THE GOLD COAST.
1653 - 1655.

VI.

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The Dutch Director-General on the Gold Coast.

1653 - 1655.

JACOB RUICHAVER. (Vide under 1648-1652. N. Bk. 5

N.B. ~)
12th February 1653

Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorial from the Resident De Bye, complaining that the General of the W.I.C. in GUINEA had, on the Coast of Guinea aforesaid, hostilely pursued a certain ship of the Duke of Courland named the "Walvisch", without armament and entirely manned by foreign nations, and with every violence and force, first made the crew come on shore and afterwards kept them from going on board their ship, in such manner that they had never been able to trade their goods and wares, but had been compelled to return profitless with their cargo. Whereupon, being deliberated, is resolved that a copy of the Memorial be sent to the Presiding Chamber of the W.I.C. at Amsterdam, for their report thereon.

(Note. The draft letter from the S.G. to the W.I.C., of 12 Feb., sending copy of De Bye's Memorial for report, describes him as "Resident of the King of Poland".)

22nd February 1653.

Received a letter from the Directors of the W.I.C. at the Chamber at Amsterdam written there the 21st inst. (not found in S.G.5779) containing reply to their Ho. Mo.s' letter of 12th, and accordingly, report on the Memorial from Mr Resident De Bye about the ship "Walvisch", sailed to the Coast of Africa in the name of the Duke of Courland. Whereupon resolved that the letter be placed in the hands of Messrs Huygens and other their Ho. Mo.s' deputies for the affairs of the W.I.C. to examine and report thereon.

29th April 1653.

-A further Memorial from Resident De Bye about the ship "Walvisch" referred to Mr Huygens and the above deputies to examine, and inspect the retroacta, and report thereon.

18th August 1653.

Received from the Directors of the W.I.C. at the Chamber Amsterdam the Points of Convocation for the Assembly of the XIX on the 27th August, in the Hague. (The Points are noted, supra post, in the Resolutions of the XIX, in the Hague.)
20th August 1653.

Deputies appointed for the Assembly of the XIX on 27th August.

Is heard the report of Messrs Huygens and other their Ho. Mo. s' deputies for the affairs of the W.I.C. having, i.a.w. their Resolution of 22nd February last, examined the letter from the Directors of that Company at the Chamber at Amsterdam, written there the 21st of the same month... with provisional report on the Memorial from the Resident De Bye. After deliberation it was resolved to await further report from the Directors when they shall have received news from the Coast of Guinea. Africa.

Note. In Secretary Kas. WIC. 6. is a copy of the Scheme for the "Fons tot behoorende van de Cust van Guinea" (note under 1654, but with further additions and amendments). Annexed to this copy is a copy of the Resolution of the States General of 3rd November 1653, in which it was resolved to put the paper in the Secret Kas, making no copy of it, and to request the Provinces to declare themselves upon it as soon as possible.

(end of States General Resolutions 1653)
Points of Convocation for the Assembly of the XIX:

Points upon which the Deputies of the Chambers of the W.I.C., representing the Assembly of the XIX, are convened on 27th August 1653, in the Hague, in order the next day, without fail, to enter into discussions (Besoignes).

1-4. Brazil.
5. Trade.
6. The proposal of the Chamber Vriesland.
7. As the navigation and trade to GUINEA and the whole Coast of Africa has, hitherto, been of very great importance for the Company, and in the circumstances of these times it would easily run into danger; in order that it may be pursued more properly, will the members therefore please to come prepared to devise means in order, not only that all foreign trade there be hindered, but also that those Quarters might be navigated from these Lands for the best advantage of the inhabitants of the same, and principally of the W.I.C.
8. Also to resolve to send a Preacher to GUINEA.
16. (last). Any other business.

9th September 1653.

11th September 1653.

In compliance with the Point 7., is read a certain Project, drawn up by the deputies of the respective Chambers, comprising how, in this conjuncture of time, the Coast of GUINEA could profitably be dealt with for
20th August 1653.

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(end of States General Resolutions 1653)
Resolutions of the Deputies of the W.I.C. representing the Assembly of the XIX, in the Hague. (W.I.C.oc.3)

Points of Convocation for the Assembly of the XIX:

Points upon which the Deputies of the Chambers of the W.I.C., representing the Assembly of the XIX, are convened on 27th August 1653, in the Hague, in order the next day, without fail, to enter into discussions (Besoignes).

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8. Also to resolve to send a Preacher to GUINEA.
16. (last). Any other business.

9th September 1653.

11th September 1653.

In compliance with the Point 7., is read a certain Project, drawn up by the deputies of the respective Chambers, comprising how, in this conjuncture of time, the Coast of GUINEA could profitably be dealt with for
the Company; and the respective Chambers have declared that they can adopt the same, except the Deputies from Zeeland who did not doubt that they will shortly obtain the approval of their Principals.

On the 8th Point, it being found that it was the turn of the Chambers Zeeland and Northern Quarter to send Preachers, the Chamber Zeeland undertook to send one to Brazil, and the Northern Quarter to send one to GUINEA.

7th October 1653.
Likewise is resolved that Messrs van der Heyde and shall request send a gentleman to Zeeland to request from his Principals full authority to adopt the Project of the "Fonse tot behandelinge der Cust van Guinea" and the letter of credence to that end is drafted and approved, to be fair copied this evening.

21st October 1653.
As Mr Willem van der Heyde has not received proper Credence directed to the Chamber of Zeeland by this Assembly on the 8th instant, has departed thither to obtain the orders of his Principals regarding the 7th Point of Convocation about the Fund of Guinea; and has not appeared back again, Mr Baute is asked how the stands, who has declared that the Chamber of Zeeland is not inclined towards the aforesaid Fund in the new project, judging the proposal ruinous and injurious for the Company; about which they abide by the previously taken resolutions of the XIX approved in the Hague on the 24th June and 6th July 1647, and the 16th January 1648; requesting the respective Chambers to conform to the same, so that the Coast may be provided and supplied with merchandise and all other necessaries. Whereupon, opinions being asked, it was resolved that the members of the respective Chambers shall once more speak with each other hereon, and endeavour as much as possible to compromise the matter.

22nd October 1653.
Having resumed again the draft drawn up by the respective Members regarding the 7th Point of Convocation, about the dealing with (behandelinge) of the Coast of Africa and to the discovery of the means necessary for that purpose, after discussion it was decided to postpone the same until the afternoon, in order to request their Ho. Mo.'s further deputies to appear then also.
Postmeridian. In pursuance of the resolution of this morning, having further deliberated over the 7th Point of Convocation, was read the draft (concept) drawn up by the members regarding the "beneficereen" of the Coast of Africa and the discovery of the means necessary thereto, as also the Regulations of the 24th June 1647 devised for the Coast of Guinea, together with the resolution of the 6th July following, and of the 16th January 1648; over which there were various discussions, and finally, the aforesaid concept of "defense" is adopted and approved, as hereafter follows; with the addition that if the therein mentioned Commissioners or the majority of them could not obtain the monies in this manner, they are authorised together to think of a further expedient and to carry the same into effect.

That the General on the Coast of Guinea shall also be written to from this Assembly to "beneficereen" each Chamber's particular remaining cargoes, to close the accounts and to transmit the return cargoes; and that he, General, from now henceforth shall follow the General Order approved to-day; and further that all other ships and cargoes which, outside the direction of these particular Commissioners, might be sent for the trading (behandeling) of the Gold Coast, shall be seized by him, General, and, without taking regard to any particular Chambers, shall be confiscated for the profit of the Company in general.

Having proceeded to the nomination of the six Commissioners in the "voorstaande Fons", are proposed, by the Chamber Amsterdam, Messrs Man & Pargens or, in the absence of Mr Pargens, Mr Van der Beeck.

Mr Baute (Zeeland) states that not being instructed in principle, he cannot nominate a Commissioner.

Mr Ten Hove (Maze) proposes Mr Adriaen Hartman Burger-Master of Rotterdam.

Mr Rees (N. Qr.) undertakes to speak to Mr Bosschieter now in the Hague about it.

Mr Coenders (Groningen & Ommelanden) declared that order will be made by his Principals about the nomination of a Commissioner.

Conditions (next page)
Conditions upon which the Directors and Participants of the W.I.C., and, on refusal of the same, all and every one also of these Lands are allowed and permitted to furnish such sum of money as shall be considered advisable (te raden sullen werden), and that, for the behoof and use of a new trading (handelingen) on the Coast of GUINEA, as follows:

Note. These Conditions, amended and amplified, were approved by resolution of the Deputies of the Assembly of the XIX on 29th August 1654. They are therefore copied in full under that date, post, p. ...

(End of Resolutions of XIX 1653)

Resolutions Amsterdam Chamber 1653 } NIL.
Resolutions Zeeland Chamber 1653 }

Resolution of Participants, Amsterdam, 26th August 1653, by majority of votes, that as the Company at present cannot provide the Coast of Guinea with cargoes, that the Directors be requested to place the Guinea trade open, but only for the Chief Participants. Resolutions on same subject on 10, & 17 September.

Letters from XIX to Gold Coast 1653 } Y.
Letters from Gold Coast to W.I.C. 1653 } NIL.
Resolutions Director General & Council, G. C. }
Mr George Middleton,
Honoured, Valiant, Wise and very Discreet Sir,

The bearer of this is our Fiscal, Johan Valckenburgh, and the Upper Factor, Heerman Abramsen residing near Y.H. (i.e. at Adja: vide Dammaert's Journal), whom we have found good to commission and send down to order, on our behalf, to propose matters of great importance concerning the welfare of our respective Principals; requesting Y.H. please to give them the same hearing and credence as to our own person, "waarmede ons vriendschap geschiet en wij ten allen tyden sullen erkennen". Meantime, after cordial greetings, we will commend Y.H. to the Fatherly protection of Almighty God, and remain.
(No date nor signature; but written by Director General Ruychaver; vide Dammaert's Journal)

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Proposition made to Mr George Middleton, Principal on behalf of the English African Company, at CORMANTYN.

Honoured Sir,

Mr Jacob Ruyghaver, Director General on behalf of their High Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands together with the General Chartered West India Company in these regions of Africa, has ordered, charged and commanded us to greet Y.H. in his name, and to wish you all happiness and prosperity and, although with a sorrowful heart, to disclose and make known that the affairs between our respective Sovereigns have come to such an estrangement that to-day, in all quarters, hostile proceedings are being taken by their command, by way of reprisal and "retorsie", by all their subjects; among which, according to advices received by two of our ships on the first day of this, even those of our Company are not spared, but various of its ships coming from this Coast have been hostilely attacked and brought into the harbours of the Republic. Therefore the Director General aforenamed, in conformity with the
charge received about it, would be able and might employ the aforementioned right of "retorsie," also, the "effect" thereof remaining at his will (het effect daarvan in syn willen verbleven). But, considering our respective "constitutie" and situation in the Kingdom of FANTYN, under one and the same Lord, it is more convenient to carry on an honourable trade than to act on the offensive against each other, to the ruin of both. As we do not doubt that YH is also of the same mind, we have therefore been sent down and deputed from him, in order to learn what we have to expect from YH, the more so as we should be able, between us (you being disposed) to devise means to remove mutual mistrust and to continue in good correspondence with each other, as before, either by a concluded written Agreement and Alliance (till further orders of our Sovereigns) not to attempt anything against the other without some days previous warning, or by such other means as YH shall be pleased to propose; who has seen clear evidence of our sincere intentions, in the sending away of two capital ships, with which we could otherwise have done something to YH's injury, if it had not truly been to increase, and cause continually to increase, the confidence between us and YH. To which we await YH's short, sincere, and upright reply, and remain "&c".  
N.D.)  
(sgd) J. Valckenburgh.  
(sgd) H Abramsen.  

Reply from Mr Middleton to the foregoing proposition, delivered by him in English, which, being translated, is as follows:— (translated from the Dutch)  

Mr Valckenburgh,  
Heereman Abramsen,  
Good and dear Friends,  
I have received your message (besendinge), and understood from it that your General of del Mina has certain intelligence from Europe that there has been such difference between our two neighbouring Nations, England and Holland, that they are resorting to arms; wherefore we are heartily grieved about the effects which they bear for your Lordships' Nation (waarom wij waanzien, d'effecten die wij u Heerschaps Nation dragen). But since it so pleases God, we must therefore submit to His Will. Meantime, about that which you desire with regard to what
you have to expect from our side, our reply is that we have no commission from England to use any hostility against any one of YHs' Nation, as, to this hour, we have heard nothing certain of the war, but from your Lordships. Therefore also, we shall in no way molest Y.H., except in defence of our persons, goods and trade, in accordance with our duty; in the which, with God's help, we shall do all that is in our power. But heartily desire that the former good friendship between us may continue, in conformity with what YH express. This being that which your Lordships will be pleased to accept as my sincere and upright answer. In conclusion I remain, with my respects to YHs' General, whom I desire to serve so long as I am YHs' obedient friend,

(N.D.) (sgd) George Middleton.

Conditions devised and concluded between Mr George Middleton, Principal of the English African Company at CORMANTYN, and Johan Valckenburgh Fiscal, and Heerman Abramsen Upper Factor, by virtue of the Credentials granted by the Hon. General Jacob Ruyghaver, in the service of the High Mighty Lords S.G. of the U.N. together with the G.C. WIC., upon which henceforth both the aforesaid Companies' servants on the Coast shall continue in peace and friendship.

It is mutually devised and concluded, following the examples observed between various enemy peoples and nations, that notwithstanding that the disputes between the respective Sovereigns have broken out into open hostilities, the old friendship between the servants of the respective Companies shall be maintained and observed, at sea and on land. And in case, on the arrival of respective ships, any other orders, contrary to this Agreement, might come, the parties shall be bound to give to each other due warning of ten days, in order that each might be able to regulate himself accordingly. All upon promise of fidelity and honour, which each has made about it. In Witness whereof we have mutually subscribed and signed this, at CORMANTYN Castle, this 6th January, New Style, 1653.

(sgd) George Middleton.

J. Valckenburgh.

H. Abramsen.
In the Castle St George D’el Mina.
January Anno 1653.

Two ships come here in the roads, the one named the "Engel Gabriel" the other the "Gele Zon", coming from Amsterdam, destined for the slave trade, reporting they sailed out of Texel on 13 August; also that it was open war between us an- the English and our State. These ships had agreed with the Chamber of Amsterdam for 5,000 gil: that they might transport and trade the slaves in West India on the "west-east". They have also Commission from/ their Ho. Mo. to attack the English. The "Engel" was mounted with 25 guns and 60 men, and the "Gele Zon", 20 guns with 40 men.

2. This morning the "Engel" & "Gele Zon" proceeded on their voyage.

4. Was found good, by a majority of votes, that Mr Fiscal Valckenburgh and the Bookkeeper Hendrick Cock, with a letter of credence to the English Principal Middleton, and a certain proposal, should proceed over- land to the English Fort, in order to see how we shall have to deal with them in these circumstances. For which purpose the Upper Factor, Heereman Abramsen and the said Fiscal are commissioned.

The yacht "Dunckercken came into the roads here from the Camaronis.

From the 4th to 6th nothing particular occurred.

7. From letter from the Factor Pieter Cock we understand The Commandenaers that those of Great and Small Commendo wish to raze the Lodge there, and to kill him. We are informed by canoe, with the Assistant Sibertus Alemans that it is about the "Vassael" (who is sitting in the dungeon here, who came to spend false gold) whom they will get released.

The envoys, Fiscal, Verhoeve, Heereman, Schut and Hend- The envoys return from Cormantyn, where they have agreed with each other to make no war on each other without 10 days previous warning. [vide previous page]
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In the evening, the Factor Pieter Kock writes that as soon as the Assistant Alemans had come to SMALL COMENDO, he had immediately been carried off by those of AGUAFFO, of Great COMENDENAERS, threatening to pull the Lodge down to the ground and to murder the said Cock. Whereupon, in the evening, the Upper Factors Foullon and Schut went out, in order to send three MINSE Caboceros to the King of Great COMENDO, taking with them the Vassael; who should ask the King what more he had to claim, also why he was displaying such hostility.

On the 8th nothing particular occurred.

9. The yacht the "Municq" came into the roads here, bringing all the leeward factories' gold.

10. Those of GREAT COMENDO, although they demand much from old debts, the General has let them know that he is to the Comanise, not minded to pay one kakera; if they had anything to claim, they should recover it from the Lodge at COMENDO.

From 10th to 12th nothing particular occurred.

13. The Assistant Alemans appeared here from AGUA GREAT COMENDO, or Alemans released. AGUAFFO, leaving in hostage for him, 2 slaves, upon whom they claim four bendas gold.

14. In the morning at six o'clock the yacht the "Municq" set sail to the Camaronis, in order to take in all the goods of the ship the "Castle del Mina", which is lying there as a wreck, and to trade the slaves in the Gabon, or Cape de Loop.

15. Nothing occurred.

16. The yacht "Dunckercken" sails to CHAMA, in order to bring the rest of the beams from there.

The Swedes abandon Also, the SWEDES have had to abandon their Lodge at BOUTRY, on account of the war, without taking anything with them.
17th, 18th, and 19th, nothing occurred.

20. The yacht "Dunckercken" came into the roads from CHAMA, bringing 42 beams.

21st, nothing occurred.

22. Mr Fiscal and Hendrick Cock, as all the Factories are devoid of merchandise, departed to Mouré and Adja, in order to examine whether everything will "wel liquideren zal".

23. & 24th, nothing occurred.

25. The Fiscal "&c" arrived back here. They found the merchandise at the Factories Mouré and Adja "wel t' accorderen"; and understood, out of the mouth of Mr Gerdiner, English Factor at CABO CORS, that the SWEDE is again establishing a Lodge at TACCORARJ.

26. Captn Autgert Wallings with skipper David D'Vos set sail with the Caravel "Dunckercken" to CRAA, and Arda, and Benyn to take off Factor Michaelevertsen from Amida with the return cargo, and to bring him into the Benyn, where he will relieve Factor Adriaen Donck, who will come up by the said caravel with the return cargo.

27. Nothing occurred.

28. Factor Jeroonimus van den Durpe is granted the Factory at CHAMA, taking with him, as Assistant, Jan Lodewijcksen, who came out in "Prins Willem" as sailor; whither they proceeded by baed boat in the evening.


FEBRUARY 1. Sentence was pronounced on the 71 slaves and other merchandise which the Upper Factor Jan Foullon had bought (gekocht) from the arrested Macharius Schenkkuigh at Cape de Loop. They were confiscated.

2.3.4.5.& 6. Nothing particular occurred.

7. People of SABOUW, coming to sell their goods at Annemabo and elsewhere, were suddenly attacked by those of FANTYN, and 30-40 slain. It is through an old
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grudge. About 10-12 people passed by ADJA, who had been beaten back (afgeslagen). The Upper Factor Heereman Abramsen, getting suspicious, The FANTYNS slay some as his slaves had gone for SABOUS at near Annemabo. in coming, sent the Captain of the slaves to the water place to look for those slaves. At 12 o'clock he returns with the slaves, leaving four behind. At 5 o'clock he heard that one of them had been brought to Annemabo, being seriously wounded who, with another with a whole skin, had came from there to ADJA and declared now that they four, through fear of the FANTYNS, had stayed in the bush, and afterwards wishing to go to ADJA, some SABOUWS had pursued them. They said they were Company slaves, to which they replied that ADJA Janstent van Fantyn, also they did not enquire about that, especially as HINNEQUA and those of FUTU had killed some of our slaves and Whites, of which there had been no consequences (daar niet na en was gevolgd). Whereupon, in the presence of these two, one had been decapitated, and the others three they had set to run (stellent op loopen), but this one was miserably wounded. The reason why, is that the SABOUS had previously killed a FANTYN, his wife and six children, living in a Crom about Annemabo, which they had sworn to revenge. Those of ANNEMABO, ANSIANGH and surrounding villages have mostly all fled, so that the SABOUS have already burnt down some Croms.

In the evening 50lbs gunpowder was sent to ADJA by canoe.

In the afternoon we sighted a sail, which as Delijn dreijende, fired two shots, from which we presumed it was a Company ship. A little while afterwards another appeared, when the Fiscal, Foullon, and Bookkeeper Cock departed at 5 o'clock, when we sighted the third (but small), thither by canoe. The first having anchored at 6 o'clock, Foulon, Cocq and Capn Jan Jansen Kerckhof come out of it (leaving the Fiscal, ex officio, on board) up to the General, handing over the letters from the Lords Masters; learning that it was "Graaf Enno", mounted with 26 guns & 56 eaters, among whom 9 soldiers and a Chargé for the Country, having first sailed out of Texel on 20 November, afterwards through contrary winds and waiting for the convoy, ran into the Goerese Gadt, from which it set sail a second time, with favourable wind on 14 December, having again, through
contrary wind, cruised for 8–10 days with Admiral Tromp, it was resolved, the wind being favorable, to proceed on the voyage with 16–12 other "West Vaerders", which turned out very successfully, so that within 5 weeks it about Rio Cestos, they encountered the ship "Prins Hendrick te Paerd", skipper Govert Carstense Zandt, which 14 days previously had for the second time run out of the Maes, they brought with them. Which has in it a cargo worth NettoF83,227:19 sts, and comes into the roads at £ 9, size about 130 lasten, mounted with 17 guns and 39 heads, private for the Chamber Delft. The third sail being a boat with 14 men, whom they both encountered just above AXEM, understood the same to be from the ship "St Jacob", having sailed in 12 days from Rio Cestos, whence the ship sailed on 16 January and having struck a rock, sank; but some of the goods and all the crew saved; the Factor Jan Pietersen Sias, and skipper Bouwer Bouwersen and 9 other men being lost.

8. By letter from the Upper Factor at ADJIA, we understand that the SABOUSE had plundered the Lodge at ANSIANG plundered.


10. The Upper Factor of ACRAA, Jan Podt, who had come out for the Chamber of the Northern Quarter, is relieved by the Upper Factor Isaac Schut from the Chamber Amsterdam, in order to depart by the first ship ad patriam.

As in the afternoon at 3.30 a certain ship (from the flag it is perceived to be a Swede) passes, it was found good that the ship "Prins Hendrick te Paerd", with the Fiscal and Upper Factors Verhoeve and Heeremans (which likewise shall they would have done, to discharge the goods at Mouré and Adja) shall drop down thither, in order to learn rightly from the ship and its Commission what kind it may be and by whom sent, so that might be regulated according to what was found, and to take such proceedings as might be found advisable. It was found to be a SWEDISH "örenbaer" named "The Hoop", setting for (settent voor) from Stockholm, setting for (settent voor) CABO CORS, mounted with 20 guns and 40 eaters, full of cargo. The abovenamed Fiscal and others saw its Commission granted by the Queen of Sweden; sailed out of the Elve the 29 October. "Eij is zeer wel, ditto Sweet niet had van de Comp van de Geerfoude hem aengehaelt hebben."

If that Sweden had not been from de Teens so it seemed have been subject /
FEBRUARY.

11. Nothing particular occurred.

12. The SWEDISH General MEVILLA, writes to our General Ruichaver, thus:— "As it has pleased YH, yesterday, upon the arrival of our ship, to send down YH's ship "Prins Hendrick te Paert" in order to come to anchor in our roadstead, and to occupy the same, we therefore wish to address YH about it in order to know from what cause this proceeding was done, and whether you have any claim upon it; assuring YH that it is a ship of our Hon. Chartered Swedish African Company." Whereupon was replied, that yesterday we have authorised the Fiscal and some of our Councillors to drop down with the ship "Prins te Pärde", in order to inquire (as far as possible) how matters stood with the ship "de Hoop". Have learnt nothing about it yet, therefore, because of their proximity, we are referring YH to them, trusting they will give YH good satisfaction about it.

Ditto, seeing it was a free ship, the "Prins Hendrick te Paerdt" departed with the sea breeze to Mouré.

Copy letter written by Mr Mevilla to the Fiscal.

As we have to-day seen with surprise that yeu YH, with you ship is occupying (besettende) our ship "de Hoop", Capn Jan Reinkens, and not knowing any cause why YH may do so, we have, with the at the Council, found good, herewith, to request that you will inform us about it. Meantime we are giving our ship order to proceed better into our roadstead. "Pr advys &c".

Copy reply from the Fiscal and Councillors to the Swedish Director.

The loyalty and fidelity with which we have continually treated our friends and allies are so notorious as to be well known to YH., that you need not have conceived any mistrust of us: on that account also, then, we could not omit sincerely and uprightly to reply to YH. on your request about our coming, that such is not to prejudice or injure YH. in any respect, but only that we were informed that YH's ship had come contrary to the Charter of the Swedish African Company. Therefore we had the meaning and serious intention to employ such proceedings (by way of "retorsies") against the same, as previously, on YH's side had been quite unlawfully aimed at against the subjects of our State; such like contraveners standing in one and the same condition: which, now, finding to be to the contrary, we therefore think that for this
FEBRUARY.

occasion, no other reply to YH would be required. With which &c.


15. From letter from the Upper Factor Heereman Abramsen at ADJA, the English ship "Advice" last night left CORMANTYN for BIEMBA to fetch water, and proceeded on its voyage to England.

16. It was found good by the Hon. General that the Upper Factor Heereman Abramsen should proceed forthwith, with presents, to FANTYN, in order to request the BRAFFO there to be willing to take our Lodge at ADJA into his protection, so that no damage or hindrance be done to the same by the English, to which end he must continually keep some FANTYNs in our Lodge; and if he can secretly arrange anything to the injury of the English and the advantage of our Company, he shall not neglect it.


19. Understand from the letter from the Upper Factor Heereman Abramsen that he had been to FANTYN, and had brought with him from there ADJA obtains 5 hostages as hostages, a son of the Braffo, two Fantyns being relations, and two of his servants, in order to stay with the said Heereman, so that the English come to cause no trouble to our Lodge; saying if one of the aforesaid were killed by them he, BRAFFO, would take it more to heart over them than over 50 musketeers, with whom he could not accomodate us, for the reasons that, previously the English had previously asked him if he could not resolve to keep quiet with his men (uit reden d'Engelse te voren het ook had gesegd van de Braffo te verstaen off niet soude connen resolveren met syn volk gerust te houden), to which he had given reply that the English were sitting at CORMANTYN and we at ADJA with his consent, and therefore that this must continue without molestation from any one, for he would not like to see that war should arise between the Whites in the country under his Overlordship. Whereupon the Upper Factor Heereman replied to him that he was bringing forward these reasons through the prompting of the English
because of the presents given by them to the FANTYNS, to that end; and that he would please not think that we will let our good advantage go past; that he might well reflect upon it, the more so that if the presents from the English amounted to 15 Bendas, we, on the other hand, would add 20 of the like for him; and also, on refusal, our ships would not fail to come before CORMANTYN and destroy the Fort to the ground. He replied that we could do as we pleased at sea, and even if we wished to take it in hand tomorrow, he would not oppose it. Finally, after much more argument with the BRAFFO, and having made large promises, he got in reply that if the MINSE and SABOUS would also keep quiet (which was promised him) he would then consult with his principal Cabeseros, without whom he neither could nor might do anything; but that the matter would indeed depend upon those of CORMANTYN, who must be appealed to by us to that end, and if we could induce them to it (as they were very much attached to the English as profiting most from them) he would then summon some of the principal CORMANTYN Caboseros, also to FANTYN, in order then to make an end of the matter with them. From which appears what reliance is to be placed upon the Blacks, and that if we desire to have them at our will this will have to be done by large presents. Every eight days, one of the CORMANTYN Quarters, which are four in number, keeps watch (wacht) for the English, which eight days being expired they receive from time to time, two ounces of gold. If this will not make a "suivvere" account, is easily to be judged.

The English Principal, Middleton, had also yesterday sent some Blacks to FANTYN in order to request ADONIE (being one of the two of whom is mentioned for assistance of a body of musqueteers, with the offer of two Bendas or 4 oz. gold; but he has not obtained it, as a certain negro (who had been there for that purpose) has reported to him.

20. Have seen from a letter from the Upper Factor at ADJA that he will enquire after the situation of the FANTYNS, and whether they are to be brought that the English are turned out by them, and chased away, and the Fort handed over to us, but he considers that they will listen little to it. Yesterday evening some FANTYN Caboseros, had been on the beach in order...
to encourage the fugitive inhabitants of ANSIANGH, ANNEMABO, and other villages and Croms to return and settle down there again; assuring them that they would not be molested by the SABOUS, as some of their Caboseros had departed to FANTYN for that purpose and had settled the matter. What further will follow upon it, time will show.

21. The sub-factor at AXEM, Anty de Liefde was advised by the General that he should dispatch a trusty Black to ABINE, in order to look-out, watch if any ships might appear there, of which he should then, as quickly as possible, send advices here hither, for our information.

22. On to the ship "Prins Willem" was brought, for the account of the Chamber Zeeland 20,565 lbs, consisting in 1,189 pieces Elephants' tusks; Idem for the Chamber Maze 3,508 lbs, being 301 pieces.


25. The "Prins Willem" sailed to leeward with the land wind, with orders to take off sub-factor Roman and a case of Ettecons from Fort Nassouw, without dropping anchor; also take in a case of "etife" cloths at ADJA, and then proceed on the voyage to CRAA to deliver the merchandise, according to invoice, to the Upper Factor there; and Roman aforesaid shall take over the duties of sub-factor, and Jacob Hendricxsen Root, the Assistant's place, instead of Jan Stevensen Vleugel and Claes Hersten sen, who, besides the land boat and the said ship, were ordered up here to come up.

26. In the morning appears here the Upper Factor Heere man Abramsen from ADJA, handing over the following written report, namely:

The Upper Factor of ADJA makes report on FANTYN. That on the 24th instant in the afternoon, some FANTYN Caboseros, appearing on the beach, requested from him (by express orders of the BRAFPO) that the hostages (who had been placed in his hands when in FANTYN some days before) might be released; which, in order to prevent disturbances, he has not been able to refuse, and he ordered the same to return to FANTYN along with the Caboseros aforesaid. But before
FEBRUARY.

the said Chiefs (hoofden) made the above named request to him, they had been at the house of the Black, BAGGER, announcing to him that the order of the BRAFFO and the Caboseros generally was that he would have to depart from there, as they did not desire that longer stay or dwelling place should be allowed him in their country, nor to suffer that he stayed there that coming night; warning him that in case default thereof (bij geval van ’t aelve) he had to expect that some negroes would be panyarred on his head; giving as reason that the coming of the Upper Factor (heer) Heereman to FANTYN had been done at the suggestion of the said BAGGER, and that it was he who incited us to undertake the war against the English. The aforesaid Caboseros meanwhile went to ANNEMABO to announce to the ACCANISTS there (like as they had done at CORMANTYN and ADJA) all to appear at FANTYN. About the evening, on their return, the said BAGGER (for his remaining) satisfied them with an offer of two fathoms "zaaij", with which these spungers (claploopers) went away, and took the hostages with them; the BRAFFO's son (before their departure) and one other of the principal hostages making promises to Heeremans (under promise of a good present) to make known to him all the requests and representations of the English, although they had been given fetich to eat, by the FANTYNS, to keep this secret from us. In the evening he also sent a trusty Black to FANTYN in order to learn from the BRAFFO for what reasons he was withdrawing the hostages again, as they had not received trouble but good treatment from the said Heereman, and therefore we could not regard that manner of treatment otherwise than as an insult; requesting him to abstain therefrom and to let them come back again to us. In the morning early that messenger appeared back again with one of the hostages, announcing to him Heereman, secretly, that the English, through their manifold gifts and presents, are daily bribing the FANTYNS; that, the day before yesterday, they had sent another express mission to the Caboseros and imposed (gulled) upon them (haar diets gemaakt - "even iet diets maken = hem iets op de mouw spelden") that the BRAFFO had secretly received much gold from Heereman for the given hostages without informing his Caboseros; with further complaints that our ship was not lying in the roadstead of ADJA but before their Fort CORMANTYN; that their Whites wishing to come into our Lodge at ADJA could not do so freely, as formerly, but that our sentry kept them
standing and would not let them pass before express permission came, which they never showed to us, but allowed free passage; that he, Heereman, also used, now and then, to come to their Fort, but now stayed away; that they had often asked for hostages but could not obtain them, and that they had, on the contrary, been granted to us immediately, from which they could conjecture nothing good; also that he, Heeremans, on his return from his last journey to FANTYN, had not called at their Fort, as had been done before, still less, had not once bid "good day" to Mr Middleton who was sitting on the verandah of the old house; with more such trifles; and that they, the English, did not therefore know what we might have in mind as with them. (And even meent ook boeten) therefore earnestly requesting protection from the FANTYNS whose friends they had always been; and that the BRAFFO and Caboseros would bring it to that, that they might continue without difficulties, he, Middleton, offering to appear in FANTYN for that purpose, but he requested that some one from us might then be there also, in order to settle it (vaantstellen rijke) in the presence of the BRAFFO.

The BRAFFO excused himself about calling for the hostages, which was being done in order to make it appear to his Caboseros that he had not received any gifts for that purpose from Heereman, and that after they had been satisfied, he would send them back, and about this we should take it in good part (van beste wilde nemen). &c. What will follow upon it, time will show.

27. To-day, 12,920 lbs elephants' tusks, consisting in 671 p. were brought on board the "Graaf Enno". In the evening at 9 o'clock, the "Prins Hendrick te Paardt" comes into the roads here from ADJA.

28. & 1st. Nothing particular occurred.

MARCH.
2. The ship "Prins Hendrick te Paardt", in command of which is Capn Zandt, goes under sail to bring some merchandise to AXEM.

3. Nothing occurred.
1653. 21.

MARCH.
4. Out of a letter from the Upper Factor (Jan Podt), written at the Ledge at ADJA, we understand that the FANTYN Letter from ADJA had appeared back there, and the BRAFFO requests that Mr Heereman will appear there, in order (so he says) to make an end of the foregoing; who had been put off with a talk by the Factor Podt, until his coming.

5. Mr Podt was replied to by the General to treat the hostage well, and to detain those from FANTYN for some while yet, with kindness until the coming of Mr Heereman.

6. Nothing particular occurred.

7. In the afternoon the ship "Prins Willem" (coming from ACRAA) anchored here with the gold from the Factories, and brought the gold on shore.

8. to 16. Nothing particular occurred.

17. The SWEDISH ship the "Hoop" sailed from CABO CORS for home.

18. to 25. Nothing occurred.

26. The Bookkeeper, Hendrick Cock, being elected by resolution to be Upper Factor, it is found good, as those of Zeeland have no one here, to place him at the Fort Nassouw and, accompanied by the Upper Factor Jan Podt, to go to that Fort and take over the goods.

27. to 31. Nothing occurred.

APRIL.
1. The ship "Prins Hendrick te Paard", after it had discharged its merchandise at AXEM, and taken in water, firewood and beams at CHAMA, came into the roads.


7. To-day a parcel of merchandise was shipped into the ship "Prins Willem", amongst others, also Copper (Coper), of which a cask (vat) of large Nepten, for Amsterdam account, being No. 432, weighing
1. The ship's Captain came on land to say it was impossible to recover the vat coper, therefore another vat was sent on board, weighing 1,000 lbs, besides the gold chest for "Prins Willem", and it dropped down to Mouré to take some lywaet in for ACRAA, but the Capn Hose remained here, at the General's request, who will proceed to CRA with the "Graaf Enno" and "Prins te Paardt" in order thus together to proceed on their voyage home.

9. Capns Kerckhof and Zoutman came on shore with their boats at 8 o'clock, and each went on board with his gold chest.

10. About 7 o'clock the Captains were dispatched (having stayed on shore last night), with letters and documents to the respective Chambers, on board, who, under 't sermoen having returned again, and after they had somewhat "gedesjuneert with each other the others, and heartily drank to a bon voyage, proceeded thither for the second time, raising anchor at 3 o'clock, when, in accordance with orders, they set sail to ACRAA, in order from there to proceed on their voyage to the Fatherland, in company with the ship "Prins Willem"; being manned as follows, "Graaf Enno"; with 54 men, among whom Upper Factor Jan Claasen Podt, Jan Stevensen Vleugel Sub-factor, and Claes Caestensen Assistant, its cargo consisting in 760 Marks gold, 1,2920 lbs elephants' tusks consigned to the Chamber of Amsterdam; the "Prins Willem de Jonge" being 60 eaters strong, among whom Isaaq Verhoeven Upper Factor and Anthony de Liefde Sub-factor, its cargo consisting in, for the Chamber Zeeland 2,470 lbs Coper, 20,585½ lbs tusks, and 1,000 Marks gold, and for the Maas, 183 Marks 5 oz. 14½ engels gold, and 3,474 lbs tusks; and "Prins Hendrick te Paard", with which Leendert Blauw & Pieter Noortwijk subfactors proceeded, has for the Chamber Delft, separately 500 Mk gold. The whole cargo amounts to 2,445 Mk 5 oz 14½ eng. gold, 36,959½ lb elephants tusks & 2,470 lb coper; being victualled for the three ships for 17 weeks, according to the ration table of the Hon. Directors. God grant they may arrive safely in patria.

11. to 17. Nothing particular occurred.
1653.

APRIL.
18. We sighted a sail which, coming about TERRA PEQUENNIE, fired two shots and hoisted the top-sail up and down three times, in such a manner that we presumed it to be a Company ship; but on its approaching somewhat nearer we perceived it to be the Swedish yacht, "St Joannesb:"

Meantime, appear on shore (per "almadie") out of the same, skipper Bouwense Ram and the Factor Jan Pietersen Sias, relating that, by favour of the skipper Francois Gysbertsen and Factor Samuel Smitz, on 31st March they had embarked with the rest of the crew, the salved goods and the traded tusks (consisting in 2,316 lbs) at Rio Chestros (where they had lived together for just 2½ months) and in that time had endured much hardship, annoyance, hunger and anxiety; life in the tents also not being safe, as in the salving of the Company's goods, the Blacks had taken the same from them, and had also kept what they had got out of the sea, maintaining that the same belonged to them: and at a certain time wishing to go after the same they were threatened by the negroes (quite 3-400 in number) with spears and bows and arrows, some of whom, falling upon them but not daring to shoot, took away the hats of several, and amongst others also the cabin boy's (Cajuit wachter) clothes, so that he had to go naked to the tent (the rebellion -"reboulje"- being somewhat quieted) having also given skipper Bouwen Bouwensen and others many blows in the face. Which, at last, through the intervention of the King, when he had previously received a present, was somewhat quieted, and then they lived in somewhat better friendship, and they also brought the fished up tusks back to the market (market).

Lastly, on the 28 March, they had still a disaster with a canoe, when, being laden with 50 iron bars, it should have shipped them on board, a sea arose by which it was immediately sunk, and nothing but the canoemen were saved, as it was quite ten fathoms deep.

Having heard the melancholy report (to our regret) the "ST Jacob's" boat was ordered to get ready, and it sailed to CABO CORS, with the aforesaid skipper and Factor, in order to fetch the goods, where the yacht came to anchor at 2.30.
APRIL.
19. About 11 o'clock comes a letter from the Upper Factor Hendrick Cock, namely:—That this morning, between 3 and 4 o' clock, the FANTYNS had come to visit and surprise the MOURES, first setting fire to the village, and massacre a party.

The FANTYNS surprise the MOURES, set fire to the village, and massacre a party.

quarter, which those on the Fort Nassauw presumed had occurred by accident; but they soon learnt otherwise, as all the women, children and our slave women came to take refuge before the gate, with a great lamentation, crying out that already 9-10 slaves had been massacred. The ACCANIST and MOURE Caboseros also appeared together about the Fort, begging and praying very submissively that the cannon might be fired so that the SABOUS might hear it ('tselve mochten verstaen). Not being able any longer to listen to those cryings and lamentations, Cock commanded the Gunner (Constabel) to fire one cannon inland, which being done, the FANTYNS took to flight along the beach. Meantime the Mourés had not the courage to venture to put a hand to their houses to put out the fire, but left their village burning till about 7 o'clock in the morning, when the gate being opened, he went out to see how it was situated there, and found, of our slaves, 16 headless, which he had counted himself, among them one who had yesterday brought a letter there from here: 11-12 ACCANISTS: and, at a guess, 30 Mourés; besides the wounded of which few of our slaves are free, as, together with the ACCANISTS, they had to meet the first attack, as the FANTYNS fell upon that Quarter; among others, the black cook, Manuel the washman (wasser) and most of the best slaves being so severely wounded that Cock is confident they will not long survive (lang sal maken). Our Barber [surgeon] Thobias Pincide is going there to examine them.

20. Seven wounded slaves come from Mouré with Pincide, with a letter from the Upper Factor Cock, namely:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Massacred at Mouré:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slaves</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourés</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accanists</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>76</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

That in the burial of the dead, he has found the number greater than he reported yesterday, as the number of slaves put underground is 27 namely, 7 men.

18 women and 2 children: Mourés, 29, consisting of
APRIL.

11 men, 5 women and 13 children; and Accanists 20, among them the daughter of the sister of (de susters dochter van) Captn OTTINGH ADJO with her husband, 2 children and 8 servants; making altogether 76. Also the slave who was sent the day before yesterday to ADJA, to Upper Factor Heereman, to report the arrival of the friends from the Grain Coast, has not yet appeared back there, much less a reply, so that he is firmly convinced he must have been killed by the FANTYNS on the way; which has made Cock decide to dispatch the letter received yesterday from the General, thither by canoe. The aforesaid FANTYNS give out that they will return shortly and take revenge on behalf of the English, whom the SABOU King has driven away from ANSIANGH. In case this should happen, he, Cock, desires to know how he will have to act.

The ACCANISTS were pressing Cock very much for a little powder, whom the General has consented to give 3-4 lbs. The aforesaid work will do no good to trade, and Upper Factor Cock is eachecharged, if anything more occurs, to fire among them, for which purpose he is provided with ammunition, and for the present to send no slaves for water, but to use the tank.

21. At the request of the Upper Factor Cocq, victuals, meat, pork, bread, and 7 soldiers are sent to Mouré. As also no news comes from ADJA, we presume it does not stand well there also; therefore again sent a canoe with a letter there.

This afternoon, the remaining merchandise, which had come by the Swedish yacht from Rio Chestos, was brought ashore, and the Swedish General was asked by the General what he should pay for the transporting of the goods and men; to which he replied that he desired nothing but to do likewise, if occasion offered.

Meanwhile comes a letter from the Upper Factor at ADJA, Heereman Abramsen, which had come to Mouré by canoe, and from there overland hither, the contents being as follows namely:— That having received the General's letter in the evening, he could get no one to FANTYN in the dark for fear of being massacred on the way; but yesterday morning he sent one to the BRAFFO, who appearing again in the evening with the answer, said that the cause of this new war had arisen through the SABOUS, from whose King and subjects (who they sustain to be their
 APRIL.  
eslaves) they have suffered diverse affronts, and had still 
lately undertaken (on the revenge which they, FANTYNS, 
had obtained for the murder previously committed upon 
them) by again massacring not only a party of Croms, but 
the village ANSIANGH and its inhabitants; that as Mouré 
stands under the SABOU dominion (gebiet - territory) they 
had now done the like; but the murder of our slaves and 
ACCANISTS, in the fury of the men, could not be prevented 
considering that they also are sitting at Mouré and belong 
under the "jurisdiction" of the same, but that he well wish-
ed that they had been exempted (geexemptirt), as he knew 
that we ought not to be molested on that account; but that 
the indemnification &c must be laid to the charge, not of 
them, but of the SABOU King, who had given the cause of 
this being taken in hand. At which they, FANTYNS, did not 
intend to let it remain, seeing that most of the men were 
to-day inland to SABOU and Mouré, in order to obtain fur-
ther revenge, still, he thought that they would not do 
anything because of the heavy rains; but that he neverthe-
less would not abstain (absenteren) so long as the aforesaid 
King SABOU King remained in government, whom he would 
gladly see were expelled from it, and he intended to bring 
it to that, when he would immediately send his people 
therewith, and live in good friendship with them; requesting 
therefore our help towards it (mekte), so that the matter 
might be brought to a good end.

The BRAFFO further said to the Black who had been sent 
that after the effectuating of the above stated, they, the 
FANTYNS, with those of AKIM (from where the hostage in the 
Lodge at ADJA is) would carry up the war against those of 
AGUNA (because the English at BIEMBA always sold powder, 
lead and muskets &c to the aforesaid AGUNAS, whereby they 
had lost many FANTYNS); but that they would first summon 
the English Principal, Middleton, and the Black, JEMS, to 
FANTYN, and not let them depart from there again before 
they had placed in their hands the gold and jewels, to-
gether with 4 relatives of the AGUNA King aforesaid, which 
he had secretly given in safe custody to the English at 
Fort CORMANTYN, and then (as they see, and believe they 
will obtain, no ships) expel them, and let us move into 
(expressen) their Fort.

This, so far as regards the report of the messenger; 
but after the Upper Factor says he has looked into the 
matter, he is confidant that the English have fomented 
much, in order to obtain revenge for the plundering of 
their Lodge, and so to make the trade stop, with which
APRIL.

our Lodge will not as yet (maassen) be troubled, as the ACCANISTS from The ACCANISTS from Annemabo, ANNEMABO, ADJA, and Adja & Cormantyn to ATTY. CORMANTYN have gone to ATTY (n.b. Etsi ?) to consult together with the others over their losses of relatives (maassen) so this will apparently be a resisted (werwet) work. Meantime Heereman finds himself soberly provided there with men powder, ball for the small cannon (wagie), dotto for the muskets &c. (if the matter should cause trouble, which we will not hope), and is keeping the slaves within the Lodge (to prevent misfortune).

22. The following reply went by the large canoe, to wit:- The FANTYNER need not feed us with his idle (blauwe) excuses that the Reply to ADJA, along with Mourés and SABOUS had me & 3 soldiers brought this tragedy upon themselves, through the affronts done to them; still (granted it were so) they ought to have considered our people and slaves belonging under them and having domicile under the same were outside their dispute; therefore diende geneiged their regrets over the massacrering of the same persons not considerable aan, dear ens, bij occasie stand up to letter; like as we do not doubt that those of ACCANY (whose friends' blood has been shed) will be paid for with no ordinary weight, which it is feared will give no profit in the trade, there at Mouré, and here, as our master broseeten.

That FANTYN says they will not rest before the SABOU King is expelled, that is for them to do with the SABOU Caboseros, but not us, as we are minded to trade in friendship with all the respective countries and macht, and to preserve ours. If the BRAFFO were asked whether it would be pleasing to him that we conjoined with his enemies in order to drive him away, would he not say "no", and that the same was outside our business? Therefore he has the more to think to keep be thought by us to keep outside this quarrel; and still less are we inclined to seek our revenge and guarantee against the SABOUWER, but let it take its course somewhat, and await the execution according to which we have to regu­late ourselves. The proposals of the BRAFFO, in co-operation with those of AKIM against the AGUNAS, attracts us little, vermits dit een out zeer aij, out of
APRIL.

which Mr Middleton and his people (if they see profit) will well keep themselves, and watch that they be not expelled by the FANTYNS. daertoe minder gedacht heb, als vermoeden, haeren steert steekt (as they have no merchandise) to divert the trade van strant and to drive away the traders.

Herewith comes also thither the following:— 50 lbs powder, 6 bossem lont, 15 lbs musket ball, 30 p. cannon ball, 200 lbs bread, 450 lbs meat, 200 lbs pork,(in advance in case of need). The soldiers may receive per week 3½ lb bread for ½ engel, 4 lb meat at 6 stvs, 1 lb and 2 lb pork at 8 stvs, keeping the same from their costgelt, to make account to us here afterwards. Also are going herewith three soldiers, among whom one Johannes Pasta, who can be employed in an emergency as Chirurgijn but meantime shall also do parade and watch (tocht en wacht).

The sub-factor LOUYS DAMMAERT is also coming with box and clothes to you, who can be employed as customary.

In the evening we came to ADJA, where the slaves, through fear of mishap, slept in the Lodge at night.

IN THE LODGE —(THE GOOD HOPE)— AT ADJA.

24. The General writes from d'El Mina whether it was not necessary to take off some goods from ADJA, if the FANTYNS were sticking their tails up. To which Some Caboseros from FANTYN appeared Mr Heereman Abramsen replied that he did not yet consider it necessary to take off any goods, as at the same hour had appeared here from FANTYN, the MARIJNJE, with some Caboseros, who had been at CORMANTYN. They said they had nothing in mind with us, but the SWEDE at ANNEMABO might well secure his goods, as they were minded to continue the war against SABOUW, and intended to go there shortly. They wished to have the said King of SABOUW driven away, as the Cause of the FANTYN war. 

be blame (so they say) lies with him, because some time ago the FANTYNS had murdered a woman with her three children in a Crom about SABOUW, for which they had already paid pacification money into the hands of the King in order to pay to the husband of the murdered woman, but as the King did not pay the same, the person sought revenge for his wife and children and again murdered a FANTYN, through which the FANTYNS rose and fell upon Mouré set fire to it and massacred 76.
APRIL.

25. Another letter comes from the General, in which Mr Heereman Abramsen is ordered to say to the MARINJE and BRAFFO that what they had done to the Mourés, the same had been done to us, and if they desired us away from ADJA, they may speak and we will take off our goods from there, and if they wish to claim anything more they must recover it from the SABOUWER, as their quarrel did not concern us, if they spared the Mourés; but otherwise we should protect them.

26. In the morning Mr Heereman Abramsen has the above mentioned told to the BRAFFO of FANTYN, to which he replied that he would go to Mouré; which is reported to the General.

27. Mr Heeremans was ordered to go to FANTYN himself.

28. In the morning Mr Heeremans goes to FANTYN, by hammock, in order to enquire from the BRAFFO (as he wished to have "dazjes") Mr Heeremans' meeting at FANTYN. why we should give them, as he had massacred 27 of our slaves at Mouré, and would not desist from his intention; having much discourse with the BRAFFO, who related one thing and the other to him about what had happened with the SABOUSE and Mourés, with the further excuse that, in truth, that the last encounter there had been done without his and the Caboseros' consent, by some young men "die de andere hadden opgeoffeit", or indeed had been bribed to it by the English, and that he could not remedy that now; finally giving in reply that he full intention was to prevent the FANTYNs marching thither again, like as they would do, in a few days, both there and SABOUW, and were delayed (getreijneert) by him; but as he was only one person, and the government of the Blacks was not unknown to us, he would cause his principal Caboseros to meet at night. This was done, and he, Heeremans, brought it so far with them that they promised that Mouré should not be drawn into their dispute with SABOU, but prevent any men going there, nor, to our tranquillity, pass along the beach, but SABOU would be visited by them in a few days; for the fulfillment of which they would give Mr Heeremans one of their children in hostage, the next day. This being made known to the BRAFFO, he called them together the in the morning, and at midday they handed over to him in hostage, a little son of the Captain of the Caboseros,
APRIL.

30.

1653.

named INDWAMON, with whom he, BRAFFO and some Chiefs (Opperhoeder) in the afternoon conducted him, Mr Heeremans, out, with the further promise that we could send our slaves freely everywhere for water, provided they wore some token that they belonged to the Whites, when they would be spared and allowed free passage by the FANTYNS.

The BRAFFO, learning that some FANTYNS, on the way to ATTIJ, had stolen the goods of Captain CORRANQUIJN, the which being without

The FANTYNS panyar ACCANIS goods. his knowledge and order, flew into a passion and immediately went with shield and spear to the market place (marcq), warning everyone that the goods should be restored, and that no one should undertake (sich vervorderen) to cause trouble to the people of the Whites and the ACCANISTS, without his orders, or he would avenge it with death, "el soude der cock el zijt want en slaven bij opgoeder". In the presence of Mr Heeremans he also presented the BRAFFO of the Quarter INCONFOCCUM with some gold because (he declared) what had been agreed upon with Heeremans pleased him well, and he would desist from MOURÉ, and also do nothing without (his) knowledge; and as that BRAFFO of INCONFOCCUM has the authority over ANSIANGH, which belongs (accounte) to him, he will also march to SABOU with his Quarter.

MAY.

1. Mr Heeremans reports the above mentioned to the General.

2. A letter comes from the General, namely:— He accepts with "discretie" the excuse of the BRAFFO and Gabes Caboseros about the murder committed on our slaves, MOURÉS and and ACCANISTS (on the promise henceforth to avoid them), since they declare it was done without their order; and remains in hope that they will let pass unmolested our people going to and fro for water and wood, and also with letters (adviser). That which they intend with SABOUW is of little concern to us. The hostage from the Captain of the Caboseros he expects by the first opportunity (either with the Black, BAGGER, or with another canoe; as also any more among them that we have, from FANTYN, AGUNA or AKIM, but in no other way (form)) than with the concurrence and consent of their Principals, whose permission must be asked for.

3. The Upper Factor Hendrick Cock of MOURÉ, by order of the General, has been to SABOU, and requested the
MAY.

King that our slaves, with a token, might fetch water as previously, and have passage in order to deliver letters, but got in reply that he was not minded to that, but would massacre them, for the reason that we had made peace with the FANTYNER without informing him, and if our slaves wished to have water, they could fetch it from FANTYNY; upon which this is reported to us at ADJA, and to keep our slaves from there. Whereupon the General ordered that a White from Moure should go again to SABOUW and inform the King that we, nevertheless, according to custom would send our slaves together with a White, for water: they might do what they would and we should avenge the same. And that it is also bad that he can obtain no powder from us, which we have never handed (gestagen) to any King, nor are minded to hand (geven).

In the evening the Black, named BAGGER, went to FANTYN to request the BRAFFO to be allowed to send the hostages here to d'el Mina.

4. In the afternoon the said BAGGER returns again. He reports that the BRAFFO is satisfied for 2 hostages to depart to d'el Mina; but the third, as he is out of another Kingdom, he decides (verstaat) shall remain here still in hostage.

5. BAGGER sailed to d'el Mina by canoe with the two hostages.

By letter from the Upper Factor, Hendrick Cock of Mouré, (we learn) that the Assistant Schaeuf had been to the King of SABOUW, the Moures permitted to fetch water.

He gave those of Mouré free permission to fetch water and would protect them as his own; but if those of ADJA came there to fetch water, he would massacre them. He would, shortly, march up to FANTYN and destroy and plunder CORMANTYN, ADJA, ANNEMABO FANTYN &c. etc, as the FANTYNs have done at Mouré. They say also that the FANTYNS give us the hostages only as an excuse—pretence (toekje-roer't bleer), as his own (Fantyn?)pe people say that they are minded to destroy.
MAY.

the Lodge of ADJA, like the SABOUWER has done to ANSIANGH ANSIANGH, and "als de Swart" BASSER went Belast, water-

地坪ever to dragen, mt to tracteren, bij "t contrarie overdraht!"

6. The Upper Factor Cock, having been at CHABOU, by order of the General, and Cock at SABOU, requested the King and Caboseros that our slaves from ADJA might fetch water; but could not yet obtain it.

Also, Mr Heeremans receives letters from the General in which he orders that someone should go to FANTYN and ask the BRAFFO whether, if the ACCANISTS came back to sit at ADJA, he would leave them unmolested, as he had sent a White to ATTY, about the ACCANISTS settling, who otherwise wished to march up against the FANTYNs.

7. Our boy, ANGE, with a free-born (vrije) departed in the morning to FANTYN, in order to inform the BRAFFO of the above-mentioned. Returning in the evening, he said that one Quarter of A messenger to FANTYN. the FANTYN village had been burnt down, and the BRAFFO was quite satisfied that the ACCANISTS came to settle (zitten) again; but that if they sought it, he would not spare them; indeed would travel himself to ATTY and defeat them there.

8. The above is reported to the General.

9. The yacht "d'Munincq" arrived before d'el Mina, coming out of the Camaronis, bringing the crew of the ship "t Casteel del Mina", which they had broken up there, had taken in all the cargo, and then set fire to it; afterwards trading in the Gabon, Cabo Lopo, and the windward coast, so that it also brought with it 3,200 lbs elephants' tusks.


Cock 13. From a letter from the Upper Factor/at Moure:- That last night at 2 o'clock, the FANTYNs, with four large troops (troupen) appeared in the garden and about the Fetish tree there, in order thus again to undertake a murderous deed there; the which, the sentries (schildwacht) becoming aware of, made the soldiers come
MAY.

to arms, who fired upon them, and also let loose two cannon loaded with grape, which roused the Mourès, (who lay fast asleep) who pursued the FANTYNs, from whom they brought 8 heads with them; but Cock is confident that most of them were felled by our musketeers, for it was moonlight and they stood close to each other, so they could hardly miss them. Also some Mourès had pursued them, who had not yet returned. He saw the village CONGH standing in flames (in lichten brand staan) he presumes it has will have been set on fire by the FANTYNs as they came The FANTYNs at Mouré for the 2nd time, but not well received. alarm had not been given without doubt few Mourès would have survived, as the FANTYNs were very strong and had surrounded the village with four troops.

At 12 o'clock, Mr Cock reports again, that this morning, the gate being open, he went outside and found there 9 dead bodies, which had been shot with ball by our soldiers, and the heads cut off by the Mourès, there being found also a little way after, 7 in the "Ruijichte", who were so badly wounded that they could not flee, also decapitated. He believes that there are still more lying in the bush, as he had heavy fire with grape given among them. When the SABOUS also came up (op de been quamen) marching inland to ANNEMABO, from where they brought with them 30 heads; and the fugitives have not yet appeared back in FANTYN as the ways from SABOU are cut off to them, and they are stooping in the bush under the "Ruiichte", for whom the SABOUS (who are all together in the field) are keeping watch, so that in the coming night, when they will seek to escape, something might well happen again. As the Mourès and SABOUS have previously blamed our Whites in Fort Mouré or Nassauw that on the previous occasion they did not fire enough, now they do not know how to praise them sufficiently, as last night it was done so well to their liking. The fire in the village CONGH was done by the FANTYNs, where the first attack was made, as they knew that the Mouré Caboseros came there to sleep every night, but they only found 12 men and women who were all massacred.

In the morning at 5 o'clock, the fugitive FANTYNs passed by the Lodge here. The fugitive FANTYNs pass by here.
welcomed in the manner stated above. To that end we have had our walls,"vol steenen gelegd", and made the slaves and women sleep inside.

Understand from Mr Cocq that 80 FANTYNS, in all, were killed.

14. At midday anchors here before ADJA the "Grauwe Municq", coming from The "Municq" comes for our d'el Mina with 2 boats merchandise, and a large canoe, with the intention to take in the merchandise here, through fear whether we shall also get a shock (aanstoot) from the FANTYNS.

15. Understand that yesterday evening the FANTYNS had been in a Crom situate behind SABOU, and there had massacred 33 people.

Also understand that the Caravel "Dunckercken", coming out of the Benijn, has arrived before d'el Mina, bringing out of the hands of the Factors, for the Company, 300 p. "Caldes", 550 blue "vijfbants", and 4,375 p. "vierbants" cloths, which through the great leakage could not be kept dry; also the Factor, Michiel, has kept over 4,000 p. cloth more in Rio Benijn, which he had traded in at Arda.

16. In the morning the Swedish yacht "Joannesb:" sailed to the Bight, in order to trade.

Also understand from Mr Cocq that there was not a man (mensch) there in the village Moure; all had fled to CABO CORS, d'el Mina and COMANY, as (they say) Fetijisse has made them believe (wijt gemacht) that the FANTYNS will come back again.

To-day, the FANTYN Cabeseros, coming here into the Lodge, aske why we were shipping our goods. To which Mr Heeremans replied, whether we might not do what we wished with our goods. They said "yes", but that we need not fear them as the FANTYNS request us to stay. they were friends, and begged us to let them remain as the ACCANISTS would come down to trade; but we gave them no further reply but that they should inform the BRAFFO. What will ensue thereon, time will show.

It was also told them that regarding their last encounter at Moure, that they had done it contrary to their promises, and to that end had delivered a hostage. To which they replied that it had been committed by the men of AM ANNOMANIE, Braffo of the Quarter INCONFOCCUM and that
MAY. 1653.

they, FANTYNs, were also displeased about it, so much
indeed, as to expel the abovenamed over it; which oc-
currence did not concern them, since they might have
left their dead slain behind, and taken there path else-
where (welcke geschiedenis se zij haer niet aentrooken
vermits de gesneuvelde mochten hebben achtergebleven
off haer hare Pas anders genomen) the more so as it had
been done without the consent of the BRAFFO & Caboseros,
who were as yet resolved to perform perform their word
they had given us. Which above stated is reported to
the General.

17. Reply from the General that he was greatly dispe-
displeased over the idle (blauwe) excuses of the
MARIJNJE and CORMANTYNS, as it was as well known to them
as to us that no one was staying in the village CONGH
but Moufes and ACCANISTS, whom we stood to protect as
much as if they had dwelt under the Fort Nassauw, so that
it were to be wished that ten times more had been slain,
even were it the MARIJNJE BRAFFO or MARIJNJE himself,
for they are all rascals, upon whom is not to be relied.
Therefore we must freely proceed with the embarkin g of
the principale merchandise; not that it was the intention
abandon the Lodge, by no means, but te henceforth
(till further opportunity) to keep it supplie ed with a
small amount of merchandise and a good garrison.

18. Mr Foulon again appeared at d'el Mina, who had de-
parted to ATTIJ on the 6th, to see if he could per-
suade all the ACCANISTS
Mr Foulon returns from ATTIJ. to come to d'el Mina to
Has spoken to the ACCANISTS. trade; with promises that
they would be well treated
there; also that they should keep the paths (passen)
from SABOU and FANTYN closed until everything had been
settled and good contentment done. Also they should
abandon the revenge of their blood, but seek to put it
by, as war would do great damage to our Lodge at ADJA,
which we wished might be averted. Thereupon the Capn.
of the ACCANISTS of d'el Mina, named OTTINGH ADJO, for-
hade all the ACCANISTS to go any more either to CHABOUW
or FANTYN, but if they wanted to buy anything to proceed
to d'el Mina, for he would not allow them to go anywhere
else until everything had been settled. The ACCANISTS
also desired that the English should remove (delegeren) from CABO CORS, as they had
MAY.

Laid the foundation stone of this murder, as for all the heads which the ACCANISTS give the FANTYNS have shown to ENGLISH the blame. To each, which the Captain [i.e. Accanist] of ANNEMABO and ADJA themselves confirm, and consequently, if the English continue to stay at CABO CORS, the ACCANISTS will also not trade with the SWEDE.

19. The General advises that we shall keep ourselves supplied with something of all assortments, and ship the Company's gold, with the ACCANISTS' FETIJSES deposited with Mr Heeremans, in the yacht (in order to bring them to d'el Mina), as the ACCANISTS desire the same.

20. Mr Cocq sent his boy to SABOU, in order to be assured that his slaves might fetch water as formerly; to which the King replied he would take care for it, and thanking him, Cocq, for the assistance given about the firing upon the FANTYNS, and would always seek to acknowledge the same.


25. Last night the yacht "Grauw Muñczq" (being fully laden) left for Mouré with 2 large boats to take in stone, and arrived again, on 30th, before d'el Mina. The FANTYNS are very much afraid we will depart from ADJA.


JUNE. The FANTYNS are keeping very quiet at present. Nevertheless it is given out (weergegeven) that they will shortly visit The BRAFFO presents 3 beasts SABOU, although the &c to the ACCANISTS. BRAFFO would like to see the same were appeased. He has presented to the ACCANISTS three cows and some made gold, in order also to pacify them again, to which end Capn CORANQUIJN & other CORMANTYN traders are staying at QUAMAN.

JULY.
7. This morning the English yacht under the English Fort CORMANTYN was hauled on shore, as it could no longer stay above water.

11. Understand that more than half the garrison at d'el Mina is sick so that only 12 sentries can come up daily.


24. Appeared here the great MARINJE of FANTYN, with some Caboseros: requested that we would advance them 4-5 Bendas gold. The FANTYNS request 5 bendas &c., or merchandise, which they would use in order to make the ACCANISTS come to the beach again, in which the English would also accomodate them with 5 Bendas, and they would see to getting the SWEDE to agree to three; which was postponed for advice from the General.

25. Replied that he refuses such an importunate and stout request, the more so as the ACCANISTS from AFFERADJJE had appeared at d'el Mina in order to buy goods; relating that they did not know of any such agreement with the FANTYNS, but indeed that those panyarrd by the ABRAMBOES had been released, but what they will have to pay as penalty there-for is still unknown.

AUGUST.
1. I came to d'el Mina, by order of the General, in order to write up (orderen) his Journal.

3. The yacht "Municq" which on the 8th ultimo had departed to the Tusk Coast with some cargo, arrived before del Mina in order there to trade some rings and "acorij", arrived before del Mina bringing 7,682 lbs tusks, which it has traded at DORWIJN, QUARUA, &c; together with 70 Mk. gold and 737 lbs tusks from the factory AXEn.

16. The yacht "D'Municq" in the afternoon sailed/from d'el Mina, being provided with Bight, Tusk, and Quaqua Coast merchandise (except iron, and yellow rings), and having taken in goods for the factory Rio Benyn.

19.---By order of the General

17. to 18. Nothing occurred.
AUGUST.
19. By order of the General, I departed again to our Factory at ADJA, as his Journal had been copied.


SEPTEMBER.
5. Understand that Mr Fiscal Valckenburgh had appeared at d'el Mina from AXEM and made written report of what occurred about AXEM,

Written report made by the Fiscal, comprising 2 principal points on his journey to IGUIRA: the beginning and end of the journey to IGUIRA and the general conclusion (besluyt) of the expedition to IGUIRA, the situation there for the building of a Lodge; and to redress the disputes between those of ADOM, according to that which had been promised to BOUBOU at SUMADO; and also, at the same time, to recommend the good treatment of our inhabitants (trading there).

Concerning the expedition to IGUIRA, it was done on the 27th July, with the view to learn, by ocular inspection, the situation there for the building of a Lodge; and to redress the disputes between those of ADOM, according to that which had been promised to BOUBOU at SUMADO; and also, at the same time, to recommend the good treatment of our inhabitants (trading there). When, together with the Bookkeeper Jan Pietersen Sias, they took the journey up the river to the aforenamed place, and had been in the canoe for three days with hard work, they spent the night at a certain Crom called ARABA, having in that time covered only 17 miles because the river flows down very strongly, and, coming higher, they were informed by negroes that the same is not only full of rocks but also covered with felled trees (unsuitable to be able to go over), they were therefore obliged to pass overland from ARABA until, 4 days afterwards, they came into the village ABAQUA, being the actual place where the AXEMS trade their salt in abundance and the inhabitants (so it appeared) very well disposed towards them, and inclined that a Lodge might be established there; as well as being assured that much gold would make its appearance there, sustaining that the receipts will amount to quite 40 Marks monthly, especially taking into consideration that they have seen mines (mineralia) of gold at that place, in which the negroes work daily, who say they have got nuggets of quite 2-3 ounces out of them. Having stayed hereabouts for three days (in order to prospect partly the constitution of that country) and
for other necessary causes) on the 7th August, proceeded downwards again by canoe, and, in the evening, came to ARABA (Araba), having been no longer than 10 hours on the way which, in sailing up (opsteepen), on the contrary, is the work of quite 4-5 days, for the reason, as stated, that the river to that place is very much obstructed with trees. Shipping again that same evening at 5.30, from there, they arrived safely the next morning at 9 o'clock, at AXEM, so that they have spent no more than 26 hours in sailing down the river, which, in coming up, extends East and North, leaving on the right hand the country of ADOM and WASSA, and on the left, BOUCRE and IGUIRA. They will now speak of the fruits (profits) which could be given about IGUIRA (if a Lodge were established there), the more so as the inhabitants there, particularly the Caboseros, are not only willing to offer a hand for the building of the same, but also desire that it may be made defensive so that they might live protected under the cannon, assuring us that no gold would be lacking with which to traffic, which, on going into the bush, they had themselves seen the women dig out of the mines (mineralia), from where they have (heeft) received also one Engel or 1½; thereabouts being also the actual (recht) place, DUBAQUA, where the AXEMS drive their salt in great abundance. As also many "schone leopendes hebben bewoende gehuucht", having everywhere by the way diverse pits out of which gold is fetched, also high ferogenous hills, and swampy valleys, thickly grown with forest; all which belong under the BRAFFO$ of DABAQUA, §Is Overste or King. he pointing out to the Fiscal (a place) on a well situate situate hill (hoogte) straight through (recht af), and at the end of the village, near the bank of the river, for the building of a Lodge or redoubt, where the mark of the Company, in order to take possession in its name, was cut in a large canoe tree, as being the place extraordinarily well situate for the trade; partly because of the vicinity of the circumjacent districts, partly because of the good disposition of the inhabitants thereabouts. All which being taken into good deliberation, they departed from there down the river by canoe, as afore-mentioned, with very good contentment and having exhorted the Marcadores to the Trade: and en passant, they passed a place, named BROFONSON, because the Portuguese many years ago (voor lange faren) used to have a "fritier" there, the ruins of which were still to be seen, besides a lot of stone which had already been brought together in order to make a further fortification.
SEPTEMBER.

Having come to AXEM, it was resolved, towards the 13th following, to conclude the long desired peace between those of AXEM and BOUQUEROO together with those of ENCASSER and ARCABO; to that end messengers being dispatched that deputies for the purpose should appear at the appointed time and place, which, being done, the parties finally made a treaty (geërragen- verdragen) that to those of AXEM shall be issued 2 cows and six bendas§ gold; whereupon shield (schilt) §Is 2 ounces. and sword on wither side were laid together, and hostages handed over for the said peace to be sworn to on 2nd September; in which they did not fail, but the ambassadors, all well accoutred in their fashion and in such good order as ever was seen, appeared within the Fort, where they have sworn upon the semblance (figuur) of a book, on our account, by touching it with the tongue and laying it on their heads; after which a piece of iron was broken and with the touching with the hand by all was stuck in the ground and buried; the peace being further immediately cried, and the Treaty ended with the effectual carrying out.

(N.B. Valckenburgh's itinerary up & down the Ancobra river was, therefore, as follows:—

July 27. Left Axem.

3 days up the river (17 "mijlen")

July 30. Stayed night at ARABA.

Overland for 4 four days to,

Augt 3. ABAQUA (DABAQUA).

Spent 3 days at ABAQUA & environs.

Augt 7. Left ABAQUA.

After 10 hours down-river, reached ARABA. Left the same evening, 5.30 p.m.

Augt 8. Arrived at AXEM at 9.00 a.m.

7. In morning the Upper Factor Heeremans (being summoned up) departs to del Mina.

9. In morning see the flag flying from the English Fort CORMANTYN, and a large canoe embark, in which was their Principal. See 3 sail which in evening anchor before CORMANTYN. 7, we sight & three sail coming down from leeward setting course about CABO CORS. Whereupon Mr Heeremans appears here from El Mina in order, together with us, to
SEPTEMBER, to keep an eye on the sail (oog in't zeijl te houden). Towards evening, a little before 5, the said ships had sail anchored here, before CORANTYN, being valiant pin "pipas ten", firing some cannon shot, to which the Fort CORANTYN replied.

11. In morning our Assistant, Harman Wussim, shipped a per canoe to the English ships to learn the news. He comes back, after 2, and reports that the Admiral is named the "African Merchants" mounted with 32 guns, 80 eaters, the Captain named Bleck (sic), laden with a little Coast cargo consisting in staves, tin, sheets, &c, brings no soldiers for the country. The vice-Admiral named "Great James" now the "Elephant", mounted with 20 guns and 40 eaters, Captn Hamwert; and rear-Admiral the "Star" mounted as before, Captain Dien, neither having Coast cargoes, but destined for the slave trade, to sell the same to the Barbadoes or Canary Islands. They had run out of Duys in April, and had remained in Plymouth till the 18/21 May when they proceeded on their voyage to the Coast, en passant, putting in at Siera Liona; have taken no "t' soek gebracht thereabouts for 3 months in order to discharge the goods; also are disposed (gemoegen), having obtained their slaves, to depart from this Coast together.

14. Understand the caravals "Dunckercken" has proceeded from del Mina on a voyage to our Factory Loango, with which is going Sibertus Aelmans in order provisionally to take over the goods from the Upper Factor Maurits van Loor (who has been ordered to come hither to make his accounts, as he has been there now for two years).

21. The English ship "Star" sailed from CORANTYN to the Benyn in order to trade cloths and slaves there. It will return here in order thus, in company with the other two, to proceed on their voyage to the Islands.

23. In morning the English ship "James" dropped down to being vice-Admiral, dropped down to BIEMBA, in order to proceed further to Arda, to trade slaves.

27. In the morning appears here from FANTYN, the BRAFFO's servant in order to take off the MARIJNJE's hands the monies. The FANTYNS relate some news. (come from the tolls), requesting him that he would go with him into our Lodge, as he had something to tell us: that the English (so they sustained)
SEPTEMBER. suffered from had previously done much injury to the FANTYNS, and now their ships had sought revenge, having panyarred two Caboseros' servants from FANTYN. The BRAFFO and Caboseros, hearing this, requested the Englishman to release the two, besides two three MINSE who were sitting there, which they have refused. Whereupon request for their release was made a second time, and that then they did not desire their "dasies" which were due from the new ships; but they did not obtain this. About which the BRAFFO and Caboseros were very angry, and the BRAFFO and Caboseros much desired that the General had the mind, as previously, to attack the English; that they were ready to help to drive away and destroy (verdistrueren) the English, as they observed that they had little concern for them, as they only brought a portion of bad "zaaijen" (serges) and other merchandise, and they could obtain a better choice with us. The said servant returned to FANTYN, with promises to appear again, with more certainty on Monday, in the name of the BRAFFO and Caboseros. He had, indeed wished to have spoken with Mr Heeremans, as before; and as Mr Heeremans was at el Mina, I have reported the aforesaid to him and to the General. To which received reply from the General to put the servant off until Mr Heeremans appeared here.

OCTOBER.
3. At 8 o'clock in the morning, one of the BRAFFO's servants, coming in the name of the BRAFFO and Caboseros of FANTYN, informed us of the disturbances which had arisen at FANTYN because of the English who, on the arrival of their ships, had sent two Whites to FANTYN, and there requested assistance to attack this our Lodge by surprise, and to get it into their power. They desired that the FANTYNS should come by land, and they, with well manned boats, would land here from the sea, while their ships should come and anchor close under the Lodge; promising them, for this, all that they should demand. Whereupon the BRAFFO and Caboseros replied that they would not tolerate this in their country. However, they had nevertheless secretly negotiated with the Captain of the Caboseros and a Cabosero, named ADONIE, being Captain of the Young men (Mansebos), great friends of the English, with their further following, who, to that end, had received some
OCTOBER.
presents, in order to carry this out, not only here, but also, again at Mouré, and if the BRAFFO had not opposed this with some (geen) The FANTYNS seek to expel force (macht) it would apparently already have been carried out some days ago: also warning us to be on our guard, as if this happened, it would be against his will; still, in order to prevent it, he was busy in order to expel the afore- named Captain ADONIE, who, on the contrary was working to do the same to him.

Further, that as the English had (without reason) panyarred some FANTYNS, because of the debt of others, and also refused to pay the custom from their ships, saying they had not come to trade but expressly for war, which, without their will, they would take in hand against us here, and drive away the trade as well as their friends (with whom they had so long continued), besides other affronts suffered from them: about which the BRAFFO and Caboseros had conceived such a hatred against them, that they wished, and requested that we would persist in the request made to them by Mr Heeremans on the 17th February last, at FANTYN, to cause the English to clear out (ruijmen) from here and to take possession of their Fort; in which they offered to assist us with all possible means. Meantime, Mr Heeremans appears here again from El Mina, who, in the afternoon, sent the said servant back, with whom our Captain of the slaves is going, in order to thank the BRAFFO for the warning, and that he had sufficient means to drive away the English, considering that a ship lay there with which they (sic) could take their departure: the which we also well might see that it was taken in hand by them, upon condition that he received such a present for it, as should be agreed upon together: and that if the BRAFFO had anything more to say, he should send a Cabosero here.

4. Towards the evening, the Captain of the slaves appears back from FANTYN, reporting that everybody was in arms, he, The FANTYNS wish to drive away the BRAFFO.
they, the contrary: both sides spending in order to
OCTOBER.
The BRAFFO, having understood our meaning, said (standing under arms) that he could now give no reply to it, only he would inform us that he now had the war on hand for our as our champion (i.e. van ons voorstandt), and if he were driven away, it was on our account, as he would not tolerate an order should be made by the FANTYN, without his knowledge, as he had learnt enough of our disfavour in the work of war, of which he had had no knowledge (although his son had also taken part in the war) nor given order for it; but the aforesaid ADONIE had been carried out by the aforesaid ADONIE with his Mansebos, through gifts and presents from the English, and as soon as possible he would send one in his name to declare everything to us in more detail.

5. Understand that the most part of FANTYN had been burnt down. (meaning presumably Mankessim.)

6. Understood that the two Quarters of the BRAFFO and Caboseros had been burnt to ashes.

At midday came the news that the BRAFFO, with the most part of the Caboseros had departed to QUAMAN, and followed by almost all the men (volk); about which, the Captain and ADONIE, finding themselves too few with their men, had taken flight to ANIANG, and so had been driven away from FANTYN, the said ADONIE fled.

As he had driven away his and our enemies, that he will take into consideration what he had told us on the 3rd instant.

The Captain of the slaves was again dispatched to the BRAFFO at QUAMAN, in order to inform him that if he would not take in hand the driving away of the English without our assistance, it were best that he sent two of the principal Caboseros hither, whom we would send by a canoe to el Mina in order to treat with the General; assuring them a good escort, which, to the contrary, he could recover from us. Also sent him, on request, a bottle of liquor.
OCTOBER.
7. At 10 o'clock the Captain of the slaves comes back again from QUAMAN, with reply from the BRAFFO that to-day he would proceed again to FANTYN, with the men and Caboseros in order to repair their burnt houses; that he could not send any Caboseros now, but that after a few days (everything being then restored) they ( CABOSEROS ) would come.

All this above-mentioned the Upper Factor, Mr Heeremans, reported to Report to the General & reply. the General; to which he replied that the same are frivolous falsehoods of the BRAFFO, and that they are seeking somewhat to impose upon us; about which Mr Heeremans was very mistrustful, as we learnt the same here every day from the people who came down from there.

11. Understand that the ACCANISTS had fallen upon a Crom or village 20 Fantyns massacred by the ACCANISTS. near FANTYN, where they obtained 20 heads; against which they left 4 of their men behind.

19. Perceive here the Swedish yacht "St Jannesburgh" anchored before CABO CORS, coming out of the Bight; being further laden with lime, which it had taken in at TACCORARY, in order to carry out (voltrekken) their long begun Fort at CABO CORS.

28. The said "Jannesburgh" departed again to TACCORARY to load lime.

NOVEMBER.
6. The said yacht anchored again before CABO CORS with lime and pallissades.

7. The English ship "James", having lain a long time before BIEMBA, and 4-5 days before ACRAA, departed to Popo for slaves.

11. Arrives before D'el Mina the ship "Roode Leeuw" from Amsterdam, mounted with 20 guns and 40 eaters; Factor Hendrick Ouman and skipper Jan Centen, bringing some Coast cargo under contract, together with 6 soldiers and one Assistant; having sailed out of the Vlie on the
NOVEMBER.

23rd August, together with her yacht the "Liefde" (which they have missed in the sailing round by the north), coming with such commission from our Lords and Masters at Amsterdam, and a contract entered into by the same, on the one part and messrs van Maeckeren, Coeymans & Co(?), owners of the other part, namely to pay f.3,800 for freight of the merchandise and to discharge the same here, and then to proceed on the voyage for slaves for the profit of the owners.

12. Mr Heeremans (being summoned) departed by hammock to d'el Mina, by way of Mouré.

Arrived before d'el Mina the Caravel "Dunckerken" coming from our Factory Loango in Angola. The return cargo it brings from there (without the least accounts) is 300 lbs coper, 33,854 lbs tusks, and 79 slaves; but the Factor van Loor, contrary to orders has remained there, (notwithstanding he has handed over the merchandise to the Factor Aelmans) and as the King and the inhabitants have not been served for the best with the same, his successor has had to spend somewhat freely with the King (noch qualijck genoegende); the presents consisting in, 19 p. vierlooden, 56 p. large annebaes, 93 p. small ditto, 24 p. tijskten, 80 p. Haerlem cloths, 57 p. blue 5-bants, 60 mas(?) groenpast, 12 p. stoof beekens, 44 p. large nepten, 28 p. small, 4 p. aackers, & 4 p. taatsen.

18. Arrives here the caravel "Dunckerken" in order to unload the merchandise it has for us, and Mr Heeremans appeared here overland. Also understand that the yacht the "Liefde", arrived before d'el Mina, having sailed out in company with the "Roode Leeuw"and destined for our and the owners' trade; mounted with 5 guns and 14 eaters, factor Jacob Heeren and skipper Gerrit Jansen Sem, both Munickendammers, bringing for us 5 casks scheeden & 953 p. Wirrij, of which a part damaged through leakage.

19. In the morning, as the caravel "Dunckerken" had unloaded here, it sailed up with the land breeze to Mouré, and having taken in the gold, to proceed to del Mina, where it arrived on the 20th.

22. Understand that on the 19th inst. a sail was sighted before AXEM, fairly far out to sea, named "Fortuyn", having on it 2 small guns and 9 eaters, skipper Jan Michielsen Roos, navigating with commission from
NOVEMBER.

the Honourable Messrs Directors at the Chamber Amsterdam, dated 15th April 1653, signed by Willem Donck, and By Order, Van Zeventer; nevertheless it gave itself out for a Courlander. Had traded a considerable time on the QUAQUA Coast and before Assine and Abine, destined to the Calbarj for slaves.

23. Yesterday a small boat was spoken by the Factors of CHAMA & COMANY, 50 tons (lasten), named the "Luijpaert", mounted with 5 small guns and 14 eaters, skipper Claes Fredricksen, supra cargo Hendrick Herrius. The mate upon whom everything seemed to depend (staen), had previously made two voyages here with the "Winthont" as under-mate. The had sailed out with the "Roode Leeuw" with commision from our Lords Masters (to trade slaves in the Bight); wishing (so they said) to come to el Mina because they were very much in want of hoops, and their water casks were broken, without being provided with which they could not complete the voyage.

25. The caravel "Dunckercken" passes to ACRAA with some merchandise and materials.

DECEMBER.

1. Understand that the BRAFFO of FANTYN has avenged himself over ADONIE, being son of the old (oude) BRAFFO, and ADONIE the Captain of the MANSEBOS, ADONIE &c. who, together with others, had been expelled on the 3rd October, and had fled to ADJANGH. On the 30th ulto they returned from there, as they could not live peacefully (gerust), (but daily gemaent tot betalinge van vele dingen), with the intention to return to FANTYN and to ask pardon (gratie); but approaching about QUAMAN, they were stopped there. This being reported to the BRAFFO, he has had them massacred there, to the number of 117, mostly of the old (oude) Caboseros children and relatives (bloetvrienden); so that now he is released from his enemies, and at FANTYN "the the" is cried that no one may mourn publicly mourn or speak of the death of his children or friends.

4. The caravel "Dunckercken" passes back to del Mina.

11. The Swedish yacht "St Jansb:" has sailed to the Bight.
DECEMBER.
29. Saw the Swedish yacht "Noortcoppingh" had arrived before CABO CORS, being a new yacht, sailed from the Elve the 18th October, The Swedish "Noortcoppingh" skipper Jan Reyntjes, and anchors before CABO CORS.

The Swedish "Noortcoppingh" skipper Jan Reyntjes, and anchors before CABO CORS.

Sub-factor Lodewijck Copijn, bringing Lime, stone, "smekolen", and a little Coast cargo consisting in iron staves and further merchandise; but the ship "Christina", with an assorted Coast cargo, would follow in 14 days or three weeks; Mr CAERLOFF with D'GEER being then at Hamburg, inorder to be transported to Sweden (as the Queen wishes to speak with them); the said CAERLOFF having (so they say) got back from the English the gold, unminted, out of the ships "Christina" and "Noortcoppingh" aforesaid, and besides received (on account of the expences) payment laeckens (cloths) in payment.

The caravel "Dunckercken" to ACRAA with beams, lime, &c.

(Journal continued under 1654.)
The English Guinea Company.

Extracts from "Calendars of State Papers" "Colonial Series, 1574-1660."

(p.397)

Jan. 19. 1. Petition of the Guinea Company to the Council of State. Have seen the Order of 28. Dec. last (n.o.r.), but conceive that a French or Dutch ship going to GUINEA at this time would be dangerous to the Company. Pray that no such licence may be granted.

Annexed.

1.i. Reasons why the GUINEA Company cannot concur in the request of Capt. Jas. Gobert for a protection to be granted to the St John, of Dieppe, for the coast of Guinea.

1.ii. Order of the Council of State. The above petition and reasons to be referred to the Committee for Foreign Affairs, to hear both parties and report thereon. 1653, Jan. 19.

(p.409)

October 15. Order of the Council of State. Upon petition of Rowland Wilson, Maurice Thompson, John Wood, and the rest of the GUINEA Company, setting forth the injuries committed by the SWEDES upon the coast of GUINEA, their encroachments upon the English factories there, and expelling English factors from places bought for the use of the Company; recommending it and the papers annexed, to the Lord Ambassador Whitelocke, who upon his arrival in Sweden, is to represent the ease to the Queen, and insist upon justice being speedily done to the petitioners. (Interregnum Entry Book, Vol.XCIX, p. 115.)
The Swedish African Company.

Declaration of Skipper Jan Ryneke before the Notary, Martin Beeckman, made in the Hague the 30 (sic) July 1662.
(Annexure A. to Memorandum from Johan P. Silvercroon to the States General, dd Haag 29 (sic) July 1662.

On this day the 30 July 1662 appeared before me, Martin Beeckman, Notary Public admitted at the Court of Holland, residing in 's-Gravenhage, and the witnesses hereafter named, the Hon. Johan Reyneke, born in the city of Bremen, aged about 51 years, late skipper on the ship "Christina", having served the Swedish African Company, and, on the requisition of the Hon. Mr Silvercroon Commissary of His Royal Majesty of Sweden, has attested, testified and declared that it is true that (vide under 1651, p. 147) ...

The aforesaid deponent further declares that in the aforesaid capacity as skipper, he has made for the aforesaid Swedish African Company, six voyages to the aforesaid Guinea Coast, without having had any molestation from the servants of the W.I.C., but, on the contrary, they have treated him with all friendship: also, at the aforesaid Fort del Mina entertained by the General RUYCHAVER for two days consecutively and honoured with a salute of 3 guns on his departure. That he, deponent, in the first of the aforesaid six voyages, having been, in the year 1653, with the ship "Hoope", mounted with 20 guns and 30 eaters, was followed by 3 ships from El Mina, which came alongside him before CABO CORS; but, having seen his commission or Pass, he was given in reply that there was nothing to say upon it, and they returned to Del Mina. ...

He, Deponent, having added that in the aforesaid voyages, having from time to time saluted the aforesaid Fort El Mina with cannon, was answered from the same with cannon. He, the Deponent, giving as reason for knowledge that he had been present at all the aforesaid, and has served the aforesaid Swedish Company for over 10 years as skipper. Thus passed in the Hage.

(sgd) M.Beeckman. Nots. Publ.

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"Extract from the letter written by the Fiscal Johan Valckenburgh to the Sub-factor Adriaen Hogenhouck at Axem, dated on the 4th September 1653, at the Castle d'el Mina."


From MENA, I am informed by the Swedish Director that he has sent to him at TACORARY in order to do some mischief against the AXEMS, from that side, to which that Director would be well inclined, because of the affront suffered at BOURTE. You can warn the Caboceros; and, at an opportunity, of the people of MENA coming there, say that we shall know how to resent such before long.

Last Saturday I received your Majesty's most gracious Council's Letter. On Sunday 16th, I was at the Court of Mr Speaker of the Parliament, who presented us to present the same to the Parliament on the Tuesday. But we, on Tuesday, the French Army and ourselves, our factor was where the first opened on Wednesday. Today, Mr Albert Fleming (Visscher) told us that your Majesty our most gracious Queen's letter was been received in the Parliament and very good, respect, opened, thus, and deliberated upon, and was concluded to give an until answer satisfaction, in a written reply. This is recommended to our Council of State. In order, on Thursday next, you will, probably, make the same reply to Sweden by his first opportunity. And, as I am confident has a certain sense, I therefore hope that something fruitful will be directed shortly, to which the Majesty by its efforts.

Last week our ship "Sweedia eldor" was captured by an English privateer, but at haven, between Porlemoin and
The Swedish African Company. (contd).


(Original. In Dutch).

Sirs,

From the enclosed copy from Mr CAERLOF, YHH will see the capture of the ship "Stockholm slot", coming from Guinea, which are sad encounters. The letter from Her Majesty our gracious Queen was handed over. I will hope that thereupon everything will be released; which God grant we may quickly hear. ... YHHS' obedient, (sgd) Laurens de Geer.

Hage. 13 Jany. 1653.

(Address indorsed, "Messrs the Directors of the Swedish Chartered African Company in Stockholm")

Enclosure to above:


Mr Commissary, Last Saturday I received Her Majesty our most gracious Queen's letter. On Monday last, we delivered the same to Mr Speaker of the Parliament, who promised us to present the same in the Parliament on Tuesday. But as, on Tuesday, the French Agent had audience, our letter was therefore first opened on Wednesday. To-day, Mr Albert Fleming (Vleeminck) told me that her Majesty our most gracious Queen's letter had been received in the Parliament with very great respect, opened, read, and deliberated upon, and was concluded to give Her said Majesty satisfaction, in a written reply. This is recommended to the Council of State, in order, on Thursday next, to nominate some one, who shall depart to Sweden by the first opportunity. And, as I am confident (as I also said to Mr Fleming) that without the restitution of the gold, and further satisfaction, such Agent would have a sober welcome, I therefore hope that something fruitful will be effected shortly, to which I shall spare no efforts.

Last week our ship "Stockholm slott" was captured by an English privateer, bet at Hamton, between Portsmouth and
Wight. Wherefore I together with, or through, Mr Cruso earnestly requested the Speaker of the Parliament (as the privateers are accustomed to use violence, and make violent attacks upon their allies, contrary to all right and equity) that the gold might be salved, unopened, by the State. And, understanding that our skipper and crew had not only been plundered, but also kept prisoner on the privateer, Mr Dooresla has delivered in a remonstrance to the Council of State, in which, as before, he begged to save the gold in natura (in weesen), and to release our imprisoned servants, until further deliberation of the Parliament. To which Mr Fleming replied that the Parliament has ordered that our ship and gold should be brought here by two frigates, and that the Captain of the privateer should be prosecuted (gejusticere) as a pirate. But I hope the Parliament will give order for the gold to be brought overland, for if it should be taken out of their hands by the Hollanders, it would be a wonderful (wonderlijcke) proceeding for us. I shall now not neglect to do my duty next Monday and the following days of next week as, since the letter from Her Majesty also recognises me as Commander, I find a difference, and now receive better and more respect than hitherto.

(sgd) H. Caerlof

N.B. Gravesend. Lunae 13/23 Feby. 1653.

As the day before yesterday, Thursday(?), we understood that Mr Benjamin Boreel, being dispatched by Her Majesty our most gracious Queen, had arrived at Gravesend, we proceeded thither from London, and after we had duly congratulated him, we complained at length about our misfortune, respectfully begging that H. E. would be pleased to afford us assistance.

(sgd) H. Caerlof.

Jacob Martensen (?)

N.B. There are further letters, in German, (some enclosing copy letters from Caerlof in London) from Laurens de Geer to the Directors, about the Swedish ships seized in England, dd. 4 Feb. 5, 12, 12; April. 15; and then comes the following (in Dutch):—
Sirs,

My last to YHH was eight days ago. Since then I receive letters from England that the Commandant, H. Caerlof had come before Portsmouth with the ship "Christina", in order to demand the gold out of the yacht "Stockholm slot" which was on shore there with the Mayor of that place, and to take it over into his ship "Christina". As there was still something unsettled about Jacob Maertss, who had taken f.3,000 on bottomry from someone in this city about which the Admiralty was making difficulties, and as the yacht "Stockholm slot" must thereby still stay there, Caerlof's intention therefore was to take over the gold, as aforesaid, and to let the yacht "Stockholm slot" follow. What will ensue thereon I hope to learn by the next letters from England.

Commander Caerlof proposed, when he had taken in the gold at Portsmouth, then to proceed to the river of London, in order to take out the gold which was in the Tower, and therewith, then to proceed on his voyage.

On the ship "Hoopes" that lately went to Guinea, I have given order to let other parties more parties subscribe, for the going and coming, but so far have not been able to obtain more than f.2,000.

I just receive the Hamburg letters which advise that 18,000 rdr($) had been subscribed. Y.H. obedient, (sgd) Laurens de Geer.

Amsterdam 7 May 1653.
(Address indorsed:- "Messrs the Directors of the Swedish African Company in Stockholm.")

Amsterdam. 5 October 1653. Letter, in German, from Laurens de Geer, that the Guinea ships of Mr Commandant Carloff had reached Hamburg. &c. &c.

Amsterdam. 29 October 1653. Letter, in German, from Laurens de Geer, on the same subject.
Vol. I.
1653. Oct. 29. Whitelocke attends Parliament to receive his commission at the Table of the House of Commons. The Commission delivered to him by the Speaker.

The Instructions delivered by the Speaker to Whitelocke:
1. To proceed to the Queen of Sweden at Stockholm or elsewhere and deliver his Credentials to Her Majesty.
2. The Queen having by Her late public Minister hither, signified her royal inclinations & willingness by all good means to conserve and increase the ancient good understanding between these States; the Parliament, upon these and other weighty considerations, and to show how acceptable the former overtures of Her Majesty have been to them,
3. Have thought fit by you to tender the friendship of this Commonwealth to the said Queen, and to let her know that the Parliament is not only ready to renew and preserve the ancient amity & good correspondence between the English and Swedish nations, but are further willing to enter into a more strict alliance and union than hitherto been, for the good of both.
4. - To present to the Queen the true state of the differences between this Commonwealth and that of the United Provinces.
5. - To do his utmost to oppose any person taking upon himself the quality of Agent or Ambassador or public Minister from the son of the late King, who should endeavour to be received as such, and if any person has had audience before his arrival, to protest against the same.
6. - To have due regard to all matters relating to the trade and commerce of the Commonwealth and the people thereof.

(sgd) Henry Scoibl.
Clerk of the Parliament.

Westminster.
21 October 1653.

In the evening, Whitelocke attended the Council when the President delivered to him his private instructions:
1. Authorised to treat and debate on the alliance proposed in the Articles delivered to him.
The Swedish African Company (contd).

1653。

2. To treat and debate upon any particulars proposed to him by the Queen of Sweden and to conclude the same, if within the Articles delivered to him.

3. To let the Queen know he has come qualified to communicate with Her Majesty by what means to open the a free trade through the Sound, that it may not depend on the will of the King of Denmark or of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, when they shall think fit, as now they have done, to obstruct it.

4. As to deliberating with the Queen for removing obstructions to trade by cooperation, in each sending ships to sea to remove them.-

5. To do all in his power to hinder anything being done in favour or assistance of Charles Stuart or his party or abettors.

Dated at Whitehall, 28 October 1653.
Signed in the name and by order of the Council.
Walter Strickland, President.

Private Instructions, same date and signature, about obtaining cannon and guns from Sweden.

October 30. Whitelocke takes leave of Cromwell.
November 6. The squadron of "Phoenix" man of war (on which was Whitelocke), "Elizabeth" frigate, "Adventure" merchantman, "Fortune" merchantman, a private man-of-war under Captn Welch, and a Catch of the States: all under Whitelocke's command, weighed anchor from Gravesend.

(N.B. There are some entries about Swedish ships detained in England, but no names given, and no specific reference to Guinea ships.)

Note. Extracts from Granlund, & Dahlgren are continued under 1654 (post).
Danish Guinea.

Extract from "De Danske i Guinea." by Kay Larsen.

On 19th October 1653, "Jens Lassen & Shareholders" in Copenhagen obtained the privilege to navigate to some places in the North Sea and the Caribbean Islands; and it appears that the permission was extended also to GUINEA.

At that time the Danish ships seldom or never went into the slave trade. Records of this time are, however, few and quite incomplete.

N.B. Aitzema, for 1653, contains much information about the English war, but nothing of interest to Guinea.

(End of 1653)
1654.

Resolutions States General. (S.G. 3229).

18th March 1654.
On the representations made at the Assembly by the Deputies of the Province of Holland, concerning the establishment of a new trade to GUINEA, is, after deliberation, found good and resolved herewith to request the Deputies from the respective Chambers of the WIC, being at present here, to further resume the previous discussions (besoins) held upon the aforesaid subject, and, if practicable, to bring out such conciliatory advice that the said Chambers among themselves, and consequently the Provinces also with each other, can take contentment therewith.

26th March 1654.
Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorandum signed by the Director Mortamer, in which was requested, for the common service and conservation of the Coast of GUINEA, resolution and authority to such Chambers of the WIC whose turn it was, to equip a ship thither, on the old footing, without prejudice to the new scheme; and that, under the benefits of the same; and the conciliatory conference mentioned in their Ho. Mo.'s resolution of the 18th instant may be proceeded with (voortgang gewinnen). - Referred to the Deputies for W.I. affairs, to examine and report thereon. (The Memo is not in the Liassen, SG. 5780)

2nd April 1654.
Is read at the Assembly a Remonstrance from the Deputies of the WIC., containing in effect that, for the reasons therein stated, consider it advisable (te rade geworden sijn) to desist from the scheme of the new order for the trading of GUINEA. Whereupon, being deliberated, their Ho. Mo. are satisfied with the aforesaid and such is so that that matter is thereby left.

(SG. Liassen, WI. 5780). The above original Remonstrance:-
"Exhibitum 2 April 1654."
To the H.& M. Lds.S.G. of the U.N.

The undersigned Deputies of the WIC. remonstrate with due respect that they, having received Y.Ho.Mo.s' resolution of the 18th of last month, have been in conference with each other on the subject of the new...
drafted order for the trading of GUINEA, and that they have made various proposals about it for reconciliation, but so far have not been able to discover any one in which the respective Chambers could take complete satisfaction. Wherefore, in order to be entirely done with the matter, and not to keep the Chambers any longer in uncertainty, they, the aforesaid Deputies, have found good to inform Y.Ho. Mo. that they came to the formation of the aforesaid new order, last year, out of consideration for the position of affairs between the Governments of England and these States, which then, to all appearance, stood to decline into further estrangement; which now, by God's help, it being hoped will change, they, the aforesaid Deputies, have found it advisable again to desist from the aforesaid new order; requesting Y.Ho. Mo. to be willing to regard the same as satisfactory, and to let the matter remain at that. Which doing, &c. Delivered in the 2nd April 1654.

(sgd) W. Anderbyden/Paulus Timmerman/A. Mortamer/ Temeyns (?).

3rd April 1654.
Negotiations with the Lord Protector for peace with England.
Claims by the WIC against England, 1650-53, None relate to the Gold Coast. Letter with list of claims is in S.G. 5780.
(Vide note, post, at end of these resolutions)

22nd April 1654.
Ratification of the Peace Articles with England, signed at Westminster on 15th April 1654; and appointment of Jurists to draw up an instrument of submission to the Swiss Cantons of the differences arisen in E.I. & W.I. Greenland and Muscovy; and to admonish the Directors of those Companies to have their claims - calculated from the beginning of 1611 to 28 May 1652 inclusive, over damage suffered through the English - brought in at London before the 28th May next, n.s.

20th April 1654.
Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorial from the Secretary of the Embassy of Spain... Thirdly complaining that some inhabitants of these Lands, contrary to the 6th Article of the same Treaty (of Munster) continued to traffic to the places in the West Indies belonging to the said King (of Spain). -Resolved that the Memorial be handed to Mr Huygens & other Ho. Mo.'s Deputies for conference with late Ambassador Brun, and to examine and report thereon.
27th April 1654.

Heard the report of Messrs Huygens & others. Whereupon, ... ... on the third Point, is resolved that the respective Colleges of the Admiralty and the Presiding Chamber of the WIC at Middelburg shall be written to that they will respectively give orders, and make such provision as is proper, that all subjects and inhabitants of these Lands, i.e. Article 6 of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Munster, abstain from navigating and trafficking in any harbours and places occupied and possessed with Forts, Lodges, Castles and others, on behalf of the said King; with request and desire to proceed and cause to be proceeded against the contraversers as is proper.

(Minute Letter to above effect in S.G. 5780)

5th May 1654.

Received a letter from the Directors of the WIC at the Presiding Chamber in Zeeland, written at Middelburg the 5th instant, in reply to their Ho. Mo.s' letter of 27th April, and reporting, accordingly, that they were not aware that any inhabitants of these lands were trading to the W.I. in places possessed by the King of Spain; but, indeed, that the said King had permitted a large, well mounted ship with its yacht to be sent into the limits of the Coasts of Guinea, in order to trade there and to take in slaves, according to the letter from the Director RUYCHAVER, dd. 1st September 1651, preserved in the Chamber of the Company at Amsterdam. Whereupon, being deliberated, is found good that copy of the said latter be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the embassy of Spain for his information.

(Ruychaver's report to the S.G. on the subject, dd. 28th January 1652, S.G. 5778, is noted, sub anno.)

15th May 1654.

Resolved to print copies of the Treaty with England, and the respective ratifications, copies of which to be sent, inter alia, to the Commander on the Coast of Guinea.

3rd July 1654.

18th November 1654.

The S.G. of the U.N. having considered and examined the adjoining Memorial, also heard & received the report of Messrs van Ommeren & the other their Ho. Mo.s' Deputies, who have examined the same, have after deliberation, found good, upon each Point of the said Memorial, as resolution, to declare as hereafter stands noted in the margin against each of them.

Their Ho. Mo. find good that copy of the adjoining 1st Point, be sent to the Directors of the WIC, at the Chamber in Zeeland, for their information.

... ... ... ...

... The undersigned Secretary of the Embassy of Spain having sent, on 15th May last, to the King his Master the resolution which, a few days before, had been placed in his hands on behalf of the Lords States General, dd. 8th of said month, & the copy of the letter therein referred to from the Directors of the WIC, in the Chamber of Middelburg, dd. there 5th of same month to their Ho. Mo. by which they declared that they had not knowledge that the subjects of this State went to traffic at the places which His Majesty possesses at the said Indies, and moreover complaining that His Majesty had consented and permitted to be equipped a large warship, well armed, with its yacht to trade within the limits of the said Company on the Coasts of GUINEA, to load slaves there, and to disembark eight or ten Capucins, as is more fully deduced in the said letter, has received, by the last despatches from Spain, express command from His Majesty to represent to their Ho. Mo. that, desiring to satisfy this complaint, he would immediately order His Supreme Council of the Indies to inform Him about the contents of the same, which he had done, giving a distinct relation and note of all the permissions which had been accorded to private persons, since the rebellion of the Portuguese, to go and purchase and trade negroes in the Kingdom of Congo and Angola; without having any knowledge that the persons, to whom such permissions had been given, had passed to the limits of the Coast of GUINEA which the Company occupies, nor committed any contravention of the Treaty of Peace made with their Ho. Mo. ...

(N.B. The S.G.'s resolution, supra, was sent by letter of 18 Nov. to the Pres Chr Zeel. with request that they would regulate themselves accordingly. (S.G.5780))
Note. In connection with the Treaty of Peace with England (Westminster, 15th April 1654), there are a number of minutes of Resolutions of the States General, relating to claims against the English, for damage done to the E.I. & W.I. Companies, from 1611-1652; though there appear to be no claims in regard to the Gold Coast (Chamber Groningen had one for a ship sent to the Gambia, captured by the English - S.G.5780-). Dutch Commissioners were appointed, who proceeded to London to discuss and settle the matter, and on their return made report to the S.G.

The dates of the minutes are (inter alia):
April. 3. 15.
May. 1. 2. 4. 5. 15. 16. 20. 21. 26.
September. 23. 30.

In S.G. Loket Kas, 61. & 62. contain a large number of these claims, but those in No. 62. appear to contain nothing concerning the Gold Coast, where, according to Dammaert's Journal, no actual damage was done to each other, despite the intriguing!

(End of S.G. Resolutions 1654.)
Resolutions of the Deputies of the WIC. representing the Assembly of the XIX, in the Hague. 

(WIC.oc-3.)

The following undated, unsigned draft, appears to be the Memorandum dealt with in the resolution of the States General on 26th March (p.57, supra):-

"Delivered 25th March 1654."

Memorandum for the Hon. Mr Veth, at present presiding in the Assembly of the S.G. of the U.N.

As it is now about two weeks ago that the respective Chambers of the WIC. were convened here in the Hague, and some are present, and those who are present, being Amsterdam, Zeeland, and the Maaze would gladly proceed (voluit-lassen on sullen) the conciliatory commission on the establishment of the trade ordered (?) by their Ho. Mo. on the 18th instant, of which copy herewith, and considering that to GUINEA, ordered (?) by their Ho. Mo. on the 18th inst., of which copy herewith; and considering that the same Coast of GUINEA, during the disturbances with England, now suffered for over a year, has been supplied with neither ships nor with cargoes, to the considerable injury of the Company; yea! loss of trade and loss of the Coast itself if provision be not made by the Chambers; and the Chambers of the Northern Quarter and Groningen being absent and not expected to come in before Easter, whereby a considerable time will be lost; therefore, for the prevention of all threatening disasters, the respectful request is that their Ho. Mo. will be pleased to authorise such Chambers whose opportunity (turn) it is, to equip a ship suitably supplied with everything, on the old regulation upon which the said Coast has hitherto been navigated, at once, without prejudice to the scheme (concept) of the new order; so that, with the benefit of this equipage, the conciliatory conference can make serious progress.

Note. There are several (very illegible) minutes re the new order for the regulation of the trade to GUINEA, but they are not long and appear to be only of current and minor interest.
31st March 1654.
Amsterdam, sending further instruction (last) on
the new scheme, find therein that they were afraad of
all alterations, dare (durven?) to incline to admit
a greater number of Directors, to wit, to 9; but Zee-
land taking no content therein, and to avoid all es-
trangement, declare they will condescend to the old
regulation of 1647, and to reject the new. .... ...
- The following Remonstrance is signed:–
Remonstrance from the Directors of Amsterdam & the
Maaze, to their Ho. Mo.
To their Ho.Mo.Lds S.G. of the U.N.
The undersigned Deputies from the respective
Chambers of the WIC. at Amsterdam and on the Maaze
remonstrate with due respect that they, having re-
eceived Y.Ho.Mo.s' resolution of the 18th ultimo, have
been in conference with each other on the subject of the
newly drafted order for the trading of GUINEA, and to
see whether, to the satisfaction of Y.Ho.Mo., any con-
ciliatory advice is to be brought out; but, upon a
closer examination of affairs, the work is found such
that the aforesaid order, must be be either unanimously
accepted or rejected, as it lies in substance, like as
the old regulation was introduced; and as, upon the
production (niseompte) of Y.Ho.Mo.s' resolution, the
providing for the aforesaid Coast was postponed, they,
the Deputies, therefore request that the same may be
taken on the one side or the other, without delay, as
it is unanimously judged to be serviceable and necess-
ary that the Chambers ought no longer to be kept in
uncertainty about it, and it is better that an absolute
and final resolution be taken than that the same should
be longer delayed by disagreement (discrepantie).
Delivered in the 2nd April 1654.

(five signatures)

27th August 1654.

... ...

Mr Mortamer, deputed from the Presiding Chamber in
Zeeland, ... stated that this Assembly, represent-
ing the College of the XIX, had been convened on receipt
of certain grievous news of the loss of the conquests of
the Company in Brazil. ... ... ... ... ... and the Points upon which resolutions had to be taken
were:
1. That the Political & Military have to make their
explanations.
2. That in this wretched state of the Company, some
Points of economy (message) and order, ought to be settled among the respective Chambers.

3. Some points to be devised which shall be proposed to the High Government of these Lands, out of the necessities (?) of the General Company.

29th August 1654.

... Being taken in hand the 2nd Point here above proposed by Mr Mortamer in the first session, the following articles are adopted and settled:

That the Chamber is, and must remain the foundation and rule of conduct of the Company's direction. Consequently that all changes required must be regulated according to the Charter.

2. - No further reduction in the number of the Directors to be made. Salary of same, as allowed on 2 Oct 1642, and "supposten" £1,000 for each 1/9 part.

3. The supreme direction of the Company shall consist in a College of nine persons, to be deputed by the respective Chambers, having, nevertheless, the number of votes granted them by the Charter, and one from their Ho.Mo., and a supernumerary Director from the Chamber of the Maaze.

4. Regulations for "Commissie Vaerders" approved.

5. Oath of Directors before the S.G.

6. Commissions.

7. Distribution of proceeds(provenue) of "Commissie Vaerders".

8. All Chambers to send in statements of their debts and liabilities.

9. To sell all houses and warehouses they do not need.

Now follow the respective Orders and Regulations: and first for the Cruisers. (10 §§)

Concerning the Carribean Vaerders.

New Netherland.

South Coast of Africa.

GUINEA.

Conditions upon which the Directors and participants of the WIC, and upon refusal, all and each of these Lands are allowed and permitted to furnish such sum of money as shall be advisable for the needs and employment of a new trading on the Coast of GUINEA, as follows:
Firstly, subscription shall be made of the sum of capital of f.675,000. Which subscription shall be open to complete this current year. If the sums subscribed in any Chamber exceeds its contingent in the capital of f.675,000, the subscriptions of each shall be reduced by the amount of the surplus. Subscriptions shall be paid in ready money, 1/3 on 1 Jan.1655, 1/3 on 1 July, and 1/3 on 31 Dec. of same year. (The Capital so subscribed shall have nothing in common with the other monies of the Company and only employed for the trade to GUINEA... and shall not be "arrestabel" for the debts of the Company made or to be made outside this trade) (This clause in 1653 scheme). The capital to be administered by nine Directors i.e. 4 Amsterdam, 2 Zeeland, and 1 by each of the other Chrs; who shall give security to spend it only on the GUINEA trade and places belonging thereto and nowhere else; and to take oath of fidelity. The aforesaid Commissioners shall, in and at the places of the respective Chambers, equip according to the old order of rotation (tour beurten), and as many times a year, and also calculate each cargo at f.150,000, more or less, as shall be found proper according to circumstances and advices. The ships shall, after completion of voyage, return to the Chamber from which it sailed out; but its cargo shall come consigned to the said Commissioners, and the proceeds thereof placed in their hands. From which return cargoes shall be paid the "opgelt of bodemerije" of the "geponneert Penningèn" against 14% per month. But if it is found that there comes a capital of 20-25% above the opgelden paid and what is necessary to provide for the new equippage, in such cases the surplus shall be set aside from the invested capital. And so, accordingly, until finally the whole capital being set aside (afgelecht), the said trade shall come back to and be continued under the direction as formerly; on this understanding that that which further shall be found to be advanced than is needful for the said trade, shall be divided among the respective Chambers in proportion of each 1/9th part. For the further security of the inscribed monies, the General of the Coast of GUINEA shall be instruced in writing to close the old accounts, inclusive of all the expenses and charges on the aforesaid Coast on account of previous transactions (gepasserds gevallen). Prizes captured on the voyages of the ships, on the
Coast of Africa or elsewhere, the proceeds thereof shall likewise be brought in to the profit of this new trade. The general books to be kept at Amsterdam. Chief subscribers, who subscribe f.3,000, may elect two deputies from their midst to inspect the books concerning this trade, which access the Directors of the respective Chambers shall have.

But Mr Mortamer, on behalf of the Zeeland Chamber, declares he does not consent to the above standing conditions, except upon the condition if the other Chambers adopt resolutely the resolution taken herebefore about the division of the proceeds of the Cruisers.

Postmeridian.
On the third Point the further resolutions taken:

1st October 1654.
Is read and approved a draft letter to the Director General of the North Coast of Africa, as follows:- Honoured, Prudent, Devout, Trusty Well-beloved.

We have received YH's letters dd. 31st December last year, and last day of February of current year [neither on record], to which we will reply, as far as necessary, by the opportunity of the departure of the ship "Graaf Enno".

We regret, no less than YH, that the respective Chambers cannot have the opportunity to take in hand the equipment to the Coast with order and in their turn; but as that work has got into such a state (verloop) that it does not seem possible to redress it, we have been engaged for a considerable time in taking in hand new means, whereby the trade could be benefited for the common good (gemeenschapshand). Upon which, although good resolutions have been taken by us, nevertheless we have not hitherto been able to bring the same into effect.

Meantime the Chamber of Amsterdam has first, not without great difficulty, so far exerted itself that they it has made some provisional equipment, in which, although everything has not been as it ought to be, nevertheless everything has been brought together that has been possible. The "rescontre" which those of Amsterdam and the Maze have had with a parcel of their gold through a certain arrest at Paris, done by some private merchants of St Malo, has done much harm and made many people scrupulous to
interest themselves in the Company in any way; but as that difficulty will diminish through the peace with the present Government of England, we may hope that the matter will have better success, either by the means proposed, of a new trade, or in some other manner.

We have seen, with much regret, that the disturbances between those of FANTYN and SABOU have burst out so far, notwithstanding all the endeavours that have been resorted to for accommodation, and we cannot say anything else about it than once more to recommend to YH to neglect no conceivable means which can be judged servicable for the determination of the differences; and that we, on the other hand, are recommending the Chambers, in view of the situation arising out of the aforesaid Districts, to give consideration thereto in the sending of the needful necessaries.

- The sustenance of Claes Jansen Angel against the skipper of the caravel "Dunckercken" they will take up ad natam.
- As to the insubordination of Factor van Leer at Loango.

That which results out of the report of the Fiscal, regarding his journey into the lands of IGUIRA, we find to be of good consideration, and will very gladly see that the same be taken into consideration by YH., that which shall be judged to be possible and the situation of affairs shall require.

- The contract made with the owners of the ship "St. Jacob".
- As to the complaints made by some Chambers over the repartition made by him (D.G.) over the compensation of the necessaries sent by others.

The Fiscal, we have, Valckenburgh, we have, at his request and on YH's recommendation, granted the place of Factor, and further that his office of Fiscal, and not of Factor shall be taken over by Paulus van de Heul; each at a salary of f.60; leaving the person of Bouwensen as Equipage Master at the salary lately allowed to his predecessor. With which &c.

HAGE. 1st October 1654.

At the request of the Deputies for the Chrs Zeeeland & Maze, is found good that to them, & to the other Chrs, shall be sent the report of the Fiscal Valckenburg, of which the D.-G. Ruychaver makes mention in his letter of 30 Dec. last, in the event of same being with the Chr of Amsterdam.

(End of Minute Book, WIC. oc. 3. Last minute dated 1. Oct. with 7 illegible signatures at end.)
Letters, XIX to Gold Coast. Nil besides above.

Letters, Gold Coast to XIX. Nil.

Resolutions D.G. & Council, Gold Coast. Nil.

Resolutions Amsterdam Chamber

Zeeland NIL.

Participants Amst. NIL.

Zeel. NIL.

A reduction of 20 per cent for each of the previous years, to come into operation immediately, will be made on the total of the above mentioned amounts.
Copy Extract from the Journal of the Hon. Dir.-Gen. Jacob Ruichaver, regarding the matter of JUMOREE or CAPE APOLONIA. (C W.I. versp. stukken, 1654, p. 442/3. Copy also as enclosure to despatch from D.G. Huydecoper & Council to the X., dd. 14 June 1766. WIC. 116. fol. 767.)

13 July 1654.

From a certain letter written by the former SWEDISH Upper-Factor, Joost Cramer, to Jan Foullon, understand that he has succeeded in place of Mr Mevilla deceased as Director; also that the "Noord Copping" would proceed on her voyage to the Fatherland. Wherefore found good, with the opening of the gate, to send the aforesaid Foulen Foullon and the Equipage Master, Bouwens, to CABO CORS, with a letter to express sympathy, and to congratulate him and wish him success; who, in the evening, let us know that they had not arrived there before 10 o'clock in the morning, as the canoe they took with them from here to take them across the river, was broken, and they had waited quite an hour before they obtained another; they had done everything as ordered by us, and entrusted to them, of which they would make report; that through the urgent insistence and request of Mr Cramer, they will stay until tomorrow, when they will verbally explain to us what they have done. Meantime, saw the flags flying there, and quite 50 shots fired both on shore and on board, and they were also introduced to Mr Cramer, upon which 2 shots were fired from the small Fort (fortje), and 4 from the "Noord Copping".

14 July 1654.

At one o'clock the aforenamed Deputies appeared back from CABO CORS, handing over to us a letter from the Director, Mr Cramer, in which he thanked us for the expression of sympathy over the loss of Mr Mevilla, and for the congratulations upon his assumption of office and direction, in which he will seek not otherwise than to maintain neighbourly friendship, as much as possible. He said he would let the Fluyt "Noord Copping" depart homewards on the 20th, and if we had any letters, he would be pleased to send them by her, and care would be taken that they were duly delivered. That which Foullon and the Baas have, by our orders, put before him verbally, he has accordingly made verbal reply, to which he refers, namely:— the aforenamed Deputies being charged by us to learn in what
manner Mr. Mevilla had departed this life, he replied that, wishing to go ashore in a canoe with 6 paddlers from the Fluyt "Noord Copping" (in the roads before CABO APOLONIA) he was upset in the surf, and so drowned with 2 canoemen who tried to help him; whose soulless body, although diligently sought, could not be found. This had happened on Monday the 6th instant. The next day, CORO KOIN, intending to go from on shore to the "Noord Copping", had been pierced and massacred by two Blacks, those natives saying that they had been sent out and hired thereto by Mr. Fiscal Valckenburgh; knowing, indeed, for certain, that he had promised eleven Bendes gold to him who killed (or) a White or CORROQUO; having good evidence or proof thereof, which they would not fail to remonstrate to their Principals. Against this, Foullon and the Baas protested (protested) that they did not know anything about it and were quite innocent of such hostilities, especially what had befallen Mr. Mevilla: and as regards CORROQUO, it was not unknown to them that we had for long years used diligence to get him into our power, and to make him, with justice, feel such punishment as his treachery to the servants of the Netherlands W.I.C. demanded. To this he replied that CORROQUO had been taken into the service of the Crown of Sweden, and what had befallen him he regarded as seriously as if it were done to his own person. To which it was replied that he could not, with reason, claim to have power to take into his service those persons upon whom the Company had any claim, before they had made satisfaction and contentment. Against this they represented that they had never been warned by us, for if that had been done, they would not have ventured with (have gone with) CORROQUO, who now, besides Mr. Mevilla, (with our help) had been murderously killed. The skipper of the "Noord Copping", Frans Gysbertsen Joys (Soys?), said further that among the 6 canoemen who were in the canoe, there had been two unknown (one of whom was an AXEM man), and from that he presumed that, instead of helping Mr. Mevilla, they might indeed have held him under the water in order to attain his death, about which they would enquire further.

Mr. Cramer and the Councillors, being further asked by our deputies for a hearing, they said to them that they would please to take warning to desist from their former intention to establish a Lodge at CABO APOLONIA, for we would not allow any one to fish in our fishery, and we would seek to prevent it to the best of our ability. To this the Director replied that he would not only place one
there but, if needful, two or three, and he would await the means by which we would prevent them if; wishing to know further how they were to govern themselves against the servants of our Company (hoe zij hunne onderhouders van onsse Compagnie hadden te wachten) whether as friends or enemies, so that they could regulate themselves accordingly. To this we replied that we had never attempted, nor thought of doing any hostility to the subjects of Her Majesty of Sweden [n.b. who had abdicated on 6 June 1654] but to regard and treat them as good friends and neighbours, but, in accordance with our duty, we should see to preventing them the trade as much as possible, which is the method of merchants, and recognised and deemed to be honourable in all regions and territories countries. With this it rested on either side.

(sgd) Foullon. B. Bouwen Ram.
In the Lodge The Good Hope at ADJA.

JANUARY Anno 1654.

1. At midday, sight the ship "Roode Leeuw" with its yacht, "Liefde", sailing to the Bight.
   In the afternoon come the BRAFFO of FANTYN's three wives to dance (baljaren) here; well dressed up in their fashion, each having a periouque on their her head, hung full of gold, a gold ring, of the thickness of an arm, round the neck, three gold rings on the arms and also on the legs; they left again in the evening, and were presented by Mr Heeremans with a lywaest of 60 ells.

2. This morning the English ship "Company of Merchants"(?) departs from the roads of CORMANTYN to leeward, as it had seen the "Roode Leeuw" with its yacht sail past. Also, in the night, the English had sent a large canoe to Arda to order the ship "James" to raise anchor and to join her in the Bight, as she intended to make a cruise after (tocht op) the "Roode Leeuw". Further they had again been to the CORMANTYN Blacks last night in order to drive (diverteren) us from ADJA, and to help them to this; for which purpose they brought 50 muskets on shore; working at this daily as much as possible, still so far in vain, so they if they had the opportunity (vertraan) they would pay little regard to the Agreement made. The CORMANTYNs would like to receive their ships gift from us for the "Roode Leeuw", upon which Mr Heeremans is awaiting orders. We have here at present no ACCANISTS, but some are staying at FANTYN.

We also understand, again, from the secret report of a Black, that the King of COMANIJ has sent a canoe with 4 canoemen, together with a negdo, in order to treat with the English about establishing a Lodge at COMANIJ, to which if the English are willing to resolve, they should then send one or more Whites to AGUAFFO, against which they were to expect a hostage; and the matter being transacted there, the COMMENDENAERS would plunder our Lodge, and grant (openen) the English that, or another piece of land: the aforesaid Black being named ANDO, having formerly lived at Mouré & el Mina, but is now staying at COMANIJ.
JANUARY.

6. As I was summoned up by the General in order to write up the Journal (journaliseren) I departed from here before day, and appeared at del Mina at 11.

11. The caravel "Dunckercken" came into the roads here at d'el Mina from ACRAA, bringing all the gold from the Factories ACRAA, ADJA, and MOURE; Heeremans' account amounts to Mk.248:4:4½ E; Cocx, Mk.360:0:8 E; Foullon's, Mk.995:2:6½ E, and Schut's, Mk.303:7:1½ E. The receipts for the whole year is, together, Mk.1907:7:2½ E engels.

15. The caravel "Dunckercken" goes to the Factory Loango in Angola in order to bring the Upper Factor Van Loor here as quickly as possible, taking with it return cargo of 258 lb. black qr(?) greynt, 79 ana (@) turcx stuff, 100 lb powder in order to present 25 lb to the King, also 4 muskets.

23. The English ship ["Star"—marginal note] arrived at BIEMBA from leeward, coming out of the Bight and Rio Benyn, having traded in 250 slaves.

25. A ship passes by del Mina, named "El Santo Rey Don Ferdinando", mounted with 26 iron guns & 95 eaters, among whom 26-27 of our nation, together with Claas Prins of Huysduynen skipper, having sailed on 20th October, with letters of reprisal against the English, out of Texel, and on 19th December last from Cadix, with Spanish Commission, intending to trade slaves in the Bight.

27. Arrives before d'el Mina the yacht "Grauwe Municq" coming from its Bight voyage, bringing with it 18 1,861 p. caldes, 100 p. tijmons, 5,089½ p. Ardase, and 452 p. blue 5 bantscloths, of which 282 p. were traded by the Factor Louys van Cougelenb: in the Gabon and Cabo Lopes Goncalvos, together with 770 p. elephants' tusks weighing 14,032½ lbs.

29. The Swedish yacht "Noort Coppingh" passes by del Mina and anchors before CABO CORS.

FEBRUARY.

1. The English ship "James" from Arda with 170 slaves, anchored before CORMANTYN, and the "Company of Merchants", come up with it, is lying before BIEMBA, to take in water, intending to appear also within a day or two. The "James", in coming up from Arda had some
encounter with the Spaniard, the Englishman, in order to reconnoitre it, fired a shot with ball, to which he was replied, as sign of friendship, with blank powder, but the "James" not regarding this, continued to fire, even at the time when the Spaniard was speaking with the English Admiral "Company of Merchants" still, the Castilian did not reply to all the shots before he was at the side of the "James", then firing very low, "d'atollen weder bijstelde, en doorginck, doende nederhandt weder drie schoten sender scherp tot adieuw, om te bewijzen dat met vriendschap ginek, gelijk hij was gecom; no one of the English or their slaves (so they say) being wounded, but the ship has suffered 3-4 shots under water, and considerable damage to sails and rigging.

The English Admiral "Company of Merchants"(?) anchored before CORMANTYN. Also anchored before CORMANTYN; a private English frigate, named "Sampson", Captain Jan Narbroeck, mounted with 16 guns & 26 eaters, intending to trade slaves in the Bight, and further to Barbadoes, having sailed from Falmouth on 12/22 December.

The frigate "Sampson" departed from CORMANTYN to the Bight.

By an open letter from Pieter Cocq it was reported to us that the Lodge at COMANIJ had been burnt to the ground, wherefore he requests that the Upper Factor Foullon or some one else may come there at once in order to arrange about the goods which (praise God) are mostly all stored in the warehouse which has not been burnt; therefore Foullon and the Bookkeeper van der Heul departed there in all haste and speed in order to inspect the state of the Lodge, from whom we learn in the evening that they found the Lodge roofless, and the doors windows likewise burnt.

The Swedish yacht "St Jansburgh" passes by el Mina, having come from St Thome on 12th ultimo, being (so they said) laden full of sugar and "hardt steen."

The Upper Factor Foullon has spoken to the Captain & Caboseros about the Lodge at COMANIJ to be built up again.
FEBRUARY.

like it was before, and to our satisfaction, for which they shall receive 2 Bendas, 9 Engels; the half of the merchandise being already given into their hands, the rest to remain until they have done it.

17. The Sub-factor, Francois Roman/to COMANIJ, with the view to take over the goods there from the Factor Pieter Cocq, who departs home by the first ship.

26. Understand that both the government boats (which had departed to CRAA on the 21st instant with lime and three cases "hombuessen") with a tornado had struck on the rocks about CRAA, and the lime of the one boat (as it had not been discharged) liquified; about which skipper David Engelsen d'Vos, with a carpenter, was "geprest" to the best with the said boats, that they might come back to El Mina. Coming there, the one had been broken to pieces, and the other was brought to El Mina.

MARCH.

1. The three English ships, "Company of Merchants", "Great James" and "Star", departed to Capo Lopes Goncalvos, with the view to trade their slaves at the Barbades and other Islands, and so further to England. By the said ships has departed the English Principal Middelton, and now, provisionally, in his place Mr HULWOOD, formerly Factor at BIEMBA. On which ships were 532 slaves.

The Swedish yacht "St Jansb:" departs from CABO GEARS CORS for home, having in it some St Thomé sugar.

3. By order of the General, I departed back again to our Factory at ADJA.

4. Mr Heeremans, as he was summoned by the General, departed overland to del Mina.

5. Understand at midday some ACCANISTS had been in the "wijn matt" (meaning "wine-bush", referring near Cabesse Terre meaning "wine forest - or bush" near Manessim, evidently referring to the palm forests at Anyanmait. N.B. "mata" is the Portuguese word "mata" meaning "wood", "forest", thicket") and there killed 12 peasants, leaving one of their men behind.
MARCH. Because of the bad trade although the factors are not neglected.

9. Vermits den soberen handel is Commissien wegen off mits versuymen is found good by the General

The journey to AFFER ADJE &c.

Factors Heeremans and Cock to AFFER ADJE, in order to see how it stands there with the ACCANIST & FANTYN dispute, who proceeded on their journey this morning at 8 o'clock, together with 10-12 MINSE musketeers; but having come to FUTTU, they were badly treated, and appeared back again at d'el Mina, at 10 o'clock at night, reporting as follows:

Namely, that when they arrived at the aforesaid place, they proceeded to the house of JAN HINNEQUA, by whom being very feebly welcomed, they were scarcely spoken to by the him and the Caboseros wa with him (although they had previously made their greetings to them), but were only asked whether they had come to arrange anything with him, or to go further. To which they replied that through the standstill of the trade, they wished to go to AFFER ADJE &c. amusment (voor tijdverdrijf), and therefore requested passage through his country; which they refusing, the more so as the people of the King of SABOU (denoting Hendricq Coco, who, he said, had given the SABOUS goods for the ABRAMBOUS to make war upon him) was among them; so that, parting from them fruitlessly, they proceeded on the way van JAN CLAESSEN, but one of his boys came meantime to say that he was with his brother HINNEQUA. Having come there they did not find him, but there, 3 bendas, less 1 engel, weight was brought in from outside, JAN HINNEQUA saying that such had been sent by his brother, in order to be paid by the Fiscal for 2½ p. Zaaij, previously confiscated, having asked the General for this, in vain, long enough, and as, during this, a person came from the King to say that no one of our people should proceed to AFFRA ADJE, much less go to del Mina before the 3 Bendas were paid, or otherwise they intended more and more to insult our people; so that after a short deliberation it was resolved to give the payment, with the idea then to proceed on their journey; which fell out to the contrary, and they were requested by the King not to go to AFFRE ADJE, but they might indeed go to d'el Mina, sustaining that in order to pass through his country they ought to have requested it beforehand of him, the King,
MARCH.

1654. 77.

beforehand, as it was customary to do between neighbours and friends, as he was not a boy, but master in his country. Whereupon, our people, schoon seyde als nogen te versoeken, persisted that they must return. But JAN HINNEQUA offered them to stay the night there; but being somewhat suspicious, they resolved to depart, which was a great affront.

12. Again, by the ACCANIST people, a FANTYN man with his wife has been massacred, near ATTY in the bush; where they are still staying in order to make further attacks.

18. The caravel "Dunckercken" arrived before del Mina, coming from our factory in Loango in Angola, bringing 8,300 lbs elephants' tusks, consisting in 473 pieces, without accounts, which, because of the small quantity, will wait till the next, but that they had been bought traded in for the Chamber Amsterdam: and the Factor Ale- mans advises that he has tried, with every possible reason of inducement, to persuade Mr Van Loor, not only now (in accordance with the General's order) but also previously, to proceed to del Mina, but it seems as though the one or the other scruple restrains him, whose motives are unknown to him.

Also, on the arrival of the yacht, notwithstanding it was empty, he has again had to make large presents, which at first refusing, as considering the same improper and unusual, he was forbidden fire and water; yea, in such a manner, that his predecessors have never tasted such tyranny; and they did not let him enjoy fire and light before they had been fully satisfied.

Mr van Loor advises the General Ruichaver:-

That in accordance with duty the accounts are coming of all his traded merchandise which he has traded in Loango. He would have dispatched them the first time but it was not possible; therefore requests that the General will please excuse him. Regarding his person, he could not resolve to come up on such a letter, therefore he will have to await another opportunity, which may God grant, will soon happen.

Also the Swedish ship "Christina" anchors at CABO CORS, skipper Alexander Loncq, & Factor Jan Rose, having sailed from the Elbe on 12th January last, mounted with 22 guns & 56 eaters, laden with a good Coast cargo.
MARCH.
27. Last night the caravel "Dunckercken" sailed from d'el Mina Bightwards, with orders also to trade the Tusk and Quaqua Coasts, and to anchor before AXEM.
31. The Swedish yacht "Noort Coppingh" sailed from CABO CORS to St Thomé.

APRIL.
3. Mr Heeremans departs from here to d'el Mina, to help celebrate Easter.
   Letter by me to Mr Heeremans.
4. Yesterday morning (by your order) our Captain of the slaves was sent to FANTYN, who, in the evening at 5 o'clock, appeared back again, reporting that on coming there he saw the BRAFFO and Caboseros meet together, informing him that those of FUTTU had been there, and had informed them that you, in company with Mr Fiscal and Mr Cock, had been at FUTTU some days ago in order to journey further to ATTY, and to animate the ACCANISTS to march up to FANTYN in order to make war on the same, and then, as reward, to present them with thirty Bendas Gold, or Mk.7:4:0, which evil design they, the FUTTUS, had prevented, and made you return. About which the BRAFFO and Caboseros were very much surprised; they had shown us friendship, and that we, on the contrary, should display hostility to them, they had never expected. Further, we must know that it was owing to them that we have remained so long at ADJA. Had they listened to the evil advisers, we should not have remained so long at ADJA, but have been plundered. To which the Captain of the slaves replied that they must not believe this; but, on the contrary, that your intention had been to open the paths (passen) (if it were possible): which they could not believe. I request you please to appear there in person, on Sunday or Monday, in order to make report to them, as on Monday they will be going to plant their sow their corn, and if you do not appear, and the ACCANISTS again massacre the FANTYNS, as they have now twice done, they will requite it upon our Lodge, and see to ruin the same, upon which they have taken oath together. Also, that it was a great grief to them that we never appear at their feast (kermis), and that if we did not wish to come, then they ought, nevertheless, to receive their "dasje", as was done with others. They also promised that they will not march up again to SABOU, and that if any of the
Mansebos were found there, they might freely be killed, even were it a Cabosero's son. Also they much desired that the General would afford assistance that the ACCANISTS might again come and sit on the beach. This above written work was doubtless again plotted by the English.

To which, in the afternoon, received from Mr Heeremans, as follows:

Mr Dammaert,

I have just now received your letter (of this morning at 2 o'clock) and seen with surprise the great falsehoods which the FANTYNs have produced to the Captain of the slaves, about the journey to AFFER.

Reply. ADJE. You will, upon receipt of this, send the Captain of the slaves again to the BRAFFO and his Caboseros, and let him there (as it is the truth) make an outright declaration (yea, if desired, eat fetich) that the said journey was begun by us with no other meaning or intention than in order to see what the ACCANISTS at ATTY had done in 10 months, as we could never obtain a definite report from them; and further, whether the paths from SABOU and FANTYN were not to be opened, and the Trade take its former course; but that they say that they have been otherwise informed by the FUTTU, can well be, but they have lied falsely; but, on the contrary, they must consider that FUTTU represents these falsehoods for their own profit, and would allow us no passage, because if we got the paths from SABOU and FANTYN open again, FUTTU would not then, (as now), have all the ACCANISTS, whereby they enjoy great profit, and their tolls of the goods at present give more in one year than indeed has formerly been, in 2-3 years.

About this, it were better that he, BRAFFO and his Caboseros thanked me for the trouble taken (although it did not succeed).

And if they would like to see that we reconciled them with the ACCANISTS, they must not begin it in such a manner, by thrusting falsehoods upon us: still, that they desired that I came there myself, it cannot be at present; but let them be informed that when the Easter feast is over, I shall come back again to ADJA, and then either go myself to FANTYN, or summon some one of the Caboseros, and make the truth appear clearly enough to them. But if, meanwhile, the ACCANISTS do not leave off their murders on the FANTYNs, we cannot prevent it, and if they wish to plunder the Lodge on
APRIL.

that account, they can carry the same into effect, and then they have to expect what we shall take in hand in revenge for it. I shall make their representations known to the General (on coming to El Mina) and write further, if necessary; which you can also let them understand. In order to forestall (voor te weren) the danger of the FANTYNS, that they would do either with an evil drunken head or with wicked intent (although we are firmly convinced that they will well let it wait - sij 't hun wel sullen wachten) you will therefore, secretly send, to-morrow, before day, at 5 o'clock, the small gold chest standing in my room, with the necessary slaves together with the Assistant, Harman Wussim, to the Fort Nassouw; the Assistant shall immediately return thither, without letting any one here know about it. Meanwhile recommending you to take all good care, without failing to give us timely information, we commend you to God Almighty, and remain with friendly greetings.

A little after the receipt of this, send the Captain of the slaves again to The Bomba to FANTYN. FANTYN, in order to announce the above to the BRAFFO and Caboseros.

5. In the morning, at 4 o'clock, dispatch the Assistant (according to order) by hammock, with the small chest of gold, overland to Mouré.

At midday, the Captain of the slaves appeared back again from FANTYN, saying that this morning early, the BRAFFO & Caboseros had assembled. He had proceeded to them and greeted them on behalf of Mr Heeremans, together with the declaration above written. To all of which the BRAFFO and Caboseros replied that they will patiently await expect Mr Heeremans there, and believe everything, if the ACCANISTS are quiet; but that if they again massacre 2-3 of the FANTYNS, they swear, as before, that they will take revenge upon our Lodge, and give full credit to the information of the FUTTUS. If (wanneer) wish to go to we wish to go to ATTY, in order to persuade (bewilligen) the ACCANISTS to open the paths (leen), why had we not taken the FANTYN passage, which is shorter and more convenient (gereeder) for us. They request that this may be taken in hand the second time, and they will then send some of their Caboseros too, in order to see everything settled (ternerder te leggen). All of which I have reported to Mr Heeremans.
7. Last night at 7.30, hear 6 cannon shot from CABO CORS, presume it is the Swedish ship "Christina" setting sail, which this morning departed from home. The Swedish ship "Christina" is no more to be seen, first to St Thomé to obtain a lading of sugar, and further proceed on the voyage home; with which went their Director, Isaac Mevilla, with the view to return hither by the yacht "Noort Coppingh".

10. Mr Heeremans appeared back here again from El Mina.

11. This morning the Captain of the slaves was sent again to FANTYN, to inform the BRAFFO that Mr Heeremans had come; and if he, BRAFFO, had anything to say, he should send his Caboseros. Also that we wished to know who was the person from FUTTU who had brought him, BRAFFO, these lies; and if not, we should give no belief to him, BRAFFO, at another time. If they wished to come and seek revenge upon our Lodge (although they had no reason for it) we will await him, and were they minded that we departed from ADJA, they only had to speak; and if they had need of (van doen hadden) our intercession with the ACCANISTS, we would then do our best. To which the BRAFFO replied that they gave no belief to the representations of the FUTTUS, and begged that we would leave it at that; heartily desired that the ACCANISTS were again placed (geplaatst), and about that, very urgently besought our help, fearing otherwise that it would take a long time yet; and he offered the passage to ATTY, together with his envoys. All of which is reported to the General.

30. Last night, at 11 o'clock, there had assembled here, under the Fetyche tree, quite 2,000 FANTYNS, with what intent was not known; Attempt of the FANTYNS on CHABOU. but, to-day, understand that they intended to go to CHABOU, in order to break some of their heads; and as the SABOUS were keeping good watch, and the day also broke, they (through fear) returned back again to FANTYN with nothing accomplished. These rassals always come at night, in order to surprise the one or the other in their sleep. Here can be observed how one can rely upon their word, because the BRAFFO and Caboseros, on the 3rd instant, so definitely promised us that they would go no more to
APRIL.
go to CHABOU, but heartily desired that, through our help, the ACCANISTS were brought to the beach again.

MAY.
2. The English Principal, Mr Hulwood, the Bookkeeper, Kerewithem, and the Black James, departed to FANTYN departed to FANTYN, in The English Principal to FANTYN. order to go with some FANTYNs to ATTY, to see if they could bring the ACCANISTS to the beach.

3. Mr Heeremans departed to d’el Mina.

4. Understand some English and FANTYN servants, together with some the ACCANISTS who are still sitting at CORMANYN, have de-Some English & FANTYNs to ATTY. parted to ATTY, in order to see to drawing the ACCANISTS down, which the English Principal "swaar te sullen daertoe brengen" ere he should return back to CORMANTYN.

7. A part of the aforesaid servants appeared back again at FANTYN; said the Ditto servants return from ATTY. ACCANISTS desired 8 slaves, and 6 p. Lywaet, and would then come to FANTYN to settle the matter.

9. The English Principal has retu appeared back again at the Fort CORMANTYN, leaving the Bookkeeper Kerewithem to advance The English Principal comes from FANTYN.

11. Understand from a servant of the deceased Captain of CORMANTYN, named DAMBOA, that the FANTYNs are about to go, any day, The FANTYNs about to depart to ATTY, with the 8 slaves (these will they kill at ATTY), 6 p. lywaet, and a case and two bags full of sheets. Having received the same, the ACCANISTS (so they represent) will come to FANTYN to see about settling the disputes.
MAY. 

Ditto. Understood through advice from the Fiscal Valkenburg, that those of IGUIRA vermanen ostagiers te senden, om onze Advice of a Lodge in IGUIRA. Logie aldaar aan— vanck te geven, die belijde (schoon d'Sweedt zijn voornemen succederende) haar Logie aldaar aan CABO APPOLONIA als TACCORARY kan vruchteloos maken. This CORROCO is a Black who is doing doch de ASSINESE the Company much damage, & now at doen beloften om APPOLONIJ in order to establish a leven noch sterven Lodge for the Swede. 

Whereupon was replied by the General that the establishing of a Lodge in IGUIRA ought to be proceeded with, the more so as, through such, the Swede will be vruchteloos maken, doch de A'dINSE doen bel ten om leven noch sterven sulks niet te sul len gedogen. Hebben oock CORROCO haer landt verboden, mede dat niemand van hun invoeorders met hem vermach te spreken. 

12. Mr Heeremans returns back again from d'el Mina. Arrives here in the roads before CORMANTYN, an English small ship named the "White Dove with the Olive Branch", 90 tons (lasten), captain named Wynalt, mounted with 10 guns and 20 eaters, sailed from Dover 8 weeks ago, destined Bightwards for slaves.

15. Some ACCANISTS had appeared at d'el Mina, declaring that the FANTYNS (in the name of the English Principal, Mr Hulwood) A request of the FANTYNS to the ACCANISTS. 

A request of the FANTYNS to the ACCANISTS. being willing to contribute a good quantity of merchandise or gold, for that purpose. To which was replied to them by Captain OTTING ADJE, that they must first point out to them a village where they might still massacre a party (for revenge), and then they would speak of gold and an accord; at welck contrarie (van 'tgeen wij hier verstaen hebben) is luidende, so that the Blacks deserve little belief.

17. The English shipje "White Dove" departed to the Bight.

21. Two English ships come here in the roads before
MAY.

CORMANTYN, on board of which I proceeded by canoe (by order of the Upper Factor Mr Heeremans), the one being a "pynas" named "Sea Horse", Capt'n William Swift, mounted with 20 guns and 22 eaters; the other a yacht "St Jacob" having on it 7 eaters, being free men, destined for the slave trade in the New Calbarij; sailed from Gravesend on the 16/26th March; and they departed to the Bight on the 28th.

24. In the afternoon understand that the FANTYN Caboseros have expelled (uitgestooten) the great MARIJNJE, ASIMAKOE, being a great friend of BRAFFO & MARIJNJE; & choose another. The FANTYNS also have expelled their friends BRAFFO, MARIJNJE, ASIMAKOE, being a great friend of the BRAFFO, also strong in men; the which he, BRAFFO, seeing, has also followed, being confident it would soon be his turn also. And they have fled to AFFER ADJE; but the FANTYNS, fearing for it, have closed the path (scape), about which he had to betake himself into a village named ABROBIE, situated between ATTY and QUAMAN; they will not let him proceed (trekken) further, or he must first hand over his gold and slaves, to which he cannot resolve. What further ensues upon it, time will show. They have provisionally chosen a new BRAFFO. It is said that the reasons for it are that the BRAFFO, on the 1st December last, at QUAMAN, had so many FANTYNS massacred, among whom was one, ADONIE (son of the deceased BRAFFO).

JUNE.

6. The "Municq" (which yesterday lost its anchor at d'el Mina and had no other) anchored here, below CORMANTYN, as meantime it had got another from d'el Mina. The General wrote to the skipper David Engelsen de Vos, that he should see to getting up again to d'el Mina with the land wind, and if he could not do so through lack of it, that he should see to "koten op strand" by Mouré, or ADJA "togen landt". The ACCANISTS have sought to attack unawares a village near ATTY, and when it was day, the FANTYNS got on their legs. One FANTYN killed, against which 12 ACCANISTS servants.

7. The "Municq" has advanced so far with the land wind, that in the evening it had the "Eisron Hoek op Zee" and anchored there. See off the From Hook [Wingenhook, Reina?].

[Anchored there.]

[Anchored here.]
JUNE.
8. The "Municq" went under sail again, getting off CABO CORS.
9. The "Municq" anchors before el Mina.
10. The "Municq" to CHAMA for firewood; but through the heavy tornado was stramded at Small COMENDO, where the Blacks plundered it of everything, and no more could be salved than 2 guns and 2 anchors.
12. The messengers who had been from AXEM to IGUIRA to obtain hostages on account of the establishing of the Lodge, appeared back again free at AXEM, bringing with them three hostages, so that now, on that account, nothing is lacking, but to proceed with the matter, which necessarily ought to be done (in order not to make the people distrustful).
21. The BRAFFO of FANTYN, named BARBAQUE, (Barba quo?) has been released by the FANTYNS, and departed to ANJANGH; as also the BRAFFO & MARIJNJE of FANTYN released.
27. Mr Heeremans departs again to del Mina.

JULY.
9. Mr Heeremans returns from el Mina, informing me that I must go to del Mina, in order to write for the General.
10. I depart to del Mina.
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon (without flags or firing) the Swedish yacht "Noort Coppingh" passes by d'el Mina, coming from St Thomé, to CABO CORS, from which we presumed that some one important must be "gestoort" or have died; about which, at 12 o'clock at night, we understand that the Swedish Director, Mevilla, with all the paddlers who were there, in fore CABO CORS; from which learn that Mr Mevilla had perished & CORROCO (by canoe) & stabbed to death.
been drowned, whom they also had not been able to fish up again. Also that Anto CORROCO, after the disaster to Mevilla at APPOLONIA had been stabbed in the neck by two Blacks, with a spear (hasegaij) which had come out again in the breast, and further cut to death with a sword; upon which they took to flight, and are now staying outside the village AXEM.

The FANTYNS, on the 7th instant, have made their new lodging of the one expelled.

The new FANTYN BRAFFO succeeds. BRAFFO, AGOEBENAQUA, completely succeed, and given him the lodging of the one expelled.

13. Understand that the Swedish Upper Factor, JOOST CRAMER, has succeeded to the deceased Directbr Mevilla's place; also that "Noort Coppingh" would soon set sail for home. Whereupon, (by order of the General Ruichaver) Mr Foullon and the Equipage master, Bouwen Ram, were despatched with a letter to CABO CORS, in order to express sympathy, and to con­gratulate Mr Cramer and wish him success.

14. Mr Foullon and the Equipage Master Ram returned back again, who had done everything as was proper. Also understand that the yacht "Noort Coppingh" will be dispatched home on the 20th. They had also learnt, out of the mouth of Mr Cramer that Mr the Director Mevilla in a 6 hand canoe, wishing to proceed on shore from the Fluitj "Noort Coppingh" (in the roads before CABO APPOL­ONIA) had been upset in the surf, and was drowned, with 2 paddlers who wished to help him; whose soulless body could not afterwards be found (although diligently sought). This happened on the 6th instant. The next day, CORROCO, intending to sail from the shore to the "NOORTCOPPINGH" was stabbed through and massacred by two Blacks, the same Negroes saying that they had been sent out and hired by Fiscal Valckenburgh for that purpose; indeed, knowing for certain that he had promised eleven Bendas gold to those who killed (ontlĳfd) a White, or CORROCO, of which they had proof and "teijcken", which they would not neglect to remonstrate to their Principals. Against which Mr Fou­llon and the Baes repre­sented (proponeerd) that they did not know about it, and were quite innocent of such acts of violence
JULY.

(feitelijkheden), especially befallen Mr Mevilla; and as regards CORROQUO, they were all not ignorant that we had for long years used diligence to get him into out power, and to make him justly feel such punishment as his treachery to the servants of the Netherlands W.I.C. demands. To which he replied that CORROCO had been taken into the service of the Crown of Sweden, and that which had befallen him, he regarde as serious as if it had been done to their own person. To which was replied that they could not with any reason allege that they had the power to take into their service such a person against whom our Company had anything to claim, before he had made contentment and satisfaction. Against which Mr Cramer adduced that they were never warned by us, for if that had been done they would not have relied upon (zie haar van G CORROCO (haar van Corroco gewacht hebben), who now, besides Mr Mevilla (through our consent) had been murderously killed.

The skipper of "Noort Coppingh", Frans Gysbertsen Zoijjs, said further that among the paddlers who sailed with the canoe were two unknown (one of whom was an Axem man), and presumed from that that instead of helping Mr Mevilla, they might well have held him under, in order to attain his death, about which they would enquire further. A further hearing being requested by our Commissioners from Mr Cramer and Councillors, they said that they would please to be warned to desist from their former intention to establish a Lodge at CABO APPLONIA, for we should not allow anyone to come fishing in our waters (vissers - meneing Wijers), and we should seek to prevent the same with all our power. To which the Director replied he would not only (zie-so) there place (one) there, but if needful, 2 or 3, and await by what means we should prevent them it; he desiring further to know what they had to expect from the servnats of our Company (hoe zij haer voor de dienaers van onze Coy haden te wachten), whether as friends or foes, so they could regulate themselves accordingly. To which was replied that we had never attempted nor thought of doing any hostility against the subjects of Her Majesty of Sweden, but, on the contrary, to observe and maintain all friendship with the same; but that, in accordance with duty, we should see to prevent them the trade, as far as practicable, which was the style of merchants, and recognised and regarded as honourable in all territories and countries. With which it remained on either side.
19. Mr Foullon and the Equipage Master (by order) were despatched to CABO CORS, taking with them a letter to the Directors at the Assembly of the XIX.

Mr Fiscal Valvekenburgh advises from AXEM, the disasters of Mr Mevilla and CORROCO, being a Black who had once sat in prison with us about some faults, and coming out, has always sought to kill (em den hals te bronfen) the General Ruichaver, and he has finally, in order to affront the Company, betaken himself into the Swedish service, and made it so that the Swedes have obtained a stone Lodge at TACCRARY, and further sought to cause this Swede to have a Lodge at CABO APPLONIA; about which efforts have been resorted to by our Mr Fiscal to prevent this; and it has happened as follows:

The Swedish yacht "Noort Coppingh" having anchored before ABBINE and ATTABO, the negroes, according to old custom, have sailed on board. "Daas willen me Mr Mevilla hun maasilla being willing to gie is stever 

near straven vooen een bende geen gowen, die de ditto with the negroes entirely refused, he said to them."

"Show me the plege where CORROCO is, I will then give you more". Whereupon the ASSINESE (learning that this was someone who had come to the help of CORROCO and for proceeding with a Lodge to their prejudice) had once left the ship, and forbade any one to go on board again, in order thereby to give CORROCO no means to get away (en woeg te meeken), as they had a grudge against him. This being observed by the Swedish Director, he proceeded downwards (naar weste) to APPLONIA, from where CORROCO has sent a canoe (made with the help of his people) on board, with a relative (blootvriend) of the BRAFFO of JUMO, on whose arrival Mr Mevilla at once resolved to proceed on shore, notwithstanding the stormy sea, and the protest of the canoe men who, moreover, were inexperienced, warning him that he was running into danger; but he, threatening them, said "As you have come through I can also pass"; so stepping into the canoe having on a gold chain and a gold band round his hat. But, coming into the first breakers (sterping) which were very rough, the canoe was overturned and broke into a thousand pieces, and that gentleman and the relative of the BRAFFO
JULY.

were drowned, and the rest saved by swimming. As there was no canoe on shore there no one could give them any help, much less was any one at sea thereabouts by whom it could have been done, for good or ill.

CORROCO, observing this on the hill of APPLONTA, came down to the beach with the BRAFFO. The BRAFFO§ going in front with many people, CORROCO with his § King. boy, who carried his spear, remained a little behind, in order to make water.

There two exiles from JUMO, kept him standing, saying they had some gold which they wished to give him in order to buy merchandise on board, which he said he would do; but turning round in order to proceed on, one of the two afore-said struck (geschoten) him in the back with a spear, which came out again from the breast, and further hewed him in the side with a sword; then taking to flight, and staying in the District COBRE. Mr Mevilla and CORROCO they have buried in one grave. The Fiscal also intended to depart to IGUIRA on the 26th instant in order to establish the Lodge there, to which end he requires various necessities.

20. At 2 o'clock midday Mr Foullon together with the Baas, appeared back having handed the letter to Mr Cramer (when the yacht "Noort Coppingh" about 1.30 set sail ad patriam, firing two shots, as well also from the shore).

21. Goods for the making of the Lodge in IGUIRA left by canoe to AXEM.

25. The FANTYNS have again massacred two SABOUS.

29. The caravel "Dunckercken" arrived before d'el Mina from its Bight voyage, having traded in 7,625 lb. tusks, consisting in 347 p., bringing with it a large boat with Claes Prins and some men, who had been set on shore at Cabo Lopes Goncalvos by the Castiliaen.

The FANTYNS have had the 2 decapitated heads, obtained on the 24 25th instant, brought back to the SABOUS, and intend to deliver to them, in place, as revenge, the "Edelman" AHUN and his people, who are guilty of it (if they can get them, as they have fled).

AUGUST.

14. A large canoe is sent to ADJA to fetch the FANTYN envoys; but as they were not yet ready, the canoe appeared back before d'el Mina, with merchandise.
AUGUST.

15. The said canoe was sent back to ADJA for the said envoys, but so far they have failed (in gebrek gebleven), wherefore the canoe sailed to MOURÉ to bring some cases of lywaet to del Mina.

20. Mr Watertraen advises that the FANTYNs are envoys are scrupulous about coming to d'el Mina, but ask to settle the matter with him there, for which he requires orders.

21. The General has advised Mr HeeremanAbramsen Watertraen that for the 27 slaves, 27 large bendas gold should be demanded, but at first to place the demand somewhat higher.

In the afternoon passes before del Mina an English ship named the "Prophet Samuel", firing 3 shots to which was replied with one; Captain Thomas Gaets, mounted with 16 guns and 30 eaters, about 80 tons (lasten), laden with a Coast cargo for CORMANTYN, coming from Gravesend on 5/15 June; bringing for news that the perpetual peace between their and our State had been concluded on 26 April/6 May, of which it showed a printed Placade in English.

27. Through the letter from Mr Fiscal Valkenburgh, out of IGUIRA, that the Lodge there had been built (opgemaect) alone of timber, in manner like to COMPANY, IGUIRA.

Advice about the Lodge in 17½ feet high?), having for a trade house 15 feet deep, and a warehouse of 25 feet; above which, a room of the same length, resting upon pillars, that from the room itself such pillars that from the room itself heavy cannon can be used, "waertoe met 8 dubbelde cosijnen (cofnijnen?) onder schietpoorten en boven vensters is geaproprieert", and outside, surrounded (omseth) with a palissade work of 70 feet long, 45 broad, and secured with wooden "anckers"; quite sufficient to stop all the force of the negShes by 4-5 energetic persons; requires (reqt:) also holland tiles in order to roof it; the cannon stands in the Chamber, and it has been christened "Fulchaver".

Hoogenhoeck advises from AXEM that on the 24th instant, seeing a sail at sea, he had proceeded thither, and found it to be a small English boat, mounted with 6 small guns, 10-11 men, named "Constantyn Maria", skipper & factor Daniel Lester, having sailed out of the Thames on 30th April, but afterwards remained some time in Plymouth, destined to the Calbarij for slaves; had been plundered by a Zeeland privateer, but released by a [the Capt'n-named-Mans from
AUGUST.
Flushing (Capt'n Hans Albertsen Gent), but rescued by a State ship Van der Vere named "Van der Vere"; Capt'n Gorcum.

SEPTEMBER.
2. I returned to ADJA by canoe, by order of the General Ruichaver, as I had finished with writing at del mina. The yacht "Constantijn Maria", which from the 26th had lain before TACCORARY, del Mina, and CABO CORS, came here into the roads before CORMANTYN, the same, as the Under-factor Hoogenhoeck had advised of it, having sailed on the 27th instant, sailed from the Thames 15/25 May, with intention to trade 100 slaves here and in the Bight, and to sell them at Barbadoes. As it had been plundered by Father Hans (as stated before), (in order not to stop its voyage) it had been obliged to run to the Canary Islands, as it still had some masters there, who provided it with some maten.

6. The said yacht departed Bight wards (having obtained about 40 slaves at CORMANTYN, CABO CORS and other places).

12. The English ship "Prophet Samuel" departs from CORMANTYN to Arda, to buy in some slaves.

19. Mr Heeremans departs to d'el Mina.

26. Arrives before el Mina a certain small Fluitj ship, named the "Blauwe Eenhorn", skipper Claes Clomp, factor & mate Jan Pietersen Moninck, sub-factor Jeremias Bosijn, and super-cargo Franchois van der Hulst, having sailed from Texel on 23rd April last and, (according to Charterparty) freighted by the Chamber at Amsterdam for trading on the Grain and Tusk Coasts, where it has obtained about 30 "elecet", or 120,000 lb grain, and 26,000 lb tusks, whither it intends to proceed again, but previously to land here for the Company 11 soldiers, and for the Chamber Delft 1,000 sheete and 533 p. iron staves.

30. Comes into the roads before el Mina the ship "Prins Willem", from the Chamber Zeeland, mounted with 24 p. cannon and 49 eaters, Captain Cornelis Pietersen hose, Upper-factor Chief mate Corn. Blaes, and under ditto Huijbrecbt Jansen, sailed out 31st July, bringing a reasonable Coast cargo of 88,000 g1+ amounting to 89,000 g1+: a preacher, & 30 soldiers. Item, some necessities for the land country.
OCTOBER.

4. The small Fluitj ship, "Jongh Honigvat", 100 tons, mounted with 9 guns and 20 eaters, among whom 3 soldiers for the Chamber Delft, skipper & factor Govert Corsen Zandt, also arrived before el Mina. Sailed out of Texel on 4th July with a cargo of 40,515 G1: for account of Delft, having, meantime, traded on the Tusk Coast 2,770 lb. tusks, consisting in 84 p., and 515 p. Quagua cloths, and before ABBINE and ASSINE, 23½ Marks gold for staves at 4 engels a piece.

8. Mr Heeremans comes back here from d'el Mina.

9. The private Fluitj ship "Blauwe Eenhoorn" passes, being laden with a cargo, out of the ship "Prins Willem", for ACRAA, and after its unloading, to proceed on its voyage to the Gabon, Caap d'Loop and Grain and Tusk Coasts, and to appear again at el Mina.

13. The "Jongh Honigvat" anchors here from el Mina, with merchandise for this our Factory.

16. Ditto "Honigvat" having discharged the merchandise, in the evening proceeded on its voyage to the Gabon, and then as the "Blauwe Eenhoorn".

19. Our Factor Heeremans sends a Black named BAGGER to the BRAFFO at FANTYN, in order to inform him that

The Black, BAGGER, goes to FANTYN, that the ACCANISTS might again pass thro' his country hither, in order to trade, like as those of Mouré and other places were doing, or that, on the contrary, (we, in order to sell our goods, must send them back to windward) we intended
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never again to provide this place with merchandise.

20. Bagger returns, reporting that the Braffo & Caboseros had met last night, reporting stating that the aforesaid Accanists had not yet, up till to-day, appeared on the beach, because of a Fantyn who desired revenge for his blood (van zijn bloot); they intended to pacify him with gold, or otherwise expel him; desiring that he, Bagger, should stay there for four days, in which time they would cause all further disputes to take an end, and then send some Accanists with him hither; which Bagger refused, but promised to appear again at Fantyn within four days.

22. The ship "Prins Willem" departs from el Mina to Chama and Axem with some merchandise, where it arrived on the 27th; and on the 10th November again before Chama, to take in firewood, with which on the 21st ditto, it anchors again before d'el Mina.

24. Mr Heeremans sent the Black, Bagger, again to Fantyn, in order to see what had happened in the matters between the Accanists and them.

25. He returns back again reporting that Anim, one of the principal Accanists, had appeared there fromatty, and said to him, that as he had something to communicate to Mr Heeremans, the Swedes (i.e. at Annemaboej), and the English, he would appear here to-morrow.

26. The Accanist, Anim, appeared here, who had been dispatched by the other Accanists atatty. He declared that they were very much disposed to come to the beach again, to which Captain Quauw and Ottingh Adje would give their consent, and abandon further bloodshed, upon condition that they desired to receive from the Cormanyn Accanists 8 Marks gold; waertoe zij wijnigh raad weten, d'Fantynse zeck niet hebben, they have wished to address themselves to the Whites, and request that we, the Swedes, and English will be pleased to advance it. Anim had previously received little consolation from the English as they excuse themselves that they have already expended so much, and something might also be done by us and the Swedes; but still, they would give five bandas more. Anim said that if we would pay the 8 Marks, he was certain...
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(daervoor vest wilde staen) that all the CORMANTYN and ANNEMABOE ACCANISTS would come and sit here and trade, and if it were afterwards found that they go and spend their gold with the Swedes or English, that we might freely seize and confiscate it or the goods. To which Mr Heeremans replied to him that it was better that the English paid the same, because they were the "causa moxa" of all this work, and not we, who, in the same, had lost 27 slaves, for which we also desired satisfaction, which he also could well judge was not unfounded. All which is reported to the General.

27. In afternoon sight a sail passing here far out at sea.

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9. Mr Heeremans shipped by canoe to del Mina, with the view, together with Mr Hendrick Cock, Upper Factor at the Fort Nassouw, to close the books and to make up the accounts for 22 months, as the Bookkeeper Jan Pietersen Zias had died.

In the midday comes here the ACCANIST Jan FRANSSEN from the English Fort CORMANTYN, and said that all the ACCANISTS would come to QUAMAN to-morrow, and so, altogether come to settle (plaatjes) on the beach.

11. A palm wine seller ("wijne boer") comes here, saying that all the ACCANISTS had appeared at QUAMAN, and to-morrow come to FANTYN, and then together would come and sit on the beach again.

13. Comes here the herald ("thethe") of the ACCANISTS, and herald of all the Quarters, in the names of the ACCANISTS and FANTYNS, informing us that the ACCANISTS were at QUAMAN, and to-morrow would appear at FANTYN; requesting that we, the English and Swedes would come to FANTYN to-morrow, in order, if we had anything to bring in, it might be settled there, as they were minded to come to the beach. Which I have reported to Mr Heeremans.

15. Receive reply from Mr Heeremans, who advises that the day before yesterday many of the "gequalific-eerde" ACCANISTS the FANTYN path (pass) opened. The FANTYN path (pass) opened. d'el Mina from ATTY, announcing that their dispute with the FANTYNS had been
settled, and volgens dien the CORMANTYN path (paa) had been opened. [The FANTYNs "hadden maa(?) thethe geseght, dat is den Capn der ACCANISTEN sijn voet te nemen, & die over haer licht te strijcken",] which was done on the 12th. Heeremans ordered me to send the Captain of the slaves to FANTYN in order to learn everything pertinently.

16. I have sent the Captain of the slaves to FANTYN, in order to enquire pertinently into everything.

The Bomba to FANTYN.

17. Ditto Captain returns, reporting that the BRAFFO asked why the Factor Heeremans did not appear there, as the ACCANISTS had already been there for three days; to which was replied that the Factor was at el Mina and ees could not appear there; with which he was satisfied, but said he had several times summoned the English and Swedes, but they had not appeared, which vexed him very much. Likewise the Captain of the ACCANISTS, OTTINGH COFFIE, also enquired after Mr Heeremans, to which the same was also replied, and was also told that when he came to the beach, the Sub-factor was at ADJA, who would report everything to them. Whereupon he replied that all would appear on the beach, on Monday, to trade. Which I have reported to Mr Heeremans.

28. Appear here the "thethe" of the ACCANISTS, and some spongers.

The ACCANISTS appear have come to CORMANTYN, who greeted us on behalf of the Captain and ACCANISTS (who had come to CORMANTYN yesterday evening), announcing to us that they would appear here on Monday.

30. In the morning hear some shots fired from the English Fort, also the flag flying; about which thought they had buried a dead; but having had enquiry made about it, it was to welcome the ACCANISTS who were making a feast (brankeke) there.

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2. Understand the caravel "Dunckercken" had arrived at del Mina from the Bight voyage, having bartered (ingeschonkeld) 8,346½ lb. tusks, consisting in 316 p., reporting that that yacht had such a serious leak that it could
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no longer be kept above water, wherefore all the tusks were embarked into the "Prins Willem".

In the evening receive a letter from Mr Heeremans in which he advises that on the 30th ultimo Mr Foullon, and on the 1st inst., he had been obtained their discharge, in order to depart ad patriam by the ship "Prins Willem", so that in the allocation (begeven) of the places, Mr Fiscal Jan Valckenburgh has been granted the Chief Factor's and the Upper Bookkeeper's place at del Mina; the garrison Bookkeeper, provisional Fiscal; the Factor Franscois Roman placed at ADJA, and I, as Factor at COMANY, in his place. Sub-factors appointed, Jacob Thieboel at Fort Nassauw, Jacob van der Heyde at del Mina, and Harman Wussim at ACRA.

3. In the morning appeared here the Captain with the ACCANISTS, the FANTYN & CORMANTYN Caboseros, who said they had been with the English on the 28th ultimo, and proposed that they must help to indemnify what he, Captain, had spent and ACCANISTS had spent for the opening of the paths (passen); upon which they have likewise paid (so they say) 27 Bendas in place of our 27 slaves, and that Mr Heeremans had promised the ACCANISTS ANIM, that if the English would pay 27 Bendas against our 27 slaves, that he would then see to helping them with the rest, which would amount in all to 13 Bendas; for what they have paid has been, 5 pont gold, and one pont for dasjes, which they will demand from the Swede, and if he would not pay at the same, they would then never trade there. The English promised them that if they would come and trade with them alone, even were it still 20 pont gold, they were resolved to pay; to which the ACCANISTS replied that they could not resolve upon that, but each must have a share. They request that Mr Heeremans would report this to the General, that they might receive the 13 Bendas, and they then promised then to place half of the ACCANISTS at ADJA, over whom has been appointed as Captain, PRIMOHTMMEIJN, "zijde broeder" of the ACCANIST King, and under him, as luitjtenant, ADRIAEN one Adriaen. They would come and trade to-morrow, and if we, likewise, would not give it, they would further stop their trade here. They request that the Lywaet might be placed at 120 ells (ana - a) per Benda, and likewise might receive the same custom of the "nieuwe" (new year ?). All which I have reported to Mr Heeremans, and gave them on their departure, a anchor liquor.

At 10 o'clock, sight a sail which anchors before CORMAN TYN, being an Englishman named "Swallow", sailed out of New England, the Stede named Brusfen(?), skipper Symon
Kempton, having 16 eaters without gun, having sailed from
the aforenamed place in 14 weeks, destined to trade
slaves in the Bight, and to sell them at the Barbades.

4. In afternoon receive letter from Mr Heeremans that I
should put the following before the Captain & ACCANISTS
in his name:

Letter from Mr Heeremans, to reply That the ACCANIST,
to the ACCANISTS.

that the FANTYNS, much less the ACCANISTS, had not claimed one
kakera, but only alone begged forgiveness from (gebeden
vergiffenis aan) Captain OTTING ADJE, QUAUW, and
others, and"methotho gespeelt".

That also it was not to be believed that the English
have given them 27 Bendas, much less that the Swede will
issue one pont gold; and even if (schoon) the English had
paid 27 Bendas, (it) is a great difference to losing
(missen) 27 slaves, and to pay goods for blood; besides
this, the English are the "causa mova" mora" (mova?) of
all these disasters.

That they, ACCANISTS, will be well treated by us, but
they have to expect no 13 Bendas.

And as regards our 27 slaves, the FANTYNS have to make
satisfaction for them to us, in due time; and in so far as
they persist in their fickleness, and do not come to trade,
that the intention is, next week, to come and fetch the
current merchandise from ADJA, and to bring it to d'el
Mina, as the traders there call for it daily.

Whereupon, at 2.30, I proceeded to CORMANTYN, and an-
ounced this to the Captain and ACCANISTS; whereupon they
all gave me the hand, and promised they will come and trade
to-morrow.

Also, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, see the small Eng-
lish ship "Swallow" under sail, to proceed on uts voyage.

5. In the evening at 5 o'clock comes the Captain and
ACCANISTS from (van) CORMANTYN to trade here. Asked
them why they had not

The ACCANISTS come for the first time to trade.

so long at the English Fort CORMANTYN in order to a 18ste autoy
"lichten" the ACCANIST, JAN FRANSSEN, (who is staying there)
(die het aldaar hout), in order to make him give satisfaction
for the gold he owed them, about which they would soon
have come to blows, unless the English Principal, Mr
Hulwood, had drawn him back, saying that he kept him
under his protection (bewaring). Although it was late,
let them trade until it was dark, they spending 3 Marks
gold. They promised they will come back again on Mon-
day early (as it was Saturday). They still had a parcel
of gold with them, with which they departed back to
CORMANTYN.

6. I have reported the above to Mr Heeremans.

7. The ditto Captain and ACCANISTS again trade come
to trade, spending Mark 8; ounces 4, gold.

Ditto ACCANISTS trade for the second time.

about their monthly pay and ships gifts, that they might receive them there same might be paid to them here in merchandise; as also the arrears of the monthly pay of Captain CORONQUIJN and THAMSON. Within 10 days, Captain OTTINGH ADJEE and all the ACCANISTS of (van) CABESSE TERRA, would appear at d'el Mine, here, and elsewhere, and if their arrears were not paid, we might be assured of no further trade.

In the evening come here the Captain of the ACCANISTS of ANNEMABO, named JUBO, with the ACCANIST, ANIM, who had just come from CABO

Capn from ANNEMABO, had obtained CORB, announcing that one lb. gold from the Swedes.

the Swedish Director, Joost Cramer, had paid the pont gold, in half-bleached, green"past" ,& "dekens."

Shortly afterwards received letter from reply from Mr Heeremans to my former letter. He was pleased I had brought the ACCANISTS to trade here, and if they stopped their trade, I should again threaten them that I must send the goods away. He also wished to know what dispute the Captain and ACCANISTS had with JAN FRANSEN. Also that I need not draw up an extract, but to hold it up till he appeared here himself, in order thus, at once, to hand over the remaining merchandise to the new factor, Francois Roman.

8. The ACCANISTS again appeared here, but traded little, their whole trade amounting to

The ACCANISTS come to trade for the 3rd time.
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expecting their people from ACANIE(N), everyday, and then would come again.

Again receive letter from Mr Heeremans, in which was reported that it had been approved to place Harman Wussim as sub-factor at ACRAA; therefore I should send him thither by the same canoe, with chest and clothes, and meantime employ Crommelings as Assistant; also that he would be glad to hear of the continuance of the trade here.

In the evening at 5 o'clock the sub-factor Harman Wussim departed by the same canoe to ACRAA; but for a tornado which came up from leeward, he would have proceeded on the voyage earlier.

9. Replied to Mr Heeremans's 2 letters of the 7th instant, besides what had happened on the 7th & 8th instant.

10. In evening again receive letter from Mr Heeremans, that he was surprised the ACCANISTS had not spent more than 14 Marks here, and that for 50 sen practijes by bij gebracht. about which he will indeed speak to them when he appears here; also, they need not think that they will receive any arrears of the monthly pay, for if they are not sitting on the beach with us and do not bring the traders, they have no right to it; much less now, as they have not been or traded at ADJA for 20 months; therefore I should tell them that they may freely leave such unnecessary talk alone; but, being now again with us, they will be well treated, as before.

"Prins Willem's" departure will not fall before January, and my departure from here, not before Factor Roman comes here.

That as the garrisons are weak, one cannot well allow any soldiers to go home, before it is known what the "Graf Enno" will bring. The General orders me that I shall at once quietly learn whether the men here, who have applied for leave, will not be satisfied to engage themselves for another year or two, on the condition of receiving a rise of one guldin in 2 months, and hereafter to be paid all their earned pay here.

12. In the morning the ACCANIST, ANIM, comes here, to whom I have related the letter from Mr Heeremans, and he should inform me I have informed the ACCANIST, ANIM, of Mr Heeremans's letter. He is confident (vortreude) that two of them
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would go to d'el Mina in order to speak to the General about everything.

I have advised Mr Heeremans that the dispute between the ACCANISTS and JAN FRANSEN comes from jealousy.

Also, how the soldiers here were minded, to wit:[

Gives a name-list of 1 corporal & 8 soldiers, of whom 4 wished to go home by the first ship: 3 willing to engage for 2 years: and 2 not yet time-expired].

13. Again receive letter from Mr Heeremans that he was surprised that we only had 41 Marks in the chest.

14. Have replied to Mr Heeremans that the cause that we had not more in the chest here was that the ACCANISTS had come to the beach with little gold, only as a trial, since they still feared some disasters from the FANTYSNS, saying that their people would soon come down with a good parcel of gold.

15. The Captain of the slaves comes to inform us that he had understood from more than 5 FANTYSNS, that ADONIE, say ADOENOIE's people, The FANTYSNS seek to expel the wished to expel again the new BRAFFO.

17. The ship "Prins Willem", lying in the roads of Del Mina, has loaded tusks, consisting in 27,704 lbs., or 1,528 p.: so that in it, with that from the caravel "Dunckercken", have been embarked 36,150 lbs. or 1,844 p.

19. I have advised Mr Heeremans that a party of ACCANISTS had arrived at CORMANTYN yesterday; also that the ACCANISTS, ANIM, and ARJAEN, would go to el Mina to-night, to speak to the General. At present had Mk.50 in the chest.

In the evening receive letter from Mr Heeremans, by way of Mouré, enclosed therein a letter to the English Principal, John Hulwood, with which General Ruijchaver orders me to deliver that letter into his hands, personally, as soon as I received it. Whereupon, proceeded thither by hammock, and delivered the letter to Mr Hulwood, to which he
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replied it was too late to-day, but he would send a written answer to the General on Monday.

20. At daybreak, Have reported above to Mr Heeremans. In evening, sight a sail above Annemabo, coming from deep sea, but out of sight again with the darkness.

21. At daybreak saw the aforesaid sail anchored 1½ miles at sea, above ADJA. At 6 o'clock, dispatch Assistant Crommelingh to it; whence he returns at 12 o'clock, declaring it to be named the "Witte Duijff", having 4 small guns and 14 eaters, having sailed from Enchuijen on 30th August last; had been at Chira Leona; afterwards at Caep de Mont, but got no people there; at Cabo Miserado traded some tusks; at Rio Chester not well treated; at ASSINE and ABBINE did some trade. Could not get to know the skipper's name. The Factor on it was Anthony de Liefde. Destined for the slave trade. Which I have reported to Mr Heeremans, and proceeded on board myself, with the intention of obtaining a copy of its Commission. And, after a long request, the skipper let me see it, of which I requested a copy. The skipper, hearing this, snatched it out of my hands; but I saw in it that they were not allowed to touch at the GOLD COAST, on confiscation of ship and cargo. And as I could not obtain it from them, came on shore again. Which I have again reported to Mr Heeremans.

22. In morning, at day break, saw ditto "Witte Duijff" under sail, dropping to leeward. An hour later, saw another ship, coming from windward, "d'hooghte van Annemabo hebbende een stuck t'zee". Presumed it was "Prins Willem", which had dropped down from el Mina, to pursue ditto "Duijff". Do not doubt, if it sails fast, it will overtake the "Duijff" before it comes to BIEMBA or ACRAA, as they were not a mile away from each other. At 12 o'clock, come Messrs Heeremans and Roman on shore here, by canoe, from the ship "Prins Willem", which continued to pursue the "Duijff". At Acraa, it would take off the gold, as also from ADJA and MOURE, on coming up. In the afternoon, beagn to examine the merchandise, in order to hand over to the new Factor, Roman.

23. At daybreak, saw the "Prins Willem" "een stuck t'zee; and an Englishman come dropping down from Cabo Cors, named "Signet, 100 tons (lasten), mounted with 10 guns and 26 eaters, Capt'n Pieter Strong (Stronck), having sailed out of the Downs on 17th October, destined for the slave trade, 200, to transport the same to Barbades, and deliver them to
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a Spanish ship (which it will find there). Anchors at midday before CORMANTYN.

From letters from AXEM of 21st instant, that a sail was seen there athwart the sea (dwaars 'tzee), which was found to be a DANISH yacht, named "Fortuijn", 28 tons (lasten), mounted with 2 small iron guns, & 10 eaters, skipper Helmigh Fredricksen; sailed from COPPENHAGEN in company with the ship "Netelbladt" carrying 40 cannon & 80 eaters, the Captain on which is Pieter Jacobsen Schouter, coming together out of the river Gambij, where they had traded a parcel of tusks and wax; got separated from each other by a heavy tornado a little to the west of Cabo des Palmos, 8 days ago. Had no papers but only a signal book (selijn brief); were also nearly at the end of their victuals; and at sunset came to anchor a little to the west of the Fort, with the idea of waiting for their ship, and to go to the Bight for slaves, to transport them to the West Indies. Is ballasted with 300 iron staves; but on it are no Hollanders.

24. The Lodge, The Good Hope, at ADJA, with the appurtenances thereof, was handed over by the Upper Factor Heereman Abraamsen Watertraen to the Factor Francois Roman, as Heeremans departs ad patriam by the ship "Prins Willem".

25. The Factor Coegelburgh writes from AXEM that he had arrested the skipper and 9 men of the Danish yacht there. Whereupon, it was found good by General Ruichaver at once to send thither the Chief Factor Valckenburgh; and skipper Verbeeck, with 6 sailors also shipped there, by large canoe with 11 paddlers, in order together to dispose about it, according to the circumstances of affairs.

26. Last night the small English ship "Signet" departed to the Bight.

28. See a sail anchor before CABO CORS. Understand it is the SWEDISH yacht, "Stockholm Slot", mounted with 16 guns and 36 eaters, Captain Jan Reijnken; sailed from out of the Elve on 21st October, together with the yacht "Janishburgh", on which is skipper THEUMIS ADRIAENSENS VOS, having on it 26 eaters and 8 guns, lying before ASSINE to trade.

29. The Upper Factor Heeremans (after he had taken due leave here) departs to MOURE, in order, together
with the Upper Factor Hendrick Cock, to proceed to d'el Mina. From here was saluted with 5 cannon shot and 3 discharges of musketeers; with the view, when "Prins Willem" appeared again from at d'el Mina from ACCRA, to depart ad patriam by it.

At midday see the Swedish yacht, "St Jansburgh", also anchored before CABO CORS; and understand from el Mina that the DANISH yacht "Fortuijn" had also arrived there, which had been arrested at AXEM.

30. In the morning, Mr Johan Foullon, late Chief Factor at d'el Mina, comes here by canoe from the ship "Prins Willem", having left the same near ACCRA, before the Duijvelsbergh, in order to come up here. The yacht "Witte Duijff" had escaped them; the skipper on which was Jacob Anastas, alias "The Greek".

Towards evening, understand that the ship "Graf Enno" had arrived at del Mina at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, coming from the Fatherland for the Amsterdam Chamber, mounted with 20 iron and 4 me brass guns, 60 eaters, among whom 20 soldiers for the country; captain on which, Jaa-Jans was Jan Jans of Mimmegen; Pieter Gerritsen sub-factor, and the General's son, Willem Ruichaver, Assistant: having run out of Texel the 28th October. The cargo consisting in one hundred thousand gulden. The yacht "Amsterveen" had run out 3 weeks before, in order to come and trade here from Siera Leona.

31. In the morning, Mr Foullon left by hammock for del Mina, by way of Mouré.
On this day, the 17th day of the month July in the year of our Lord 1654, appeared before me, Adriaen Hogenhouck Sub-factor in the service of the Honourable General Chartered West Indian Company residing at the Fort St Anthony at AXEM and the witnesses hereafter named, the Hon. Louis van Cougelburch and Roelfoff Dyck, respectively Factor and Assistant in the service of the Hon. Company aforesaid, both very well known to me, and, at the request and requisition of Mr Johan Valckenburgh, Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa, have declared, deposed and attested, like as they, without persuasion or inducement of any one "op haer manne waerheyt" under offer of solemn oath, for the love of truth and justice, jointly and severally, each of them "in solidum", declare, depose and attest that it is true that on this day (op heden) a certain negro, named AFOUQUANA, native of JUMOO, whose mother is the wife of a principal nobeman there, named SCHIOLMANA, having previously sworn by oath, according to the custom of the country, to make a true deposition, has declared that about October of last year, when pursuing a certain ADONDE (being a native and inhabitant of AXEM) about his debts, has met the same in the village MAFOREE in the District ABREIPIQUEM, who made known to him that he had been sent by the SWEDISH Director, and COROQUO, to the BRAFFO of JUMO, named POCOBOURY, to request a hostage, in order that they might establish a Lodge there, on the hill of APOLONIA; in pursuance whereof (he) also declares to have seen that the BRAFFO, aforesaid POCOBOURY, delivered the requested hostage into the hands of ADONDE aforesaid, and two more natives besides, the one named ACANMAFFO, and the other BAPPERE, also inhabitant and native of AXEM; nevertheless without, according to the manner of doing, having called together the whole community about it: with which hostage the aforesaid persons passed through AXEM to leeward, at night, stealing a canoe from the beach, for the transport (uitvoering) of the same. With which (aforesaid) returning shortly afterwards, he has seen that, on behalf of the SWEDISH Director and COROQUO, a hostage was likewise delivered into the hands of POCOBOURY, together with a present of some goods, amongst others a large basin. He saying that he knows well that on the landing of COROQUO, those of JUMO have not been willing to swear allegiance fidelity to him, as having done the same once to the Fiscal and the people of AXEM: like as they also said they had understood out of ADONDE's own mouth that MENA had made him great presents promises of
reward if he would carry out this work.

With which ending their deposition, they give reasons for their knowledge, that they have seen and heard all the same with their own eyes and ears, and were present there. Offering to confirm the truth thereof by solemn oath before all Lords, Courts and Judges, now and at all times, if requested and required: consenting, in pursuance thereof, that one or more instruments thereof be made and delivered in proper form. Which is thus passed in the presence of Mr Jacob van Wyck, Factor, and Pieter Verbeecq, skipper, as credible witnesses requested thereto, who have signed the minute hereof, besides the deponents and me.

In my presence.
(sgd) Adriaen Hogenhouck.

(Translated from the original, in Dutch, in WIC.oc.12.)

On this day, the 20th day of July in the year of our Lord and Saviour 1654, appeared before me, Adriaen Hogenhouck Sub-factor residing at the Fort St Anthony at AXEM in the service of the Honourable General Chartered West Indian Company, and the witnesses hereafter named, Mr Louis van Cougelburch, Factor, and Roelof Dyck, Assistant, in the service of the aforesaid Hon. Company, both very well known to me, who, at the request and requisition of Mr Johan Valckenburch, Fiscal over the North Coast of Africa, without persuasion or inducement of anyone "op Haar manne waerheit", upon offer of solemn oath, for the love of justice, have declared, deposed and attested, so as they jointly and severally, in solidum, declare, depose and attest that it is true that a certain native of AXEM, named BEYENTYN, saying he was a kinsman of MENA, on this day, in their presence and hearing, having previously sworn on oath in the manner of the country that he will make a truthful deposition, has deposed that last year, when the Fiscal had sent one, Francisco AFFO, to MENA, he was also there and present when a certain ADONDE came to greet the aforesaid MENA, saying he had been sent and came from the SWEDISH Director and HENEQUA, who had been made acquainted with his name as that of a man of quality, therefore they sought to treat (prütucen) and to trade with him; about which
nothing further passed in his presence, but only that MENA replied that he was satisfied. Whereupon, MENA afterwards sent to him, letting him know that the aforesaid SWEDISH Director was seeking his help in order to build a Lodge on the hill of APOLONIA, and requesting good advice how he ought to act in the matter; to which he, BEYENTYN, had replied not to do the same, but to be mindful of the engagement (verbont) and friendship in which not only he, but also his ancestors had stood with those of AXEM, and especially so, as he had but lately entered into a treaty with the Fiscal, and what he had received from his hands therefor. Thereupon ensued, after the landing of COROCO at Cape APOLONIA, that MENA, shortly after the message made by ADONDE, having had the traders, who passed between APOLONIA and AXEM, despoiled and captured, to the great displeasure of the Fiscal, and fearing his resentment, MENA had sent him, BEYENTYN, in person to the Fiscal, with promises of better behaviour, and that he would not engage to do anything with the SWEDES or COROQUO at APOLONIA, for which COROQUO had sent to him for his help; promising that if he, the Fiscal, desired to admit him into friendship, that he would kill the aforesaid COROQUO daar voren. To this the Fiscal replied that MENA need not concern himself therein, as he was able (komen), without his help, to check the intention of COROQUO, and that sulz nieter hadden te geegen.

With which concluding, giving as reasons for knowledge that they were present, and heard the same out of the mouth of the aforesaid, offering to verify and confirm the same truth thereof by oath before all Lords, Courts and Judges, now and at all times if requested or required; consenting, in witness thereof, to one or more instruments hereof being made and delivered in proper form, that everything passed in the presence of Mr Jacob van Wyck, Factor, and Pieter Verbeeck, skipper, as credible witnesses requested and ordered hereto, who have signed the minute hereof, together with the deponents and me.

In my presence.

(sgd) Adriaen Hogenhouck.
The English Guinea Company. (vide under S.A.C. infra)

Swedish African Company.

"Declaration of Skipper Jan Ryneke, before the Notary, Martin Beeckman, made in the Hague, the 30th (sic) July 1662."

(Annexure A. to Memorandum from Johan P. Silvercroon to the Stat. General.

On this day, the 30th July 1662, appeared before me, Martin Beeckman, Notary Public admitted at the Court of Holland, residing in 's-Gravenhage, and the witnesses hereafter named, Mr Johan Reyneke, born in the city of Bremen, aged about 51 years, late skipper on the ship "Christina", having served the Swedish Chartered African Company, and, on the requisition of the Hon. Mr Silvercroon, Commissary of His Royal Majesty of Sweden, has attested, testified and declared that it is true that... ...

The aforesaid Deponent further declares that in the aforesaid capacity as skipper, he has made for the aforesaid Swedish African Company, six voyages to the aforesaid Guinea Coast, without having had any molestation (than this last one) from the servants of the West Indian Company; but, on the contrary, they have treated him with all friendship: also at the aforesaid Fort del Mina, entertained (gertacteert) by the General Ruychaver for two days consecutively (nae een), and honoured with a salute of 3 guns, on his departure...

That he, Deponent, in his second voyage, in the year 1654, with the ship "Nordcoping", mounted with 8 guns, having come on to the aforesaid Coast, and after he had discharged at CABO CORS, and had lack of fresh water, sailed from there to the Sweet (versche) River, situate between CABO CORS and DEL MINA, where the sea was somewhat rough, and the aforesaid Commander Ruychaver, seeing this, sent the Equipage Master, Bouwe, on board Deponent's ship, making offer to him, Deponent, that if the sea was too
rough, and he could not get any fresh water, that he would give him a letter to the Factor of SEMA (Chama) to let him receive as much water there, as he needed: but that he, Deponent, declined his offer, as he obtained fresh water there. He, Deponent, having added that in the aforesaid voyages, having from time to time saluted the aforesaid Fort EL MINA with the cannon, was answered from the same, with the cannon. He, the Deponent, giving as reason for knowledge, that he had been present at all the aforesaid, and has served the aforesaid Swedish Company for over 10 years, as skipper. Thus passed in the Hague.

(sgd) M. Beeckman. Nots. Publ.
The Swedish African Company (contd).

Notes and extracts from Bulstrode Whitelocke's Journal of his Swedish Embassy.
(contd. from p. 55, supra)

1654.

1653/4.

Jan. 5. A private audience of the Queen.

Jan. 8. The Chancellor Oxenstiern arrives at Upsal.


Jan. 10. Whitelocke opens to Oxenstiern the matter of the Treaty.

Jan. 11. The Queen leaves Whitelocke to negotiate with Oxenstiern.

Jan. 12. Visits of Lagerfeld (Swedish Resident in London), and the younger (Eric) Oxenstiern. Grave Eric Oxenstiern, the second son of the Chancellor, a Senator.

Jan. 14. Whitelocke presents (in writing) his new credentials to the Queen, empowering him to proceed in the Treaty with H.M.

Jan. 15. The Queen left to see her mother.


Jan. 19. Further negotiations with the Chancellor's Secretary (Lagerfeldt).

Jan. 21. Interview with the Queen, who announces her intention to abdicate the Crown. [Succeeded by Carl X Gustavus].

Jan. 23. Further negotiation with Lagerfeldt.

Jan. 27. Further conference (with Chancellor Oxenstiern) on the Treaty.

Feb. 3. Despatches sent to the Protector.

Feb. 9. Reception by the Queen of the Muscovite Ambassador.

Feb. 10. Conference with the Chancellor.

Feb. 17. Despatches to England. Whitelocke justifies his conduct (re Beuningen, the Dutch Resident at Upsal, who made injurious reports on Whitelocke, and exerted himself to defeat the object of his mission; the two Republics being then at war. (F.N. p. 425)

Feb. 18. The Envoys of Spain & England combine against those of France & England; Holland.

Feb. 20. (Valentine's Eve according to the Old Style).

The Queen is Whitelocke's Valentine. Conferences with Grave Eric Oxenstiern. The trade of the North.

Feb. 27. Whitelocke waited on the Queen to bid her welcome on her return from Westerás. .... 

At this conference the Queen discoursed .... 

Then the Queen discoursed with Whitelocke about the English plantations and territories in America. .... Whitelocke told her the occasions and successes of those discoveries and plantations, and, with them, mentioned the trade of the English in Guinea for gold, and the forts which they had made and kept there. (p. 449.) Then the Queen told Whitelocke, under secrecy, that some of her people had a footing in Guinea, and that she had a purpose of buying in a privilege which she had granted to some of her subjects, concerning trade to Guinea, which would be very beneficial; and if any in England would buy her right there, she would be willing to part with it. Whitelocke offered that if her Majesty pleased, he would write to the Guinea Company of Merchants, and to others, about this matter, and give her an answer thereunto; which she desired him to do, and said if any would deal with it, they should have a good bargain.

Whitelocke then told the Queen, as seasonable upon this occasion, the business which he had in charge concerning the Guinea Company in London, and of an injury which her Majesty's subjects had done to the English in Guinea, wherein he said he presumed that Her Majesty would cause right and justice to be done.

The Queen answered, that was very fit, and that she could wish England would take care to hinder the King of Denmark from the trade of that place, for which she was informed that he was now preparing ships to be sent thither, and would endeavour thereby the destruction of the interest both of the Swedes and English in that place. She desired Whitelocke to give notice thereof to the Protector and to those particular persons who were concerned in the trade of Guinea, that some course might be taken to prevent the prejudice which thereby would arise to that plantation; and herein Whitelocke gave notice accordingly.

Feb. 28. .... 

(end of Vol. I.)
Whitelocke's Journal, continued.

1653/4. Vol. II.

March 7. The Chancellor falls ill.

March 9. Whitelocke confers with the Queen on the Articles (detailed discussion of the 14 Articles).

March 10. Whitelocke's despatches to England (thereon).

March 13. Whitelocke confers with Count Eric Oxenstiern on the Articles (at the beginning of which Count Eric desired a consideration of the great losses which the Queen's subjects have sustained by the seizing & detaining of their ships by the English).

March 15. Conference with the Queen.


March 18. Effect of the peace with Holland [and England]. (Discussion with Senator Bundt).


March 23. Whitelocke again negotiates with the Queen. (p.59) Letters & despatches from England — including copy of O. in C. of 24th February 1653(4) that:- In consideration of letters from Ambassador Whitelocke, &c, re the complaints of the subjects of the Queen of England Sweden about, inter alia, the seized ship "Castle-Stockholm" "Castle of Stockholm", the Judges of the Court of Admiralty recommended and charged that all right and fair respect be given to the Queen of Sweden and her subjects.


1654.

March 25. New Years day, Old Style.

March 28. The Swedes desire to defer the Treaty until the new reign.


March 31. Reports to England.

April 5. Conference with the Chancellor (who made a long apology to excuse the delay of the Treaty).

April 7. Whitelocke reports on the Treaty to Thurloe.
April 11. (Whitelocke visits the Queen) ...

She promised also to give order to her Chancellor about the business of GUINEA, whereof they had much discourse.

April 12. (p.185) Grave Eric came to Whitelocke, who had much discourse with him touching GUINEA, and the injuries done by the Swedes to the English there.

Grave Eric. One of the principal persons of the Swedish plantation there is now in this country, and complains of injuries done by the English to the Swedes there. I think it may be fit to hear both the complaints of the one and of the other part, and thereupon to come to some agreement upon the whole matter.

Whitelocke. I have here many examinations, taken upon oath, concerning this matter.

Gr. Eric. Those complaints ought to be determined by the King of that country, who sold the lands to the planters, and can resolve all differences about that matter.

Whitelocke. I believe that the complaints of this nature are properly to be made to the Queen, whose subjects are concerned in them, and they are alwa...s under her rule.

Gr. Eric. The Queen will make no difficulty to do justice in this case, and I hope that the Protector will do the like.

Whitelocke. You need not at all to doubt it.

Gr. Eric. This messenger, now come to me, hath brought me letters from the Queen, in which there is mention of this business.

Whitelocke. Why may not an Article touching GUINEA be inserted with the rest?

Gr. Eric. That will not be convenient, because the Articles are entirely concluded and engrossed on our part; and this, of GUINEA, is but a particular business, which till now came not under consideration, nor hath been examined, and it will be better to have an Article by itself upon this subject.

Whitelocke. I am satisfied with your reason, and think this will be no disadvantage to the merchants of either nation. I desire an addition to the Articles touching passports, ...
April 13. In the morning the Chancellor came to Whitelocke, and staid with him near three hours. They had much debate touching GUINEA, to the like effect as before, with his son. ... ...

April 26. Grave Eric came to Whitelocke's house, and this discourse passed between them:-

Whitelocke. What do you resolve to do in the matter I proposed touching GUINEA?
Gr. Eric. The person concerned in that business is now in town; I shall bring him to you to give you information therein, and upon speaking together we may come to some conclusion in it. I think the best way will be to prepare an Article to this purpose, that all injuries done by the one or the other party in the several plantations in GUINEA, and the satisfaction and damages to be given to the parties grieved, be upon the whole matter remitted to the consideration and arbitrement of persons to be chosen, as well by the company of English merchants trading to those parts as of the merchants of this country having interest in the plantations there.

Whitelocke. I think this may be a good expedient for this business; and I shall rather submit to it than depart from hence, without having any agreement at all, to have this matter, either now or at some other time, to be taken into consideration; and therefore if you please to direct an Article to be drawn up to the effect proposed by yourself, and send it to me to be perused, I shall be willing to consent to any reasonable settlement of this business; so as my countrymen, the English merchants interested in that plantation, may have no cause to believe that I have neglected what was specially recommended to me on their behalf, and that my superiors may see my care in this as well as in other matters.

April 28. The signing of the Treaty.
(Note. In the footnote on p. 168, is the text of the treaty (sealed by Chancellor Axel Oxenstiern & his son Eric, and by Whitelocke). The following is a summary of the Articles:-

1. Hereafter a good, sincere & firm peace & correspondence between the Queen of Sweden & the Lord Protector.
2. The confederates will advance the common profit.
3. Mutually to remove all hindrances to navigation and commerce.
4. Free travel by the subjects of the confederates.
5. Freedom from detention & arrest for any public use, & except i.a.w. the ordinary form of law.
6. Protection in harbours for ships in distress from tempest or pursued by pirates & enemies, and free departure therefrom.
7. Succour to each confederate's warships wrecked.
8. Protection of magistrates & the law for subjects travelling.
10. Freedom to travel.
11. Freedom of commerce with the enemies of the other, except contraband.
12. Letters of safe conduct to prevent deceit in the above cases.
13. Punishment of offenders against this league.
14. Treaty not to be derogation of rights & dominions of either confederate in their seas, straits and waters.
15. Provision to secure freedom of navigation and merchandising.
16. Further provision to be made as to ships of war; trade to in America &c.
17. Articles to be subscribed and ratified by the Queen and Protector.
Dated at Upsal, 11th April 1654.

May 3. Whitelocke visited Grave Eric. They fell into discourse, among other things, touching GUINEA, to this effect:—

Whitelocke. It is requisite that we come to some conclusion about the business of GUINEA.
Grave Eric. I think it fit; and for your further information, here is the answer in writing of the Swedes, who are concerned therein, unto the COMPLAINTS of the English company in that business.
Whitelocke. Will you leave the writing with me?
Grave Eric. I shall send you a copy of it.
Whitelocke. The complaints of the English have been proved by depositions of witnesses.
Grave Eric. Those depositions were taken in the absence of the other party; and, if you please, witnesses may be produced here on the part of the Swedes.
Whitelocke. Witnesses produced here will be also in the absence of the other party, though I had leisure and commission to examine them on oath.
Grave Eric. You may see in this map of GUINEA how the plantations of the Swedes, English and Hollanders do lie, and are mingled and near to one another.

Whitelocke. The King of that place made a grant to the English, for them, only, to dwell and traffic in that country; and the Swedes afterwards drove the English, by force, out of their fortifications.

Grave Eric. The English had no fortifications there: all the fort they had was a little lodge with two rooms, only, in it, out of which the Swedes did not force them; and both the Hollanders and Swedes were planted in this place before any grant made to the English, and the Swedes had a grant from the same King, whereof this is a copy.

Whitelocke. It will be material to compare the dates of these two grants: if that to the English was first, then the other to the Swedes was of no validity; and the like of the contrary. If you will favour me with a copy of the grant made to the Swedes, I will compare it with that made to the English, and return it to you.

Grave Eric. You shall command it.

May. 4.

The GUINEA COMPANY sent by this packet a letter to Whitelocke of thanks for his care of their business, and that they could not buy the Swedes' interest in GUINEA, and referred the whole matter wholly to Whitelocke.

May. 6.

He (Lagerfeldt) brought with him Monsieur CARLOE, Governor of the Swedish Company for GUINEA, with whom Whitelocke had much discourse upon the same points as he had before with Grave Eric; and CARLOE denied all that the merchants had affirmed, and he continued, before and after dinner, very obstinate about it in it.

May. 8.

Grave Eric and Lagerfeldt came to Whitelocke and debated with him the business of GUINEA.

Grave Eric. I shall read to you this paper, which is in Latin and in French, — an answer to the COMPLAINTS of the English, and denies all their allegations.

Whitelocke. The allegations of the English are proved by oath; here are the depositions.
Grave Eric. The answers of the Swedes are upon oath likewise.
Whitelocke. But the English are in the affirmative.
Grave Eric. The Swedes have like complaints against the English, which are to be proved by oath in the affirmative also; and in such case the parties or their procurators must appear before the ordinary and competent judges, which will require a great deal of time; but we being to treat with you as an Ambassador, we propose that there may be an abolition of all past injuries of the one side and the other, and that there may be an agreement and friendship, and free trade there for the future.
Whitelocke. This will be very proper for the time to come, but it will be no satisfaction for the injuries already done. I have no power from the Protector or Company of English Merchants to make any such agreement; but for what concerns the public, I can make an accord with you, and the satisfaction of damages for wrongs past may be remitted to the determination of the Commissioners.
Grave Eric. I shall show you a project, in writing, that all the houses and possessions of the one part and the other may continue in the same estate for the time to come, as they are in at present.
Whitelocke. To agree to this were to give up the right of the English merchants, and to acknowledge that they have no cause of complaint; whereas I demand, in justice, a reparation and satisfaction for those injuries of which they complain.
Grave Eric. Then the business must be decided before the Judges, witnesses on both sides must be heard, and we must insist upon it that the houses and possessions continue in the same estate as they now are.
Whitelocke. You must pardon me that I cannot assent hereunto.
Thus their debate broke off.

May. 10. Lagerfeldt came to Whitelocke and acquainted him that there was a special Article to be agreed upon touching the business of GUINEA, which the Queen and the Chancellor were willing might proceed for the despatch of Whitelocke, and that Grave Eric would have come to him about it, but that he was ill and had taken physic.
May 11. The ceremony of the abdication of Queen Christina, at which Whitelocke was present, described.


(p.240) The trouble of the day was not yet ended, but after Whitelocke had come from the Court, Lagerfeldt brought to him the Articles touching GUINEA, which were agreed upon and signed and sealed by the Queen's Commissioners, as the other part of them was by Whitelocke.

(p.241) After the great toil of this busy day, a yet greater toil must be undergone by Whitelocke, to make his despatches to England. By his letters to Thurloe, he again acquainted the Council with the good conclusion of his Treaty, and with his taking leave of the Queen in his last audience; and sent him copies of the speeches and give an account of the business of GUINEA, with all material passages since his last letters, and his resolu­tion and way of return home. ...

(The Articles touching Guinea, F.N. on p.240.)

I, the subscribed Bulstrode Whitelocke Constable of the Castle of Windsor and one of the Keepers of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of England, Commissioner Procurator Deputy and Extraordinary Ambassador of the Most Serene and Most High Lord Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the Dominions thereof and the said Commonwealth, do make known and testify that whereas by the Treaty of Alliance between the said Most Serene and my Most High Lord Oliver Lord Protector, and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lady the Queen Christina, by the Grace of God Queen of the SWEDES, Goths and Vandals, etc, a firm peace and friendship is established: and I have judged it chiefly consonant thereunto to find out means to move remove certain grievances of the people and citizens of either State, and to take away all grounds and occasions thereof which may arise in time to come. THEREFORE, upon some differences moved, I have agreed with the most illustrious and most excellent Lords, Plenipotentiary Commissioners and Senators of her said Royal Majesty of Sweden, the Lord Axel Oxemstiern, Chancellor of the Kingdom, &c, and the Lord Eric Oxenstiern, son of Axel, President of the General College of Trade, &c, in manner as by the following Articles is expressed and explained.
First, whereas a certain company of English exercising merchandise in GUINEA have complain’d of one Henry CARLOVE who, being Governor of the Swedish Company in that country, did take away from the English certain places inhabited by them, and did other injuries to them; but the said Swedish Company not only took upon them to prove that the before-named Governor did commit no fault, but likewise made complaint of grievances against the officers of the said English Company; but these particular differences of merchants at this time could not for certain reasons be wholly determined, and therefore it seemed most counsellable to both parties that in a friendly way, without any indirect courses, they may be composed by certain Commissioners on both sides. In the meantime, it is agreed that the differing thereof shall be to the prejudice of none of either part, so that neither the fellows or officers of the said Companies, nor any subjects or citizens of either State shall offer any injury or molestation to one another in GUINEA, or in the free commerce or travelling there: but, as before is expressed, the determination of the differences being referred by both sides to the superiors, they may live friendly among themselves, and treat one another with that good-will which is consonant to the league concluded between them. The same shall also be observed in America, between the colonies of New Sweden and of the English, that they do embrace a sincere friendship, and that either party do abstain from all troubles and injuries to the other, but chiefly that they do endeavour their mutual preservation, until there be a clear agreement before the deputed Commissioners on both sides about the limits of the colonies, and other rules of friendship that shall be requisite, together with other affairs of particular persons. Which matters, that they may be enjoined to all and singular the subjects and citizens of either State, and may be observed by them, I have fully taken upon me by these presents, by virtue of my commission, and do confirm by subscription of my hand, and by my seal.

(In Granlund, Bylegor 2. (p.120) the Latin copy is dated 8 May 1654, and signed & sealed by Whitelocke.) at Upsal.)


(end of extracts from Whitelocke’s Journal)
Complaints of the English Guinea Company against
The Swedish Guinea Company, and their Replies.

(Translated from an undated, unsigned manuscript
-10. pp.), in French. In the Riksarkivet,
Stockholm. "Handlungen rörende Afrikan Kompaniet".
This is clearly a copy of the Complaints and
Replies referred to in Whitelocke's Journal, under
May 3 & 8, pp. 114, 115, supra.)

[1654. 119.]

Complaint 1.

That the last King had given the right and permission
to their Company alone to traffic in GUINEA, and that this
same privilege has since been confirmed by the Parliament.

Reply.

It is not known for how long a time the coasts of GUINEA
have been frequented by the French, the Portuguese and the
Hollander. It is well known that about 30 years ago the
Hollander granted Charters to the West Indian Company, by
virtue of which it took possession of several countries,
drove away the Portuguese by force of arms, and occupied
the Forts of MINE, CHAMMA, MOURE, CHAMMA, and AXEM, ex-
tending their district even as far as to CORMENTIN, and
ACRA: all which benefits the Hollander have possessed
and maintained for a long time before the erection of the
English Company on the said Coasts, as will be more evi-
dently proved hereafter. And as at that time there was
no war between England and Holland, it appears that the
privileges granted to the English Company are not so ample
nor so extensive that they could prevent other peoples
and nations from acquiring territory on the said Coasts,
and doing their traffic there, as well as the English.

Complaint 2.

That the Factors (Commis) and Agents (Expediteurs) of
the said English Company have obtained, in the name of their
Masters, the places that are at CORMENTIN and at ANNEMABO;
as also the right solely to traffic in the countries of
FANTIN: and that for this concession they have paid a con-
siderable sum in money and merchandise: concluding there-
fore that the frequentation of the said places belongs
to them alone.

"Suits de la Compagnie Anglaise de Guinée
contre la Compagnie Suédoise de Guinée,
... et leur réponse."
Complaint 3.

That after the English Company had been placed in possession of the said places and countries (terres) it made a Fort at CORMANTIN, and a house or Lodge at ANNEMABO, and that they have peaceably dwelt and exercised their traffic, except for some obstacles (?) mentioned here below (hors mis quelques traverses mentionees cy dessous).

Reply.

The first Factor (Commis) of that Company was a Hollander named ARENT DE GROOTE. He, being dissatisfied with the Holland West India Company in the service of which he had previously been, passed to London, and so greatly exercised his influence among the merchants of that City, that they resolved to erect the said Company; equipping two vessels for that purpose, with which the said ARENT DE GROOTE went to GUINEA, and made an agreement (conditionna) with the King for the country of CORMENTIN, to the prejudice of the Hollanders, whose Lodge he caused to be cast down, and built a Fort at that place, which is that which the English still hold there to-day. An action that occasioned such long and vehement disputes between those interested in the one and the other Company, that the Hollanders, not being able to consent to the relaxation of their rights, for several years kept a vessel in the roadstead of CORMENTIN, and exercised their traffic there, at sea; until they had a small Fort set up at ADIA, at a cannon shot from that of the English. The King, in order to reconcile them and to put a stop to (couper broche a) their quarrels, afterwards (par apres) limited the district of the one and the other so narrowly, that they could claim only the circumference which should be covered by their cannon (se trouveroit engagee sous leur cannon), so much so (si bien que) that one could no means remark that, before that time, the coast of ANNEMABO had ever been frequented by the English any more than the Hollanders. Moreover, it would have been to make useless expense to frequent there, considering the prejudice that the vicinity of the one would have brought (porte) to the interests of the other.
Complaint 4.

That the Factor of the English Company had had the English flag set up on the coast of ANNEMABO, in order, by that token, to warn the ships which might come to those quarters, that no other nation, than the English had the right to approach there. And that, in recognition of that "franchise", the English have always paid to the Lord of the said coast the toll and the tribute of their ships.

Reply.

If those interested in that Company have allowed themselves to be persuaded by their people that there was a factory of theirs on the coast of ANNEMABO, they have been greatly deceived: seeing that it could have been a matter of little profit, for the reasons alleged above. The names of the English Factors at CABO CORS are quite frequently set out (exprimés) in the books of their Company, but one has never been able to discover, nor even to conjecture, which Factor they had at ANNEMABO. Even in the 18th of these Complaints, it is said that Mr Crispe sent to CARLOF, Mr Backock(?), who was the chief (premier) Factor of CORMENTIN, with Mr Middleton, Factor of INGESANG, and Mr Gardiner, Factor of CABO CORS, but one does not find any Factor of ANNEMABO named. Moreover, when they say that they have paid tribute to the King, they sufficiently give to understand (donner à connaître) that the possession and ownership which they claim on the said Coasts are only imaginary, considering the little account (comptabilité) that there is of the attribute (? - tributaire) of ownership (propriétaire); there not being any probability that he who pays recognitions (reconnaissances) to the King or to the Lord of the country where he trades (as here in GUINEA) could arrogate to himself an absolute right to traffic there, to the exclusion of others; seeing that it is with the consent and under the authority of the King that the traffic is done in GUINEA aforesaid, and that, according to what one has been able to agree upon with him. It was in this manner that the English Company obtained from him the traffic of CORMENTIN, as has been pointed out above. Now (Donques) the English could not condemn in others that which they hold to be just and becoming in themselves.
Complaint 5.

That the Agents and Factors of the said English Company have, as well, bought from the King of Futu, the port of Cabo Cors, together with (ensemble) all the trade and traffic of his country; having, for that purpose (ce sujet), established factories, which they have peaceably exercised for long years.

Reply.

It is about six years ago that, with the consent of the King of Futu, the English built a Lodge at the said Cabo Cors, a little distance from that of the Hollanders, who had dwelt and frequented there a long time before: since which time, Jean Geelendonck, Dutch Factor on that Coast, having, by order of his Masters, sold his goods below price, and by this means those of the English (sic), the Factor of the English, the said Mr Avili(?) Bockock(?) was recalled to Cormentin; and inasmuch (d'autant que) as sometime afterwards the said Factor Geelendonck was driven away from the said coast, over a misunderstanding which took place between the King and him, it happened that no foreign nation lodged any more at Cabo Cors until about the years 1648 and 1649; but (ains) then the harbours and the coasts were approached by Arent Gabbessen, captain of the "Christina", a Swedish ship, who made a commercial treaty (convenu de commerce) with the King; which has since been renewed by Carlof, and even authorised with the hand and the seal of the said King and his Grandees.

Complaint 6.

That Mr Backus(?), English Factor, had had the flag of England flown at Cabo Cors, in order to make known to foreign ships that should come, that the shore of that coast was accessible only to the English.

Complaint 7.

That after the house, which the English Company had built at Cabo Cors had fallen into ruins, Mr Crispe, in the name of his Masters, had asked permission from the King and his Grandees to repair it; which had been accorded to him in the year 1649; and it was then promised that no other foreign nation, but theirs, should have the right to traffic in that Kingdom.

Complaint 8.

That on this promise of the King, Mr Crispe had ordered Thomas Gardiner to rebuild the said house at Cabo Cors, which he had done and executed at the expence of the Company.
Complaint 9.
That on the 20th April 1650, the said CRISP, coming from CORMENTIN to CABO CORS, had been very magnificently received by HENNEQUA, cousin of the King, regaled (regulé) with fine presents, and assured that the it was the King's pleasure that all that country should belong solely to the English Company.

Reply.
We will content ourselves with meeting these four Articles by a single reply.

Mr CRISP, it is said, in the 7th Complaint, in the year 1649 had asked for and obtained permission from the King to rebuild their ruined house, without remembering that it was only in the year 1650 that he came to GUINEA for the first time, brought in a ship of which the Captain Black was in command; it being certain that he had never been on the Coast either before or after that time, seeing that he returned to England in the same year and in the same ship by which he had come. And as to the 9th point, which speaks of the arrival of Mr CRISP at CABO CORS, and the magnificent reception which HENNEQUA, cousin of the King, gave him there, it is not disputed with him that he sent there, as forerunner, Mr Backus(?), who stayed for some time on the Coast and lodged with a certain negro called The Elephant; but that they had also had a Lodge there, or that they had been able to hoist their flag, as they wish to maintain in the 6th sixth of their Complaints, that is not so, seeing that the "cabin" which they have had there for the space of two years, and in which they have dwelt for four months only, was at once pulled down, after their retreat, by express command of the King.

Now a certain DANISH ship, called "Charity" (Charité, Liefde in Dutch), the Captain of which was named "the Greek" (de Griek), having got ahead of ours on the way, warned the English of their coming. Mr CRISP, who had a perfect knowledge of the Agreement which our Captain, Arent GABESEN, had previously made with the King, as has been said above in the discussion of the 5th Complaint, thought fit to proceed himself to CABO CORS, to see if he could conclude some treaty with the King before their arrival. Now (et) it is to be noted that Mr CRISP departed from CORMENTIN for CABO CORS on the 20th April 1650, and in the 10th Complaint it is said that he then commenced to treat (traiter). Now (Dea) this action
happened (Doncques cet acte s'est passé) after the time mentioned, for it appears from the Journals of our Company that on the 22nd April of the same year, CARLOF let those of CABO CORS know of his arrival at ANTEN [i.e. Taccorary] by means of a canoe (which is a kind of boat very swift in sailing - fort leger à la course-) which he sent there: so much so that (si bien que) one can once more remark what little foundation there is in this Complaint also, as well as in all the others: for how could Mr CRISP have been able, during two days, time, to make the journey from CORMENTIN to CABO CORS, to converse with HENNEQUA on the pleasure of the King who resided so far inland (si avant dans le pais), and consecutively to build a house - as they say in the 8th Complaint. Mr GARDINER was ordered to do - seeing that at the same time that Mr CARLOF lay at anchor in the roadstead of ANTEN, the said GARDINER was there to dine (faire collation) with him on his ship, and that Mr Backkus (?) (according to what has been said above) was lodged with Elephant at CABO CORS, having only come into that country in the year 1650, in company with Mr CRISP. Now it clearly appears that Mr CRISP, to frustrate our Company from that part there by the treaty which he had schemed to make with the King, but which he had not been able to put into effect because of the arrival of CARLOF, and of the integrity of the King, who would not revoke that which he had so religiously stipulated to our said Company; deferring therein to the agreement made between him and the said Arent GABESEN - witness that which has been said above in the refutation of the 5th Complaint. (Donques il parait evidemment que Mtre Crisp de frustrer nostre Compe de ce part là par le traité qu'il avoit machiné de faire avec le Roy, mais qu'il n'avoit pu mettre en effet à cause de l'arrivée de Carlof, et de l'intégrité du Roy qui ...)

Complaint 10.
That the above Mr CRISP had commenced to treat with the King concerning all the traffic (sic) and that the conclusion of it had been that the English should have it in consideration of seven Bendas of gold and ten kegs (barils) of liquor, which they paid to the King; which would be of the value of 64 pounds sterling.

Complaint 11.
That after they had paid this gold, and erected their Lodge, the expenses that they had made for the completion (p "perfection") of this building, had likewise amounted to 64 pounds sterling.
Complaint 12.

That in order to much the more to authorise this Treaty, the said HENNEQUA had had it proclaimed by beat of drum, and declared that he had sold that port and that Coast to the English and that they would henceforth be the only ones who, among the foreigners, would have the right to traffic there.

Reply.

The cheap bargain which Mr CRISP has had from this claimed purchase, sufficiently lets see the little probability that there was in his statement. Those who know what the King draws alone from the Hollanders on account of (à l'occasion du) the Fort DE MINE, will easily judge the small probability that there was in the perpetual agreement which the said CRISP presumes to have made with the said King. Moreover, if the King wished to defraud the Hollanders in order to gratify the English Company by a sale of this nature, he would be obliged to place a strong blockade before the said Fort DE MINE, a design which would be difficult to carry out, and for putting it into effect successfully, the said tribute of the English would suffice little. As for that of the small Lodge (Pour ce qui est de leur logette) we are willing to believe that it has cost them what they say, because (car) at the same time that ours was put in work, Mr GARDINER, who came from ANTEN, with our permission, set himself to build a light hut (legere cabane) for himself, and had it roofed with thatch; and the more so that as it was exposed to damage from the tornado winds, besides being wetted by the heavy rains which are usual in those countries, it may be that the monies that were necessary from time to time, for repairs, would have increased the amount of the expenses. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that the Factor did not protest when CARLOF, paying, before that place, the ordinary tribute of gold into the hands of HENNEQUA, had the drums beaten and the cannon fired: and still less when HENNEQUA had given him advice of all that had occurred, with the definite command, on behalf of the King, to retire, in conformity with the Agreement he had made, and renewed, with us.

Complaint 13.

That in the year 1650, after the country and port had been purchased by the English, as has been said, there had come a Swedish ship, commanded by a certain Henry CARLOF, who claimed to have commission from Her Majesty of Sweden,
to traffic both within the country, and on the Coasts and in the neighbourhood.

Complaint 14.

That as soon as the said CARLOF had arrived before the said Port, Mr Backkus(?), Factor for the English at CABO CORS, had given him to understand that that port and that country belonged to the English, and for this reason the said CARLOF must abstain. That notwithstanding this, CARLOF had set foot on shore and had sold his merchandise at such a low price that, having gained both the favour of the King, and the affection of HENNEQUA, his cousin, he had had no difficulty at all in carrying out his design, in such a way that, setting aside the interest that the English had at that port and country, he had even undertaken to build a house close by that of the English, and there to retail "licentieusement" the merchandise.

Reply.

The Commission with which CARLOF trafficked in those quarters was of too august a character to be brought into dispute. Mr Backkus(?) was quite glad (bien aise) of it then, that we had the courtesy to allow him among us, without him having claimed higher privileges. Moreover, the English rested satisfied with seeing that the Hollanders espoused the quarrel, both by the frequent protests that they made that that place was their dependency, and by the open violences with which they afterwards opposed it; particularly when, after the departure of Mr Backkus(?) and the substitution of Mr GARDINER, they came with five ships to blockade CABO CORS, and to bombard it with more than eight thousand cannon shot. At that time, the affair was of such indifference to those of the English Company that, at the instigation of the Hollanders, who solicited them underhand, they had all gone quietly away if the King, informed of their design, had not prevented them and commanded them to stay and not to go away without having previously required and obtained his permission. And what is worthy of astonishment, in this occurrence, is that the English, seeing the assaults and the violences of the Hollanders at the place CABO CORS, never opposed, nor even protested against the injustice of the deed. That they excuse themselves of not knowing what was happening there, the continual noise of the cannon of the said five Holland warships, which was heard for the space of two entire months before CABO CORS, should be a sufficiently intelligible noise (accent) to enlighten them: added to which
the Factor of the English had the roof of the Lodge pulled down, for fear that it would catch fire. It is, then, manifestly clear from all these circumstances, that CABO CORS was a place to which those of the English Company had no claim whatever, otherwise GARDINER would not, in the midst of all this, have taken his retreat, quite alone, to the Castle DE MINE, and leaving the decision of the matter to the cannon of the Swedes and the Hollanders. And as regards the cheap price of our merchandise, it is free to everyone to turn his own to the best advantage that he can: the economy which is done from prudence not being circumscribed by the economy of those who are satisfied with another method; there being no "conformité" at all in saying that CARLOF had made this sale of merchandise, of which the English Company complains so much, seeing that at the time when this sale was done, CARLOF had only just arrived (ne faisait que d'arriver) on the Coasts.

Complaint 15.
That the said CARLOF, in order the better to play his role, and entirely to oust the English from their rights and their possessions on the Coast, employed both artifice and force. That by means of the Natives of the Country, whom he had employed (prattiques) for the execution of his projects, he had had the house of the Company invested (investir) with the design of demolishing it, and to construct a Fort at the place. That GARDINER, feeling himself too weak to make resistance to his unforeseen violences, had been constrained to send to CORMENTIN to ask for succour and assistance.

Complaint 16.
That the said GARDINER (sic) had sent the Sub-factor and several others of his people to CABO CORS, in order to prevent the continuance of the said proceedings, and to endeavour to knit a good and close understanding between the two nations; having, for that purpose, produced and given notice of the Patents of the late King, and those of the Parliament; and represented how that this reconciliation had even been advised and enjoined by the King of FETUI.

Reply.
As regards these two Articles, there is nothing known about it by CARLOF. He, indeed, knows that, one day, HENNEQUA, being at the house of (chez) the English Factor and wishing to sit on a chair that was offered him, the
said Factor drew back the chair from him, as a joke (pour plaisir), which having caused HENNEQUA to fall heavily, he resented it so highly, that if CARLOF had not interceded for the one, and calmed the irritation of the other, the matter would have ended in a tragedy, and the succour from CORMENTIN, which was only a ship upon which was the said Sub-factor, would have been obliged to retire, without doing anything. As to the Patents, to which they refer, CARLOF asserts that he has never seen, nor been able to see them, whatever the request he made about it; and as to the other part of the Complaint, it will be spoken of in its place.

Complaint 17.

That the said CARLOF had indeed suspended, for some time, the design he had conceived, to demolish the Lodge of the English, but that a little time afterwards, he had nevertheless put it into effect, and built a Fort at the place.

Reply.

In order to give some probability to this Article, one has wished to give a little colour to the two preceding ones. Here they say that CARLOF made the demolition, and in another place, they lay the blame on ISAACQ MEVILLE; so that this Complaint refutes itself by the contradiction in it.

Complaint 18.

That without acquiescing in it (sans y acquiescer), CARLOF besides attempted to have a house at ANNEMABO; upon which, Mr CRISP having sent Mr Bockock(?) and some other of his people to the said CARLOF to exhort him to desist from his intrigues, he replied that his intention never had been to attempt anything against (sur) the English; and that, notwithstanding this assurance, he has not omitted (laisé) to cause a Swedish vessel to put in there, in the month of January 1651, and the Factor Gerrit van TETS, whom he had sent there for that purpose, on the said vessel, to trade there.

Complaint 19.

That on the arrival of the said vessel, the English have highly protested that this port and this country did not belong to any one but to them. That CARLOF, turning a deaf ear to these remonstrances, had besides pushed on to pull down the English flag and to plant that of Sweden in its place; that in order to achieve his design,
he had, assisted by the Natives of the country, entirely dispossessed the English Factor, thrown down their Lodge, and erected a Fort "sur le plan de la resure (refure ?)"

Reply.

Mr CRISP, in the year 1650, sent to CARLOF to let him know that ANEMABO was an appurtenance of the English Company, to which CARLOF replied that if the matter was of the nature he had said that he said, he would never attempt anything there. And afterwards CARLOF sent to the King, to be enlightened of the truth of the matter. He was given to understand (on lui fait comprendre — informed) that the King had never made the least concession to the English Company, and that if they were there established there, they had done it with their own licence. After which the King, taking kindly to the sincerity with which we acted with him, had a Lodge built for us at ANEMABO. This Lodge, being having been completed, JACOB PERQUIER was sent there in the capacity of Factor for our Company; and he having been surprised by the Hollanders and taken prisoner to the Castle DE MINE, the slaves of the English Company, incited thereto by their masters, came to set fire to our said Lodge. The King, being informed of this outrage, had it rebuilt, and ordered his subjects to prevent such an act of temerity (temerité) being committed again in the future. And although CARLOF had no intention of returning there, yet vanquished by the pressing requests which the King made to him, he allowed himself to be persuaded to send there Gerrit van TETS, who is the one in question. He, coming there, found neither house nor flag of the English Company, whatever the effort they made to impose upon him (a le faire accroire) from their papers; but, indeed, a ship which, on the advice of his arrival there, they sent there, by means of which they not only "ils ne percerent pas seulement à jour nostre loge par une graisse(?) continuuelle de mouquetades qu'ils y tiennent", but wounded also some several of our people and of those of the country: an action which obliged them afterwards to shut themselves up in their Fort of CORMENTIN, judging well that there would be no more security for them among the inhabitants of ANEMABO. And moreover, neither the prayers for accord nor the conjurations of friendship were strong enough to appease their animosities, and that the blows continued without intermission. The Natives of the country at last resolved upon the defensive, without, however, any of our
people going out, or having the intention to attempt anything whatever upon any one. On our part, one has always protested to the English that if the King would admit having sold or transferred this port to them, as they supposed he had done, it would be given up to them without any difficulty or objection (compliance).

Complaint 20.

That after the Swedes had availed themselves of ANNEMABO, partly by ruse and partly by force, and they had sold their merchandise for low price and received the gold at less weight than those of the English Company, several traders had retired with their gold from CORMENTIN to ANNEMABO; by this secret retirement defrauding the English, to whom they owed money.

Reply.

It has been stated above that this occupation of ANNEMABO was done only with a lawful and legitimate concession from the King, which is sufficiently apparent in that the Swedes being there, those of the English Company did not dare to land there, but contented themselves with keeping at sea. As regards the sale of our merchandise it is good that one determines oneself upon the price of the article one wishes to expose to the curiosity of the purchaser. The weights we have used and are still using in our traffic on the said Coasts have been neither too heavy nor too light, but of a just and equitable moderation. And, although, in acting in that manner, we consider we are doing well, we do not pretend, however, to prescribe the limitations of the generosity of others. As to the debts that they allege are still due to them from some who have retired from their quarter to that of ANNEMABO, "elles se peuvent vider(??)" by way of justice; to which the Swedish Company can contribute anything to the satisfaction of anything, they will always employ themselves to it with zeal and sincerity.

Complaint 21.

That for the causes above stated, the English Company has lost the possession of the ports of CABO CORS and ANNEMABO, together with the traffic of the country which rises from them (qui s'enlèvent) which they have, however, lawfully purchased and peaceably possessed. That the damage that these outrages (attentats) and these obstacles which the Swedes had done them was incalculable. And also that the loss that their traffic of CORMENTIN has suffered from it could be calculated at more than £40,000 sterling.
Reply.

As this Article is a short summary of all the preceding Complaints, so will sufficiently be seen, by what has been opposed to each one in particular, that those of the English Company never have been in true and real possession of CABO CORS and of ANNEMABO, for if they had been they would have testified it on the Coast, and produced their documents. Now it is "qu'ils le sont toujours teufs(?), sa(?) faire même la moindre protestation de tort aux les Suedois", whom they know to have right on their side, and the support of the King and his Grandees. And as regards the Coast of ANNEMABO in particular, it has likewise been shown that it had been claimed by the Hollanders, and that the English, no more than they, never have had, nor could have a Lodge; so that considering all these things closely (dépassés), one will easily observe that the claim of ownership (propriété) which the English cause to resound (retentir) for that Coast is as paltry as that which they allege for CABO CORS is frivolous and frail. The damage which the said Company brings up is incomparably greater in value than was the sum for which they were formerly willing to sell the whole of CORMENTIN together with its dependencies, effects and merchandise to Claes d'YPEREN, Commandant for the Hollanders at the Fort DE MINE. Doubtless he who made the calculation of it "s'est precipité au conte, or the mistake comes from another cause unknown. And admitted that, by the diminution of our weights and by the reduction in price (rabbat) of our merchandise, we have caused the English the damage claimed, of £40,000 sterling, it cannot however enter into any comparison with that which they have caused to the Swedish Company, and to their traffic, both by the impediments and difficulties which they have always caused to their peaceable designs, and by the bombardment (battement) and burning of their Lodge, and other wrongs done to them; amounting to much more than the £40,000 sterling, without including the losses and damage they have suffered in the last detention of their ships in England, about which, for this time, the question is left in its place.
The Swedish African Company (contd).

Extract from Dahlgren's "Loris de Geer", continued from "1652", at p. 188.
(Translated from the Swedish).

(p.343) "The claim for compensation for this had a sequel in Bulstrode Whitelocke's well-known Embassy to Sweden in 1654. He reports in his diary, under date 6th May, while staying at Uppsala, that the President, Lagerfeldt, introduced him to CARLOF, "with whom was much discoursed about the GUINEA disputes, in which CARLOF gave all the blame to the English but to the Swedes none." The English ambassador also let himself be persuaded to sign a treaty (6th May) whereby these disputes, in case they could not be settled by the parties interested, themselves, should be decided by chosen Commissioners; meantime the subjects of neither Power should undertake any hostility against the other's, but the trade in Africa - like as also in New Sweden, in America - should be entirely free for both.

It should be added that De Geer's Company had to contend not only against foreign competitors. In August 1650, arrived at Hamburg from Barbadoes, a ship the captain of which was a Hamburger, Peter de Nooff; the crew was Dutch, but the ship's name, "Kalmar" showed that it claimed to be regarded as Swedish. Whether the West Indian voyage was made under the Swedish flag, is not stated, but the Captain, after some weeks stay at Hamburg, proceeded to Stade and hoisted the Swedish colours, and certain rumour quickly reported that he was destined to GUINEA, with a cargo taken in in Holland. De Geer's agent in Hamburg, Liebert Wouters, immediately reported this to his Principal, and sent one of his servants to Stade to gather further information. Through him he succeeded in obtaining a copy of the suspected ship's pass, which proved to be one issued in proper order by the Swedish Queen, on 10th August 1650, giving permission for the ship's captain, mate and supercargo, who were all stated to be citizens of Stade, to carry on navigation and trade "at the distant sea coasts of Africa, GUINEA &c". This implies but a manifest breach against the still not one year old Charter which granted to the De Geer Company, for a period of 24 years, the exclusive right to that trade; and the matter was so much the more peculiar, as it was immediately suspected from
the beginning, which was later confirmed, that behind (p.344) the enterprise stood no one less than Adler Salvius, who was himself a shareholder (delegare) of the injured Company.

De Geer naturally shared his agent's astonishment, mingled with apprehension, at this new competition which threatened from a quarter whence it could be least expected, and set all his energies in motion to get it removed. He also found a hearing for his protests: already on the 19th October, a royal letter was dispatched to the government in Bremen and to the magistrates in Stade, in which was stated that as the pass for the ship "Kalmar" had been issued by mistake "without we having rightly remembered the aforesaid Charter", the same was therefore demanded back from the possessor, who ought to be prevented by the authorities from carrying out his intentions; but should the owners of the ship be willing to unite with the existing Company, this would be allowed.

Now it appears, meantime, the the skipper would not relinquish the valuable trade; it was also suspected that he, who had taken refuge in Glückstadt, intended to continue his voyage with a Danish pass. He afterwards put in again at the Swedish bank of the Elbe, and one succeeded in laying a distraint upon his ship. Meantime voluminous negotiations had been carried on, partly in Stockholm between De Geer and Salvius, partly in Hamburg between Wolters and the owners' interested parties there; but as these negotiations failed on De Geers' final refusal to consent to any kind of association, the skipper (p.345) had, at last, to hand over the Swedish pass, in order to escape from arrest. After this was done, in February 1651, nothing further is known of the fate of the ship "Kalmar"; that this voyage to Africa was stopped may in any case be taken as certain.

The Swedish African Company's accounts give a fairly complete insight into its affairs under the first Charter (i.e. the period until August 1654) as the Company stood under the immediate direction of De Geer and his sons. The expeditions which, during that time, departed with destination to Africa are entered in the accounts as "Cargoes" no.1 to No.8 inclusive. The respective dates and other details are given in the Table on the previous page (N.B. vide Table on p.134 post).

The receipts and expenditure cannot be given in more detail because of the arrangement of the accounts. Only with regard to the gold brought home do exact statements appear in the statement of account - the result of the 8th expedition was not then known. Altogether, then, had
then been received 1,946 Marks, 6 oz, 14 engels gold; valued, according to the average price of 300 guldens per Mark (= 196,743 Gram), at 585,817 Guldens. The quantity was not considerable, compared with the Holland Company's import of gold which, at the same time, was stated to have amounted to about 2,000 Marks a year. About the most important goods next after gold - tusks- only incomplete statements are found, showing the quantity brought home of about 37,400 lbs, which brought in, at 107 gld, 7 stvs, per cwt, about 40,000 Guldens. For the rest, wax and "grain" (paradise grain or Guinea pepper) in unknown quantity. It should be observed that the Swedish Company did not, like its Dutch competitor, trade in slaves: it only employed them in its own service, the number of which is given at 200.

The Company's position in February 1654 appears from the following Balance Sheet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Liabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsold goods in Africa</td>
<td>13,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Shareholders' invested</td>
<td>G.264,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.in Hamburg &amp; Stade</td>
<td>13,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo No. 8. not yet returned</td>
<td>173,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry claims</td>
<td>76,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ships, Christina, Stockholms Slot, Johan-nisborg &amp; Norrköping</td>
<td>4,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fort Cabo Corgo, together with 3 factories (including slaves)</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>108,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G.560,725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This result of a four years' trading activity could not be regarded as fairly satisfactory. But it cannot escape any one that the assets, for a great part, represent only fictitious values, and that the balance is calculated without regard to all too obvious risks: goods stored in places where they could be ruined by damp and rust, or be dissipated by untrustworthy servants; ships exposed to the hazard of a long sea voyage; forts with doubtful right of ownership; denoted only inadequate securities.

Louis De Geer himself had manifestly fixed great expectations upon this the African business; it is not improbable that it was in order personally to supervise
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cargo Ship No.</th>
<th>Captain</th>
<th>Departure from Stade</th>
<th>Return to Stade or Hamburg</th>
<th>Value Cost of out-of-ship cargo &amp; equip.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Christina</td>
<td>Alex Lonck</td>
<td>1649 Dec 17</td>
<td>1651 May</td>
<td>17,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Liefde.</td>
<td>Corst Pieterssen</td>
<td>1651 (?)</td>
<td>151,754. 42,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Carolus</td>
<td>Jacob Martenss</td>
<td>1650 Sep 12</td>
<td>1651 June 20</td>
<td>130,742. 38,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Carolus</td>
<td>Jacob Martenss</td>
<td>1651 Nov</td>
<td>1651 (?)</td>
<td>6,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norrköping.</td>
<td>Jan Cornelis Grijp.</td>
<td>1652 Apr 26</td>
<td>129,093. 13,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johannisborg.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>17,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Christina</td>
<td>Alex Lonck</td>
<td>1651 Dec 27</td>
<td>1652 June 2</td>
<td>17,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norrköping.</td>
<td>Jan Cornelis Grijp.</td>
<td>1653 Apr 26</td>
<td>83,117. ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) After sequestration in England.
(2) This ship probably proceeded on from the Gold Coast to St Thomé; but about this, nothing is known. It is entered in the books as still in being in 1654.
that business, that he returned to Amsterdam the year before his death. Laurens Øf writes, two months after his father's death, that he had previously taken all measures for the sending out of a new expedition to Africa. The sons, who would continue his work, were immediately at the beginning faced with the adversities and disasters which were occasioned by the war and the seizure of ships in England. Still, they did not hesitate to engage in new risks. But the Company had not been in a position to make any distribution, and for the largest shareholders, De Geert's heirs, it continually remained incumbent to lay out a large capital without return, and continually to obtain advances for the urgently necessary means of the business. A re-construction of the Company - in spite of the profitable balance on paper - therefore remained a compulsory necessity, in so far as a given loss could be avoided.

The question about this was taken in hand in 1654, under the newly established "Kommerskollegiet's" auspices. De Geert's heirs asked to be allowed to take out their capital invested in the Company. CARLOF, who came to Sweden to look after his interests, replied to the question in the College (8th August) that it were "well that De Geer takes out most of his money and lets others be allowed to enter into participation", because "he always wanted to prevail (vara radandes) and to dispose over the entire direction of the Company, pro lubito, and not to be obliged to give reasons or account for his directorate, asserting that he was not bound to give to another, reasons, and account for the disposition he had made about his own means and monies." The College also found it "advisable that De Geer should leave the least capital possible in the Company", and that the Company "should be opened for the Swedish inhabitants who desired to participate therein". The capital needed was reckoned at 300,000 rdr., and after repeated deliberations before the College, an Agreement, dated 16th August 1654, was entered into for the formation of a new Company, in which all the old Company's shareholders (delegäre) should enter with their holding, increased with a proposed (förslagsvis) 50% calculated compensation for the withheld participation in profits. As De Geer's original investment was 127,000 rdr., the corresponding shares in the new Company would have risen to 190,500 rdr; but his heirs (p.347) succeeded in procuring that they got taken out of it an amount of 100,000 rdr, in such a manner that the half of this sum should go out with the priority
of (first charge on?) the calculated profit of the current year, and the half of the following year's. The De Geer shares in the capital of the new Company thereby came to amount to 90,500 rdr., and altogether, the older participants' share, in the same capital, to 125,000 rdr. The rest of the sum required, 300,000 rdr., should be made up by new subscription: the smallest investment should amount to 500 rdr., and no one should be reckoned as a Chief Participant who had not invested 3,000 rdr. The question of extending the right to subscribe to foreign subjects also came under consideration, in this connection; but the President of the Commercial College (Kommerskollegium), Eric Oxenstierna, "thought that it would certainly be inadvisable": if, on the other hand, Swedish inhabitants wished to take up foreign money at interest and employ it in the Company, they would be quite at liberty to do so, provided that the monies which were invested in the Company were under Swedish subjects' names and at their own disposal, so that this Company might be directed and governed (regarded) in this manner (härmedels)." The new subscription, however, proceeded slowly: amongst the new participants are noted, Eric Oxenstierna with 6,000 rdr; two other persons invested 3,000 rdr. each; the rest of the necessary capital seems never to have been fully subscribed. In order further to give the Company the character of a Swedish undertaking, its direction was transferred from Amsterdam to Stockholm. A contemporaneous Agreement had divided up the De Geer investment of 90,500 rdr. between De Geer's six sons, and one of his sons-in-law, Adrian Trip: the largest share, 26,500 rdr. hereby devolved upon the eldest brother, Laurens; but, notwithstanding that he hereby remained the largest shareholder (delegäre) also in the new Company, it seems that the principal direction of affairs no longer lay in his hands. For the thus reconstructed undertaking, Karl X Gustaf issued new privileges in July 1655. (N.B. Vide the unsigned document, so dated, under "1655", post.). In all this one had not reckoned with CARLOF and his claims. That dissensions had already arisen between him and the Company follows from his above cited utterance about the arbitrary manner in which De Geer had exercised his direction. His assertion that he did not once receive the agreed salary is, however, refuted by the Company's accounts. On the other hand, it is evident that he gave fair reason for the remarks, that he, as the Company's Governor in Africa, carried on business
on his own account. His discontent, again, had its real cause in this, that he had not succeeded in obtaining his share of the expected profits; and that his claim to it, on the reconstruction reorganisation of the Company, was placed at the future. That he was not consulted about it is, however, certainly incorrect - he is expressly named as being present at one, at least, of the sessions of the Commercial College when the question about it was being dealt with - but he has evidently not shared (see p.348) in the expectations in the new Company. Attempts to mollify him have, however, not been wanting - possibly it was with this object that, on 3rd May 1654, he was created a Swedish nobleman, with the name CARLOFFER (he was not introduced as such into the House of Nobles) - but renewed attempts to persuade him to remain in the Company's service led to no result: what he, himself, says about his endeavours to assist the Company in its distress may be taken for what they were worth; still, his connection with the Company was dissolved by either a voluntary or compulsory discharge; and embittered over the injustice which he considered he had suffered, he determined to be revenged.

(To be continued under 1658)
The Swedish African Company (contd). .. 1654. ..

The experiences met with induced the Swedish government to commence negotiations with England in order to secure freedom for Swedish trade and navigation, and, for this purpose, the government decided to send a special embassy to London, of which Israel Lagerfelt was chosen as chief. These negotiations prepared a Treaty of Trade and Navigation between Sweden & England, which was concluded at Upsala the 11th April 1654, by the Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna and the English Ambassador, Bulstrode White-locks; and shortly afterwards, a separate Treaty about Guinea and New Sweden, likewise at Upsala the 8th May, following (Latin copy in appendix 2.), which was ratified by Cromwell at Whitehall the 30th July following.

This Treaty was, no doubt, preceded by an examination of the claims made from the English & Swedish sides, to the rights of trading and property in Guinea. We have not, indeed, found anything mentioned about it, but a record is found which shows that the English Guinea Company actually propounded a claim to the right of ownership to the whole of the Swedish colony, or at least to the greater part of it. This record, which is undated, but from its contents must have been made in 1653 [N.B. Granlund had evidently not read Bulstrode White-locks's "Journal"], is composed in the French language ... (The Title is "Grievs ... "). ...

(Here follows a summary of the English Complaints and the Swedish Replies to them) ...

(p.22.) The Swedish Company had, in this way, most amply refuted its English adversaries' assertions ... ...

(continued under "1655").

In all this one has to consider the nature and his aims. Matheus Edsell's actions and his replies indicate a desire to conclude a business treaty between Sweden and the newly established English Company. It seems that the Swedish government, through the endeavours of the English Company, was attempting to make a deal with Sweden in order to secure the rights of trade and navigation. The Swedish government was aware of the English Company's claims and had made a separate treaty with them about Guinea and New Sweden.

Edsell's actions and his replies indicate a desire to conclude a business treaty between Sweden and the newly established English Company. It seems that the Swedish government, through the endeavours of the English Company, was attempting to make a deal with Sweden in order to secure the rights of trade and navigation.
TREATY of PEACE between England and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, dd at Westminster, 5th April 1654. (Ratified by Protector 19th April 1654; and by States General 22nd April 1654.)
(Translated from the Dutch)

Art. XVI.

Item. If it shall come to pass that during this Alliance, Friendship and "Society" that anything shall be done or undertaken by any one of the People or Inhabitants of the one or the other side contrary to this Alliance, or any hindrance ("Leth") thereof, whether at sea, on land, or on inland waters, this Friendship, Alliance and Society between these Nations shall not therefore be interrupted nor broken, but shall nevertheless remain in its entirety and maintained in full force; but shall each one of those, only, be punished who shall have offended against the aforesaid Alliance, and no one else. And Justice shall be done, and satisfaction given to all those who are thereby interested, by all those who, on land at sea or in other waters, shall have done anything against this Alliance in any part of Europe or elsewhere, in the Straits of Gibraltar, or in America, or on the Coasts of Africa, or in any Countries, Islands, Seas, Creeks, Bays, Rivers, or in other places on this side the Cape of Good Hope, within the period of one year that justice shall be sought; But in all places, as aforesaid, on the other side of the Cape, within eighteen months that justice shall be sought, in manner aforesaid.

But in so far as the transgressors of the Alliance shall not appear nor submit to the judicature, nor give satisfaction within the one or the other herebefore appointed time, according to the distance of the places, then shall those aforesaid be declared Enemies of either side, and their goods, Means, and all their Incomes publicly sold and be applied (bekeert) to the complete & proper satisfaction of the damage done by them; and moreover, shall they themselves, if they be in the power of the one or other country, be submitted to that punishment which each of them shall have merited, according to his offence.
Aitzema (contd).

(pp. 1086-1091.)
A complete copy (in Dutch) of the Treaty between England and SWEDEN, dd. Upsala, 11th April 1654.

(pp. 1116-1125.)
Report, account of, and documents relating to the loss of Brazil to the Portuguese. (W.I.C.'s complaints thereon. Lieut-General Schoppe's report. Appointment of Court Martial. Imprisonment of Schoppe in the Gevangen Poort. &c. &c.)

(End of 1654.)

End of Aitzema.
Resolutions States General. 1655. (St.Gen. 3229)

7th June 1655.

Received a letter from Director Ruychaver, written at the Castle St George del Mina on the 2nd February last, containing reply to their High Mightinesses' letter of the 15th May 1654, and further report of the situation of affairs in those Quarters. Whereupon, being deliberated, is found good and resolved that the said letter shall be placed in the hands of Messrs Huygens and others their Ho. Mo.s' Deputies for the affires of the W.I.C., to inspect, examine and make report thereon.

N.B. The original letter from Dir. Gen. Ruichaver, referred to above is in Stat. Gen. Liassen W.I. 5781, and is as follows:-

Dat. 2 Feb.)
Rec. 7 June.) 1655.

To their Ho. Mo. the Lords States General of the United Netherlands.

Secret.
Serene, High Mighty Lords,
Your Ho. Mo.s' letter dated 15th May 1654, and the annexed copies of the Treaty of Peace, Union and Confederation made and concluded between the Lords Commissioners of the Lord Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland and Ireland on the one side, and their Excellencies the Lords Ambassadors of your High Mightinesses on the other side, has been received by me; which, in conformity with what Y.Ho. Mo. are pleased to order and command, we shall observe and cause to be observed everywhere inviolably everywhere within the places of their authority within the limits of the Direction entrusted to us, in so far as its contents may concern and refer to the same, in accordance with the tenor of the Publication received therewith. But concerning the precautions and good oversight which Y. Ho. Mo. order to be maintained about the forts and places in these Quarters, at sea and on land, for the prevention of all inconveniences, our observances (betrachtungen) are of such expressions (uitdruckselen) that Y.Ho. Mo. in all events the good careful efforts (resorted to for the faithful defence, safety and maintenance of the same) shall fully appear to Y. Ho. Mo., to which the means available can so little extend, that we are necessarily constrained humbly to inform Y. Ho. Mo.
of the situation of the same, that notwithstanding the
sharp and perilous circumstances of the time during our
Direction, we have lain entirely destitute and devoid
of ammunition of war, victuals, soldiers and ships, at
the discretion of our enemies or evil-disposed persons,
and after many "bloedige" complaints made for more than
two years about it, we have however obtained but little;
and are still so weak in men that we must most highly
complain about it to the face of Y. Ho. Mo.; especially
now that the glorious conquests of Brazil have been op­
pressed by the faithless violence of the Portuguese, and
they, encouraged thereby, might turn their arms and force
hither, in order again to subdue this their pretended
Lordship (Heerlijkheit) (arrogated to the Royal Title
of Portugal). In which case, without a previous provi­
sion being made of the necessities required, would also
have no better result than the miserable experi­
ence of others has taught; as it is unav/inevitably to be
expected, unless Y. Ho. Mo., in accordance with the pat­
ernal care which you have for your subjects, are pleased
to remedy the same liberally, for our safety, and the
conservation of this important traffic, with the required
assistance; without whose help, not the strongest Fortres­
ses in the world are to be defended against any force,
much less that in these far distant Quarters could exist
without such. Therefore we do not doubt that Y. Ho. Mo.
will be roused by our humble and through need moved com­
plaints, to put your hands to it, so that the places in
these Quarters may remain freed and preserved against the
approaching (naackende) ruin. Trusting in which we con­
clude this, by praying God &c, &c,
Your High Migtinesses'humble
obedient servant,
(sgd) J. Ruichaver.

At the Castle St George d'Elmina,
this 2nd February 1655.

12th June 1655.

Is heard the report of Messrs Huygens &c on the above
letter. Resolved to send the letter to the Residing
Chamber of the WIC with the serious admonition that they
will send as quickly as possible to the aforesaid Director
all the necessities required by him and which they will
best know are required, so that the said Castle may remain
conserved against all surprise; reporting to their Ho. Mo.
what will be done and effected by them herein.
(N.B. No reply to above found in S.G. 5781.)
"Extracts from the Minutes of the transactions (gebeseigeneerde) of the Deputies of the respective Chambers of the Chartered West India Company."

(N.B. Translated from the copies enclosed in the copy letter to Ruychaver, dd. 1st September 1655 (post) in the Letter Book, WIC. oc. 10.)

Tuesday the 30th August 1655.

Continuation of the provisional Order for GUINEA.

1. That, in conformity with the unanimous advices of all the Chambers and Chief Participants, the trade to the Coast of GUINEA shall remain to the Company, to the exclusion of all others.

2. That the Order of Rotation, as before, shall be observed according to the List inserted hereunder, and shall be done solely by the Company's own ships, or freighted but nevertheless manned by the aforesaid Company.

3. And so that the same may be done without any infringement, the Chamber whose turn it is to equip shall be bound, one month previously, to advise the Presiding Chamber thereof, so that the same, if necessary, may notify the other members, and with the communication of the same, make such order (arrangement) which the circumstances of affairs and time and circumstances (wijlen) shall require.

4. And in case the one or other Chamber had no opportunity or otherwise was not disposed itself to take in hand its turn at the appointed time, so thereanant to be empowered to act and agree with another Chamber, upon such conditions as they shall find good together between themselves, without prejudice to the general and common Order and charges standing to each one's equippage.

5. That the cargoes shall be formed, in quantity and quality, as far as possible, in accordance with the Formulas sent by the Director.

6. That each Chamber, for the cargoes sent by it, shall receive back again the return cargoes, by the same ship by which the aforesaid cargo was sent, in so far as it has been sold, and the proceeds of the remainder (residue) the Director General shall transmit by the following ships to the Chamber or its appointed Commissioners if it has given orders thereto, under the mark of the Chamber, or its Commissioners, to which it belongs, with duly signed Bills of Lading thereof.
7. The which, then, also, when any gold or other merchandise is sent under Bill of Lading, as above, shall be faithfully delivered to the Chamber or its Commissioners.

8. Without the Chamber, which receives the return cargo by its ship, being empowered, under any pretext whatever, to retain the same "in rescontre", or for any other reasons whatever the same may be.

9. And so that the respective Chambers may be fully at rest (quieted - gerust) therein, they may mutually give to each other such Act of promise or assurance as they shall find good.

10. And the members of the respective Chambers shall communicate what they buy in for their cargoes, and sell of their return cargoes, in order to cause no damage to the Company through disorders.

11. Likewise they are bound to victual their ships for the period of 15 months.

12. And so that the charge of the Coast, like as the profits, may be borne equally by the respective Chambers, the number of the "Treijns" persons, sailors and soldiers, who are required on the Coast, and must be maintained, shall be fixed; and their pay, when they come home, shall be sent in gold, to the Chamber where they were enlisted, out of the cargoes of the respective Chambers.

13. It being well understood, however, that if the one or other Chamber should send any Factors, Assistants, or other officers, above and beyond the ordered number, the pay of the same shall come to the charge of the aforesaid Chamber alone, which has engaged the same.

14. And because among the common soldiers on the Coast great mortality daily occurs, that also they for the most part wish to be relieved at the expiration of their appointed time, all returning-cargo ships shall transport thither, the number of 30 soldiers; and besides, munitions of war, necessities, and victuals for the country, to the quantity specified in the list drawn up; upon penalty (verbeurte) of the amount of the aforesaid "spetie" with 50% advance, which the Director General shall take out of the return cargo of the defaulting Chamber and send to the Presiding Chamber in order there to supply the deficiency or to have it supplied by the Chamber whose turn it is at the time, to equip, or, in case the Presiding Chamber
itself was in a default, the amount thereof, together with the above advance, shall be sent to the following Chamber.

15. The Chambers are recommended to take in hand all such means for the furnishing of their cargoes as they shall judge to be serviceable and most profitable for the Company, without, in future, accepting more goods on contract (op Contractie).

Here follows the Order of Rotation.

Amsterdam, on 1 April 1656.
West Friesland & Northern Quarter, 30 June 1656.
Amsterdam 31 October 1656.
Zeelandt 31 January 1657.
Stadt and Lande 30 April 1657.
Amsterdam 30 June 1657.
Mease 31 October 1657.
Amsterdam 31 January 1658.
Zeelandt 30 April 1658.

Here follows the List of the necessities which are required, every three months, on the List of GUINEA, and therefore shall be sent with each.

21 Casks meat, at 200 lb the cask.
11 Casks pork, at 200 lb the cask.
11,000 lb, hard bread.
3 Aams 2½ oil.
2½ Hogsheads vinegar.
1 Aam Spanish wine.
2 Hogsheads French wine.
1 Aam liquor (brandwijn).
49 sacks groats.
39 ditto peas.
12 sacks beans.
2,630 lb stock fish.
200 cheeses.
2 Quarterns(?) butter.
1 Cask biscuit.
2 Casks fine salt.
2 casks coarse salt.
Spices F(?) 24.
Plums F(?) 100.
1 bushel mustard seed.
1 Aam train oil.
Munitions of war.
600 lb powder, including 100 lb for muskets.
1,200 lb match-cording.
1 medicine chest.
2 "kort smee kolen."

To the equipage ought to "dresseren naer" the List of Guinea, for the repair of the yachts and boats, 450 guld. For the General's table, for all kinds of provisions, 150 guldens.

Agrees with the register,
(sgd) Gysbert Rudolphy.

Extract from the Minutes of the Deputies of the respective Chambers of the Chartered West India Company, representing the Assembly of the XIX.
In Amsterdam.

Lunae the 31st Augt 1655.
Secondly that the formula of Contract and the threrout resulting Commission for the private traders on the Coasts of Africa, shall be approved as follows, and no Chamber shall be allowed to give any other in future.

(Here follows the formula, which, as it did not apply to the Gold Coast, has not been translated. It expressly provided that the permission did not allow ships to call at the "North Coast of Africa, from Cape Verde inclusive to Arder exclusive, nor to the rivers and bays or creeks situate between both ..." "but that the ships shall drive their trade from Arder noorderwaerts (an obvious mistake for "southwards") to Cabo Lopes Gonsalves and so further the whole southern district of Africa as far as to Cape of Good Hope, except Loango, where the Company has its own Factory, ... " The penalty for breach was forfeiture of ship and cargo.)

List of what the yachts "Amsterveen" and "Ouwerkerck" cost with their equipment & men each for 18 months.
The yacht "Amsterveen"
1655.

The yacht "Amsterveen", departed to Guinea, 1654.
Cost of purchase 3,400
Ammunition, Equipage &c. 3,513
Victuals 2,376
The two months on hand 774
Total f. 10,063

The yacht "Ouwerkercken" departed 1655.
Cost of purchase 4,500
Sheathing and equippage. 5,080
Victuals 2,107
The two months on hand 648
Total F. 22,398
For the 20% 4,479
F. 26,877

Signed, Isaac van Beeck/ Davijt van Bauerlaer.

List of what the yacht "de Vrede" cost with
with its equipment, crew, & victuals, sailed to
Guinea the 21st April 1655.
(N.B. Rate of exchange F6, to the £.)

The yacht "de Vrede", cost of purchase as it came from the sea. F.5,000 £ 833: 6: 8
Ammunition, Equipage, with the sufficient sheathing therein included, 4 guns, 2 brass, 2 iron, & "de Montuer boeck." 2,503:9:8 417: 4:11
Victuals with caskage &c 3,296:7 549:14: 6
The two months on hand 420 70: 0: 0
Item for the 20% F. 1,121:16:8. £1,870:6: 1
F. 2,244 £ 374:0: 1
F.16,465:16:8.£ 2,244:6: 1

Nota that the afsd yacht is provided with double sails cordage, & other ships necessities of anchors, rigging ...
for the period of three years. (sgd) J.R. J.de H. ...

I the under signed B. Tonn, Equipage Mr. acknowledge (by order of Mr Jacob Ruichaver) to have received from Capn Cornelis Pieters Bose, the undermentioned goods
Feby 2 1655.
Three hour glasses £ 14:0
One firkin rosin 7:17:6
One cask tar 1:15:0
One "spring touw" 49: 8:7
One grindstone 16:0
Three sheep skins 10:0
£ 60:11:1

[Signature]
List of what the yacht "Zeepaert" cost with equipment, crew, victuals, and two months to the officers & sailors.

The yacht "Zeepaert" cost with all necessities &c., including two months on hand, in all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F.4,000</td>
<td>£666:13:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>135:6:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.4,800</td>
<td>£800:0:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Departed in company of "Prins Willem", Captn Hoze: with skipper Jan Doever, the 22nd November 1655.
Copy letters from the Deputies of the XIX. W.I.C.
(Letter Book, WIC.oc.10)

(1) The 1st September 1655. In Amsterdam.
To Jacob Ruychaver, Director
In Guinea. sent by the
ship. (sic).

Honoured &c,

YH's respective letters of the 4th February and 17th
March last (n. o. r.), by the ships "Graeff Enno", "Prins
Willel" and "Het Jonge Honichvait", have been successively and
and in due course handed to us; from the contents of
which, as we consider we are satisfactorily informed of
the situation and constitution of affairs upon the Coasts,
we shall only touch upon some points and, besides, write
what we consider necessary about them.

That the dissensions between the ACCANISTS and those of
FANTYN have been finally settled, has been satisfactory to
us to hear: your good direction is recommended to continue
its efforts thereto, so that the friendship made may be
maintained, and that the disturbances, if according to the
custom of that nation they might now and then arise, may
be appeased as far as possible, so that they do not come
to burst out so far again: the which, as we can well under­
stand, greatly tends to the increase of the trade. We
will, therefore, also take care that the same be not re­
trograded through lack of cargoes; about which
we shall hereafter speak in more detail in its place.

The proceedings of the SWEDISH Governor we can, in
many respects regard as not otherwise than very "imper­
tinent"; but are willing to believe that this has arisen
more from his particular temperament than by order of his
Principals. YH's treatment of it has been circumspect
in which you will please to continue, on the one side
maintaining friendship, but, nevertheless, without too
great confidence and remembering that they are your neigh­
bours; because we do not say that the parties have no
other view than their particular profit which they, now
in this manner and now in that, seek to practise. Es­
pecially must we recommend to YH generally to keep a
watchful eye upon the situation of the Coast and the
trading places thereof namely, whether it is necessary,
either for the increase of the trade or for the prevent­
ion of another, to take possession here or there.
Likewise, YH will please, as far as possible, to enquire into, and to inform us by every opportunity, of the situation of the trade which the Swedes, English, or others, have on the Island St Thomé; although, with this slack market for sugar, they cannot reckon on much profit from it.

About the Bight trade, we have observed from all experience that it is injurious for the Company that the private Commission merchantmen are permitted to trade elephants' tusks. We have therefore devised the Order about it, limited by such a clause as YH will find be able to see in the accompanying annexures; which Formula we therefore send to YH., (vide supra) so that you, hearing of any ships which have any Commission do not conform to the aforesaid Order and proceed to the trade of elephants' tusks, will, without making any difficulty, be able to have them fetched, and proceed against them as is proper, in conformity with the Charter; as we are confident YH will do without respect to the one or the other Chamber. We therefore also recommend that serious attention may be given to the aforesaid trade of elephants' tusks for the Company, with its yachts.

We confess that the trade at Angola is entirely bad, and therefore entirely defer the same entirely to YH, although the idea presents itself to us, whether the aforesaid trade will not improve in future, because the Lodge of the Houbergens has been removed (gelicht) from there; which we commend to YH's consideration (speculatie). Of the Factor van Loore we have not heard since our last; but he ought, in any case to be removed from there and sent up.

From the reply (rescriptie) which YH makes in the matter of the ship "St Jacob", you seem not to have grasped the meaning of the contract entered into with the owners, as the goods which were lost were at the peril and risk of the owners and, therefore, no compensation need be thought of; only we are here admonished about certain 27 slaves kept there on the Coast. If they are servicable to the Company, YH will please to accept them at a valuation, or otherwise sell them at the price they are worth and transmit the proceeds thereof, and of what further has been said salved and realised.

With the deliberation over the matter of the whole Coast and the trading (behandeling) of the same, we have been engaged now for some years consequently, forming
now the one and then the other plan, according to the circumstances of the times here in this country. At present we find the matter such that instead of the lack of proper cargoes, of which YH has hitherto generally complained, the Chambers begin to be eager to be allowed to undertake the equippage thither, and for this current year we have had to give them a free rein as it were, to make such equippage without the regard to the new Order of Rotation, which has now got entirely into decline. In any case we expect that the Coast in the future will be sufficiently provided for, in which case if we practice the best order and the most economy, and YH reduces the charges on the Coast as much as possible, we firmly hope that not only besides being able to undersell (marckten) the foreigners but also to prevail over the same, as they are obliged, for the most part, to form their cargoes here in this country, and then to bring them to the places where they make the equipment, which comes not only inconvenient but costly. Moreover, as the trade to St Thome's is not now profitable, as we have previously touched upon, they cannot therefore have any object to make the voyage that by that way; which consideration will have its place, if not always. Therefore we can, nevertheless, for the present avail ourselves of the same, so far as consideration falls with respect to the foreigners. As regards the trade itself, we have, after much and various consideration, been able to devise no more suitable footing than the one sent to YH herewith (vide supra) which will come into effect on the 30th April of next year. Meantime YH will regulate himself according to that which has so far been in use, and then punctually and precisely observe that which is contained in the aforesaid accompanying Order. When we speak of the use of what has hitherto been followed, we mean that order that the charges of the Coast are regulated according to the amounts of the cargoes sent by the respective Chambers; in which respect as the one sustains that it is burdened in proportion three times more than the other, YH will do well, and give us satisfaction, in the accounts to exhibit the proportion of those charges, and, both as regards the past and the future, send it to the Presiding Chamber, so that we can then continually make use of it; and further, keep the residue of each Chamber separate, without either mixing them up or taking them over for the one Chamber from the other. Before we part from this subject of the trade, we must here add that we have been given into consideration by
various persons, about the Island Principe, namely, whether it could not serve for the cultivation of sugar and other products, and to that end be populated by our Nation: which we desire YH to take into consideration, and await your advice thereon.

That YH is so earnest in your complaints to us about the weakness of the garrison, lack of munitions of war, &c, we cannot take otherwise than as well; but that YH writes on that subject in such terms to their Ho. Mo., we think that that were better left excused. For the future, we firmly believe that better care will be taken in the one and the other, as the Chamber of Amsterdam declares that by the "Graef Enno" they have sent the half of the necessities asked for by YH, and the other half will be sent by the Chambers of Zeeland and Maase still before the commencement of the equipping of the Order of Rotation. Meantime, on the complaints of the soldiers which have been represented to YH there, we must make some distinction between the old ones whose time is up, and those who have newly arrived there, which latter, we cannot understand have any reason of complaint, but that their coming up (opstand) tastes of mutiny, the authors of which YH must not neglect to punish according to the circumstances and merits of the case, and that as an example to the others, even were it with death. By this opportunity we must also recommend to YH's care, to keep some Blacks who shall be found the most capable, at learning some necessary handicrafts, in order later to employ them at it, like as also for the navigation of the yachts and the garrisoning of the Forts along with those of our nation.

The Chamber of Amsterdam has now, together with the ship "Graeff Enno" again sent the yacht "Ouwerkerck", the accounts of both of which go herewith. YH will please give satisfaction to the aforesaid Chamber, as also to that of Zeeland in the matter of the yacht "Het Vrede" sent by them, with an advance of 20% and that, provisionally, out of the cargoes of the respective Chambers. Nevertheless, upon this understanding, that in the future, if ships from other Chambers who now have no cargoes on the Coast, come to arrive on the Coast, the aforesaid Chamber shall bear their portion therein, and that in the accounts of the aforesaid cargoes, the Chambers which now alone shall be each charged shall then so far as possible be relieved of them. Meantime, we trust that YH will, for the present, be sufficiently provided with ships; still, in case, contrary to
expectation, one thing or the other should still be required, YH will please to report the same, and we shall hold ourselves in readiness, on YH's first advice, to provide you therein. We should be glad to see the above mentioned Order of Trading brought into train during YH's Direction, and have found ourselves moved to request YH that you would be pleased still to continue in the same beyond your stipulated time, which has now already so long expired, for the period of three years from the date of the expiration of the aforesaid first Agreement; and so that you may be the better encouraged thereto, we have, also, from that date, allowed you a salary of 400 guldens per month, with which we trust you will be satisfied, the more so as the disturbances which YH has experienced (geschept) in the previous bad provision of the Coast, are not to be feared henceforth, but have been entirely removed.

The persons interested in the yacht "Duyff", which was seized by the ships of the Chambers Amsterdam and Zeelandt, at Cabo de Loop, and the gold and the elephants' tusks of which have been brought here to this country, have sued us before the Court of Holland, in order to have restitution of the aforesaid return cargo, to which we shall not neglect to make our proper defence; but we had well wished that that yacht had been confiscated by the sentence of YH and the Councillors there, as the Factors and skippers, being on a voyage, do not appear to be qualified to do it. Consequently, we are making no mention of the aforesaid confiscation, but stand alone upon the merit of the case, in principle, as also still that some proceedings might have been taken on the yacht's arrival on the Coast. You will please communicate with us about this by the first opportunity. The aforesaid Factors and Skippers have divided the lading of the aforesaid yacht amongst the respective Chambers, in the proportion of nine parts; which ought not to be done in future, but only among the equipping Chambers, so long as any of them refrain from equipping.

That the smuggling increases daily, we have become aware on various occasions, and amongst others, that such a large quantity of gold is brought to various Mints of the respective Provinces, by private persons; against which, we although we are keeping as close a supervision as possible on the sailing out of ships, yet the same must chiefly be done on the Coast; to which end YH will keep the Fiscal to it, as we are also writing to him personally, in order to use
his utmost endeavours in all that pertains to his office, & to report his proceedings by every opportunity.

Here at Amsterdam lie 2 ships, loading to go to Spain; but it is general opinion that they will come to the Coast from there, for the slave trade, as that the equipage is done in France, at various places. This will serve for your information, for although we cannot well make any provision in the matter, we nevertheless consider it servicable that we & you have knowledge of such-like equipages; and if one of those ships men are found who are domiciled here, YH knows that by virtue of the Placade, they may be taken off them, if it can be done properly (bequamlich). With which &c.

The deputed Directors of the WIC, representing the Ass. of the XIX. Signed by Isaac van Beeck. Paulus Timmerman. H(?) van der Heyden. Nicolaas ten Hove, per pr Claessen Bosschieter.

(2) To Paulus van der Heul, Fiscal in Guinea.

The 1st September 1655. In Amsterdam.

Respected, Honble, Devout.

We have become more and more aware that smuggling is increasing daily on the Coast, and can "als met handen" deduce (afnemen) this from the large quantity of gold which, on the arrival of a ship or ships from there, is brought to the mints of the respective Provinces by private persons: all which gives us great suspicion that no sufficient supervision is given by you; for which although we, here in this country, give as close attention as is possible to everything, at the sailing out of the ships, yet, nevertheless, we find that it is not a sufficient expedient; but particularly to give you instructions about it, in order that you may resort to every care and trouble in that which pertains to your office, and by every opportunity to notify us of what you shall have done therein. Upon which we rely. With which &c.

The deputed Directors of the WIC., representing the Ass. of the XIX. (signatures as above).

Resolutions, D.G. & Council.

Protests, Treaties, &c.

NIL.

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In the Hodge The Good Hope, at ADJA.

January, Anno 1655.

1. Understand that the provisional Fiscal, Paulus van der Heul, has now been fully authorised and approved by the Chamber XIX.

2. Also understand from AXEM that the Assistant Roelof Dyck, on the 31st ultimo, had been to the Danish ship "Netelbladt" (passing there), and seen the royal commission; and also understood from the Captn was minded to stay a day or two both at TACCORARY and COMANY, in order to trade, and afterwards to go and anchor at d'el Mina. Also the Factor, Jeronimus van den Durpe had been on board the said ship "Netelbladt" before CHAMA, the Captn of which showed him two Commissions, one in Latin the other in High-German, both signed Frederick; the Captain being minded to anchor before COMANY, and wished there to await order from the General Ruichaver, whether he might come to the roads at del Mina, in order to show his Commission; with the offer to sell to the General 2,000 p. sheets, 140 p. zaaiy, 500 iron staves, and a little "oranje als lemoen pasta" in order, thus the sooner, to proceed on his intended Bight voyage for slaves: from which aforesaid ship (being anchored at 3 o' clock before Comany) the following letter was brought to the General.

Honble General Ruichaver; -

Make known that I have understood that my yacht "Fortuyn" has arrived before el Mina, about which I am greatly pleased that they have come to Christians, for all the fellows are inexperienced on this Coast through the death of the skipper who Brought it out. Respectfully request YH will forbid my men to sleep on shore. My friendly request is also that you will be pleased to inform me whether I might be allowed to come to del Mina in order to show evidence of ship and yacht; and I remain at Comany till further decision. (sgd) Pieter Jacobsen Schult.

To which was replied, in all speed, by the Hon. General, that his yacht and crew were here under our Castle, and was detained for no other purpose than for his arrival because no Commission had been found with it, which he
January.

is offering to come with his ship to show us here; that this can be done at once, assuring him that they will be welcome here as friends, and receive the courtesy which ought to be shown to neighbours. Meanwhile, the men are being properly treated and the yacht, notwithstanding two or three men must be on shore, has been well looked after. (sgd) Jacob Ruichaver.

3. In morning, early, comes the Captain of the slaves to report to us that last night a servant of the great MARINJE and OTTINGH, The FANTYNS again on the move. COFFIE, Captain of the ACCANISTS, had come to him, announcing that the Quarter of OCCUMSOCCUM (sic, meaning Occumfoccum?) was on the move (op d'been) to SABOUW or MOURÉ, which I have reported to Mouré. In the afternoon comes here from CORMANTYN a Black, named SIAFFER, who said that the aforesaid Quarter had intended it against CORMANTYN, for what reason was yet unknown.

Also understand from d'el Mina that the Factor of the "Netelbladt", named Claes Vos (Bos?) had appeared there, handing over to the Hon General the following letter:-

Honble. Respected, Valiant, Wise, Prudent Mr General Jacob Ruichaver,

Hond.-Honble.-Valiant YH's acceptable letter of to 2nd instant was received by me this evening, and I understand that I should come with my ship before d'el Mina in order to show report (beschijt thoonen) of my ship and yacht. I have therefore resolved to send my Factor to YH with evidence of Royal Majesty's hand and seal. I would indeed have come myself with the ship, but as a strong current is running from the east, "met de land wind niet conde stoppen", as my ship draws more than 20 Hollands feet. I therefore intend at first to remain here until my small cargo has been sold; but if YH is pleased to negotiate for its purchase, to receive it with good condition after it were "bij de banck ver-cocht", namely "als Mr 4, waar die geleverd wert", to each other's contentment, I would then rather deliver it to YH than to the two other Factories (meaning English & Swedish?) because of the great alliance concluded between the Crown of Denmark and the Ho. Mo. Lords States General. I have little inclination to trade with the Blacks here, because we find they will only pay with bad "cakeraes" gold and only troy weight. I have also respectfully to request YH will please to oblige me that
January.

I might receive, in YH's jurisdiction by instructions to your subordinates, some large hoops, on payment; also that my yacht there might receive its water. Such acts of kindness could not be repaid by me, but I shall inform my Majesty and they will be repaid by him in all reasonable manner. I very respectfully beg YH not to suspect me through my long letter, and I wish to commend him and all those under him to the fatherly protection of God. I remain YH's affectionate friend and servant, Pieter Jacobsen Scholten.

In the ship "Netelbladt" the 3rd January 1655.

Shortly afterwards it was reported by the Factor, Östendorp, from COMANY that the Captain and Caboseros there would not allow him to send a five-hand canoe on board to fetch the Danish Captain, or some one else, on shore in order to come hither.

Wantonness of the COMANIES.

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January.
at 7 o'clock, the Upper Factors Foullon and Heereman
had returned by canoe from the DANISH ship "Netelbladt"
having bought sundry goods at cheap price as will appear
on delivery; reporting that when they had come to Small
Comany the day before yesterday, they had been treated
very uncivilly by the AGUAFFOSE, who would not suffer
them to proceed on board, over which quite 6 paddles
(pagaijen) of our Minse had been broken into pieces;
which they finally allowed through intervention (rap-
pogrt) of Captain Scholten.

6. The Danish "Netelbladt" anchors, about midday,
(quite ½ mile above the roads, very far out at sea)
before d'el Mina, to which was found good to send the
following letter:--
Captn Pieter Jacobsen Scholten,
We have perceived what YH has negotiated with the
Upper Factors Foullon and Heereman over the sale of
your goods, which we approve and hold valid; but see
with surprise how you, in order to make delivery, how
far you have come to anchor, that it is impossible to
get to you with small vessels in order to fetch the
purchased goods. We therefore request you, in order
to have an end of this matter, please to come to our
roads, and, if not, to send the goods ashore from there
or to the "Graaff Enno", as it shall please you, where
we shall immediately make payment for them, for we
cannot see upon what your mistrust is based, as we are
offering our roads which otherwise is used with consent
by H.M. of Denmark's vassals, as also is daily done
by the English and other nations, which if you cannot
believe, we, as well as YH, are mistrustful to send any
gold so far before the receipt of the goods. Therefore
if these proposals do not please YH, will you please
inform us what your intention is, and by what means we
can best get anything from the other, for on sending
your Factor with any goods, we will at once send him
back, according to the value of the purchase, with the
the gold. Upon which you may rely. (sgd) J.Huijchaver.

To which the said Scholten replied,
YH's letter of date received, and understand that YH
approves the purchase but (expresses) surprise that I
have come to anchor so far to windward. Whether I lie
to windward or leeward, I have not however been sent
out to display hostility to any one, unless I am hard
pressed to it. The same peesen afreden heb ik genomen
with the two Factors, and Mr. Foullon said I might anchor
January.
where I pleased. It was done for no other purpose than if our offer was not subscribed to and I had no assurance that YH would accept the same, I then intended to sail back again to before COMENDO. After the date upon which I spoke to the Factors, I have had over 10 lb gold into my ship, but after that date I will not sell the value worth of one Engel of the goods noted, as I promised. If YH is afraid, as the letter reports, to entrust the gold to our ship, I will place my Factor and son as a pledge against it, on the condition that YH will let my yacht and crew come to me; for God knows that I will, in every way and in good faith, act as an honourable Royal Majesty's servant is bound to do, and shall have to answer for to my high Superior. I have, to-day, had a request to come to CORMANTYN, which I have refused; but if I find that YH will not keep to the offer, I intend to set sail to-morrow. Also, I have not lain at any place nearer than 14-15 fathoms, for our cables are"ge-slagen van" hemp, which had lain for a year in the English ships which, at the request of the High & Mighty Lords States, we had had detained at Coppenhage, as I shall prove, and commend YH with all your subordinates into God's Fatherly protection. YH's honoured and affectionate friend Pr. Jacobsen Scholten.

Upon which it was found good that the Upper Factors Foullon & Heereman, at the closing of the gate, should proceed to the "Graaf Enno" to stay there with the son of Scholten and the sub-factor, who both came there a little while afterwards; Capt'n Scholten being answered at 4 o'clock, as follows:-

As we perceive from your letter that you intend to send your son & Factor in hostage, for our assurance, this therefore goes to fetch them, and we will on their arrival here send the boats thither with gold, to-night, as soon as the land breeze comes; trusting that this will be i.a.w. your wishes, and serve to your contentment, as we have as little evil intention as anyone on which you may rely.

(sgd) J. Ruichaver.

7. Invoice of goods bet. & reed. from the ship "Netelbladt":

8a2-a-lywaet

8a2-a-lywaet (next page)
January.

7. Invoice of Merchandise bought and received from the ship "Netelbladt".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>882 a Lywaet</td>
<td>160 a pr Bende</td>
<td>1: 3: 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980 p Sheets</td>
<td>32 p. pr Bende</td>
<td>15: 3: 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170 p Wirry or rounwessens</td>
<td>4½ eng's the p.</td>
<td>5: 7: 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 p Zaaïj</td>
<td>30 eng' the p.</td>
<td>25: 2: 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1310 lb Copperwork</td>
<td>70 lb pr Bende</td>
<td>4: 5: 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556 p Iron staves</td>
<td>2½ eng. the p.</td>
<td>10: 6: 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194 lb Lavendel</td>
<td>½ eng. the lb</td>
<td>2: 6: 9½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529 lb Olivetten</td>
<td>32 p. pr Bende</td>
<td>2: 1: 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280 p Quaquua cloths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Mk. 68: 5: 7½

Perceive, in the morning, a little below ADJA, the ship "Prins Willem", to which I proceed with the victuals and refreshments of Mr Heereman. Came with the ship to anchor before ADJA at 2 o'clock in afternoon. Went on shore with the boat, to fetch Mr Heeremans' further goods.

Also received the letter from the Hon. General as follows:-

Mr Dammaert,

It is true that it was decided, by resolution, that you should be placed at COMPANY, but since, meantime, something else has happened that you will be able to do better service for the Company and to my satisfaction, it will, for this time, perhaps (but not to your injury) have to be altered. You will therefore proceed hither, with all your goods, by the first opportunity, either by the ship "Prins Willem", or by canoe; upon which we rely. Vale, God keep you. Greetings from your friend J. Ruïthaver.

8. In morning, proceed on board by the boat, with chest and clothing, together with Captn Bose who had taken off the gold from ADJA consisting in Mk. 40, with the intention to hasten with it to d'el Mina; but as we got no breeze, we had to remain lying.

In the ship "Prins Willem" before ADJA.

9. In morning got land wind, went under sail. In evening came before the Iron Hook (iseren hoeck) to anchor, where received letter from Mr Cocq that if we could conveniently come to del Mina, it should be done, as the said ship would be again laden with merchandise at d'el Mina for Mouré and Adja, and could then get the gold from Mouré.
January. In the Castle St George d'el Mina.

10. In morning, in the dog(dagh) watch, raised anchor, and set sail. At 7 o'clock, found ourselves athwart the Sweet (Versche) river near d'el Mina, somewhat out at sea. Whereupon resolved to ship to del illina in my canoe. Arrived there at 9 o'clock, where lay in the roads the ship "Graaf Enno" and the Danish ship "Netelbladt" with its yacht. A sail also lay before CABO CORS.

At 2 o'clock the "Prins Willem" also comes to anchor before del Mina.

II. Proceeded to the General and said that I regretted that I had to be diverted from COMANY. To which he replied that I would be satisfied, as he had something else in mind with me, upon which I might rely. By his orders went to Mr Beeremans to help to prepare the accounts which must be sent home.

Understood also that on the 8th instant the hostages were brought by canoe from the "Graaf Enno" to the Danish ship "Netelbladt", by whom the General sent the underwritten letter:-

Honoured, Valiant, Captain Pieter Scholten,

On your behalf, has previously been shown to us the Commission granted by His Royal Majesty in Denmark, with regard to your ship and yacht, which, as you have already been informed, we have found in complete and lasting form, and hold and shall cause it to be held as such, the which we are confident will sal doen blijken His said Majesty tot genoegen and ons buiten ongunste of their Ho Mo. our sovereigns. Which High Mightinesses, by public Edicy, have forbidden their subjects and inhabitant vassals to allow themselves to be employed, outside the service of the Hon W.I.C., in the service of other potentates and or Nations, within the limits of its (WIC's) Charter, and have charged us with the execution thereof. Wherefore, learning that on board your ship there is a certain Jan Olij as Mate, and N.N. of Rotterdam as undermate, are employed, we are therefore compelled to request the same, together with their goods, from you, in order therein to give effect to the will of their High Mightinesses, and to free ourselves from their disfavour, which otherwise is to be feared; this being also the reason why we have kept your yacht lying so long and so close under us; the which you on your complying with, we shall at once send to you, as good and as bad as it came into our hands, to which, otherwise, it will be difficult to resolve upon. We therefore request you to comply with thès
January.

(if possible) in order to conclude everything in friendship, as I desire. To-day we shall also provide more hoops, and send to you that water or anything else you are needing that we can obtain. Meantime I commend you to God's Fatherly protection, and, with greetings, remain (sgd) J. Ruichaver.

Honble, Hond, Valiant, Wise, Prudent, Mr General Ruichaver,

I have duly received your letter, from which I understand that you desire (gelieft) Jan Olij my chief Mate, besides the under Mate Pieter Jansen. As my under-Mate who sailed out with me, and was born in Gambia under the Crown of Denmark, died on the voyage, I therefore made Pieter Jansen, lately steward, Under-Mate, as he formerly served as Lieutenant on our Admiral in the war, and I send, as proof thereof, a passport signed by Admiral Lunenhost, I therefore request, as I am myself an old and weak man, that I may enjoy the favour, in order to "salveren" the Royal Majesty's ship, as in case of my death no one will be found in the ship who could help to rechte brengen, for which they have had to take oath to display all faithfulness to the Royal Majesty's ship, in my absence; and last year we have displayed extreme affection to the Netherlanders, when we caused 50 sailors, taken from our armada, to depart to Holland in order to reinforce the East Indiamen with them, over whom this Pieter Jansen commanded as Lieutenant on the ship "Paerel"; against which, on the contrary, Sweden has displayed little favour (beneficie).

I hope that YH will take everything into good consideration, and allow me, by favour of His Royal Majesty, that on account of the favour of Royal Majesty, that those persons may remain for the service of the aforesaid Royal Majesty, otherwise could the ship and crew get into great misery. To this I await YH's favourable reply, and shall make myself in every way serviceable for all assistance to those under the Ho. Mo. States and the Chartered W. I. C.; and commend you and all under you into God's Fatherly Providence. YH's obedient Pieter Jacobsen Scholten.

To which the underwritten was replied and the passport sent back:

Hond. Valiant, Captain Pieter Scholten,

We have received your letter and see from its contents how very important to you are the persons of Jan Olij and Pieter Jansen, for the maintenance of His Serene Majesty's ship, whom we try to serve on every occasion.
January.

therefore (taking this into good consideration) we have been able so far to deviate from our right and charge that, having regard to the friendship which is maintained between our respective Sovereigns, we shall stop all further proceedings, and what they have to say about it, leave to our superiors' commands. You can therefore give orders to your yacht which will again be provided with its crew immediately after the unloading of the iron, and you will hardly there be able to reach it; from whom we await reply about this. Meanwhile, if you have need of anything, water, wood, or other refreshments, you can be supplied with them, as you will to-day be provided with more hoops, without any payment being demanded for the same. If desired, His Majesty's subjects servants could show friendship in greater matters. With which conclude and commend you, after greetings, to God's Fatherly protection. (sgd) Ruichaver.

To which, in the evening, came this reply:—
Honble, Hond, &c.,

YH's letter has been received by me, for which I heartily thank the Hon. General and Council, both on behalf of me and of His Majesty, and of me, his humble servant. All the honour and respect shown to me shall be represented in my letters. If the Hon. General is pleased to send me a canoe to-morrow, I shall come and visit him personally. Also that the yacht might be assisted with one or two large boats with stone for ballast, and might come to my ship to-morrow with the land wind. I wish &c. YH's &c. Pieter Jacobsen Scholten.

In the evening at 7 o'clock, being the 9th instant, the General despatched a canoe on board with this letter, to fetch the Captain of the "Netelbladt":—

We have received your letter last evening, upon which orders were at once given to bring the yacht to you, with the land wind, as you will now be able to see. We had already before your request provided the same with the necessary ballast, and the 300 iron staves were received out of it. With which, everything being satisfactorily concluded, you will do us the honour, for the increase of friendship, in accordance with your letter, to visit us for which we send a suitable canoe for your accommodation as we are looking forward to seeing you, not doubting that our small and friendly reception will serve more for the satisfaction of the same, than these bare letters. (sgd) Ruichaver.

Upon which the Captain, his boy, and a trumpeter
January.

landed at del Mina at 9 o'clock, when 3 cannon shot were fired, and after they had talked together for a bit (wat gebesoinneert) the Captain went on board again, and 5 shots were fired. Mean time, the "Netelbladt" and yacht had dropped down S.E of the Castle in 8 fathoms, with the object of conveniently taking in hogs, water, and otherwise, since all their casks were mostly unserviceable.

Towards evening, the Swedish yacht "St Janesb:" passes to Taccorary for lime.

16. "Prins Willem" dropped down to Mouré and Adja with merchandise.

22. The Danish "Netelbladt" and yacht "Fortuyn" both go under sail, firing 2 shots, to which was replied with one.

Also understand that the English ship "Prophet Samuel" (having thus lain long before Biemba and there bartered 80 slaves) anchored at CORMANTYN on the 26th.

The Swedish yacht "Stockholm Slodt" drops down to leeward, apparently to CRAA, in order to discharge merchandise at ORSOU.

"Prins Willem" (coming from Adja) anchors in the roads here.

25. Comes here out of the ship English ship "Prophet Samuel" (being directly before the Castle, but out at sea) the Factor William Faldo, who requested the General, in the name of the English Principal Hulwood, that they might go to with their ship and lie before COMANY, in order to provide themselves with corn and water, with the assurance that they will do no injury to the trade; which was consented to.

30. Yesterday evening, at 4.30, see a sail, which comes to the roads a little before after the closing of the gate; being the "Blauwen Eenhoorn", and today, at the opening of the gate, the Factor Jan Pietersen, and Bozijn Under-ditto, on shore; reporting that during the voyage, when they last set sail from here, they had traded about 40 "lasten" grain, and 12,000 lb tusks.

February.

3. Yesterday evening, the Equipage Master, Bouwen Ram, and the Fiscal, Van der Heul, went on board the
February.

ships "Graaf Enno" and "Prins Willem", who returned today at 9 o'clock, reporting that they have mustered the same there, and found, on the "Graaf Enno" 63 men, and on "Prins Willem" 70; the gold chests having come also on board at the same time. Whereupon they made salute of one shot.

The Upper Factor, Isaac Schut, advises that through some CRASE there, great disturbances had arisen, who going about OBU, came and plundered the corn of the AGUNAS, about which, being many times warned, they would not, however, cease, so that the AGUNAS have massacred 12 of them and wounded three; whereby also still some war inland, as those also of the BRAFFO; but considered they will quick it (die sal) will quickly be in a good state. "Stockholm Slot" had anchored there on the 27th ulto, with merchandise, and on the 30th again set course upwards.

4. Being Thursday, and the service ended, after which having been merry together, in afternoon at 2 o'clock, the friends, having taken leave, sailed on board, when 7 cannon shot were fired from the Castle. A short while after, the ships departed to the ad patriam, being manned namely, "Graaf Enno", as Admiral, with 63 men, among whom the Upper Factor Johan Foullon, a Sergeant, 16 soldiers, the rest being sailors, both those which it brought out itself and those added to it from here: the cargo consisting in, for the Amsterdam Chamber, 46,790 1/3 lb tusks, and Mk.850 gold. Item. Groningen, Mk.39:6:14½ E.; and for private contractors,616 2/3 lb tusks, together with Mk.447:1½13½ E. gold: so that the whole cargo of the "Graaf Enno" amounts to 47,407 lb. tuska, & Mk.1,337:0:12 Angles gold.

The ship "Prins Willem" having departed 70 men strong, among whom Heereman Abramsen Upper Factor, Pieter Cock and Adriaen Donck Factors, also going with it, 3 masons, a sergeant and 23 soldiers, with a cargo, for the Chamber Zeeland, 290 lb copper, 36,252 lb tusks, and Mk.900 gold. Item, Mk.500 for the Chamber Delft.

And the ship "Blauw Eenhoorn" manned with 26 men, among whom Claes Prins with 9 of his men; being laden for the owners with 67 lasten grain and 3,851½ lb tusks. The three ships being victualled with what they have over, as they could not spare it; but 300 lb meat added to the "Prins Willem". God grant that they may arrive home safely!
February.
5. The Swedish yacht "St Janesb:" passes by here to CABO CORS, having loaded wood and lime at Taccozary.

7. The Swedish yacht "Stockholm Slodt", coming from ACRA, anchors before CABO CORS.

The Assistant Roelof Dyck becomes Sub-factor, and obtains the Lodge RUICHAVER in IGUIRA, at 29 gl. per month; the Sub-factor Adriaen Hogenhoeck, Factor at AXEM at 40 gl. per month, so that the Factor Coegel­

burgh, who has occupied that place provisionally, will appear here, to depart home by the small ship "Honigvat", and I, through the fine promises of the Hon. General, have had to abandon the Factory at COMANY (where I was appointed Factor on 2nd December last) with promises of better, and now provisionally, to HH's contentment have taken over the garrison books, as also to assist the Bookkeeper-General, for which I am promised by him and the Council, 36 gl. per month, so that the Sub-factor Hendrick Oostendorp, is placed as Factor at COMANY, in my place at 30 gl. per month.

9. The small ship "'t Jongh Honigvat" comes into the roads here. The skipper and Factor, Govert Corssen Zandt, relates that during the voyage he had traded more than 5,500 Ib elephant's tusks and 93 lasten grain, so that he had to keep many staves still which he could not dispose of.

11. The English ship, "Prophet Samuel" passes, coming from COMANY, firing two shots, to which was replied with one.

16. Have seen from the letter from the Factor Roman, that yesterday, the ship "Prophet Samuel" had departed from CORMANTYN to Barbadoes in order to hasten from there to England, having bartered its slaves.

The Caravel "Dunckercken" being victualled for 22 weeks for 14 eaters, and having taken in 14 cases lywaet, 100 p. dekens, one case Haerlem cloths, one case "gebrande knives, one do. seer zaaiy cloths, one small hooks, 2,900 large nepton, 152 lb loot, and 800 p. staves; and also to bring 2 soldiers to CRAA for reinforcement of the garrison, set sail; whence it will proceed on its voyage to Rio Benyn and there deliver 5 kegs arm rings, 6 p. perpetuanen and one anchor liquor; the boat also going there for that purpose, with instructions how to act further.
February. In the Castle St George del Mina.

17. Factor Coegelenburgh comes here from AXEM in order to proceed home by the "Honigvåt" having spoken the English yacht "Retorn"(?), there on the 10th inst. skipper Meyls Mauhou (Mayhew?), having sailed from Barbadoes in 9 weeks, mounted with 9 small guns, 19 eaters, desiring 200 slaves and so to sail back to Barbadoes; which anchored here in the roads on the 16th in the evening.

19. The "Honigvat" dropped down to Mouré to take in stone there, and to bring it here.

20. The English yacht "Retorn" sets sail to leeward, firing 3 shots to which was replied with one.

23. On the 18th in the afternoon, the Swedish yachts, "Stockholm Slott" and "St Jansb:" departed to St Thomé. With them went the Upper-factor Jan Danielssen Rose, in order to take in there a certain residue of sugar from the last voyage, and also to see to contract for so much for the complete lading of the "Stockholm Slott", They have for that purpose some ear 36 slaves, some cash consisting in Mk.90, and also some acorj and goods. From which aforesaid place it will then proceed on its voyage ad patriam, and the "St Jansb:" will come back with dito Rose, and trade the windward coast, as for that purpose it has taken with it a parcel of iron, quite Mk 30, acorj and other merchandise.

24. In the morning, see a sail, to which Factor Coegelb: is dispatched, who returned at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (making 3 shots to which one was replied); reports that the same is an Englishman named the "Good Hope" mounted with 26 guns, 65 eaters, Capt'n Benjamin Gosselinge, coming with a Coast cargo, having sailed from the river of London in 7 weeks, bringing with it, as Principal for the English Company, Mr Lancelot Staveley, who penned in the hands of the General, under his cover, a certain letter from his Lords and Masters in London, reading thus:— Sir,

The enclosed is from our Company, with whose consent it is my intention to endeavour to accumulate (opstapeling) a good correspondence with YH:, so that thereby friendship might be maintained on both sides, which is the desire of him who names himself YH's devoted, Lant. Staveley.
February.

Gallant Sir,

After having presented our service to YH, and wished you a happy and long-enduring health, YH will please to know that it has pleased Almighty God that a firm peace has been concluded between our tow nations; which we hope will endure for ever as a consolation to us upright Protestants throughout the world whole world: for the furtherance of which it is necessary that all Governors and Principals abroad endeavour to dwell with each other in all friendship, union and neighbourship; whereas our request also is that we may be regarded by YH there, as brothers and good friends; wherefore for the fulfillment whereof we have given orders to all our principal merchants and subjects there to display all respect, friendship, and brotherly affection to the Dutch ("Duytsche") nation, but most of all to maintain a firm correspondence with YH. We do not doubt that we shall, on the other hand, receive the same treatment from Y.H. Hoping also here to conclude here a good alliance with the West India and East India Companies. Commending Y.H. to God's good protection we remain YH's affectionate friends. (sgd) Theo. Riddulph: Maurice Thomson: Sa. Vassal: John Wood: Job. Throckmorton.

To all of which the General replied to the Principal, Staveley, that there would be no failure on our side.

The small English boat "Retorn" sailed from CORMANTYN to the Bight.

26. The "Honigvat" from Nassauw, having endeavoured to come here sail here, and having lain most of to-day at anchor above the Castle, through contrary wind, came into the roads in the evening.

27. In the morning anchors S.E.W.S. of the Castle, an English frigate named the "Swallow", 70 tons, mounted with 12 guns, 30 eaters, Skipper and Factor John Braberits, sailed from London in 9 weeks, destined to the Bight to barter 250 slaves, to bring the same to Barbadoes: the skipper and barber coming on shore from it in the "schuyte"; returning on board at 1.30 (firing 3 shots) and setting sail at 3.30 to leeward. Anchored in the evening before Mouré in evening. Also the ship "Hope" having discharged before CORMANTYN, departed from there to the East Indies, so that apparently it will have brought little cargo for this Coast.
February.

March.
1. The yacht "Swallow" left for the Bight.
2. Understand from letter from the Factor Roman at ADJA that in the fight between the GREAT BRAFFO of FANTYN and NOMANIJ, 14 of the latter were killed, and but one of the BRAFFO's men; so that NOMANIJ has been obliged, on the 25th ultimo, to retire out of his place, and is at present staying with a certain Cabozer of ATTY, named EDUARD; whereby the troubles are settled.

6. In the morning, sight a sail, which in the evening comes to anchor here, firing 3 shots; but before that, the skipper and Factor, Pieter Lonck, and Willem Schroor Sub-dito, appeared on shore by the schuytje; from whom understood it was the yacht "Amsterveen", mounted with 6 guns and 20 eaters for the Chamber Amsterdam: had sailed from Texel on the 10th October, had called at Siera Leona, and so, further traded along the windward coast, and obtained 14½ lasten grain, and 7,137 lb tusk, in 604 p.; having also taken in the Serleons and Angools cargoes, besides the Grain Coast remainder: tet total, in Holland, amounting to 23,008 gl., as also still 789 d(?) gebrande knives, under contract.

7. Is resolved by the Council that Captn Zandt shall take over, for the Delft Chamber, as much grain out of the "Amsterveen" as it will in any way be able to stow; paying therefor 1 p. stave iron against , so that thereby those of Amsterdam shall profit and it will not come badly for (quaalijk toeocmen) the Chamber Delft.

13. Last night Captn Zandt died on the "Jonge Honigvat", and was buried on shore to-day.

14. The Factor Louys van Coegelenburgh is chosen by the Council as skipper and Factor on the small ship "Jonge Honigvat" in place of Captn Zant, deceased, to depart ad patriam with the same; giving him as Mate, that of the yacht "Amsterveen", named Frans Franssen.

15. Skipper and Factor Coegelenburgh is presented to and accepted by the crew on the "Honigvat".

16. The Preacher, Johannes van Steenlandt, after he had had the country sickness for 8 days, slept in the Lord: came out with the ship "Prins Willem" in 1654, and buried here at delamina.
March.

17. The skipper and Factor, Louys van Coegelenburgh went on board with the gold chest, consisting in Mk. 517: 1:8 Engels, together with 54 tons (lasten) grain, and 9,763 lb tusks, amongst which 44,720 lb grain, which he has taken over from the yacht "Amsterveen".

A little after 12 o'clock, the friends, their instructions being read out, departed on board, and further going under sail, each firing 3 shots, to which one was replied; with the view to drop down together to CRAA, where "Amsterveen" will deliver the merchandise for that factory; then proceed together to Cape Lopes Gonçalvès: being there provided with water and wood, the "Honigvat" home, and "Amsterveen", with the Angola Cargo, te-take in order to take off the return cargo from Loango, to sail thither. The "Honigvat" is victualled for 23 men.

APRIL.

2. At midday, sighted a sail coming down from windward, which anchored here in the roads at 5 o'clock; being the arrested "Duyff", and Adriaen Cornelissen Blaes comes on shore by the schuytge, handing over to General Ruijther, the letter from the ship's council, as follows:

Hond. Honble. Valiant. Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Sir,

After we had sailed from the Coast on the 4th ultimo and set course hither, nothing worth report happened to us on the way, but that Captn Jan Janssen of Nimmegen was continually in sick bay, whose illness grew worse from day to day, so that on the 17th February, in the morning about 8 o'clock, he rested in the Lord; whose soul, as to ours when we must follow, He will be gracious to. We kept him on board in a pitched (gepickte) coffin of oak boards, till the 24th, when we buried the body here, near the water place.

Many calms and southerly winds are the cause that we did not let fall the anchor at this Cape before the 24th February; which we are confident, notwithstanding the aforesaid bad "slagboegh", would have been done quite 2-3 days (etmalen) earlier, if we had not had to wait daily for the "Blauwe Eenhoorn", "die het scheurbuyeck (scurvy) of podegra in zijn beeben hadde en niet voort wilde". Now is he here somewhat refreshed, and "gesmeert met olie de palm", which we hope will cause improvement; and relieve us of the trouble of reducing sail in good weather and wind.

On our arrival here, we encountered an English slaver coming with 100 slaves from Rio Calbary; had sailed from London in 9½ months, was 70 tons, mounted with 4 guns and 17 eaters, named the "Sampson", and Captain, James Kien,
April.

who remained about an hour on the ship "Graaf Enno" and returned on board his ship again. At the same time also we found a small boat lying a little below the water place, to which we rowed with the schuytje and found it was an Amsterdam Interloper, named the "Duyff", 25 lasten, 10 eaters, Factor Antony de Liefde, Skipper Jacoblů Anastas, Mate Jan Barentsen, formerly been in the service of the Swedes; with all which we have dealt in such a way as can be seen from the accompanying documents.

Its barter consists in 13,517½ lbs tusks and Mk.31:0:13 engels, which, together with the boat, was confiscated, "voeren wijt mede voor" the Lords and Masters, of which the division (repartitie) (according to the resolution taken by the Councillors) has been done in the manner following:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Tusks</th>
<th>Gold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam 4/9</td>
<td>6,008 lb.</td>
<td>Mk.13:6: 9 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noth Holland 1/9</td>
<td>1,502 lb.</td>
<td>3:3: 10 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groeningen 1/9</td>
<td>1,502 lb.</td>
<td>3:3: 10 1/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In the ship "Prins Willem":

Zeelandt 2/9: 3,004 lb. 6:7: 4 2/3
Maas 1/9: 1,502 lb. 3:3: 10 1/3

===

The crew, being nearly all very sick, we are taking home by the ships, in whose place it is found good to place 8 men to bring the same to del Mina; over whom has been placed as Commander, Adriaen Cornelissen Blaes, at 26 gl. pr month, and Minne Janssen, late sailor on the "Blauwe Eenhoorn", taken into the service of the Company as Chief Boatswain on the same boat, at 15 gl. pr month on the condition that he receive his pay from the General on the Coast or be "geseten op de repartitie of the Chamber Amsterdam, besides also a boy" from the ship "Prins Willem"; to all of whom we have provided granted a document, and also provided the Commander with a Commission, to serve him until he has appeared to YH. Anthony de Liefde goes with the "Graaf Enno", as also the Skipper Jacob Anastas and the Mate, both the latter of whom are lying fairly ill, considering it to be unnecessary (as their affairs here are settled) to send them to del Mina. We have also confiscated from the said Skipper the sum amount of about Mk.10 gold (part of which concerns the Factor) about which, so far, no resolution has been taken. How this will be arranged, we shall take in hand at the first opportunity, as to-day we are going to proceed on
April.
our voyage ad patriam from Cabo Lopes Gonçalwos toge-
ther, in God's Name, and have wished to hand this letter
and papers to the said yacht, in order, if it should
come to part from us, through storm or tempest, not
therefore to be embarrassed, but to be able to proceed
on its voyage.
We have also buried Francois van der Hulst here, near
Capt'n Jan Janssen deceased, late supercargo on the ship
"Blauwe Eenhoorn". We will hope and pray our God Al-
mighty to preserve us from further loss or disaster.
What goods we are sending in the said boat to the Coast,
YH will perceive from the invoices which go herewith
with other papers.
In conclusion, we desire to request YH please to hold
the persons of Adriaen Blaes and Menne Janssen as recom-
ended, as they appear to be of very good character.
With which Hond, Honble, &c &c. YH's servants,
(sgd) Jan Foullon, Heereman Abramsen, Cornelis Pietersen
Hose, Adriaen Claasen Joyer, Jan Pieterssen Hoorn.
In the ship "Graaf Enno" before Cabes Lopes Gonçalvos,
this 6th March Anno 1655.

In-voice of the goods found in the arrested yacht
the "Duijff".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haerlem Cloths</td>
<td>32 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Nepten, in 54 p.</td>
<td>197 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Ketels</td>
<td>325 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Staves</td>
<td>730 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Staves</td>
<td>61 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Paste</td>
<td>62 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. In the morning at 8.30, appear here Mr Staveley,
Principal of the English Company, Mr Hulwood, late
ditto, Gilbert Walrond, Sub-factor, and Mr Abram Riply,
Barber.

They requested the General Rulchaver to lend Mk.100
Mk.100, for which they would give receipt and hand back
again shortly (metten eersten). To which the following
was replied to them:--
Hond. Mr Staveley,
I find myself most highly obliged for the honour of
YH's friendly and neighbourly request, which at this
hour I have received, and although beyond the merits of
our deserts, we shall however do our best to endeavour,
at our poor reception, to show and to cause to appear to
YH what well might apply to (aantrekken) a person of
more authority (vermogen), but not to one of more
April.

affection and inclination to please and serve YH. in such manner as we could, with all politeness, were it outside the prejudice and injury of our Principals; as we judge that we may not do about this proposal to provide a loan of a considerable amount of gold for the benefit (disc etie) of their ship the "Hopewell": to which, likewise, we could not resolve on the one hand through the recent departure of our ships for which we know no remedy, also, on the other hand, of falling into the disfavour of our Lords and Masters, especially as it would tend to their considerable injury. Also it is contrary to the manner of trading practised in these Quarters, where the one seeks to out-vie the other, either by the best assortment of merchandise, or by distributing the same at a low price small price, and to divert the trade and (by legitimate means) to make it his own. The which, then, being an acknowledged motive that does not allow us to consent to YH's proposal; but the same will serve for satisfaction that we are indeed disposed to it privately, but are powerless to do so with respect to our bounden duty with which we are bound to our Principals by oath and service.

Meantime begging YH very much to make a proof of our willingness to serve in matters which are permitted, who will then assuredly acknowledge to have found that I am &c. (sgd) Ruichaver.

14. They have departed together back to CORMANTYN.

In the afternoon the caravel "Dunckercken" comes into the roads, bringing with it from Benyn, 1,457 p. caldes, and 1,530 p. tijmons cloths.

21. As at LADJU, at the RUIJGEN HOECK, a party of ACCANISTS are staying, as they no longer desired to dwell among the FANTYNS.

The Caravel to LADJU. who kill their people without reason, have at various times requested that they might get a Lodge there, or a yacht with merchandise, as no gold would be lacking; for which purpose they have now handed over, in hostage, a hostage and two large gold arm rings, it is therefore found good, in order to make a trial, to dispatch thither the caravel "Dunckercken"; and at 1 o'clock it sailed thither with together with the Black; in which was shipped some merchandise, such as lywaet, sheets, Zaaij, dekens, red negroes' cloths, large nepten, iron staves, perpetuanen and cloths.
April.
26. From letter from ADJA (understand) that the English ship, the "Hopewell", this morning early, set sail from CORMANTYN to proceed on its voyage to the East Indies.

May.
16. An Englishman anchored at BLEMBA, which thought it was before CORMANTYN, named the "Flipper Egeen" (sic) skipper Gilbert Cristevaar, sailed from the Downs on 7th February, for Calvary for slaves, but wished first to bring some families (huishouders) and certain priests (papen) behind (achter) the Benyn, had 2-3 Portuguese merchants on board; but had turned round again and departed to the Bight.

17. The caravel "Dunckercken" anchored here again from LADJU; had not sold more than 3 p. zaaij and 200 lb large nepten. The reason it had lain there so long was that the ACCANISTS had not appeared there, as the inhabitants would not open the path (pee).

19. An English frigate, named the "Maytree", 80 lasten, mounted with 14 guns, and 30 eaters, Captn Thomas Navaert, passes here. Sailed from Plymouth on 31st March o.s. destined to the Bight for the barter of 300 slaves, to sell at Barbadoes.

21. The Swedish ship "Christina", Captn Alexander Lonck, passes to CABO CORS, having in it some train persons for the shore, mounted with 24 cannon and 48 eaters, had sailed from the Elve 22nd March, bringing 2 large boats or chaloups which they will set up at CABO CORS.

Also the caravel "Dunckercken" (as it was no longer servicable) was laid up, and hauled before the lime oven. Yesterday, also, the ship "Maytree" had left CORMANTYN for the Bight.

22. Yesterday evening, understand from CHAMA, that the Swedish yacht "St Jansb:" had not yet arrived at TACCORARY, but had lain "St Jansb:" at ASSINE for quite 14 days about to establish a Lodge. ASSINE, where Mr Mevilla was drowned, in order to establish a Lodge there.

24. (29?) Understand that the Swedish yacht "St Jansb:" the day before yesterday, at sundown, had come to TACCORARY in order to take in some lime, and that the
MAY.

Upper Factor Jan Daniel Rosa, without informing (te kennen) the Swedish General, had silently departed ad patriam by the "Stockholm Slot", General Cramer having in the hands of ditto Mk.30 gold on his private account (so one says). Also understand from the Factor at ANNEMABO that the "Stockholm Slot" had obtained no other sugar than the remainder that was left there before, as a King's ship lay in the road there, whereby the Governor dared not trade further with it.

30. The Swedish yacht "St Jansb:" passes to CABO CORS laden with lime.

June.

6. Understand from AXEM that the yacht "Johannesb:" had lain before CABO APPLONIA in order to establish a Lodge there, and already 5 Whites had landed with a parcel of merchandise, who had bought a thatched house from MENA for three ounces, at which MENA was daily having worked, having a palissade made there. MENA and POCKE BOURY had also entered under oath with the Swede. ECHALMINA would trouble himself little with it. ASSINE and ABBINE remain disposed to us.

8. See "St Jansb:" drop down under sail from CABO CORS to leeward; apparently to provide ANNEMABO and ORSOU with merchandise.

10. Understand from the Swedish Sub-factor, Sigis Mum-dris Jennis and their Captain that the sugar they had bought last voyage they had to receive to the contentment of the St Thomé's, and deliver it to the sugar refiners (backers) at Hamburgh also as they thought fit, for a small price, which "die soo veel Tara op de lichte als sware brooden wilde hebben", that there had been more damage than profit in the trade; so that "Christina" now goes straight home and stops the voyage to St Thomé.

11. See anchored before COMANY a sail which understand to be an English frigate named the "Zampson", 50 lasten, 20 eaters, skipper Jan Neorbroeck(?), for the slave trade. Sailed from Gravesend 11th January, and passes el-Mina here before el Mina on the 16th.

16. General Ruichaver departed to CABO CORS, MOURE,
June.
ADJA and CORMANTYN, to visit (visiteren) the same.

23. An English ship passes named the "Hope", skipper and Factor named Ed. Borton, mounted with 7 guns and 24 eaters, coming from Barbadoes in 3 months, destined to Calvary for slaves; reached further to CORMANTYN where left the 24th.
   In the evening the General returns to el Mina.

28. In afternoon at 1.30, sight two sails, of which the one comes into the roads here about 5 o'clock, from which the skipper, Corn. Coenraats van Campen appears on shore at 7 o'clock. Understood it was our ship the "King Salomon" from the Chamber Amsterdam, sailed out of Texel the 2nd May, having on it 18 guns, 50 eaters, and 12 soldiers for the country, 170 lasten, bringing a cargo worth 120,000 GL; declaring the other was a small English ship but had not spoken it. They had seen a large French ship with a yacht about ASSINE and ABBINE, "waervan hij gepreijt was".

29. From ADJA understand that the "Sampson" on which the skipper was Jan Norrebroeck, had departed to the Benyn.
   Also anchored before CHAMA an English ship named "Roeloff" 130 lasten, mounted with 20 guns, & 40 eaters, Factor Joris de la Marijn and skipper Jan Eëts, had sailed from London the 12th April, destined for the barter of 250 slaves; had set course (gezet) there in order to obtain corn, and to take in water and fire wood.

30. From ADJA understand that before CORMANTYN had anchored an English yacht named "Kankbert", 40 lasten, mounted with 4 guns and 12 eaters, skipper Thomas Blocq, had sailed from England in 10 weeks; said they expected every day a large ship with a Coast cargo for the English Company.

July.
3. From AXEM understand that on the 28th ultimo a large French King's ship had been spoken there, which had sailed out of the river of Nantis 6 months ago, mounted with 36 guns and 100 men.

6. The English ship "Roeloff" which had anchored before CHAMA on the 30th, passes, setting course for CABO CORS.
8. The arrested yacht "Witte Duijff" (which had lain in the river since 2nd April) being considered unsuitable... was ordered to be broken up (sloopen).

10. The English ship "Roeloff" departs from CABO CORS Bightwards.

14. Passes an English small ship named "Friendship", Capt'n Thomas Heyt, being a "duijts boot" of 40-50 lasten, having 2 guns & 16 eaters, sailed from London the 7th April, destined to Calvary for slaves.

In the evening the Swedish yacht "St Jansb:" anchors before CABO CORS, having brought merchandise to their Lodges ANNEMABO and ORSOU at ACRAA.

17. Passes the English ship named "The Phenix", with which came Mr Crisp, being a Director of the English Company, mounted with 26 guns & 50 eaters, Captain Frans Stuart, 100 lasten, provided with a Coast cargo, had sailed from the Downs 3 months ago, and lain long to windward for the barter of tusks; "zettende voor" CORMANTYN.

We were advised by the Principal Staveley at CORMANTYN that he had been informed by the Captain of the small ship "Friendship", which anchored before CORMANTYN yesterday, that they had encountered 9 Portuguese sail at 6 degrees 55 minutes south Latitude, west of Cape Misercado (being part of a fleet of 47 ships, so they said) destined to BRAZIL. They compelled him to set out the boat, and forced him quite 50 miles westward ere they parted; also said they were expecting a large fleet from Holland, on the aforesaid Coast.

The said yacht "Friendship" also departed to leeward.

24. Arrives here from Loango the yacht "Amsterveen", Factor and Skipper Pieter Lonck, bringing the Upper Factor van Loor and Vrijen Factor Jan van Hoogstraten; bringing as return cargo 1,945 lb elephants' tusks, weighing 32,274 lb and 10,840 lb red Angola copper; had traded at the Cape and windward coast 1,629 lb tusks & 7 oz. 14 engels gold.

29. Say 30th, the boat of the "King Salomon" goes on board, having the gold chest of Mk.400; and further, as return cargo, 10,000 lb. red Angola copper, 40,000 lb tusks & 3½ last, or 14,000 lb. grain.
In the afternoon at 3 o' clock, Captn Coenraats, together with the other friends sailed by the boat on board; firing 9 cannon shot and 3 discharges of 16 musketeers for the Swedish friends and ours, who also departed to CABO CORS in order there to sail by the ship "Christina" to-morrow by the ship "Christina" which would depart home with our ship the "King Salomon". By the "Salomon" departed the Upper Factor Maurits van Loor (Hoor?), Factor Hoogstraten, Sub-factor Harman Wussim, and Mate Harman Vridagh. Sailed at 4 o'clock, to CABO CORS in order to proceed on the voyage to-morrow together with the Swedish ship "Christina". God grant them a safe voyage.

August.
1. In evening ditto ships before CABO CORS made sail in order to proceed on their voyage.

5. Anchors here the Zeeland yacht "Vrede", from which comes ashore the skipper Jost Mast, coming from home on behalf of the Chamber Zeelandt, the cargo worth about 18,000 G.l., victualled for a year, well provided with equippage. Had sailed out of the Wielinge the 21st April.

7. Is laid before the Captains and Caboseros of Elmina that which had been heard by the English about the Portuguese. To which was replied and resolved to confirm by oath, that if on anything happening, they will live and die with us; which they also will be compelled to do as they are no friends with the COMANSE & FULTUSE.

Also was done, on the St JAGO in the "Batsen Toorn", for 13 men, 10 weeks victuals and other things:

- 390 lb bread a 3 lb
- 130 lb meat a 1 lb
- 65 lb pork a ½ lb
- 16½ h. oil a 1 muts
- 16½ h. vinegar a 1 muts
- 195 h. potspijs a 1½ h.
- 30 ball of 1 lb.
- 50 lb musket ball.
- 3 bos Lont.

Where skipper Verbeeck, with 12 sailors, will be in command.
August.
11. The yacht "Vrede" went under sail with the view to bring merchandise into the Benyn, and then further to trade the Bight, on which is placed as Factor, Jacob van Wijck: in all, 17 eaters.
17. "Joannesb:" passes to Cabo Cors, full lime from TACORARY.

September.
8. The Swedish yacht "St Jansb:" departs to Arda, with the view to trade slaves for their own use.

October.
16. Passes here an English "duyts bootje" named "Pieter en Bartel", 70 lasten, mounted with 8 small guns, & 47 eaters, Factor & skipper Robert Boot, sailed from London the 6th July o.s. destined to the Bight for the barter of 150 slaves, and then further to the Barbadoes.
31. In the evening, the yacht "Amsterveen", skipper and Factor Pieter Lonck, set sail with the view to trade the Gabon, Cape lopes Gonçalvos, Grain Tusk and Quaqua Coasts, and Assine and Abbine.

November.
27. Passes here an English "Fluytje" named "Golden Fortune", 60 60 lasten, 10 guns, and 20 eaters, Factor & skipper Nicolas Preperel, destined to Calbary to barter 200 slaves, coming from London in 6 months, 8 days, and 3 months from Barbadoes, whither it will return; anchored in afternoon before CABO CORS.
Half-an-hour afterwards, at 2.30, a sail comes up from leeward, between the said Englishman and CABO CORS, flying the Prince flag. Presumed it was our yacht "Vrede". At night receive letter from the Swedish Director Cramer, from CABO CORS that the sail was the yacht "Catt", Capn Gisbert van Oljen, sailed from Amsterdam the 11th July, wishing to come to el Mina to seek for his Admiral, Albert Cock of Rotterdam, whom he had lost for over a month.

28. At 11 o'clock, the said yacht comes here into the roads, firing three shots to which one was replied. At 12.30 the Captain comes ashore, in order to show his Commission from their Ho. Mo. the States General, in which appeared that it had been done by the Company's request, from the Chamber Delft, who write the following letter to the General Ruich-
November;

The bearer of this, Gijsbert van Oijen of Delfshaven, skipper on the ship named the "Catt" we have allowed and permitted that he may sail with the same ship in the West Indies, within the regions and limits of the Company's Charter, in order there to trade timber, salt and tobacco, in conformity with the regulation given to him. Wherefore we request and desire YH that YH will let him pass unhindered and, in case of need, afford him assistance, which will be a friendship to us. Honble, &c &c, and remain YH's sincere friends. The Directors of the W.I.C. at Delft. (sgd) Arent van der Graef. Joost van Lodesteyn. By order of the same. (sgd) Corn. van der Burgh. Delft, 15th April 1655. May attack the Portuguese. Ditto small ship a Portuguese bark set up at Cabo St Augustyn, manned with 37 men and 7 small cannon. Its "mackerl", the "Cater", was mounted with 15 guns and 77 men.

30. The English yacht "Fortune" left CABO CORS for the Bight.

December.

1. Sighted a sail, being an Englishman, which passes by; afterwards anchored (sette) before CORMANTYN, being an English Company's ship, named the "Star", laden with a Coast and Bight cargo, whither, being unladen, it will go to trade slaves; 18 guns & 33 eaters, Sgpr & Factor Bartoloms Hoibard, having sailed from London in 2 months.

4. Yesterday understood from TACCORARY that 2 sail were sighted there, the one being an Englishman named "Broeder Geselschap", which passes here in the afternoon, 2 small guns, & 12 eaters, Been 3 months from London. The other sail, named "Carulus", also an Englishman, 100 lasten, 16 guns, 36 eaters, Capn Nathaniel Bowler, sailed from Plymouth 26/28 Aug/4 Sept, destined to Arda for slaves.

6. In morning anchors here, above the roads, the said ship English ship "Carolus". At 1 o'clock, sight another ship, which also anchors here at 4.30, being the ship "Cater", the "macker" of the "Catt", which lies here in the roads; Capn Albert Cocq.

7. In morning, sight another sail, being an Englishman named "Thomas & Anna", 50 lasten, 10 guns, 20 eaters,
December. Skipper Thomas Green. Had sailed from the Downs the 20th September. Destined to the Bight for slaves.

The "Carolus" drops down to CABO CORS.

12. In afternoon anchors here an Englishman named "Chessite".

14. The "Carolus" departed from CABO CORS.

15. In morning the ships "Cat"er" & "Catt" set sail for a good prize (om een goede prijs).

In evening passes the Swedish ship "Christina", say "Juffrouw Maria", to CABO CORS, 16 guns & 51 eaters, all Netherlanders, Skipper Jochim Fock. Had sailed out of the Elve the 22nd August. With it, comes over, for the Swedish Company, a new General, named Johan Philip van Croesenstern, nobleman by birth; together with a Preacher. They have traded the windward coast.

30. Passes to CABO CORS the Swedish Galioot, which had sailed out with the "Juff. Maria", having, thus long, traded on the Grain, Tusk, and Quaqua Coasts.

(Note, to entry of 21st April (p.173, supra).

On Map No. 149 (photo) LADOY is shown as just East of the Ruygenhouck.
On Map No. 148 (photo) Ruygenhoeck is marked, but not Ladoy.
On the Map in S.G.Lok.Kas. Zweden,38, (photo), LADYOU, but not Ruygenhoeck, is marked.
On Map No. 130 (photo) is marked, "DAYOU or RUYGENHOEK."
On Map No. 141 (photo) is marked, "RUYGENHOEK or LAYOU."

It is clear, therefore, that the present-day LEGU is the same place as LAYOU, &c., and that LEGU is situated on what used to be known as the "RUYGENHOEK" (Rugged Cape).
The English Guinea Company. (vide under S.A.C.).

The Swedish African Company.


In nomine Sacro-sanctae Trinitatis. Amen.

Notum quod Anno Christi millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo Cuinto Indicione octava Regnante Invictissimo Romanorum Imperatore Divo Ferdinando Tertio, semper Augusto, Domino Nostro Clementissimo Regno Romani, die mensis Novembris styl: vet: hora quarta postmeridiana, coram me, Caesareo et Publico Notario de Ave Hamburgensi, in Persona comparuerit Prae nobilis Vir Dominus HENRICUS CARLOFF, in nomine et causa omnium Dominorum Condirctorum Suedicae Africanica Compagnie (uti vocatur), cum extraditione schedule Generalis Requisitionis subscriptione sui Nominis et comprehensione quorundam membrorum vel Articulorum, a me requirens ut diversas Personas convenirem, easque adhorter, ut ad indavandam veritatem rei praecipua, loco juramenti, vel quomodo necessitas postularet faverentur, et edicerent qui illis in memoria de hac re esset. Cujus petitionem et requisitioni ego officii ergo in uel subducere non potiet, verba vero schedule Requisitionis et Interrogationis generalis haec sunt:

Te, in nomine meorum Dominorum Principalium, ut et meo nomine, requiro et subarrho ut ex officio duobus praesentibus Testibus rogatis, quoties illis vel aliis opus erit aliquas Personas tibi a me productas, convenias, easque admoneas ut ad Propositionem sequentium Articulorum generalis et specialem Interrogationem comprehendentium loco juramenti vel quomodo necessitas postulabit expisoendam veritatem rei praecipuae fatiantur et edicat... de hac...

... quorum hominum confessionem anno bovis x... a meis Dominis Principalibus in nostram defensionem instrumentum vel instrumentum... probante et consueta pro justa mercede extrades:

Nempe... (some 5 lines at bottom of page damaged & illegible)

(p.2.top) appellere et tibi Domicilium erigere an non, hoc affirmato praedictus GARDTNER responsum dederit, quod et ipse eandum (caudem?) resolutionem ceperit Locum ANTEN deserere et cursum ad CAPE CORSU Jumere, ibique Domicilium extruere. An non Deponentes per acto itinere et portum CAPE CORSU attingentes, alium Anglum, nomine Mter BECHUS, coram illis in cujusdam Nigri domo Elephante sionata resterereint. Cui BECHUS illis dixit, quod ea de causa tibi
commoreretur cum Naturalibus (uti dicunt) Regionis propter erectionem domicilii pacisci; quod etiam eo tempore uter CARTNER Locum AN TEN reliquens ibi adveneret, et cum Nigris propter erectionem Domicilii pacta fecerit. Ille requirens vero etiam illo tempore illud exstruendi Domicilii causa Nigris negotium habuerit illudque (illidque?) obtinuerit. Et quamvis Angli duos vel tres dies citius aedificando cuperint, quod tamen Suedi sua domicilia prius perseverint, et quod ea domicilia ex lute et ligno stramineque tecta essent; Annon Ancestora-D- Anotorum Domicilia Svedicis aliquandu vicina, et inde saepè inter amborum, servos, qui sclaven nominantur, rixae exortae fuissent, et quod Anglor-um Domicilium turgentum detectum sciverint, et quod, hoc facto, Rex Regionis ordinaverit, sine succorum petitione et illis nunquam hoc urgentibus Regis sumptibus Domicilia Anglorum à latere tollere, et e regione vel in Suecorum frontem transferre, hac tamen conditio ne Anglis ullum impedimentum portum attingendi inde eveniret, multo magis ut semper a Suedis et aliis (atiis?) liberum aditum vel ingressum haberent, quod illis etiam pristino commodius fuit et quod id eo (ideo?) Angli a Suedis nunquam ullam causam quaerulandi acceptissant, et si modo Angli veritatem edicere vellent optime scirent, quod corum Domicilia per Suecorum intercessiones et donationes salva manissent, cum aliorum Gallorum et Belgarum incendio vel alio modo a
Swedish African Company (contd).

Nigris devastata vidissent. Et denique an non verum et Testibus novum quod in omni tempori quamdiu illi hoc Littus visitaverint Angli nullum Domicilium in loco ANNA MABOOG habuerint, Sueci vero habuerint, Anglis eo nunquam ejus (orar?) est qui Castellum illis propinquam est. Hamburg. 8 Novembri 1655. H. CARLOFF.

Cum (tam?) ego, vigore prae dictae Requisitionis primum mini productus Testem, eo die, octavo Novemb. nempe Johannem Henricissens, Navis Christina Navelerum, aetatis 42 anno in Domo Navitarum, hora semiquinta Pom. praesentibus Testibus (que), mihi adjunctis Dominis Johanne Röver et Jacobus Cornelsen, post prestam admonitionem ne quid falsi proferret et ita poenam falsi jumenti sibi imponeret, illa illud responsi dedit:

Quod ille quidem tunc temporis in illa illa Regione non fuerit nihil minus (omnium) optime ... quis Mter GARTNER esset, et nihil aliud putaret quam qui hui ad huc illud incoleret. Fateturur insuper quod Anglorum et Suecrum Domicilia aliquandu in CAPO CORSU vicina fuerint ...
Die 9 Novembris, hora undecima, Ego, Notarius, vigore predictae requisitionis, praesentibus testibus, rogatis Petro La Diehnen et Emanno Blohm, Nautis, interrogavi Gehardum A. Duhnen(?), aetatis sua 31 Ann. et Michaelem Michaelis, aetatis sua 25 Ann., et quidem quemlibet in specie post justam adhortationem ne quid falsi dicerent et poenam falsi juramenti imponeret, sed ut omnia de quibus testimonium peteretur sincere fateretur. Ad quod Gerhardus HEUSSEN respondebat et fatebatur:

Quod ille hoc nesciret, an in loco ANIEN camillam / Navi Christina visitasset, ullum Domicilium Anglicanum fuisset posset attamen esse: In CAPO CORSU vero apellens nullum Domicilium pro Anglis fuisset, postea vero dux duo, nempe unum Anglicum et unum Suecicum vicina petissent. Hoc vero optime sciret, Mter Gardnerum, Anglum, ibi fuisset, uti pretaret illum ad huc ibi commorari; Fatebatur insuper quod adveniente Requirente Domino CARLOFFIO, Dominus Capitaneus ARENDT GABBES in CAPO CORSU, cum Nigris propter Domicilium negotiam habuerit et obtinerit, quod illum attinet aliter effari non posset quam quod Sueci in exstructione Domiciliorum citius finissent quam Ani Angli factus est, etiam quod amboram Domicilia vicina fuerint nunc vero unum alterum e regione habet et esset nihil ominus (omnium?)
Anglis ejusmodi liber ingressus sicut ante fuerat: Domi-
cilia essent ex fragilâ materia Sueci multas bombardas
Angli vero nihil ejusmodi ibi haberant. / In Loco

ANNO MABOCH nullum domicilium Angli habuissent quandiu
illud Littus ille visitaverit, essent nunc 18 An. nam
Castellum propinquum satis loci ad negotiandum est.

Omne hoc quod ediceret ita nuperrime cum (eum) General
Black ibi appulisset repertum fuisset.
Cuibus quam depositionem finebat suum nomen subscri-
bebât.

(sgd) Gerhardus Heussen.

Michaelis Michaelesen
despósito erat

Quod ille primum cum navâ nomine Stockholm An. 1648
iter susceperit (?) ANTEN vero in illo itinere non visi-
taverit, quod postea autem An. 1650 eis cum navi Christina
ibi fuerit, et ibi rudera domicilii Anglici viderit quia
Angli hoc in loco suas merces vendere non potuissent.

Carloffus in Capo Corsu erit, Dominus
G
Anno 1648, et antiquam Dominus Capitanus ABOES propter
Domicilium cum Nigris contraxisset, et essent Domicilia
illa nullius

(some 8 lines at bottom of page damaged & illegible)
Die 10 Novembris, presentibus Johanne Govers et Johanne Dummelman(?) deponebant ... ... nempe Adriaén van der Leven olim et nunc primaris apud Gubernaculum quod anno 1649, cum navi Christina et Domino Requirente Domino Carolffio GUINEAM adire hinc iter susceperint in itinere prope ANTEN anchoram jecerint, nihil vero ibi tractarint, quia Angli olim sic visi locum dereliquerant. Quod hinc iter persequentes cursum direxerint in BOTTEH RUES et ulterior CAPO CORSU, ubi Jean Geroner Carelo(??) ante adverterat, Nigri domum elephante sionatam inhabitans, ibi Angli et $ Sueci ussua sua Domicilia vicina facerant. Suecorum vero citius quam Anglorum erecta fuerant: Erant ex luto et ligno cum strameneis tectis. Referabat etiam quod Anglorum domicilium turbine detectum fuerit et quod Rex loci mandaverit Anglorum Domicilium e regione Suedici domicilii erigere, quod Nigri fecerint, nunc et quidem incommodum (in commodum?) Anglorum quia meliorem ingressum habent quam antea sine impedimento Suecorum, et possunt eorum bona optime efferri et inferri, moliores quam antea factum est: Annectebatur quod hanc terram ab anno 1646 frequentarit, nunquam vero in loco ANNA MABPOST ullum domicilium Anglis pertinens viderit, quia Castellum hinc loco habuerint ... propinquum est, quod Sueci vero semper domicilium in hoc loco habuerint.
Affirmabít etiam quod Sueci in his locis Anglis nunquam causam quaerulandii vel eos injuste accusandí dederint. Hoc finito subscribebat.

(sgd) A. v Leven.

aet 50 Jahr.

Eodem die deponebat Georgius Jacobsen, aetatis suae 36 An. quod ille cum navá Christina ejus navitæ Alexander LONCK nominatur, An. 1649 hinc abierit apud illam manuscrit et nunc cum illa redierit, quod primum in Gambia appulerat, de loco ANVEN parum notitiae habebat, CAPO CORSA metam itineris attingentes, statim domicilium ex ligne luto ligno et soramine propter otiarum rerum inopiam creixerint, quod vero nunc etiam ab Anglis aliquid extractum et quidem e regione Suecorum viderit, esset etiam etiam Anglorum ingressus ad, in, et efferendas merces aptior quam Suecorum, videsset enim suis oculis quod Angli ferrum in Littús expostarint.

In loco ANNA MABOO ... suo tempore nullum domicilium Anglis pertinens visum est.

... ... ... ...

(some 5 lines at bottom of page damages & illegible)
Quem Paulus Elassen Timmerman in navi Christina, aetatis suae 40 ann. sequuntus, ita respondit: Quod nav cum navi Christina hinc et inde profectus, et etiam in CAPO CORSA, sed raro in littore fuerit, quod igitur de his, quae illi proponerantur, parum (param) notitiae haberet. Vidissent quidem in CAPO CORSU aliquos naviculos Anglês pertinentes, quid negotii vero illis ibi esset hoc ignoraret. Quod per decenniam locum ANNA MABOOTH frequentarit, nunquam vero ibi domiciliun Anglicum viderit. Castella vero hinc loco adjacens sibi non ignotum esse; Quibus suam depositionem finens, ita subscribebat. PAULUSELLASSEN (sgd) Paulus Elassen.

Eodem die deponebat Roloff Andresen van Marstrande, aetatis suae 50 Ann. attera vice cum Alexandro Loncker, cum navi Christina, iter in GUINEAM fecerit, in CAPO CORSA fuerit, et aquam ut et ligna ex Capo Lupo navi illuc ettulerit, quod Angli in CAPO CORSA parvam casam vel Loog, uti vocant, ut et Sueci haberent et staves (staves?) Anglorum et Regione Suecorum. De caeteris nuliam mentionem facere facere potens, finiebat cum subscriptione R.N.
Die 18 Novembri, in præsentia Domini Johannis Baseny, Notarii Publici Procuratoris, ac Georgii Hoffmanni Capitanens Franciscus Giesbrecht,

Quod alíquos annos GUINEAM frequentarit, inter alios, 1653, mense Julio, Dominum Generalem Isaac Mayfelle ut et supremum Commissarium Anglorum Mter Jean Gardner in CAPO CORSU in navi habuerit. Et quod tum temporis Rex à VETENU a Commissario Anglico unum vasculum pulveris bombardici pro eo pretio sicut in Anglia venditur postulaverit, quod Commissarius sine lucro denegavit. Hos Regis animum ita ad iram com-movit ut mandaret Anglorum domicilia evertere sicut ante (?) saepe Gallis et Belgis factum est. Hoc mandato Regis a sclavo Suecio vir (vix?) Suecis ...

facto, nempe quod Nigri Anglorum ... evertere debeat ...

valis(?) et(?) Commissarius Anglorum in terram descendunt ... Nigris et eorum supremo ... ... ...

Anglos et Sueco bellum ...  

... ... ... ...  

(some lines at bottom of page damaged & illegible) ... ... ... ...

Hoc omne factum est anno, die, hora, loco, ac in praesentia testium, ut supra.

Praesentes Actu Examinationis et Depositionis ita per me, Notarius, et in praesentia illorum &c, &c, ...

Georgius von Linde.

Publik. Notarius.

[Undertaker transliterated at the end of this handwritten note].
The Swedish African Company (contd).

Extract from Granlund, "En Svensk Koloni i Afrika" (Translated from the Swedish. Continued from 1654 p.138, supra).

(p.22) The Swedish Company had, in this way, most amply refuted its English adversaries' assertions, but, nevertheless, England's claims to CABO CORSO and appurtenances arose several times again, and even only a few years later, so that CARLOF was induced, in November 1655, to arrange for a sworn examination of several persons who were, or had been in the Swedish African Company's service, in order to refute several demands made on the English side. (1)

(F.N. 1. The only document we have over this new dispute is an incomplete, much damaged, protocol on parchment, over an examination, held at CARLOF's request, on the 8th and 18th November 1655, before a Notary Public in Hamburg, Georg von Linde, with several named persons. Handl. rör. Afr. Komp.)

(N.B. Vide the Latin document copied supra. These sworn declarations do not appear to have been taken over any new dispute; but from various entries in Bulstrode Whitelocke's Journal, they seem to have been taken in order to provide sworn evidence in support of the "Replies" to the English "Grie Com plaints" - supra, sub 1654. The delay in obtaining these sworn statements may have been due to the time necessary for getting hold of the witnesses, who were all seamen. What, if any, action was taken to settle these disputes in accordance with the Convention made by Whitelocke, does not appear either in Granlund, Dahlgren, or in the Swedish African Company papers).

From their evidence followed, incontestably, that England or the English Guinea Company's claim to CABO CORSO and ANNAMABO lacked all ground, that they never had any establishment at ANNAMABO, that they indeed had settled at ANTEN (or TACCORARI) in 1648 and built some house of clay and timber, roofed with grass or straw, but soon after abandoned the place because they could not establish any trade there; and that the Swedes treated the English well, allowed them to dwell among them, left them free access to the shore, and protected them against the Natives, etc.

If one excepts this dispute, and the Hollanders' continuous and fruitless bombardment of CABO CORSO during three two months, the Company during the latter part of
1653, and afterwards up till 1658, seems to have been allowed to exist in peace and quiet. During that period the Company was extended not insignificantly.

The Directors (delegarne) had not yet, in 1654, succeeded in gaining any dividend upon their invested capital, which was the consequence partly of so many ships and cargoes being seized (uppbragte) and only a part of them restored; partly of the not inconsiderable expense incurred on the building of the Castle at CABO CORSO, and the rest of the fortifications and first establishments there; partly also through new ships being bought. The Directors (delegarne) therefore, in the year just mentioned, and because there seemed to be good prospects, decided to increase its capital by a new subscription.

The scheme for the same is dated Stockholm 12 August (1)

(F.N.l. Handl. rör. Afr. Komp. In the still preserved list are noted the following new Chief Participants: Grefve Erik Oxenstierna for 6,000 rdr; Grefve Gust. Ad. Leyenhufvud for 3,000; Mr Christer Bonde 3,000; Grefvinnan Cath. Oxenstierna 3,000; Grefvinnan Maria Sophia De La Gardie 3,000; Grefvinnan Brita Kurck 3,000; Mr Lagerfelt 3,000; Mr Nils Nilsson Tungel 3,000; Mr Gyllenclou 3,000; Mr Assessor Coyet 3,000; and Postmaster Beyer for 3,000.)

(N.B. This is the document, photographed but not yet translated, referred to on p.138, supra)

which contains, besides the names of the new subscribers, chiefly the following: "As one has now come so far with the Company that the participants can presume that they are gaining considerable profit from their monies invested in the Company, but one finds that this trade could be further extended, it has been decided to allow a new subscription, on the following conditions:

1) Whereas the old participants risked their capital and have not yet received any dividend, they reserve to themselves the profits already in arrear and the interest, for the preceding year(s) amounting to 28% (p.24) and 22% which they calculated from the three last ships' cargoes dispatched to GUINEA; thus together 50%, which they leave in the Company, and thereby increase their former capital. But as Louis De Geer's heirs desire to get out a part of their father's investment, shall his 50% be paid to them, in the manner that the half be paid from the subscriptions and the next return-cargoes coming in, and the other half from next year's return-cargoes. The remaining 125,000 rdr, specie, the participants leave (lästo) remaining in the Company.
2) New subscriptions are allowed until the whole capital amount to 300,000 (rdr); but new subscriptions shall take place before next Michaelmas.  3) The smallest investment shall be 500 rdr sp.; for chief participants 3,000. No one shall be able to be elected a Director (direktör) who has not invested 3,000 rdr.  4) The new delegates (delegarne) shall enjoy the year's profit, after deduction is made of the year's expenses and the 22% for the last ship's lading assigned to (tillräknet) to the old participants." (1)

(F.N.1. We communicate - in annexure 3 - the regulation for the enlarged Company, in order to leave an example of a prudently thought out partnership arrangement of more than 2 centuries ago.)

(N.B. This document - a very delapidated copy of which is in Afr. Komp. I. - is in Swedish and has not been translated.)

(p.54) On the basis of that extension decided upon, the Company obtained renewed and extended privileges from King Carl Gustaf in July 1655. (2)


(N.B. The above copy of the "Confirmation" of the privileges granted by Queen Christina, dd. July 1655, has been photographed, but not yet translated)

These differed from the privileges of 1649, chiefly therein that the design was, in several places, better and more plainly expressed, also that no clumsy additions are made; as that none of the Company's personal property got taken in execution or sequestration, and so far as was possible native Swedes should be employed as Commandants, civil and military officers in the Colony; and that goods imported to Sweden from Africa once, even if they were afterwards refined, got exemption from duty to be exported again.

For the years 1655-1657 (3)

(F.N.3. With the exception of the aforenamed notarial protocol and a letter from CARLOF about which mention will be made directly) records which could cast any certain light upon the Company's fate and Colony's fate are missing. One learns only, chiefly from documents for the following years, that a dispute arose between CARLOF and the Directors, for reasons which cannot now be fully explained, but which had as a first consequence that CARLOF quitted his office, and Johan Philip van Krusenstierna was appointed in his place as Swedish Governor and Chief Factor on the GUINEA Coast. (N.B. He arrived at C.C. on 15 Dec. vide Dammaert)
Danish Guinea.

- Extract from Kay Larsen, "De Danske i Guinea."

(p.12) It is recorded, about a Guinea merchantman which left Denmark in March 1654, that it returned from Guinea on 24th November 1655, "richly laden with tusks, sugar, gold, and other costly goods", and the West Indies are not mentioned.

In the "Zeeland Register" is mentioned a permission of 29th October 1655, that the "African Company's ship" might be freely go through the Øresund, and, on 3rd November 1655, that the "African Company" might maintain a sugar refinery.

Notes on Aitzema, "Saken van Staet en Oorlogh". Vol III.

(pp. 1211-1221) U.N. & Denmark & Sweden (Swedo-Polish war).


(end of 1655)
In the Name of the Holy Trinity, Amen.

Be it known that in the year of Christ 1655, in the eighteenth of the Most Invincible Emperor of the Romans, Ferdinand the Third (German Emperor, 1637-1657. Everyman Encycl.)—in the month of November, o.s. at 4 p.m. appeared in person before me, Notary Public & citizen of Hamburg, Mr Henry CARLOFF, in the name & on behalf of all the co-Directors of the SWEDISH AFRICAN COMPANY (as it is called); with the production of a general Schedule of Questions signed with his name; and comprising Articles: requiring from me that various persons be summoned & exhorted that, for imparting the truth of the principal matter, they should declare, by means of oath or other means that necessity demanded, what might be in their memory about that matter.

The words of the general Schedule of Questions & Interrogatories are these:

Most Excellent & Learned Mr Notary.

In the name of my Principals, as also in my own name, I require that you, in the presence of two witnesses, summon some persons produced to you by me and admonish them that they give particulars & declare, by oath or by whatsoever manner necessity shall require for the discovery of the truth of the principal matter, to the general & special Interrogation of the following Articles. And that, for an equitable & customary fee, you draw up, from that which the men confess, an Instrument or Instruments for my Principals in their defence.

To wit:

... ... (some 5 lines illegible) ... ...

... and there to erect a house. Whether, or not, that asserted, the aforesaid GARDNER had given reply that he himself had taken the same resolution to leave the place ANTEN and to journey to CAPO CORSU and there to erect a house.

Whether, or not, the deponents, by voyage made & reaching the port CAPO CORSU they met (restorerunt?) another Englishman, named Mr BECHUS, in the house of a certain Negro named Elephant.
Which BACHUS said to them that, for that reason he was staying there in order to make agreement with the Natives (as they say) of the territory about the erection of a house.

That also, at that time, Mr GARTNER, leaving the place ANTE arrived there and made agreement with the Negroes about the erection of a house; he, in fact, also at that time, as the reason for erecting the house there, requiring that he should have trade with the Negroes, & had obtained that.

And although the English began building two or three days sooner, that the Swedes nevertheless completed their houses first; & that those houses were of mud and wood & roofed with straw.

Whether, or not, the house of the English was for some time neighbouring to the houses of the Swedes, and that thereupon brawls had often arisen between the slaves of both; and that they knew that the house of the English was unroofed by a tornado: that this having been done, the King of the territory had ordered without the request of the Swedes & they never having urged this on the King, the houses of the English to be moved to the side (à laterre) and to transfer them from the neighbourhood (regione), or in front of the Swedes; but upon this condition, nevertheless, that no impediment should thereafter happen to the English in reaching the port; but much more, that they should always have free access & entry from the Swedes & others. Moreover, that this was more convenient for them than formerly; and that, for that reason, the English never received any cause of complaint from the Swedes, and that if the English only wish to speak the truth they know this very well.

That they had remained safe at the houses, through the intercession & presents of the Swedes when they had seen them devastated by the conflagration of other French & Belgians (Gallorum et Belgorum), or by another manner by the Negroes.

And, lastly, whether, or not, it is known to the Attestants that, in all the time while they had visited the Coast, the English had never had a house in the place ANNA MABOOH, but the Swedes, in fact, had one, which had never been to the English, whose Castle is near to them.

Hamburg. 8 November 1655. (sgd) H. CARLOFF.

When I, by virtue of the aforesaid Requisition (interrogated) the first Attestant produced to me, this 8th day of November, to wit:
1) JOHAN HENRICSENS, sailor of the ship "Christina" aged 42 years, in the House of Seamen, at 4.30 (semiquinta) p.m., in the presence of the witnesses joined to me Mr Johan Röver & Jacobus Cornelsen, after admonition that he should not utter anything false & thus incur the penalty of false oaths, made reply:

That he indeed, had not at that time been in that region and did not rightly know who Mr GARTNER might be, and believed nothing else than that he dwelt at that place.

He confessed, moreover, that for a while the houses of the English & of the Swedes in CAPO CORSU had been neigbouring.

... (some lines illegible) ...

9th day of November, at 11 o'clock.

I, Notary, by virtue of the aforesaid Requisition, in the presence of the requested witnesses Peter La Diehnen and Emanuel Blohm, seamen, have interrogated Gerhard A Heussen aged 31 and Michael Michaelsen aged 25, after exhortation that they should not say anything false & incur the penalty of false oath but sincerely confess everything about which their testimony was required. To which

2) GERHARD HEUSSEN replied and declared that he did not know whether there could have been any house of the English in the place ANTEN when he visited it with the ship "Christina".

In truth, calling at the place CAPO CORSU there had been no house for the English; but afterwards, indeed, two, to wit, one English and one Swedish, adjoining (vicina, neighbouring).

He confessed, moreover, that "adveniente Requirente

"Domino CARLOFFIO, Dominus Capitaneus ARENDT GABBES in MEHFOXEREM
"CAPO CORSU cum Nigris propter Domicilium negotiam

"habuerit et obtinuerit quod illum attinet aliter effari

"non posset" than that the Swedes in the construction of the houses had finished more quickly than was done by the English.

Also that the houses of both were adjoining (vicina). Now, indeed, one of the two is out of the neighbourhood (regione). Nevertheless there had been free ingress to the English in the same manner as before.

The houses were of fragile material.

The Swedes had many bombardments (bombardas) there, but the English, in truth, nothing of that kind.
The English had no house in the place ANNO MABOOR during the time he visited the Coast, now 18 years, for the neighbouring Castle is sufficient for the trading of the place.

All this which he declared had been thus recently ascertained when General Black made a voyage there.

With which he finished his deposition and signed his name Gerhardus Heussen.

3) MICHAELIS MICHAELSEN deposed: That he first made a voyage with the ship "Stockholm" in the year 1648. On that voyage he did not, in truth, visit ANTEN; but afterwards, in the year 1656, he had been there with the ship "Christina" and saw the ruins (rudera—rubbish of old buildings) of the English house there, because the English had not been able to sell their merchandise there.

In the year 1648, and before Mr CARLOFF was in CAPO CORSU, Captain GABOES agreed with the negroes about a house; and those houses were of nothing ...

On the 10th day of November, in the presence of Johan Govers & Johan Dummelman, deposed ...

4) ADRIAN VAN DER LEVEN, formerly & now Chief Helmsman, deposed: That in the year 1649, with the ship "Christina" and the Requirant Mr. CARLOFF, they undertook the voyage hence to go to Guinea.

In the voyage they cast anchor hard by ANTEN. They transported nothing there because the English, some time previously, so they saw, had abandoned the place.

That pursuing the voyage from this place, they directed their course to BOTTOH RUES and lastly CAPO CORSU, where John Geroner(?) BARCLO had arrived before, inhabiting the house of a negro called Elephant.

There the English & Swedes made their neighbouring houses. Those of the Swedes were in truth erected more quickly than that of the English. They were of mud and wood & roofed with straw.

He alleged also that the house of the English was unroofed by a tornado (turbine); and that the King of the place ordered the house of the English to be erected out of the neighbourhood (regione) of the Swedish house, which the Negroes did; now, indeed, without inconvenience to the English because they have a better ingress than before that, without hindrance from the Swedes, and they can carry out and bring in their goods very well; better than was done before that.
It was added that he has frequented this country from the year 1646 and never, in truth, saw any house belonging to the English in the place ANNA MABOOTS because the Castle is near to that place. That the Swedes, in truth, always had a house in this place.

He affirmed also that the Swedes never gave cause of quarrelling to the English in these places nor of reproaching (accusing) them unjustly.

This being ended, he signed

A. v. Leven.
Aged 50 years.

On the same day deposed

5) GEORGE JACOBSEN, aged 36 years;
That he departed hence with the ship "Christina" whose captain is named Alexander Lonck, in the year 1649, remained on it and has now returned with it.
That they first called in the Gambie.
He had not sufficient knowledge about the place ANTEN.
Arriving at CAPO CORSU, the end of the voyage, they immediately erected a house of mud wood and "scramine" (?) on account of the lack of "otiarum" (?) things.
That, in truth, now also, anything is carried out by the English; and he indeed saw it from the Swedish region that the ingress of the English for carrying merchandise in and out was more suitable than that of the Swedes. He had seen with his own eyes that the English brought iron on shore..
In the place ANNA MABOO no house belonging to the English was seen in his time.

... ... (some 5 lines illegible) ...

6) PAULUS ELASSEN, Carpenter in the ship "Christina".
replies thus:
That he has voyaged hence and thence with the ship "Christina" and likewise in CAPO CORSU but had seldom been on the Coast (in littore – on shore?); that therefore of these things that are put to him he has not sufficient knowledge. They had indeed seen in CAPO CORSU some small vessels belonging to the English. What trade had, in truth, been to them there, of this he is ignorant.
That for ten years he had frequented the place ANNA MABOOTH but never, in truth, saw an English house there. The Castle adjoining adjacent to that place is, in truth, not unknown to him.
With which ending his deposition, he signed thus:
Paulus Elassen.
On the same day deposed, 7) ROLOFF ANDRESEN VAN NASTRANDE, aged 50.

That he made a voyage to Guinea with Alexander Lonck with the ship "Christina".
He was in CAPO CORSU and brought water and wood by the ship from Cape Lupo (Lopez?) to that place.
That the English have a small hut, or lodge as they call it, in CAPO CORSU, as also the Swedes; and that of the English stands (? staves?) out of the neighbourhood (quarter-ex regione) of the Swedes.
About the rest, not being able to mention anything, he finished with the signature.

R.N.

On the 18th day of November, in the presence of Mr. John Baseny Deputy Notary Public and George Hoffmann (deposed)

8. CAPTAIN FRANCISCO GIESBRECHT. (deposed)

That he frequented the Coast for some years, amongst others in 1653 in the month of July and had the General ISAAC MAIJFELLE (MEVILLE) as also the Chief Factor (supremum Commissarium) Mr. JOHN GARDNER in the ship.
And that at that time the King from VETENU (AFUTU) requested from the English Factor (Commissario) a small vessel of gunpowder (pulveris bombardico) at that price at which it is sold in England, which the Factor refused without the money (lucro). This so moved the King to anger that he ordered the houses of the English to be destroyed (evertere - also to drive out, turn out) "sicut ante (aner, anec??) saepe Gallis et Belgis factum est."

This order being done by a Swedish slave vix(?). Suecis debat ..., Nigris et eorum supremo ..., Anglos et Suecosbellum ...

... (some lines illegible) ...

They now obeyed the Negro General and discontinued the action (facinus - crime), which strengthened and increased the bond of friendship between the English & the Swedes.

He stated, moreover, that the Swedes had never been troublesome to the English. (Chief-Supremus)
And that HENEQUA of the Negroes after this, had ordered the English Chief Factor (supremus Commissario) to destroy (evertere) the English huts (casas) and to erect them out of the neighbourhood (regione) of the Swedes; which, in truth, the Factor GARDNER refused to do without the consent of the General MIDDENTON.
When, indeed, the Negroes, being urged, did not withdraw *hoc datum factum*, consent was finally given by the General.

The English, in truth, received no injury from this; but have the same kind of free ingress as the Swedes. He affirmed, lastly, that the English have no hut or lodge in the place ANNA MABOÖH besides the Castle CARPENTIN, nearly adjacent to this place.

With which he concluded.

All this was done in the year, day, hour and place and in the presence of the witnesses as above.

Before me .... .... ....

George von Linde.

....


Citizen of Hamburg.

.... ....

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