkum, 28  
Admiralty Board of Harlingen, 28  
Admiralty of Holland, Zeeland, and the Northern Quarter, 147  
American Council, see Council of the American Possessions and Establishments (Colonies)  
Asiatic Council, see Council for the Asiatic Possessions and Establishments  
Board of Trade and Industry, 136  
Colonial Recruitment Depot in Harderwijk, 300  
Commissioners for Policy Matters, 94  
Committee for the Affairs of the Colonies and Possessions in America and on the Coast of Guinea (*also* West Indian Committee), 52, 80, 81, 88, 89, 91, 122, 234  
Committee for the Affairs of the East Indian Trade and Possessions, 80, 82  
Constituent Assembly, 80, 81, 89  
Council for the Asiatic Possessions and Establishments (*also* Asiatic Council), 82, 83, 91, 97, 98  
Council of the American Possessions and Establishments (Colonies) (*also* American Council), 83, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 102, 109, 122, 153, 234, 264  
Council of Ministers, 87  
Council of State (*see also* State Council), 9, 84, 86, 87, 135, 161  
Council of the Colonies in the West Indies (*also* West Indian Council), 34, 47, 54, 89, 215, 234, 264  
Council of the Colonies in the West Indies, Department Amsterdam, 54  
Crown, 86  
Directorate General of Foreign Economic Relations, 137  
Dutch Division at the Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs in Paris, 112  
Executive Government, 80, 81, 82, 91, 134  
General State Secretariat, 84, 85  
Grand Pensionary, 30, 81, 82, 83, 84, 145, 149, 155, 163, 164, 165, 267  
Interim Directorate of the West Indian Colonies, 47  
Interim Directorate of the West Indian Colonies, Department Amsterdam, 48  
Interim Legislative Body, 80  
Legislative Body, 82  
King's Cabinet, 84, 85, 86, 246, 301  
Minister of State, 81  
Ministry of Colonial Affairs, 8, 61, 69, 70, 74, 88, 114, 115, 118, 120, 169, 170, 191, 193, 194, 195, 204, 235, 246, 250, 251, 267, 270, 273-275, 291, 301, 308, 309, 333, 335  
Ministry of Defence, 135

- Ministry of Economic Affairs, 8, 137, 138  
 Ministry of Education, Culture, and Science, xvii  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 8, 122, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 131, 132, 176, 246, 247, 250, 270, 301  
 Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs (Department / Ministry of Naval Affairs), 37, 84, 97, 98, 99, 102, 103, 153, 169, 171, 196, 234  
 Ministry of Trade and Colonial Affairs, 84, 91, 97, 101, 103-107, 109, 110, 114, 153, 172, 174, 234, 247  
 Ministry of Trade and Industry, 137  
 Ministry of War, 8, 134, 135, 154, 207, 301  
 National Assembly, 80, 89  
 Prince-Viceroy of France in the Netherlands, 84, 122  
 Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland, 134  
 Queen's Cabinet, 86  
 Representative Body, 80, 82  
 Secretariat of the Stadtholder, 32  
 Stadtholder, 32, 33, 35, 36, 267  
 State Advocate, 30  
 State Council (*see also* Council of State), 81, 83, 174  
 State Government, 82, 83, 134  
 State Secretariat, 86, 246, 301  
 State Secretariat of King Louis Napoleon, 84  
 States General, 4, 8, 9, 17, 20, 24-26, 28, 32, 33, 36-38, 40, 47, 49-51, 55, 79, 85, 87, 88, 147-150, 152, 155, 160, 162, 165, 169, 171, 176, 177, 181, 207, 222-228, 236, 237, 243, 251, 252, 254, 255, 257, 262, 264, 267, 281  
 States of Holland and West Friesland, 29, 30, 59, 145, 146, 149, 151, 174  
 States of Zeeland, 156
- administrative history, 335  
 African history, 3, 217, 278  
 architectural history, 322  
 Asante history, 282  
 building history, 322, 324  
 institutional history, 241, 243  
 military history, 141  
 political history, 283  
 social history, 272, 301  
 social-economic history, 273, 284
- hunting, fishery, and fowling, 84
- incorporation of the Netherlands into France, 81, 84, 112, 122, 134
- inheritance issues (probate, settlement of estates), 61, 62, 68, 72, 73, 96, 102, 103, 107, 113, 215, 268, 274, 295, 317, 318  
 case of gold belonging to J. Augier, 61  
 Court of Orphans and Abandoned Estates, *see* Gold Coast, Dutch institutions on  
 estate inventories, 68, 215, 316, 318  
 financial statements of estates, 96  
 heirs of A. Thierens, 62  
 probate accounts, 119, 215, 316, 318  
 sale of estates, 68
- judicial affairs
  - civil proceedings, 44
  - colonial forces, 84
  - court martial, 266
  - criminal justice, matters of, 66
  - criminal proceedings, 42, 44, 76, 90, 95, 113
  - hostage-taking (panyaring), 254
  - judges in the West Indian colonies, 150, 273
  - judicial system, 258, 273
  - law-suit, 57
  - laws and jurisprudence, 121
  - legal papers Apam, 77
- historical sources, 3  
 history, types of



- manslaughter, 95
  - martial law instruction book, 76
  - military offenders, 77
  - murder, 274
  - panyaring, *see* hostage-taking
  - penal provisions slave-trade, 124
  - police matters, 66
  - rebellion, 113, 275
  - theft, 106, 274
  - violence, 113
- maritime affairs, 31
- ship-owners, 94
  - captains, 94
- merchants, xvii
- merchants, Dutch, xvii, 94, 150
  - merchants, foreign, 35
  - merchants of Vlissingen and Middelburg, 33, 151
- military affairs, institutions
- administration, 274
  - ammunition, 114
  - artillery goods, 93
  - artillery, inventory of, 110
  - artillery, requirements for, 43
  - Asafo Companies, 283
  - British Army Medical Staff, 206
  - British Navy, 28, 214
  - capture of Elmina, 228
  - colonial troops, 135
  - defence of the colonies, 149
  - Dutch Navy, 28, 170, 182-184, 186-188, 193, 194, 204
  - Dutch Royal Marine Corps, 177
  - expeditions, 171, 172, 213, 252, 266, 275, 282
  - garrison, 49, 101, 103, 275
  - naval ships, 153, 154, 228
  - prisoners of war, 265
  - troops sent to Coast of Guinea, 55, 71
  - troops sent to West Indies, 55, 135
- Netherlands East Indies
- army, 301
  - budget, 88, 169
  - exchequer, 169
  - expenditure, 171
  - governor-general of the, 69, 169, 171, 270
  - income, 171
  - Netherlands East Indies Army, 76, 301
  - revenues, 169
- Netherlands West Indies
- annual grant, 169
  - expenditure, 171
  - income, 171
- personnel records, 112, 116, 119, 154, 275
- accounts of payment of soldiers, 43
  - applications, 116, 311
  - board wages, 112, 329
  - commissions, 43, 99, 254, 319
  - dismissal, 162
  - estates, 61, 214
  - muster-rolls, lists of personnel, etc., 33, 53, 59, 74, 76, 90, 96, 98, 100, 101, 112, 113, 164, 214, 215, 235, 276, 301
  - pension, dispute over, 52
  - paybooks, payment records, 43, 44, 46, 48, 61, 74, 111, 113, 119, 159, 215, 309
  - pension records, 135, 247, 250
  - pensioners, veterans, 247, 250, 266, 300, 309, 313
  - records of personnel, 43, 159
  - register of salaries, 44
  - reports on civil and military personnel, 65
  - salaries, salary payments, 48, 61, 112, 159, 302
- produce, products
- alcoholic beverages, 288
  - agricultural produce, 49, 287

bric-a-brac, 288  
 citrus fruits, 287  
 cloth, textiles, 287, 288, 295  
 cotton, 288, 295  
 cowry shells, 287-289  
 earthenware, 288  
 electronics, 2  
 fur, 36  
 gold, xvii, 21, 24, 145, 228, 287, 290, 295, 299  
 guns and gunpowder, 288, 326  
 ivory, xvii, 287, 295, 299  
 malaguette pepper, 287  
 metals, 288  
 natural resources, 101  
 pepper (*grein*), xvii  
 palm-oil, 289  
 export articles, price of, 53  
 Real Dutch Wax textiles, 2  
 rum, 252, 253, 294  
 salt, 145  
 sugar, 36, 40  
 textiles, 2  
 tobacco, 252, 253, 288

probate, *see* inheritance issues

publishers and printers

A. Blanchard, 201  
 B. & J. Ottens, 197  
 Bellin, ing. ord. de la Marine at Paris, 198, 199  
 Dépôt des Chartes etc. de la Marine at Paris, 201  
 Dépôt General de la Marine at Paris, 201, 202, 203  
 Erven Bohn at haarlem, 204  
 Gerard Hulst van Keulen at Amsterdam, 178, 189, 198, 202, 208  
 Gr. Chassant, 201, 202  
 Gr. Jacobs, 201, 202  
 Guiljelmus Blaeu at Amsterdam, 197  
 Hendrick Doncker at Amsterdam, 197

Hydrographical Office of Great Britain, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203  
 J. & C. Walker, 198, 199, 201  
 J.M. Hacq, 201, 202  
 Joannes Janssonij at Amsterdam, 197  
 Joannes van Keulen & Zonen at Amsterdam, 178, 179, 197, 198  
 L. Renard, 197  
 Petrum Schenk & Gerardus Valk, 181  
 Pierre Mortier at Amsterdam, 197  
 Pieter Goos, 178  
 Rob Sayer & John Bennet, 178  
 Topographical Department of the Ministry of War of the Netherlands, 207  
 V. Carré, 202

religion, *see* churches, cults, religion

research guide, 3

ships (names)

Amphitrite, 168  
 Amsterdam, 54  
 Anna Catharina, 140  
 Argo, 29  
 Atlanticq, 91  
 Aurora, 173  
 Bekesteijn, 31, 54, 213  
 Braambosch, 56  
 Castor, 29  
 Christina, 26  
 Coning van Pruijssen, 213  
 Daniel, De, 24  
 Delft, 54  
 Diamant, 214  
 Dolphijn, 164  
 Dordrecht, 25, 228, 287  
 Duinvliet, 54  
 Gelderland, 100  
 Goed Succes, 't, 35, 319  
 Guineesch Welvaren, 't, 43  
 Hoop, De, 145, 170  
 Jason, 215

- Luijpaardt, Den, 167  
 Maeght van Enkhuizen, xvii  
 Maze, 294  
 Middelburgh, 228  
 Morijaen, De, 145  
 Negotie en Zeevaart, 214  
 Neptunus, 39  
 Onderneming, De, 95  
 Oosterster, 215  
 Pelicaan, De, 53  
 Phoenix, De, 54  
 Pollux, 29  
 Prins Willem, 39  
 Provincie Utrecht, 228  
 Raaf, 134  
 Reiniera, 174  
 Rode Fortuyn, 24  
 Rusthof (Rusthov), 56  
 Snoek en Both, 54  
 Spiegel, De, 160, 161  
 St. Jan de Dooper, 140  
 Thetis, 29  
 Venus, 173  
 Verwachting, De, 43  
 Vrouwe Maria Geertruida, De, 43, 53  
 Westermeel, 56  
 Zeepaard, 55
- ships (general), shipping  
   canoes, 299  
   cargo, 54, 55  
   cargo, shortages in, 54  
   docking, 298  
   maintenance and repair, 297  
   private, 54, 156, 258  
   seizure / capture of ships, 124, 152, 155, 213, 214, 225  
   small boats, 299  
   stranded ships, 274
- slave-trade, 1, 9, 23, 39, 40, 49, 84, 85, 87, 104, 116, 123, 124, 141, 151, 158, 165, 210, 243, 269, 270, 274, 287, 289, 291, 293, 294, 299, 317, 320, 324
- abolition, 5, 116, 123, 124, 163, 174, 246, 254, 270, 288, 293  
*asiento* contracts, 291  
 extension of, 151  
 treaty of 1818 (slave-trade), 123  
 Mixed Commission and Court for the Prevention of the Slave-Trade in Sierra Leone, 116, 123, 246  
 Portuguese, 253  
 purchase of slaves, 140  
   contracts, 45, 211, 278, 284
- slavery, slaves, 36  
   abolition of slavery, British, 86, 170  
   domestic slavery, 284  
   sale of kidnapped slave, 119  
   slave resistance  
   train slaves (*also* company slaves, fort slaves, King's slaves, slaves of the state; *landslaven*), 96, 100, 215, 253, 297, 327, 329  
   vagranacy in Danish possessions, 170
- Society of Surinam, 48, 89, 177  
 taxes, *see* duties and taxes
- trade (see also economic affairs, merchants, slave-trade)  
   African trade, 8, 33, 46, 94, 120, 123, 147, 149, 150, 155, 156, 158, 159, 165, 166, 172, 225, 228, 241, 247, 255  
   American trade on Coast of Guinea, 49  
   bills of exchange, 57, 60, 74, 102, 109, 114, 214, 215, 253  
   British Act of Parliament on Guinea trade, 50  
   closing of ports, 147  
   disputes, 150, 155, 164, 165, 235, 274  
   East Indian trade, 147  
   embargo, disturbance, 145, 147  
   expansion, 25, 148  
   financial papers, 59, 96, 112, 114, 214, 258  
   fire arms, 284

- foreign ships, 50  
 free trade, 5, 23, 62, 79, 141, 159, 293  
 gold trade, *see* products, produce, gold  
 goods, 113, 228, 252, 326  
 goods confiscated, 59  
 goods, value of, 228  
 Guinea trade, 25, 30, 34, 39, 49, 50, 53  
 improvement of trade, 101, 164, 165  
 luxury goods, 284  
 methods of trade, 155  
 negotiations with British, 150, 162  
 palm-oil trade, *see* products, produce,  
     palm oil  
 pawning, pawns (debt-bondage), 49  
 Portuguese trade, 237  
 Anglo- Portuguese trade, 237  
 private trade, 58, 256, 287, 289, 292,  
     293  
 prohibition of, 150, 151, 158  
 promotion of, 49  
 recession, 34  
 relations between the Netherlands and  
     Brandenburg, 256-257  
 relations between the Netherlands and  
     Denmark and Sweden, 255-256  
 relations between the Netherlands and  
     Great Britain, 150, 162, 253-255  
 relations between the Netherlands and  
     Portugal, 252-253  
 sale of goods, 96, 159  
 seizure of ships, 124  
 shipping, 94, 116, 123, 146  
 shipping regulation, 106  
 slave-trade, *see* slave-trade  
 West Indian trade, 8, 23, 33, 53, 147
- trading companies, chartered, 145  
     Brandenburg Africa Company, 22, 50,  
         65, 155, 158, 226, 227, 229, 251,  
         257, 322  
     Company of Royal Adventurers Trading  
         to Africa, 223, 253, 322  
     Danish Africa Company, 27, 65, 78,  
         223-226, 229, 251, 255, 256, 322  
     Company of Ostend, 50  
     Dutch East India Company (*Verenigde  
         Oost-Indische Compagnie*; VOC),  
         24, 157, 177, 288  
     Dutch West India Company (*West-  
         Indische Compagnie*, (*Geoc-  
         trooierde*); WIC), *see* West India  
         Company, Dutch  
     French West India Company, 224  
     Royal Africa Company (*also* English  
         Africa Company), 45, 49, 65, 158,  
         162, 223, 225-227, 322  
     Southern Company (*Zuidercompagnie*),  
         30  
     Swedish Africa Company, 27, 30, 37,  
         223, 224, 255, 256, 322
- trading companies, private  
     Coopstad & Rochussen, 292, 294  
     Guinea Company of Rotterdam, 147  
     H.W. Daendels & Co., 172, 173  
     Henkes, 2  
     Holland – West-Afrika Lijn, 250  
     KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, 2  
     Middelburgsche Commercie Compag-  
         nie, 5, 33, 292  
     Philips, 2  
     Pieter Volkmar & Co.  
     Steenbergen & Saffijn of Surinam, 294  
     Vlisco/GTP, 2  
     Zeeland Companies, 146
- treaties, conventions, agreements, con-  
     tracts, negotiations, 66, 129, 236, 246,  
     278, 281  
     between the Dutch, British and Prussian  
         companies against the French, 158  
     cession of the Coast of Guinea (1871),  
         125, 131, 239-240, 255  
     on immigration of free labourers from  
         British India to Surinam, 131  
     on neutral commercial shipping  
         between Russia, Denmark, Sweden  
         and the Netherlands, 78  
     slave-contracts, 45  
     Sumatra Treaty (1871), 125, 131

- trade agreements, 146  
 with African governments, 53, 211, 226, 236-238, 278  
 with Elmina, 71, 107, 231, 238  
 with Great Britain, 34, 85, 95, 123-125, 129-131, 225  
 with Greater Accra, 22, 237  
 with inhabitants Coast of Guinea, 38, 42, 66, 71  
 with J.B. Liefrinck about gold mining, 30, 38  
 with Keta, 236  
 with king of Asante, 133, 268, 283  
 with king of Sabu, 53  
 with kings and chiefs Coast of Guinea, 38  
 with private ships, 50  
 with Sweden, 223  
 treaty of 1814 (return of colonies), 129  
 treaty of 1815 (shipping and trade), 129  
 treaty of 1818 with additions (slave-trade), 123, 129, 130,  
 treaty of 1824 (Sumatra), 124  
 treaty of 1856 (consuls), 130  
 treaty of 1866 (duties), 124  
 treaty of 1867 (boundaries), 130  
 Treaty of Münster, 4
- UNESCO, 3, 322  
 World Heritage List, 1, 322
- war, conflict, disturbances, and disputes, 55, 116, 266  
 Anglo-Dutch Wars, 160, 234, 254  
 between Asante and Fante (1807), 91, 105  
 between Dutch and Danes, 22, 27, 36, 42, 44, 51, 65, 140, 151, 152, 235  
 between Dutch and Brandenburgers, 51, 257  
 between Dutch and British, 27, 28, 51, 152, 160, 162, 165  
 between Dutch and Portuguese, 25, 51, 152, 155, 158, 165  
 between Dutch and Swedes, 27, 37, 38  
 between Elmina, Asante and Fante, 88  
 British attacks, 56  
 conflict at Shama, 58  
 Dutch attack on Danish Accra, 151  
 Dutch war with Ahanta (1837-1838), 266, 275, 277  
 Eighty Years War, 4, 145, 252  
 Fourth Anglo-Dutch War (1780-1784), 5, 35, 51, 56, 254, 264  
 Komenda wars, 4  
 mutiny, 215  
 Napoleonic wars, 92, 246  
 naval expeditions / voyages, 56, 147, 148, 160, 161, 167, 168, 170, 171, 174, 252, 254  
 position of English, Danes and Dutch (1807-1808), 105  
 recapture of Dutch Gold Coast, 160  
 riot at Axim, 65, 234  
 riot at Butre, 65  
 riot at Elmina, 103  
 Seven Years War (1756-1763), 5  
 Twelve Years' Truce, 145, 146  
 with local polities and populations, 254
- West India Company, Dutch (WIC), xvii, 12, 20, 22, 25, 27, 36, 37, 40, 145, 149, 156, 157, 158, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166, 177, 210, 211, 213, 214, 219, 222-229, 232-234, 236, 243, 251-255, 257, 262-264, 267-269, 271, 274, 275, 276, 281, 285, 287-293, 295, 297, 298, 301, 302, 308, 309, 317-319, 324, 329, 330, 335  
 Assembly of Nineteen, 37, 140, 223, 262, 267  
 Assembly of Ten, 23, 32-34, 40, 41, 46, 50-53, 58, 156, 159, 162, 232, 233, 236, 262, 267, 268, 276, 309  
 Chamber Amsterdam, 26, 34-38, 41, 45, 46, 51, 61, 62, 150, 156, 157, 166, 210, 233, 234, 267, 268, 309  
 Chamber Maze (Rotterdam), 37, 46, 62, 269, 317  
 Chamber Noorderkwartier (Hoorn and Enkhuizen), 37, 46, 166, 213, 309

- Chamber Stad en Lande (Groningen), 37
- Chamber Zeeland (Middelburg, Vlissingen, Veere, Tholen), 37-39, 45, 52, 53, 55, 56, 151, 156, 166, 267, 268, 309, 324
- chambers, 24, 32, 54, 271, 276, 302
- charter, 40, 50, 66, 236, 241, 243, 322
- chief director and governor-general, 32, 243
- conflicts, 156, 162
- delegated commissioners, 45, 166
- directors, 34, 35, 40, 45, 52, 56, 60, 64, 156, 157, 161
- dissolution, 309
- establishment, 146, 147
- financial position, 23, 108
- freedom of trade, free trade, 49, 62, 66, 151, 158, 165, 309
- legal council, 45
- monopoly, on (slave) trade, 40, 49, 146, 150, 151, 158, 243, 253, 274, 287, 309, 329
- private investors, 36
- private trade (of officials), 151, 158, 159
- Representative of the Stadtholder, 35, 36
- shareholders / participants, 38, 39, 166
- ships, 151
- stock company, WIC as, 36

