

The Deputy Director, and Director-General of the  
Gold Coast.

1648 - 1652.

JAMES A. VAN DEN BERG. Appointed 10 April 1853. (x)

WILHELM LÖNNBERG. Appointed on government,  
15 April 1860. (x)  
Died 12 June 1860. (x)

JAMES COOK.

THE GOLD COAST.  
Appointed on government,  
1830. (x)

1648 - 1652. Died, 10 March 1851. (x)

JACOB RUTCHVEN.

Appointed as Comptroller of  
V. of India.

(Director-General  
over the North  
Coast of Africa  
with Island of  
Sierra.)

=====  
Died 1857.

Appointed on government,  
18 March 1851. (x)

(x) These particulars are taken from an  
annual Directory, "Année 1872" (Année 1872)  
N. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The Dutch Director, and Director-General on the  
Gold Coast.

1648 - 1652.

JACOB A. VAN DER WEL.      Repatriated 10 April 1650. (x)

HENDRIK DOEDENS.          Entered on government,  
11 April 1650. (x)  
Died 13 June 1650. (x)

ARENT COCQ.                President.  
Entered on government,  
14 June 1650. (x)  
Repatriated, 18 March 1651. (x)

JACOB RUICHAUVER.        Reappointed when Councillor of  
City of Haerlem.  
(Director-General        Stat. Gen. Commission, dd.  
over the North        5 December 1650.  
Coast of Africa      Entered on government,  
with Island St        19 March 1651. (x)  
Thomé.)

(x) These particulars are taken from an  
annual Directory, "Anno 1772" (~~RA-Bib.~~ *Rijks archief*  
B.840.) containing, inter alia, "Name List of *Library [Hague]*  
Directors-General on the North & South Coasts  
of Africa, commencing with the year 1637, with  
servants of the W.I.C., now on the Coast of  
Guinea."

=====

Resolutions of the States General. 1648. (S.G. 3228).

24 January 1648.

Being shown at the Assembly the reply of the Chamber of the WIC. residing at Amsterdam to and against the Chamber of the Maze concerning the dispute arisen over the division of the gold come from GUINEA by the last ships; is after deliberation resolved that copies thereof and of the two annexures thereto shall be sent to the Chamber of the Maze, to reply thereto within four days of the receipt of the letter.

29 January 1648.

-A Deduction from the Chamber at Amsterdam (re Guinea Gold) is referred to deputies, to take into consideration in their discussions.

31 January 1648.

-Re dispute between the Chamber of Amsterdam and Chamber of the Maze over the division of Mk.285 gold, come from GUINEA in May last. Resolved to await the Duplique from the Chamber of the Maze.

{Loket-Kas. (S.G. Loket Kas. WIC.23.):- Letter from Chamber Amsterdam to St.Gen. dd Amsterdam 31 December 1647 (read in SG. 29 Jan.1648).

- The gold lately come from Guinea was the proceeds of cargoes sent to Guinea by the Chamber Amsterdam and other Chambers, and was not therefore consigned to the Maze particularly, but to all the Chambers, and divided by the Chamber of the XIX, in accordance with resolutions, especially that of 8th September 1644, without regard to claims upon it. They aske the St.Gen. to order the Chamber on the Maze to deliver the remaining Mk.285:oz.4: eng.6½. to them notwithstanding their claims; but they are ready with the same hand that receives the gold to give them satisfaction on their claims, so far as they shall be found proper & just; but they proceed to show the baselessness of some, and the injustice of most of all these claims, upon which to reject the claims; dealing with figures relating to the equipment of ships to Guinea in 1646, &c.

13 February 1648.

Summary report of the discussions held (besoignes) held over the redress of the decay (verval) of the WIC., in January 1648.

The gentlemen deputed over the redress of the decay of the WIC., van de Capellen; toe Ryssel; Beveren; Bruinninx; Vett: van der Hoolch; Andrée; ... van der Eijben; have reported, in pursuance of Y.Ho. Mos' resolution of the 22nd March 1647 (q.v.), taken for the granting of the Charter of the WIC., and on the instructions in writing of Y.Ho. Mo., made to the respective Chambers, dd. 24/14 December 1647, to send their respective deputies to the Hague towards the 7th January to make a beginning with the aforesaid redress, have for that purpose, on the 9th January, begun the conference with those Directors, and demanded from the same deputies the State of the Company, both of charges and income, with their respective advices over the redress of the verloop therein occurred. And thereupon the five Chambers of the Amsterdam, Zeeland, Maze, Northern Quarter, and Groningen have delivered in their respective advices, but the pertinent statement of the Income and Charges of the Company they said they had not prepared.

(The three following paragraphs of this report refer to the Statement, which they got from the "Rekenkamer", including one of Brazil before the rebellion, so as to know whether, in case of the recovery of Brazil, means are to be found there for the maintenance of the military which is necessary for the conservation of the conquests; and the annexed Statement of the Rekenmeesters No. 2, is delivered in (n.c.). From that, it appears that the expenses of the Country for the restoration were not employed in vain, especially as in the same Statement are not included those considerable return cargoes which would be able to come from Angola, GUINEA, and St Thomé, if that Coast were properly handled.)

Besides that, the Provinces have no better guarantee for the maintenance of peace with the King of Spain than the maintenance of the conquests in Brazil, since from out of there one would be able to "infest" and injure those countries of the King of Spain in the West Indies and the South Sea (from which he annually draws most of his treasures of gold and silver), so that he would not have sufficient force to molest the United Provinces with large armies, or bring them into danger.

The deputies of Y.Ho.Mo. have held various conferences over the redress of the decay and the stopping of its further course, and for that purpose have examined these Points of the Direction of the Company,

1. In the matter of the Trade.
2. Of retrenchment (mesnage).
3. "Subsistence", or the orderly financing of Charges and Income for "subsistence".
4. Of the government within and outside the country, for the securing of a good police (politie) and regular military, at sea and on shore.

And over these were various good advices brought in, as can be seen from the statement of the discussions held thereover from the 9th January to the 11th February, No. iii. with the advices of the five Chambers of Amsterdam, Zeeland, Maze, Northern Quarter, & Groningen, No. iv. with, also, the general advice, drawn out of the aforesaid advices of the five Chambers, No. v.; and that of the deputies of Holland, with the considerations of the deputed Directors present, placed in the margin thereof, No. vi., and the advice of the Rekenkamer, No. vii.

But, as the carrying out of the orders contained in the same statement would require some length of time, the deputies have therefore wished to submit for Y.Ho.Mo.'s consideration whether some prompt means ought not to be provided, in this present difficulties of Brazil, so that further unnecessary and useless decline of the Company may be prevented.

And so that the military, who are have now been sent out, at great cost of the Country, for the restoration of Brazil, might have the means for the maintenance of their lives, and so be the more encouraged and strengthened in order, with the help of the Lord God, valiantly to carry out, with the old military there, that for which they have been sent out.

And the deputies of their Ho.Mo. would, as prompt measures for the purpose, propose;

- I. Reduction of Charges within & without the Country. First stop the annual salaries of 88 Directors and their suppoosten (portes, doorkeepers), which according to No. viii., amounts to about F.150,000. and then, so that the Company does not meantime remain without administration, in accordance with proposal No. ix.... appoint nineteen Directors, who, with the six Rekenmeesters, administer the Company for one year, or two.

Amsterdam	6	Directors.
Zeeland	4	"
Maze	3	"
Northern Quarter	3	"
Groningen	3	"
	<u>19</u>	

These 19 Directors and 6 Rekenmeesters to administer the Company in matters of Trade, Finance, Return Cargoes, Provision for War, and Equipage, Charges &c, who should give account from time to time to deputies of the States General thereto appointed.

The retrenchment of the Charges of the Company ~~be~~ abroad, in Brazil and other conquests, could be done on the previous advice of the Rekenmeesters and Directors, as approved by Y.Ho.Mo. and for this purpose can serve the Proposals made by the Rekenkamer in June 1645, in the Assembly of the XIX in Amsterdam, No.x., from which it appears that the Company could profit 10 tonnen gold.

Also the proposal for retrenchment of unnecessary servants in Brazil, of F.99,000. No. xi.

- II. Second means. - Changes in the "Tourbeurten" in Brazil.
- III. Third means. - Navigation to the Carribbean Islands.
- IV. The fourth means, will serve to the remarkable "subsistence" of the Company, that, in conformity with the Resolutions of their Ho. Mo. of the 27th February 1637 (has not been noted) a fixed (vast) fund might be placed for that Trade, to which the Participants ought to be persuaded to subscribe the sum of Ten hundred thousand guldens (F.1,000,000) for the handling (behandeling) of the COAST of GUINEA, St Thomé, and the North Coast of Africa; both with regard to the return cargoes, which, by God's blessing, may be expected therefrom if the proposal of the Directors, No.xii., be employed; as also with the regard to the Great Secours that their Ho. Mo. are doing for the restoration of Brazil.  
The navigation and trade ro Angola is, with the

mutual consent of the Chambers, placed open for two years according to a certain regulation, from which also a good return (cargo), tending for the subsistence of the Company, is expected.

Likewise also is placed open the navigation to New Netherland, so that the Cooren-Vruchten occurring there might be transported into other conquests; the regulation of which, as also of the navigation appointed for Angola, is in the general advice of the respective Chambers under No. iv.

V. The fifth means is assistance to the Company in bearing the war charges in Brazil for one, two, or three years. ... (4 paras thereon).

VI. The sixth means is the collection of the old debts of the Company in Brazil.... (5 paras thereon).

VII. The seventh means is the advancement of the salt trade at Punto d'El Rey. ...  
 Culture of "fareyn wortel". ...  
 Cultivation of the land, and population in New Netherland. ...

The deputies, with this report, deliver in the papers referred to therein, with the Commissions from the respective Chambers, for the deputed Directors, with whom they have discussed (gebesoigneert), as is to be seen in the annexed Register.

Whereupon, being deliberated, their Ho. Mo. have thanked their deputies for the trouble taken in the aforementioned discussions. And the deputies of the respective Provinces have requested copies of the said report and papers which is hereby accorded them, and they are most highly recommended to take the trouble with Messrs their respective Principals, to use all endeavours and employ their best offices, either verbally or in writing in order as quickly as possible to work out and obtain favourable Provincial advices thereon, from their respective Principals.

- Register of the papers delivered in with the Report over the redress of the WIC.
- No.i. Staement of the "Balance" in Brazil from 1647 to 1648. (not noted).
- No.ii. Staement for 1643 in Brazil. (not noted).
- No.iii. Statement(verbaal) of the discussions, from 9th January to 11th February. (Extracts infra)
- No.iv. Advices of the five Chambers, to wit, 1.Amsterdam. 2.Zeeland. 3. Maze. 4.Northern Quarter. 5.Groningen. (Extracts infra).
- No.v. General Advice drawn out of the aforesaid advices of the five Chambers. (Extracts infra).
- No.vi. Advice of the States of Holland, with the considerations of the respective Chambers placed in the margin. (Extracts infra).
- No.vii. Advice of the Reeckenkamer of the Company. (Extracts infra).
- No.viii. Statement of the Reeckenkamer regarding the salaries of the Directors and their "suppoosten". (Summary infra).
- No.ix. Proposal of an honourable patriot. (Not noted). re the reduction of the Directors. ( )
- No.x. Proposal of the Reeckenkamer for retrenchment of ten tonnen gold, made in June 1645. (Not noted)
- No.xi. Proposal of Director M.- for the retrenchment of unnecessary servants in Brazil, at F99,000.(n.n.)
- No.xii. Proposal by the Directors for "behandelinge of GUINEA, St Thomé, & the North Coast of Africa. (Extracts infra).
- No.xiii. Staement of the arrears of the subsidies at the sum of 74 tonnen gouts, & F51,659. (Not noted)
- No.xiv. Extract from the accounts of P.van der H.- of the arrears of the Coy at 79 tonnen gold. (Not noted)
- No.xv. Commissions from the repective Chambers for the discussions over the redress of the Coy. (Not noted)

1648.

7.

Advices of the Directors & Chief Participants  
No. iv. Extracts from the above Papers.

No. iii. Verbaal of the Discussions from 9 January to 11th February.

15th January 1648. ...  
and manner as in the ...  
it, who for long years navigated and populated the

Angola. Difficulties found in the Regulation.  
...  
manner, in the Chamber's opinion, it can never be brought  
to a flourishing state... 16th January 1648. ...  
have been made that the trade should be entirely open to

By the aforesaid opportunity is found good that the  
aforesaid private traders on the Coast of Angola, shall  
not be allowed to bring there nor anywhere else, any  
kind of ammunition of war, but that the Company retains  
the same for itself.

Likewise that the Directors there (Angola) shall be  
written to that they shall recommend, and notify the pri-  
vate traders that they shall take good care of the ne-  
groes traded by them, both on shore and during the  
voyage. ...

Is taken in hand the third and fourth paragraph of the  
Direction concerning the Coast of GUINEA, and St Thomé,  
and after deliberation, is found good that the arrange-  
ments made at the same shall be observed as is inserted  
in the general advice.

17th January 1648. ...  
produce ... with their ...  
Company's conquests, except GUINEA, and St Thomé, upon

Is taken in hand the 5th paragraph of the Direction  
speaking of the separate trading places on the North  
Coast of Africa, outside GUINEA, and is found good that  
the aforesaid District shall provisionally left as it is  
until such time as shall be otherwise resolved by the  
Government, and a fund of money shall be contrived in  
order to drive the aforesaid trade for the common good  
of the Company.

28th January 1648.

Is found good that the deputies of the General Reken-  
kamer shall draw up how the present observations of the  
tourbeurten of the respective Chambers to Brazil & GUINEA  
at present stands.

... ..  
... ..



## The Coast of GUINEA.

The Coast of GUINEA and all other trading places situate on the North coast of Africa, we would be of advice to reserve the same entirely for the Company alone, in conformity with the regulation, unanimously devised by deputies from the respective Chambers, in the Hage dd 8th April 1647, hereafter following:

## Order at GUINEA.

(vide under No.v., General Advice)

Of the trade at St Thomé, we consider it ought also to be wholly reserved for the Company in accordance with the following Order:

## Order at St Thomé.

Order for the free navigation, Carribean Vaarders.  
(20 paragraphs)

(Nine more paragraphs of advice on the steps to be taken for the redress of the Company.)

No.iv. 2. Considerations of the Directors & Chief Participants of the Chamber of Zeeland, i.a.w. their Ho.Mo.'s Resolution of 30th March 1647, regarding theredress, retrenchment, and actions of the Directors for the preservation and subsistence of the Company.

... Therefore the Directors & Chief Participants of the Chamber of Zeeland, on the 15th December 1646, spoken with (versproken) the deputies of the Chambers of Amsterdam & Northern Quarter, that considering the embarrassment of the Company, the trade in the conquests ought to be driven provisionally for a period of two years, on the basis and plan made thereon, in manner following:

Angola. Firstly, that on consideration- examination of the trade to St Paulo de Loando, we judge three matters to come chiefly into consideration; good order in Loando in the purchase of slaves, on a regulated basis; the benefitting of Netherlands Brazil with a large number of them; the profit of the Company.

(Six further paragraphs thereon, with the conditions on which private persons should participate in the trade; payment of recognition &c).

Since, in the month of April 1647, a further regulation was made by the respective Chambers for the navigation to GUINEA. Regarding the Coast of GUINEA, is decided that it shall remain closed, in order to be traded by the Company alone, upon the basis and order hitherto practised therein. It is also decided that the trading of slaves for the Calbarien shall be done for the account of the Company, and to that end, suitable order shall be made, at the present meeting in the Hage, for the despatch of cargoes necessary thereto.

St Thomé. (free navigation) ... Further points of retrenchment & redress.

On the smelting of gold (from Guinea and other places).

No. iv. 3. Advice of the Chamber of the Maze, i.a.w. St.Gens' Resolution of 30th March 1647, after consultation together.

GUINEA. The Coast of GUINEA, the Chamber of the Maze understand (verstaen) decide, shall remain closed for all private persons, and be traded for the Company alone on the basis and order hitherto practised therein, if the same is followed in all respects. But as in the old Order great abuses have crept in, the Chambers not being loyal to each other, the Chamber of the Maze would therefore averse (vreemd) to resiliieren van this Order, and to adopt (ampteeteeren), in gevolge van the other Chambers, a certain scheme drawn up about it as follows:

Order at GUINEA. (vide No.v. General Advice.

(St Thomé.N.Netherland.Brazil.Caribese Vaardens. &c.&c.)

Order for the trading of the Coast of

No. iv. 4. Advice of the Chamber of W. Vriesland & Northern Quarter.

That in conformity with the order of the Chamber and of the Chief Participants, the trade on the Coast of GUINEA shall remain in the hands of the Company, to the exclusion of all others.

7.

Regarding the Coast of GUINEA. (The same as the Chamber Zeeland, p.10 supra.)

No. iv. 5. Advice of the Chamber Stad & Lande.

The cargoes shall, as much as is possible, be furnished in quantity and quality, according to the formulas sent by the respective Chambers, under the mark of the aforesaid Chamber, to which it belongs, with proper bills of lading, the copy of which shall be delivered to the Chamber or Chambers, when any gold or other merchandise is sent under Bill of lading as aforesaid.

The Coast of GUINEA as also the island of St Thomé, it is decided by the Chamber of Stad & Lande, shall be navigated according to the respective regulations lately drawn up (geconcipteert) the 8th April 1647.

No. v. General Advice.

Memorandum serving as a general advice of the deputed Directors of the respective Chambers of the WIC. over the matter of the direction, retrenchment, redress, & subsistence of the Company; drawn out of the advices formed by the Chambers separately; and some Resolutions taken since the delivering in of the same.

3. The third place is GUINEA, which shall be kept for the account of the Company and be navigated on the scheme devised thereon, and hereafter inserted as follows:

Order for the trading of the Coast of  
 GUINEA.

That in conformity with the unanimous advice of all the Chambers and of the Chief Participants, the trade on the COAST of GUINEA shall remain to the Company, to the exclusion of all others.

The order of rotation (*tourbeurten*) shall be observed, as hitherto, according to the List inserted hereunder.

And in order that the same may be done without any infringement, the Chamber whose turn it is to equip shall be bound, a month before, to report the same to the Chambers following after.

And in case anyone does not come to perform his turn at the appointed time, but lets the same pass, the next one in the following order, shall be bound at once to carry out the equipage.

The cargoes shall, as much as practicable, be furnished in quantity and quality, according to the formulas sent by the Director.

Each Chamber shall, for its cargo that it sends, receive back the return cargoes by the ship by which the said cargoes were sent, in so far as it has been sold; and the proceeds of the remainder the Director shall send by the ships which follow to the Chamber or Chambers, under the mark of the aforesaid Chamber to which it belongs, with proper bills of lading thereof signed.

The which then, also, shall be faithfully delivered to the Chamber or Chambers, when any gold or other merchandise is sent under Bill of Lading as aforesaid.

Without the Chamber, by whose ship the return cargo has arrived, being allowed to retain the same under any pretext whatever, in settlement (*rescontre*), or for any other reasons whatever they may be.

And in case, however, which is not to be supposed, anyone came to do this, all the other Chambers shall be bound to assist the wronged Chamber and indemnify it for that which detained, out of the goods of the Chamber, which committed the wrong, which first are landed and which they get into their hands, and place them in the hands of the one that has been wronged, together with a penalty of 10%.

And the members of the respective Chambers shall go in communication, in the purchase of their cargoes and the sale of their return cargoes, in order to do the Company no injury through disorder.

All return-cargo ships shall, in accordance with the Resolution of the XIX, dd. 3rd July 1645, transport to GUINEA and St Thomé, for the garrisoning of the respective

places, 50 soldiers and sailors, with ammunition, and provisions, in conformity with the Lists to be made thereof.

And if anyone of the Chambers fails to comply with the aforementioned Resolution, its particular cargo shall be abated by the Director by the amount, in "baere" gold, of one Mark gold for each man, which shall be sent to the general Reekenkamer in order to be placed in the hands of that one whose turn it is to equip, which is then bound to supply the defect.

The Chambers are recommended to take in hand all such means for the furnishing of their cargoes as they shall judge to be servicable and most profitable to the Company.

Order of Rotation in which the ships to GUINEA must, in future, be lie ready to sail.

Amsterdam (on ulto July) 1647.  
Westvriesland & Northern Quarter (on ulto October)

Amsterdam	on ulto January	)	
Maze	on ulto April	)	1648.
Zeelandt	on ulto July	)	
Amsterdam	on ulto October	)	
Stadt & Lande	on ulto January	)	
Amsterdam	on ulto April	)	1649.
Zeelandt	on ulto July	)	

List of the victuals (vivres) which will have to be sent by each ship to GUINEA and St Thomé.

8 casks meat.  
5 $\frac{1}{2}$  casks bacon (speck).  
6 $\frac{1}{2}$  aem Spanish wine.  
2 aem French wine.  
3 firkins (verckens) vinegar.  
2 aem oil.  
1 aem traen (train oil?) & 2 lb cotton thread (cattoengaerne)  
1 "ton" fine & 2 ditto coarse salt.  
10,400 lb hard bread or flour (meel).  
50 sacks (saecken) groats.

- 25 sacks white, & 2 sacks grauwe peas.
- 13 sacks beand.
- 2 casks butter.
- 2,600 lb stock fish.
- 200 p. cheeses.
- 4 p. "koeije" cheeses.
- 1 bushel mustard seed.
- 60 1/2 lb wax candles.
- Item, in ammunition of war and equipage ought to be sent by each ship, for the Government, (Landt)
- 800 lb. gunpowder.
- 200 lb ditto for muskets.
- 2,000 lb match cord (lonten)

1 medicine chest, value f.200.

4 Hoetsmee coolen.

Item, noch een cleijnheden te dresseeren, according to the List from the Director; consisting in pick, Teer, Spijckers, deelen, calcksteen, pannen, and such-like, to the amount of f.800.

He Whoever fails in this, to be abated in gold to the value as stated about the soldiers.

No. vi. Advice of the deputies of the States of Holland.

... ..

8.

<p>That the Coast of GUINEA ought to be traded according to the regulation made, by rotation of the respective Chambers. But as regards the further North Coast, that the Direction of the same shall provisionally be kept as it is.</p>	<p>That the North Coast of Africa can be navigated by yachts van't gemeen, bringing the proceeds of of their trading to the Castle del Mina, in order that the same may come to the respective Chambers prorata.</p>
---	--

I am (train-dit) & 2. 1p. cation: (raad) (colloquy) ...

I "tom" fine & 3 ditto coarse salt ...

10,400 lb hard bread or flour (meel) ...

50 sacks (saacken) groats ...

No.vii. Advice of the Reeckenkamer.

Considerations of the Reeckenkamer of the WIC. regarding the redress of the Company, put in, according to order, to their Ho. Mo. Lds. St. Gen. of the U. N. and delivered to their Ho. Mo. s' deputies in 's-Gravenhage 27th May 1647.

The course of the Company' affairs and the difficulties in which it is now involved ...

Regarding the restoration of Brazil ...

Of Angola it is to be feared that it has not gone much better there with our people than in Brazil. ...

And the restoration of these two places conquests is of so much concern as they form the only basis upon which the Company must exist in the future (the trade of GUINEA, St Thomé and adjoining trading places not being sufficient to feed such a large body), which, moreover have also cost the Company and private persons so many millions ...

1st, Regarding the Direction.

2nd point, concerning the retrenchment.

3rd point, regarding the Trade

Coming now to the third point of the Trade, which belongs to the Company, whether to drive it itself or allow it to private persons, since sharp and long disputes have arisen among the Chambers over this, which have been a remarkable set-back to the Company, an end ought indeed at once to be made to them, nevertheless with such circumspection that the trade, being provisionally regulated according to the present constitution of the conquests, may be hereafter, by considerable alterations of the same, determined according to other-wise according to the requirements of affairs.

Whether now Y. Ho. Mo. have clearly learnt the reasons which each Chamber will produce for the allegation of their arguments, from the respective advices of the same, or nevertheless in order to express our feelings in general terms and without prejudice to any Chamber, we consider, under correction, that, besides the islands and mainland coast of the West Indies (which hitherto have always been navigated by private merchantmen (handelaars) upon certain regulations of their Ho. Mo., and commissions granted thereto by the respective Chambers), the remaining places in the Charter, where the Company has

ought to its direction, Forts or Lodges, ought to be considered as of two kinds; some being of that nature that no cultivation or population is required there, but simply trade occurs; others, again, where the countries must necessarily be advanced first by population and cultivation, if they shall renderen any/okompst. considerable

Of the first kind are all the places situate on the North Coast of Africa, from Cabo Verde as far as to Cabo de Lopes Gonsalves, where hides, gum, wax, elephants' tusks, grain, and, principally the GUINEA gold, are traded; which wares, without the addition (toedoen) of cultivation, are brought by the Blacks from far out of the country, and are bartered by a few Factors, here and there, stationed in the Lodges and ships. Which trade the Company can drive quite as well, yea better, than private persons ( who much injure each other by underselling) especially if a certain fund for the purpose is formed (geaffectueert), the cargoes purchased in good order and dispatched at the proper time, and also the best economy is kept in view in the equipping of the ships; for which purpose, and especially in the trading of the Coast of GUINEA, very good resolutions and orders have been made hitherto by the XIX, but have not been observed either through inability or jealousy of the Chambers, and therefore therefore the same Coast has been much navigated by foreign nations, so that if in a short time some other provision is not made therein, that Coast runs the danger of being entirely lost or at least of being made unprofitable for the Company. Against that there is no other means than that a certain capital fund of money be furnished in order to carry on that trade, which should be in the hands of certain Commissioners, of which separate accounts should be kept, and the balance of profits, only, distributed among the Chambers, the capital always remaining intact. Whereby that trade would quickly recover and get into vigour again. Of the separate trading palces, such as Argyn, Senegal, Cape Verde, Rio Gambij, & Sierra Leone, which at present are navigated by each Chamber with separate equipage and ships, it has previously been sufficiently pointed out to the XIX that all those places could be navigated much better combined, and annually with one capital ship, by rotation or otherwise, for the common profit, whereby a part of the unnecessary equipage could be saved and much jealousy between the Chambers who do not participate in the separate trade taken away.

St Thomé. - Recommend that this trade remain apart to the Coy, as the rotations, can proceed fro GUINEA to the Island & make good the entire equipage with sugar freights. -

(The report further deals with Angola, Brazil, Finances.)

No. viii. Statement re the Directors. (Summary).

Amsterdam has	27	Directors,	each	drawing	f.1,650.
Zeeland	17	"	"	"	f.1,300.
(Dordrecht)					(f.) 900.
Maze (Delft)	16	"	"	"	(f.) 800.
(Rotterdam)					(f.) 600.
Northern Quarter	14	"	"	"	(f.) 700.
Stadt & Lande	14	"	"	"	f. 700.
	<u>88</u>				

No. xii. Trade on the Coast of GUINEA, St Thomé, and the North Coast of Africa.

Proposal of the Directors for the trading of the Coast of Guinea, St Thomé, and the North Coast of Africa.

Proposal in order to make an addition (bijlage) palatable to the Participants.

The Directors of the WIC present, consider that if it is resolved and determined by the State, of these Lands fully and completely to restore the WIC through its authority and the force of its arms, and in the future to secure it against the violence of its enemies, release the Company from all debts and arrears, through the revolt of the Portuguse, haer, als vrienden der gemelte Staat, veroorsaect,

That then the chief Participants of the Company could be brought to an addition (bijlage) of "ses ten honderden" provided that this addition should be employed and ge-affectueert as follows:

That this addition shall not be brought again into the general account of the Company, but that the same shall be placed in the hands of some Commissioners, to be deputed for that purpose from the Directors, who shall be specially bound and competent to keep the same monies alone, and employ them for the trade in GUINEA, St Thomé, and the other Northern places of Africa; which trade shall be driven by rotation by the respective Chambers according to the last approved regulation.

Those Commissioners shall also be specially charged to correspond closely with each other, and to buy and sell nothing but with each other's knowledge and consent.

They shall also have to provide for the purchase, at the proper time, of the cargoes, according to the requisition, made from the same Coast by the incoming ships.

They shall also make that purchase, without respect of town or place, where they shall be able best, and at the least ~~cost~~ price, to obtain the required goods.

Laying their actions and trade open for all and each of the Directors and chief Participants deputed and authorised thereto.

For which trade the Commissioners shall employ annually four capital ships and four yachts, equipping and dispatching the same ships from the respective Chambers likewise in rotation, with a well assorted cargo of 150,000 guildens.

Likewise also the same ships shall have to come in, with their return cargoes to the Chamber which sent them out; everything in accordance with the aforesaid last regulation made for the rotations.

This order being brought into working thus, then the chief Participants of the Company can be definitely promised,

That out of the return cargoes of the first year, one eighth part of the invested capital will be able to be set aside; out of the profits of the second year,  $\frac{1}{4}$  part; and so on, successively, until the participants shall be paid their investment (bijlage); and thereafter, annually, a reasonable interest on the capital of the additional investment (bijlage), the return cargoes of that trade being specially charged there for.

Hereby is considered that not only will that Coast be properly provided for and orderly traded, but also that a great part of the shareholders have saved their means out of the profits which are to be expected from this trade in due course (all foreign nations being undersold - uitgeclat-out of it).

(End of extracts from the list of documents)

(S.G. Resol: contd:.) 20 February 1648.

Received a letter from the Directors of the WIC. at the Chamber of the Maze, written at Dordrecht 13th instant, with their duplique to the réplique of the Chamber of Amsterdam in the matter of the distribution of the GUINEA gold. Resolved that the same be placed in the hands of the deputies for the redress of the WIC. to examine and report thereon.

(The original letter is in S.G. Loket Kas. WIC. 23.)

17th March 1648.

Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorandum presented to their Ho. Mo. in the name and on behalf of the Directors of the WIC., present, containing in effect that they were making their equipage to GUINEA and St Thomé in order to provide those Coasts with the needful necessities in accordance with the petition last come from there, and hearing from public rumours that, from this country, contrary to the good intention of and the interdiction of by their Ho. Mo. by public placades, several some private inhabitants of this State, under foreign names here in this country are preparing (haer vervoorderen) not only to equip ships, but also to purchase cargoes which can be trafficed nowhere else but on the Coasts of situate under the territory (gebied) of the said Company, yea, especially on the Coast of GUINEA; which is not only contrary to their Ho. Mo.'s placades but particularly also to the considerable injury of the Company and its traffic and trade. The Directors therefore very humbly request that their Ho. Mo., for the furtherance of the Company's trade and traffic and the hindrance of all those who "molieren" against it, will be pleased to make such order and resolution as, in their high wisdom, shall be found proper for the best service of the Company. Whereupon, being deliberated, is found good hereby to declare that their Ho. Mo., for the stopping (steuijtinge) of what is aforementioned here in this country, shall, through the Directors within the limits of their Charter, maintain and cause to be maintained the Placade of 14th June 1632, made and issued on such or such-like subject, by their Ho. Mo. And the same Placade shall be renewed by their Ho. Mo. and published and affixed anew everywhere.

(Note. The above may refer to the activities of Louis de Geer.).

1st April 1648.

Is proposed at the Assembly, also read a certain Memorandum presented in the name on behalf of the Directors of the WIC. present, in which they thank their Ho. Mo. for the resolution they were pleased to take on the 17th March last for the prevention of all private trade and interloping in the district of the Company; the Directors requesting that the Placade of the 14th June 1632, according to the promise made in that resolution, may be renewed & again published. Whereupon being deliberated & the said Placade read, copy of it is requested by the Provinces, which is accorded.

(The following resolutions all relate to the opinions of the Provinces on the proposals re the WIC., referred to them on 13th February -p.5.supra- but they contain no reference to GUINEA:  
 May 4, Redress of affairs in Brazil: May 6, Gelderland, redress &c. subsidies: May 7. Holland, Regulation for the navigation of Brazil, Angola, & Caribeaen Islands. Zeeland, Utrecht, Stad & Lande: May 8. Overijsel, redress: May 12. Stad & Lande, redress & subsistence.

2nd ~~IXth~~ June 1648.

Received letter from the Chamber of WIC. residing in Amsterdam, dd there 29th May last and therewith the Points of Convocation for Assembly of XIX on 13th inst. Deliberation postponed till tomorrow.

3rd June 1648.

-A long minute of report of S.G.'s deputies on the subject of redress of WIC.-

-Resolved to appoint deputies to Assembly of XIX on the Points of Convocation, which shall be re-read and resolved upon.

(S.G.5775.) The Points of Convocation, referred to in the above two resolutions are as follows, Meeting in Amsterdam 13th June 1648:

1. Accounts for Reckenkamer.
2. Provisions for Brazil.
3. The subsistence of the Company.
4. "And although already for a long time order has been made about the direction and trading of the Company's Districts in Brazil, Angola, Guinea, and St Thomé, and that also the regulation for the Carribean Vaarders has been afresh checked and approved, yet it has nevertheless been found that those orders have not yet been approved nor brought into train as they ought, to the considerable injury of the Company, wherefore it will also be necessary that proper provision be made about it so that those places are supplied with what is required there and the Company no longer remains deprived of the profits which could be and have previously been drawn there."
5. - Also to come charged to resolve on the best means and expedients by which the Chambers interested can effectively be given satisfaction in the matter of the distribution of various return cargoes of gold, elephants' tusks and St Thomé sugar, about which, although partition and calculation has been made, the respective Chambers have not yet received the effect thereof nor received satisfaction.

by the  
Ho: Mo: X

1648. 21. "Continuation of the report of the directors of the WIC. (Continued) in the Name of the Chamber"

- 6. Accounts of the subsidies.
- 7. "In the last Assembly it was already deliberated whether it would be necessary also to send a Second to the North Coast of Africa; and as the Director of the North Coast, since then, requests his discharge and has based it on good reasons, will the Chambers please to come advised and charged to provide ~~for~~ that Coast, as also St Thomé, with the necessary Ministers and officers.
- 8. Re Brazil.

11th June 1648.

Read a letter from the Directors of WIC., at the Chamber of the Maze, dd Dordrecht 8th instant, asking that instead of the Assembly of XIX, convened for 13th June, being held at Amsterdam, that the deputies be summoned to 's-Gravenhage, to deal with the P. of D. Resolved to write to Chamber Amsterdam to postpone Assembly of XIX till end of current month.

(The reasons being, as in Resolution of 15th June, in reply to Chr Amst. which asked for them, that the deputies of the Provinces had not yet all expressed their views on the proposals for the navigation to Brazil, Angola, and the Carribean Islands, and therefore that their Ho. Mb. did not consider an Assembly of the XIX could profitably be held before an unanimous decision had been taken thereon.)

26th June 1648.—

Deputies appointed to the Assembly of XIX at Amsterdam, for the end of the month.—

... ..  
(Minutes ~~for~~ of points for removing the differences with the King of Portugal.)  
... ..

10th August 1648.

-Regulations made by the St.Gen. on this date for:  
Trade to Brazil (25 paras): St Paulo de Loando (12 para):  
Navigating to certain parts within Charter to fetch merchandise ( Salt, woods, tobacco, cotton &c). No reference to GUINEA.

22 21 August 1648

At request of Chr Amst, deputies appointed for Assembly of XIX at Amst. on 1st Sept, on the P. of D. for 13th June last.

... ..  
(Further minutes re making treaty with Portugal)  
... ..

"Continuation of the report of the discussions (besoignes) in the Hague." (WIC.oc.3.)

9th January 1648.

13th January 1648.

"Direction, retrenchment & redress."

16th January 1648.

Is taken in hand the third and fourth paragraph (of the Direction "Direction") concerning the Coast of GUINEA & St Thomé, and after deliberation, is found good that the order made for the same shall be observed as in the General Advice.

17th January 1648.

Is taken in hand the fifth paragraph of the "Direction", about the separate trading places on the North Coast of Africa outside Guinea, and found good that the trade at that district shall provisionally be left as it now is, and until such time as may be otherwise resolved by the Government, and a fund of money found, in order to drive that trade for the common good of the Company.

Resolutions of the Assembly of the XIX. 1648.

(A set of copy minutes in book, WIC.oc.3. (contd)).

First meeting, 9th September 1648.

10th September 1648.

Is read the general letter from Jacob van der WEL, Director of the North Coast of Africa at the Castle St George d'el Mina of the 2nd April 1648, with a supplement of the 4th of the same month. (n.o.r. in WIC.oc.11)

One from the Fiscal Hendrick Caerlof dd at the same Castle, the 3rd of same month. (n.o.r. in WIC.oc.11).

11th September 1648.

Is read ..... a letter from Jan Valckenburgh, Fiscal in St Paulo de Loando of 1st March 1648.

Are taken in hand the Points of Convocation upon which this Assembly has been convened (i.e. those for 13th June 1648, vide p.21), and accordingly read the 1st Point, concerning the making of an account of the 1500V guildens, East India recognition. ....

5th Point, concerning the division of various return cargoes of gold, elephants' tusks, and St Thomé sugar, and the necessary "vengoeding" of the same to the respective Chambers, is postponed till the arrival of the gentlemen from the Maze. *- allocation*

7th Point. On the 7th Point is found good that the present Dir. of the North Coast of Africa shall be requested, with all conceivable reasons, to continue as yet in the same Direction; and that nevertheless, at this present Assembly attention shall be given and order made for the dispatch of a Second at the same Coast, as also for the necessary "ministers" and officers for the island St Thomé; to which end the members are recommended to dispcieren and to hear of suitable and capable persons.

16th September 1648.

5th Point. The fifth point being again taken in hand and the advice and considerations of the respective Chambers being heard; also read a written advice from the deputies of the Chamber of Zeeland, is found good that Messrs M-, S-, M-, Ten H-, H-, & R-, shall be requested to meet on that Point, in the presence of the deputies of Ho.Mo. & see if it is possible to reconcile the difficulties onderling gemoveert.

15th September 1648.

The Company's Advocate instructed to draft a resolution on Point 5, out of the advices of the members of Assembly.

18th September 1648.

No agreement reached on the Advocate's draft resolution. Resolved to send it to the members' Principals.

19th September 1648.

Having proceeded to the election of a Second on the Coast of Guinea, Hendrick Doedens, 1st clerk in the office of the Chamber of Amsterdam is chosen, and that Chamber is authorised to sound him, and to prepare his Instructions and arrange what salary he shall have, to be examined and fixed at the next Assembly. That Chamber is also authorised, on approval of the present Assembly, to treat with Casper Croesen, who from now henceforth is engaged as Director-Commandant on the Island St Thomé, under the government of the Dir. Gen. of the N. Coast of Africa.

23rd October 1648.

I.a.w. the above resolution, the deputies of the Chamber Amsterdam report that they have sounded and persuaded Hendrick Doedens to accept the place of Second, and first Councillor of the Director of the North Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé; which was approved. (at f.200 p.month)

- The Advocate instructed to prepare the form of Commission, to embody the form of oath to be taken, for Doedens.

~~(On the 23rd of October, this was approved by the Chamber)~~

At which opportunity it was proposed that the Instruction for the D.G. of the N.C. of Africa & St Thomé should be altered and directed to the order for the trading there, at present devised. -Four deputies appointed to take this in hand.-

-The said deputies of the Amsterdam Chamber reported they had engaged Caspar Croesen as Director-Commandant of St Thomé at a salary of f.120 per month. Commission for him to be prepared, to be given to him by the Director General of the N. Coast, this being considered more suitable as he will be under his government (Gouverno). -Both Croesen and Doedens to enjoy a free table at the charge of the Company, to be noted in the new instructions for the Director General.-

24th October 1648.

- The Advocate's instructions and commissions for the Second, Doedens, and the Director-Commandant, Croesen, were approved and they both took the oath in the Assembly.

-Various points were approved to be embodied in the letter to D.G. van der Wel (embodied in the letter of 26th October 1648, copied post infra).

Copy letters from the XIX. to the Gold Coast.  
(WIC.oc.10.) 27th October 1648.

Partition of gold and goods.

The following statement is annexed to a long minute of a further discussion on the subject, on which no agreement was arrived at:

- Partition of the Gold from Guinea.  
(summary)

Total Gold received, Mk. 1,500

Amsterdam to receive	4/9	Mk. 666-5-5.
Zeeland	2/9	333-2-12.
Maze	1/9	166-5-5.
Northern Quarter	1/9	166-5-5.
Groningen	1/9	166-5-5.
		<u>Mk. 1,500-0-0</u>

28th October 1648.

- Proposal made by the deputies of their Ho. Mo. for an arrangement of the point in dispute (which seems to have been that the Zeeland Chamber claimed equality of partition); which the respective Chambers agreed to lay before their principals.-

(The last minute in the Book, for this year, is dd 30 October 1648, so there is no record here of a final decision).

Resolutions Amsterdam Chamber 1648.	Nil
" Zeeland "	Nil
" Chief Participants, Amsterdam 1648. )	
	(WIC.oc.17.No interest)
" " " Zeeland 1648. )	
	(WIC.oc.37.No interest.)

The ship Grand Enn by which this is sent, has been employed by the Chamber of the Maze, by which was sent to the respective Chambers,

Copy Letters from the XIX. to the Gold Coast.  
 (WIC.oc.10).

To the Director of the  
 North Coast of Africa &  
 the Island St Thomé.

Hond, prudent, valiant, well-  
 beloved,

As we have, for some years past, observed that the equip-  
 age from here thither has not been done by the respective  
 Chambers as both the service of the Company and the trade on  
 the Coast required, we have therefore been in deliberation  
 with each other whether the order devised for the aforesaid  
 trading could not be so altered so that the respective  
 Chambers could not be better encouraged and kept to their  
 equipage and the rotation of the same, and the accompanying  
 regulation was finally made, which we, by the opportunity  
 of the departure of the present ship of the Chamber of Zee-  
 land, have found good to send to YH, with the request that  
 you will please to regulate yourself in ~~everything~~ everything  
 according to the contents thereof. Likewise, the Ho.Mo.  
 Lords States General, for the prevention of all private and  
 foreign (uitheemsche) Equipage thither, have, at our request,  
 taken the accompanying resolution, which we likewise send to  
 YH., in order to give effect to the same in accordance  
 with the Placade of the year 1632, which was previously sent  
 to YH, and will now be renewed again, against all those who  
 shall be found to have offended against the same Placade,  
 upon which we rely and commend YH to the protection of the  
 All Highest, and remain,

&c &c

The deputies of the respective  
 Chambers of the WIC, In the Hage

In den Hage, the 26 June  
 1648.

Johan Lether(?). Johan Raijen.  
 Jan Laijer Clock. W.Roijen. Pr. Moortamer.

Englosu/res:

Resolution St.Gen. 17 <sup>March</sup> ~~May~~ /1648. (Vide p.19.supra).  
 Order for the trading of the Coast of Guinea.

(Vide pp.12-14.supra)

1648.

27.

To the Dir. Gen. on the North  
Coast of Africa & the Island St Thomé.

Ady 26 October 1648,  
written from Amsterdam.

Hond. valiant &c.

The letters from YH which we still find unanswered with us, are dated the 17th October of last year, and the 2nd April of the current year (n.o.r.), in which, as we find there are various points which require our written reply, we will now deal with them in order. But before coming to that, we say that we have found it necessary, for the service of the conquests there on the Coast and the Island St Thomé, to engage and send out by the ships of the Chamber of Amsterdam now lying ready, the persons of Heynderick Doedens and Caspar Croensen; the former as Second to YH on the Coast, the latter as Director Commandant on the aforesaid Island; but nevertheless standing under YH's guidance (~~gouverne~~), as can be further seen from the Commissions, Instructions, and Resolutions respectively given to them. We are confident of and are satisfied with the good qualities of those persons ... and although with the sending out of the aforesaid Croesen we have hereby given the Commandant Mulder leave, YH will please, nevertheless, not so regard the coming out of the aforesaid Doedens, that we should thereby have had any intention, as yet, to discharge YH and to allow your requested coming over; but only somewhat to relieve YH in the Direction there, and to keep a reliable person on the Coast who might, under YH's supervision, be made capable of succeeding to your place in case of death (which God forbid) or departure. And as our intention is for the service of the Coast and of the Company we therefore request that you will please not to oppose it nor make it fruitless by a sudden departure from there, but to continue in the Direction until such time as we shall be disposed to your discharge; indeed, and in any case, still for a period of one year, so that we, who have hitherto been satisfied with your Direction, may have no reason for discontent.

The ship Graeff Enno, by which this is sent, has been equipped by the Chamber Amsterdam on the same conditions as the last from the Chamber of the Maaze, by which was sent to YH by the deputés of the respective Chambers,

the new Order drawn up for the trading of the Coast in the future. And as now, so in future, will be continued by the Chambers together, the complaints about the lack of merchandise, soldiers, and other necessities of material, victuals and otherwise, previously made by YH, not without reason, will therefore be duly remedied.

With this, coming to the necessary reply to some points in the letter of 17th October 1647, we say, first, that we have been very pleased to see the watchful eye that YH has kept on the machinations and evil practices of the English about the King of SABOU, and resorted to in order to deprive us of Fort Nassauw. You will please not only continue therein, and send over as much information as possible about it, in order to be exhibited against the English at an opportunity, but also keep that place occupied with the necessary garrison, for which you will now have suitable opportunity, as 50 soldiers will be sent by each ship.

[Aja] Likewise we are well pleased at the making of a Lodge at ATIA, and hope the English will thereby be deprived of the opportunity of receiving much gold; and as the Leytse Sayes are in good demand and are preferred to those of the English, there and at other places, that Lodge ought to be continually well supplied; about which the respective Chambers will successively be vigilant, which we will also recommend with regard to supplying other necessary places.

[dey den surges]

On the report that we learn you have made about the yacht Dolphyn, concerning the situation in Rio Sester, we do not judge it to be necessary to keep a Lodge there for the few tusks which that place gives, and that the foreign nations continually call in there. Nevertheless, in order to hinder them as much as possible, the ships sailing past there, which henceforth will take their turn better, can be ordered, in passing, to do that trade in tusks, so that the foreigners coming there and finding no tusks may shun that place and the Company, thus, in time get in there alone again.

We believe that some Chambers, in fixing the price of their lijwaeten have not abated the discount, and therefore bring them to such a high price, which also can well be reduced where that has occurred; but this will be discontinued (vervallen) henceforth because each Chamber will receive the returns from its own cargo.

We find it necessary that the frigate and galiot asked for, for the Coast and at the Island St Thomé, be sent and

1648.

29.

the respective Chambers have undertaken to consider by which of them and upon what conditions this equipage shall be done, of which you will be advised in due course.

The monies serving for return cargo of the sugar. ...

On the request to receive orders how you will have to conduct yourself towards the English in case of hostility, serves for reply that we generally as yet recommend you to treat them with all discretion without giving them any reason for offence on the part of the Company; much rather seeking to obtain some advantage with by treating the natives of the country well and, where it cannot be avoided, to make some presents, as economically as possible; and in case the English should attempt anything hostile and wrong, and are not to be diverted by protests, that then the means which nature and the law of nations indicate and allow, may and must be taken in hand.

We have had the respective Chambers admonished to give to each departing ship an English flag in order to be used according to the proposal indicated by YH, and the factors and skippers shall be informed about it.

We learn with regret that inhabitants of this country appear there so often, sailing with Commissions from foreign Princes, and although we can well assume that the slack equipage of the respective Chambers hitherto has given much cause for it, yet we nevertheless consider it also necessary that YH shall proceed against those inhabitants in conformity with the Placades of the Ho. Mo. Lords States General without any connivance.

Although the places Axem and Chama at present yield little profit, and the expenses of occupation cannot be covered (~~off-set~~), nevertheless, in the present circumstances of time, they ought not to be abandoned, so that one or other nation, afterwards occupying those places, do no hindrance to the Company.

The English traders at the Island St Thomé have already for a long time ago been paid their old debts ... ..

Before we close this, we have still to advise YH that among the soldiers who are sent now and then, are persons who could be employed as "train" persons, and for the

necessary artisans; likewise that out of the children of of the Blacks, some might be taken as such artisans; on which two matters you will please to give special consideration, so that the sending out of such train persons can be excused as far as possible. With which, concluding this.  
 (no signatures)

Letters from Brazil )  
 Letters from the Gold Coast to the XIX )  
 Resolutions, D.G. & Council )  
 Protests, Treaties, &c )  
 Journal of the Dir. Gen. )

NIL.

(End of 1648)

We have had the respective Chambers admonished to give to each departing ship an English flag in order to be used according to the proposal indicated by YH, and the factors and skippers shall be informed about it.

We learn with regret that inhabitants of this country appear there so often, sailing with Commissions from foreign Princes, and although we can well assume that the black equipage of the respective Chambers hitherto has given much cause for it, yet we nevertheless consider it also necessary that YH shall proceed against those inhabitants in conformity with the Resolutions of the Ho. B. Lords States General without any connivance.

Although the places Axam and Chams at present yield little profit, and the expenses of occupation cannot be covered, nevertheless, in the present circumstances of time, they ought not to be abandoned, so that one or other nation, afterwards occupying these places, do no hindrance to the Company.

The English traders at the Island St Thomé have already for a long time ago been paid their old debts . . . . .

Before we close this, we have still to advise YH that among the soldiers who are sent now and then, are persons who could be employed as "train" persons, and for the

Note from Aitzema, "Saken van Staet en Oorlogh",  
Vol.III. p. 260.

Extracts from the TREATY OF PEACE, between Philip  
LV, King of Spain and the High Mighty Lords States  
General of the United Netherlands, concluded at  
MUNSTER the 13th January 1648.

... ..

#### V.

The Navigation and Traffic to the East and West Indies shall be maintained in conformity with the Charters already granted, or to be granted thereto and for the security thereof, the present Treaty and Ratification shall extend to give effect thereto (daer op uit te brengen). And under the aforesaid Treaty shall be included all Potentates, Nations and Peoples with whom the aforesaid Lords States or those of the East & West India Companies, on their behalf, within the limits of their Charters, stand in friendship and alliance, and each one, to wit the aforesaid Lords King and States respectively, shall remain in the possession and enjoyment of such Lordships, Cities, Castles, Fortifications, Trade and Bands in the East and West Indies, together with Brazil, as also the on the Coasts of Asia, AFRICA and America respectively, as the said Lords King and States respectively have and possess, thereunder especially included the places taken and occupied by the Portuguese from the Lords States since the year 1641, or the places which they, without infraction of the present Treaty, shall hereafter come to acquire and to possess; and the Directors of both the East and West India Companies of the United Provinces, as also the Ministers high and low Officers Soldiers and Seamen being or having been in the actual service of either of the aforesaid two Companies, as also those who out of the respective services of the same still continue or hereafter might yet be employed both here in this country and in the district of the above named Companies, shall be allowed freely and without care to travel trade and walk (wandelen) in all the Lands standing under obedience to the King of Spain in Europe, as all other inhabitants of the Lands of the aforesaid Lords States. It is further provided and stipulated that the Spaniards shall continue their navigations (Vaerten) in such manner as they still

do the same in the East Indies, without that they may extend them further; like wise also the Inhabitants of the United Netherlands shall ~~refrain~~ abstain from frequenting the Castilian places in the East Indies.

VI.

And as regards the West Indies, the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms Provinces and Lands of the aforesaid Lords King and States respectively, shall abstain from navigating and trafficking in all the Harbours and places occupied (beset) and possessed by the one or the other party with Forts, Lodges, Castles and all others, to wit the Subjects of the aforesaid Lord King shall not navigate and traffic in the Harbours and places which are held by the aforesaid Lords States, nor also the Subjects of the aforesaid Lords States in those which are held by the aforesaid Lord King. And among the places which the aforesaid Lords States are occupying (besittende) shall also be included the places which the Portuguese have taken from the aforesaid Lords States in Brazil since the year 1641, as also all other places which the latter (deselve) at present possess (besitten) so long as they shall be under the Portuguese, without that the foregoing Article shall derogate from the contents of this present one.

VII.

=====

the assembly and to send some hither. 1649. 31.

Resolutions of the States General. 1649. (S.G.3228).

30th January 1649.

On the proposal of Messrs ... the deputies of their Ho.Mo. for the affairs of the WIC. ... it was resolved to write to the Directors of the WIC. at the Chamber of Amsterdam that they send hither two of their senior and most experienced colleagues, and to the other Chambers to send one, towards 16th February, fully instructed to give information and advice from time to time upon everything that shall tend and be proper for the reestablishment and maintenance of the said Company, and especially over the points of redress and retrenchment hereafter further expressed, ... which included to EIC. te verhalen op the Portuguese the damage done to the WIC. in Brasil, because through that damage, the EIC. had had to be ordered by the St. Gen. to make a subsidy to the WIC. of 1,500,000 gulden (fifteen hundred thousand). Letters of Reprisal granted to the WIC against the Portuguese. Expenses of soldiers in Brazil. Points of retrenchment and redress, &c. &c.

(Loss of Loanda St Paulo. ... Subsequent minutes thereon and also re St Thomé and the South Coast of Africa. Date of loss of St Thomé ??. Vide Prestage, p.207. "Some days later (i.e. after 20th April) the defeat of the Dutch ... which decided the fate of Brazil, was announced ~~in~~ at the Hague; word came also that the inhabitants of St Thomé had expelled the invaders.")

[The Diplomatic Relations of Portugal 1640-1663]

(Further minutes re redress and retrenchment of the WIC. including references to the reduction in the number of the Directors.)

29th April 1649.

Letter from Directors of WIC. at Chamber Amsterdam, dd. 27th instant with 2 annexures with advice of an Assembly of the XIX towards 1st May. n.s. on the Points included in the said 2 annexures, and asking their Ho.Mo. to appoint deputies. Resolved to instruct the Directors to postpone

the Assembly and to send some Directors hither.-

(S.G.5776). There are no Points of Convocation. The above letter says the meeting is convened on the Points included in the Remonstrance delivered to the Worshipful "Magistrates" of the respective Towns of North and South Holland (n.o.r.), and in the letter sent to all the Chambers, copy of which is enclosed, which contains a passing reference to Angola.

9th July 1649.

-The Portuguese Ambassador takes leave. Proposals.

19th July 1649.

Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorial from M. Brassset, Resident of the King of France, in which he reclaims certain three ships captured by those of the WIC. Resolved that the Memorial with the papers annexed be placed in the hands of the Directors of the said WIC., here present, to make written report thereon to their Ho. Mo.

(S.G.5776). (In French). "Exhibitum 19 July 1649."

The Resident of France represents to the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, that since the 20 October 1648, he has had orders, by express letters, from the King his Master, to require, in the name of H.M. their Lordships to cause justice to be done to those named Antonie Mendes and Pierre Dies, citizens and merchants of Rouen, on the capture of their ship, named Eendracht, and the merchandise contained therein, made by the Governor of St Thomé, according to that which is particularly deduced in the Petition of these annexed Petition of those interested.

But as the Resident considered that the Western Company of these Lands might be inclined to dispose of this matter by amicable means, at the end of November last, he gave a memorandum of the matter to Messrs de Laet & Johan Ray ... with the request to advise on the means for a good accommodation, which he would be prepared to facilitate on his side in everything that he could. To which, not having had any reply up to the present, there have come to him two new yet similar complaints.

The one on the part of Gerrit Hermenssen citizen of Dunkirk, on the capture also of his vessel, named FORTUYN and merchandise, by the General of the Western Company residing at the Castle de Mine, according to that which is likewise set out in the annexed Petition.

The other on the part of Jan van Armyden and Mathew

The Petition of Antonie van der Post, General, settling out  
 1649. 33.  
 Gael, citizens and merchants of Nantes, on another capture of their ship called the POSTHOORN, which with its bark, named PATIENTIE, was constrained by two ships of the Western Company, to take course from before COMMENDA, to the Castle de Mine, where they were confiscated with their merchandise, according to the contents of the annexed Petition.

Now since this diversity and frequency of captures made on the subjects of His Majesty to the prejudice of the freedom of commerce and with infraction of the permits and passports of the Admiralty of France, well and validly issued, is of very injurious consequence and contrary to the intentions of their Lordships,

They are very humbly requested by the Resident to be willing, in conformity with the 7th Article of the Treaty of renewal of alliance, made and signed the 17th June 1630, to order that the three Petitions above mentioned be placed in the hands of the Judges of the Admiralty, for justice to be done by them in the "troys moyz" agreed upon by the said Treaty Article.

All the more that, by virtue of the 8th and following (sic), the Commr(?) Copez(?), when he sued in the Court of His Majesty, for the replevin of some vessels arrested in the Mediterranean Sea for having contravened the Treaty de Marne(?) of the year 1644, has obtained revision of the judgments given  $\emptyset$  in the Court of the Admiralty.

The said Resident not doubting at all that their Lordships will be pleased to show themselves prompt for the administration of justice and giving him the means to render account as soon as possible to His Majesty, in order that, besides his own disposition, he may be yet the more induced, by a favourable demonstration, to cause to be provided for in everything that might concern the interests of the subjects of th~~is~~ State in new petitions that might be made to him in similar matters.

And in order the more to facilitate the course of Justice, which is demanded for those of His Majesty, that it will please their Lordships to order that all and each of the goods which are still in natura, however they may be disguised, bales or otherwise, may at the request of the merchants interested, be seized & arrested, in order to be held in security & disposed of l.a.w. justice & right. Done at the Hague the 19th July 1649. / (sgd) Brasset.

Enclosures to above:

The Petition of Anthonie Mendes & Pieter Dies, merchants & citizens at Roan, to the States General; setting out that in the year 1646, by virtue of a Licence granted by the Admiralty of France, registered at the Secretariat of the Admiralty of Havre, 5th September of that year, they equipped the ship Eendracht to Guinea, to trade Blacks there, to transport them to the Coasts of New Spain in the WIC., appointing to it as Factor, Captain, & Skipper, Pieter Meyndertsz of Hoorn. The ship sailed in October of the same year and purchased 250 slaves in Malabar (sic, Calabar?). After some days the slaves revolted, 2 of the crew being killed and some of the Blacks, in the suppression of it. In order to obtain water & refreshments, and to repair leaks the ship had to put into St Thomé, where the Governor, having inspected the Commission, declared it to be a false one and confiscated the ship Eendracht, its equipment, arms, ammunition, Blacks and all merchandise.-

The Petition of Johan van Armeyde and Mathieu Gaël, merchants at Nantes, to the States General; setting out, that they, under proper passport from Her Majesty the Queen of France of the 11th September 1648 registered at the Registry of Navigation at Nantes the 17th October of the same year and consented to by the Directors of the Chartered French Company to America, sent to the West Indies their ship named POSTHOORN, 380 tons, on which the skipper was Albert Deucht, with its yacht. That the said ship partly traded its inladen goods on the Coasts of Guinea, and having obtained for them a good quantity of gold and elephants' tusks, the said ship with its yacht and inladen goods, lying before COMENDE (a place where the French have had their Lodge or Warehouse) were captured by the ships of the WIC., and brought under the Castle of Mina, and there wrongly declared good prize, and seized and the crew hostilely treated, and the skipper and many of the crew have died there. The inladen goods besides the ships with their equipage, guns and ammunition were worth more than f.120,000. The Petitioners request that their Ho. Mo. will give such order that their aforesaid damage may be properly repaired.

The Petition of Gerrit Hermansz, citizen at Dunkirk, to the States General; setting out, that in the year 1647 he having purchased in these Lands a certain ship named the FORTUYN, about 100 tons, equipped the same to sail to the Coast of Guinea, placing thereon as skipper Jan Martensz Boecker of Oldersum also citizen at Dunkirk, for which the suppliant had applied for and obtained special consent, patent, and licence from His Majesty of France, dd. the 27th January of the same year. Whereupon the

1649.

35.

Resolved, after hearing the advice of the States of the Province of Holland, out of courtesy and for reasons said skipper, having made the ship ready for to sail at Amsterdam, sailed from there to Texel, and on the 16th April of the same year, sailed out of Texel to Dunkirk where he arrived on the 22nd of the same month, and on the 7th May following having put to sea from Dunkirk, the skipper with the said ship arrived on the Coast of Guinea at the end of June in the same year where the same, after previous agreement of the aforesaid patents both to the General himself and to others, traded the most part of his laden goods. Not being able to sell the rest there with profit, the skipper found good to bring them home again, therefore he set course for Netherland, but being compelled by bad weather to run into Wight, he finally, through mutiny of his crew and bad weather, came into the Mase before the Briel, and from there to Texel and before Amsterdam, where the skipper discharged his cargo and sold it without any hindrance. There the Petitioner had the said ship supplied, careened, and equipped in order again to sail to Guinea under the command of the said skipper; as was done after licence and convoy dues of Amsterdam had been paid. The skipper with the said ship therefore arrived for the second time on the Coast of Guinea on the 26th June 1648, but after trading there for ten or twelve days and having already obtained 90 Marks gold, and 20,000 elephants' tusks, he was attacked by force by the General at the Castle del Mina and plundered of his ship and goods, which he shortly afterwards confiscated in the name of the Directors of the WIC, on the pretext that the aforesaid patent was verjaert(?) and had not been renewed. The Petitioner's capital being then worth the sum of f.50,000, with which the Petitioner in all probability could have made a double profit, and thus increased it to f.150,000... for which he has not been able to obtain any restitution from the Directors. - He asks the St.Gen. to require the Directors provisionally to place all the suppliant's effects, or their value in money, or sufficient security under the Judges of the Admiralty at Amsterdam, and to order the Judges to do good and prompt justice to him to reimburse the Petitioner in his capital & interest.

Resolved, before entering further into the matter, that the "retrosata" shall be examined. (In St. 1676... is the original letter, signed apparently by the youthful Louis, & counterstamped by what appears to be "De Amerike".) It is at the Assembly read a certain memorial from M. Bassart in which he requests... Sadly that their Ho. Mo. will cause short & good Justice to be done - ut supra; upon which was resolved - ut supra.

.33

31st July 1649.

-Resolved, after hearing the advice of the States of the Province of Holland, out of courtesy and for reasons of State, to restore to the Duke of Courlandt the ship Fortuyn and cargo, seized by the WIC., on his paying the costs of bringing up and watching.-- (Note: There are numerous previous references to this matter, from 12th March 1646, onwards.).

2nd 1st August 1649.

-It being represented by Mr Gent, the President, that M. Brasst is pressing for a written reply to the Memorial previously presented by him (supra), it was resolved to admonish the Directors of the WIC to send their reply to M. Brasst's complaints, placed in their hands on 19th July last.-

9th August 1649.

Being read at the Assembly a Memorial from Mr Resident Brasst about the three ships captured by the WIC, Resolved that the Presidial Chamber of the WIC. at Amsterdam to transmit thier report on the Memorial presented by Resident Brasst to their Ho. Mo. on 19th July. (Note: The further Memorial from M. Brasst, in St.Gen.5776, "Exhibitum 9 Aug. 1649", merely presses for a reply to his of 19th July).

20th August 1649.

Read a letter from the Directors of the WIC at the Chamber Amsterdam, upon which no resolution fell.-

(SG.5776) The above letter from the Chamber Amsterdam, dd. 17th August states in reply to the SG's of 9th August, that they have placed the memorial from M. Brasst in the hands of the Advocate of the Company to draw up the required report, and that he is now engaged in looking up the papers necessary for it.-

6th September 1649.

Received a letter from the King of France, written at Paris the 27th August, in which H.M. in effect very urgently recommends to their Ho.Mo. the expedition of short and good justice in regard to three French merchant ships seized at sea by the WIC. and brought up to Amsterdam. Resolved, before entering further into the matter, that the "retroacta" shall be examined. (In SG.5776., is the original letter, signed apparently by the youthful Louis, & countersigned by what appears to be "De Aménie").

Is at the Assembly read a certain Memorial from M. Brasst in which he requests, ... 2ndly that their Ho.Mo. will cause short & good justice to be done -ut supra; upon which was resolved - ut supra.-

"Exhibitum SO (sic) 1649." (2.0776)

8th September 1649.

(The first On the Petition presented to their Ho. Mo. dispute in the name and on behalf of Willem COPPIN with "bestelde" Factor of His Majesty of Denmark (Denmark) and Norway, is, after previous deliberation resolved that report shall be taken from the Directors of the WIC. at Dordrecht. (Note: The Petition is not here. In S.G. 5776. is a minute of a letter from the Stat. Gen. to the Chamber of the WIC. at Dordrecht, dd. 8th September 1649, as follows: The States.

That which Willem Coppin, residing in Glückstadt, appointed Factor of His Majesty of Denmark and Norway, has shown to and requested of us, YHH will see from the annexed Petition, which we have found good to transmit to you herewith, for report; requesting and desiring that the same be sent to us with all haste in order that, being seen by us, may be done further as shall be proper. With which, concluding. Actum 8th September 1649.

14th September 1649.

The President, Mr Gent, having represented to their Ho. Mo. that Mr Resident Brasset was very insistent upon having a reply to his Memorial of the 9th August last, the Advocate, Rudolphij, was summoned to the Assembly, and having appeared he was informed that he would have to deliver to their Ho. Mo. as soon as practicable, the report their Ho. Mo. had desired on that subject from the Presidial Chamber of Amsterdam, considering that that Chamber had instructed the Advocate to draw up that report.

19th September 1649.

Is read at the Assembly a report drawn up by Mr Gysbert Rudolphij, Advocate of the WIC. in fulfilment of the order given him by their Ho. Mo. on the 14th instant, upon the Memorial delivered to their Ho. Mo. on 19th July last by the Resident of France about the confiscation of the ship Eendracht at the Island St. Thomé, and of the ships FORTUYN, POSTHOORN, & the yacht PATIENTIE on the Coast of Guinea; also therewith exhibited a Deduction drawn up by the Fiscal of the WIC. about the ship POSTHOORN & the yacht PATIENTIE. Upon which resolved herewith to request Mr Huygens and other their Ho. Mo. s' deputies for the affairs of the WIC, to learn the views of the Directors of the WIC., present, thereon, and meantime the "retroacta" to be looked up.

(S.G.5776) "Exhibitum 20 (sic) September 1649".

To the High & Mighty Lords  
the States General of the  
United Netherlands.

The undersigned Advocate of the Chartered WIC. respectfully sheweth that he in accordance with the order of your Ho. Mo. received on Tuesday last being engaged in formulating on behalf of the said Company some report upon a certain Memorial delivered in to Y. Ho. Mo. the 19th July last by the Resident of France concerning the confiscation of the ship Eendracht at the Island St Thomé and of the ships FORTUYN and POSTHOORN and the yacht PATJENTIE on the Coast of Guinea - has received a certain written Deduction drawn up by the Fiscal of the Company there, about the circumstances of the ship POSTHOORN and the yacht PATIENTIE, by which is clearly proved that both of them were confiscated with good reason, by sentence of the Director and Councillors of the aforesaid Coast of Guinea. He, the Shewer, has considered it better to deliver in to Y. Ho. Mo. herewith a copy of that Deduction, than to proceed anew with the drawing up of any other report, so that Y. Ho. Mo. seeing one and the same report upon which the aforesaid sentence is shewn, would be able, without any addition, to perceive the justice and lawfulness of the same. As regards the ships Eendracht and FORTUYN, he, the Shewer, will onderscheydentlyk tegemoet voeren Y. Ho. Mo. that of the former, having no documents by him, he cannot as yet give the required report, being nevertheless confident that, as that ship was equipped and in and sailed out of these Lands, the skipper being also resident at Amsterdam, his actions will have been found to be contrary to the Charter granted to the Company, and were only clothed with some pretext of a Commission from France, without any one of that nation will be found, except under pretence, to be interested in it. And as consequently, it is necessary in order to know the right report of the circumstances of that ship, that some time will yet be required, he, the Shewer, will proceed only to add, as regards the latter ship, named FORTUYN, that he (under correction) cannot see what appearance the Resident has let himself be persuaded to intercede for those interested in the same with Y. Ho. Mo. seeing that it has appeared from the confession of the skipper that he, being a Hollander, sailed with his ship from these Lands direct (adroiture) to the Coast of Guinea, without having obtained any Commission from France for this voyage, and that the old one granted to him from the Queen Regent on the 28th January 1647, had been satisfied (voldaen) by a previous voyage; besides other considerations which, though weighty, are not however unnecessary to relate herein. and as, by that which is said before, the Memorial of the Resident is replied to, it is hoped that Y. Ho. Mos. will find

sufficient material out of it to give satisfaction to the Resident on his complaints made, as they are likewise requested to do; and further to give such orders that these and similar infractions of the Charter of the WIC. may be punished in accordance with the Placades, as an example to others. Which doing,

Submitted in the name of the Directors  
of the WIC. the 16th September 1649.  
(sgd) Gysbert Rudolphij.

Enclosures to the above:

(copy) Deduction drawn up and delivered in by the Fiscal, Hendrick Caerloff, to the Hon General, Second, & Councillors of the Northern District of the Coast of Africa & Island St Thomé in the matter of the ship POSTHOORN, skipper Albert Pietersz Deucht, and yacht PATJENTIE, skipper Cors Pietersz van Hoesem, brought up from before COMANY, here before the Castle del Myna, by order of the said General "etc", the 18th January 1649.

(Summary)

Firstly it should be noted that the Commission upon which the said ship and yacht have proceeded hither to these quarters, herewith under Lr A.(n.o.r.), is in the name of Albert de Just of Nantes, whereas nevertheless according to the skipper's confessions and in the Interrogatories and in the "zeebrief" passed before the Burgermasters of Amsterdam the 8th September 1684 1648, this is not the name of either of them, but the name of skipper of the POSTHOORN is Albert Pietersz Deucht of Enckhuysen, and that of the yacht, Cors Pietersz; also he, the skipper, himself admits that he is not from Nantes, nor has any "burger brief" from there, as appears from the 1st and 18th Articles of his replies made to the Interrogatories.

2.

So also clearly appears that the words of the said name of "Albert de Just of Nantes", as also the word "huiet" (?) has everywhere in the said Commission been written with much fresher ink than the further contents of that Commission; which by no means looks as if they had been written in the month of September last, but some years previously.

3.

Like as the parchment itself testifies, upon which the Commission is written, it having been so handled,

soiled and been wet or "bestort", as if it had been used already for some years and by other persons, whereas nevertheless the skipper's "zeebrief" and other Commissions passed some years ago for his person, and found among other of his papers, are as new and clean as if they had just been taken out of the Registry (Griffie).

4.

The age of the Commission, and that it has already served for some voyages, appears also from the seal which apparently, from the whiteness of the paper and appearance of the wax and otherwise, it can be seen that it was first lately affixed to it and at the date of the Commission (which also, as the name, is written with fresher ink).

5.

For if the Commission had been first handled and "bestort" or become wet after it had been issued and had been in the skipper's hands, the paper of the seal must necessarily also have become soiled and wet.

6.

But in particular the deceit or falsity committed with the Commission can be seen from it, as the Commission speaks only of a ship named POSTHOORN that achter onder aen ofte naar the daye and signing, and such genoegsaam tot schending of the Commission, is also written with fresh ink "avec la barque du porte de cinquante tonneaux ou environ", which means "with its bark 50 tons or thereabouts"; which aforesaid words, in the authentic copy, are nevertheless placed and declared by the Notaris to stand above in the Commission behind the ship POSTHOORN, as he had to take the words or leave them in the place where they stood or else his authorisation deserves no credit.

7.

So also is the Commission dated 15 days before and apparently also obtained before the ship was freighted.

8.

No less deceit is also observed in the Charterparty (Certepartie) which was afterwards, vizt on 26th Sept. passed for the freighting of the ship POSTHOORN at Amsterdam.

9.

For firstly is said therein that Pr Joan van Armeijden & Co. Merchants at Nantes, had entered into a contract of freighting with Pr Isaack van Nutt, Merchant at Amsterdam, and further achter in that the parties have signed and confirmed the same Charterparty in the Register of of the Notary: whereas nevertheless those merchants were not at Amsterdam at that time, as is given in the reply of the skipper Deicht and Factor Abraham Jans to the 6th Article of the Interrogatories.

1649.

41.

And again from the letter written by Isaac van Nutt to the present Factor, Abraham Jansz.

10.

Only that the present Factor, Abraham van Nutt, declares that he was present when the Charterparty was passed and signed for the said merchants, but without P/A therefor; saying it was done in good faith.

11.

And if the signing by him Abraham Jansz was done for the said merchants, it ought to have appeared in the form customary in all such documents.

12.

But the name of the said Abraham does not appear once in the Charterparty, nor those of any witnesses, as is customary in all documents passed before a Notary.

13.

The Charterparty states that the ship shall sail out of Texel direct to Nantes, to be there unloaded and at once loaded again; but the cargo loaded by van Nutt at Amsterdam remained on the ship and nothing was discharged at Nantes, but some liquor, to supplement the Guinea cargo, was taken in at Nantes.

14.

It therefore clearly appears that the Charterparty was only made as a pretence as if to show that the ship had been freighted at Nantes by the abovenamed people; but none of them were present at its freighting.

15.

In the Charterparty not one word is mentioned of the yacht PATJENTIE, bought and belonging to Isaac van Nutt, Merchant at Amsterdam.

16.

Nor has any other report of the yacht been found, but what is stated behind the Commission for the POSTHOORN, as stated in 6. above.

17.

Which words can have no validity because they are not in the proper place.

18.

And that the matter of the ship and yacht concerns Isaac van Nutt, at Amsterdam, alone, and that the names of the merchants at Nantes were used only as a cover & pretence, can be clearly seen from a certain Instruction. (under F., n.o.r.)

19.

And particularly, that the Instruction was given by van Nutt at Amsterdam in September, but nevertheless dated 28th October, and signed by persons than at Nantes.

20.

As the deceit clearly appears from the tenor of the contents of the Instruction . . . .

21.

And again from the letter written by Isaac van Nutt to to the present Factor, Abraham Jansz.

22.

Also further, that the Commission dd. 11th September refers to the ship POSTHOORN, whereas the present ship was freighted quite 15 days afterwards in the name of the ship SWAAN; that also at Nantes no other ship, than the SWAAN came for the Commission; also sailed with the same hither, and the name SWAAN remained in it till it had come within the limits of the Charter, when the name SWAAN was taken out and POSTHOORN added in its place; under declaration of skipper & Factor, Lr.C. (n.o.r.)

23.

The great number of private letters from various persons residing at Amsterdam, written to their friends here on the Coast, found in the ship & yacht, clearly shows that the sending of the ship & yacht was not at the pleasure of any people at Nantes; but that they were destined to this Coast by van Nutt at Amsterdam.

24.

Besides also the private goods, armings, beads &c., taken with them by the officers and some of the crew from Holland.

25.

Also that van Nutt absolutely disposed over the return cargo, namely by these words ... in the Instruction afnmd.

26.

And as to the cargo concerning the people at Nantes, not a letter of their orders is found among all the papers of the ship & yacht; and the officers also declare they have not received the least order from those people, as appears from their deposition (n.o.r.)

Thus deduced out of the above referred to papers & documents & exhibited in Judicio, the 25th January 1649.

(sgd) H. Caarloff.

List Roll of the crew on the POSTHOORN, being natives & inhabitants of the United Netherlands.  
Skipper A.P. Deucht of Enckhuysen. Also 19 other names, of whom; 5 of Amsterdam: 1 of Medenblick: 3 of Enckhuysen: 1 of Duickedam: 1 of Naerden: 1 of Hardewijck: 1 of Norder in Waterland: 1 of Noortstrant bij Holsteyn, married in at Amsterdam: 1 of Puriment: 1 of Vrieslant; 1 of Rotterdam; 1 of Hamburg lives at Amsterdam: 1 of Norder lives at Amst.

Roll of yacht PATIENTIE. Skipper Cors Pietersz of Hoesem, lives at Amsterdam. Four other names, 3 living at Amsterdam: 1 of Vriesland.

1649. 43.

"Copy".

I, Jan Martensz Backer, skipper on the "bootje" named FORTUYN, hereby declare that on the 16th July I was examined by the General, Jacob van der WEL, Henrick Caerlof Fiscal, and Equipage Master Hanpert Class Groenwout, in the matter of my present voyage hither to this Coast, and have replied and admitted as follows:

1. Firstly, I have admitted that I took in my cargo at Amsterdam.

2. To the 2nd question, that Gerrit Harmensz and Jacques Brouwer, both citizens at Dunkirk, are the owners of my ship, and that as "Factor" at Amsterdam, Pieter Philips Schavalje has the direction of the expedition.

3. Testify that with that Commission with which I was last year from Dunkirk to this Coast, granted to me by H.M. of France dd. 28th January 1647, I have now come back here.

4. It is true that when the General asked me whether I had no other paper (~~bescheyt~~) for the new voyage than the former Commission, I replied "no".

5. On the 5th May, on the homeward voyage, I did not sail into Dunkirk, but was forced by my crew into the Maase, in conformity with the certificate granted me by the "Magistrate" of the Briel.

6. It is true that I sailed out of the Maas to Texel.

7. I acknowledge also that the Factor Pieter Philips Schavalje gave me orders that if the wind did not serve to Dunkirk, then to come into Texel.

8. Cannot also deny that since I sailed out of Dunkirk on the previous voyage, I have not been there again.

9. But it is true that I sailed direct from Texel to here.

10. I have also confessed that this was done by order of Gerrit Harmensz at Dunkirk, who found good to sail from Texel by the ships lying ready.

11. Testify also that the Certificate in which my crew was named, was granted to me by the Notary Segere van Dort, at Amsterdam (~~de~~ Gerrit Harmensz had come from Dunkirk).

12. And although the Certificate contains that aan boord beleyt in the roadstead before Dunkirk, it was nevertheless done at Amsterdam.

13. Therefore cannot deny that the same is false.

14. Regarding my wife, I do not actually know where she is staying; but believe she has been at Dunkirk or is still staying there.

15. I do not know how much my cargo amounts to (importeerende), I only know of 3,000 iron staves, of which 600 have been sold.

16. As regards the "carbines" and muskets, consisting of over 100 pieces, they were sent after me in Texel by the Factor Schavalje.

17. It is true that the documents contain that the cargo was given me at Dunkirk, but the Factor did this without my consent.

(sgd) Jan Martensen.

We, Jan Hooft Assistant, & Claes Jes Chief Boatswain, both on the aforesaid bootje FORTUYN, attest that the skipper, Jan Martensz, thus confessed all the above-written.

Actum in the same bootje, Ady, 16th July 1648.

(sgd) J. Hooft.

( " ) Claes Jes.

(Note. In view of the Agreement of 12th October 1649 infra p. , ~~this document~~ the above document was probably the last one signed by Caarlof in the service of the WIC.).

The following copy "Sentence" of confiscation of the ship POSTHOORN, forms enclosure to the letter from the deputed Councillors of the Admiralty Amsterdam, to the States General, dd. 1st September 1650 (St. Gen. 5777), which is copied infra under "1650".

"Copy". Sentence.

*Whereas* ~~As~~ a certain ship named the POSTHOORN, on which is skipper Albert Pietersz Deugt of Enkhuysen, together with a yacht name the PATIENTIE, skipper Cors Pietersz van Hoesem, both belonging to the United Netherlands, manned with Netherlands ~~na~~ crew, laden and dispatched by one Isacq van Nutt, Merchant at Amsterdam, have betaken themselves with the same cargo into the Charter of the WIC. of the Netherlands aforesaid, and along this Coast of Africa from Cabo Verde as far as to before COMANY, situate close by here have partly traded their inladen goods and merchandise, and were of the intention also to trade the rest of the goods &c further along these Coasts, all without having any written consent or authority for that purpose from the same Company, only that with the aforesaid skipper Albert Pietersz was found a Commission given under the name of the Serene High-born Queen Mother of His Majesty the King of France, the seal of the same and signature of the Loijmms (Louis?), but the same Commission not referring

to (luydende op) the said Albert Pietersz Deucht of Enckhuysen but to one Albert de Just of Nantes, on whose behalf there was found no one either on the ship or the yacht, also the said Commission and the letters in the same appearing so old dirty and soiled, and, again, some words such as the name the date and otherwise being written therein with fresh ink, it clearly appears that the said Commission was given and issued not in September last, according to its date, but already some years before has served for another ship, and the same has now in some measure been made applicable to the present ship, by renewing the seal and additions behind the date, without doubt long after the issue; and this sufficiently for the spoiling and destruction nullification of the same Commission, the words "avec sa barque du port de Cinquante Cinquante tonneaux ou environ", besides which words not one letter <sup>more</sup> is to be found of the fitting out, freighting and dispatch of the said yacht; nor also in a certain document, indorsed by the said skipper, Albert Pietersz, "My Charterparty", passed and signed at Amsterdam by the Notary Capeen, and also an Instruction drawn up and given him by the said van Nut (Nutt) at Amsterdam, from which can be fully seen and presumed that the said van Nut, intended to send the said ship and yacht with their laden cargoes hither, has resorted to all indirect forbidden and not-allowed means in order, on being encountered and seized, as at present, seemingly to cause to appear as if the said ship and yacht had been freighted by him to certain people resident at Nantes in France and that the same as also the lading should concern them, whereas nevertheless it is the contrary, and that the said people at Nantes have nothing else than the name, and he, van Nutt, at Amsterdam has the entire business, ownership and direction of the same; and more besides as appears in more detail, pertinently and clearly in a certain Deduction of the Fiscal, and is proved by their own papers found in the said ship and yacht. And thereupon, being seen and heard the Indictment (Eisch en Conclusie) <sup>made and taken</sup> of the said Fiscal/against the said ship and yacht, and also the said skipper and Factor, Abraham Jansz van Nutt, being expressly questioned what he could bring in against and in exculpation of the aforesaid, have declared in the Council that they knew nothing else than what they have declared to the interrogatories put to them, which nevertheless tend more to the beswaring than uitlichting

of the said ship, yacht and goods; and by all such actions the Company being entirely frustrated of "preminentien" fruits and profits of their Charter, and on the other hand being ruined by the heavy charges of the possessions (be-  
 settingen) unless prompt provision is not made therein. THEREFORE is it that the Hon. General, Second, and Council-  
 lers of the Northern District of the Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé, having ripely considered every-  
 thing that has reference to this matter, also moreover having inspected and read the first Article of the Charter of the said Company, the Placade dated 14th June 1632, and these thereupon following approval of their High Mightinesses dated March 1648, administering justice in the name and on behalf of their Ho. Mo. the States General of the United Netherlands, His Highness the Prince of Orange and the General Chartered West Indian Company, have declared the aforesaid ship and yacht, together with their inladen goods, materials, and appurtenances, none thereof excepted, as the same have been brought up here before the Castle del MYNA, to be forfeited, and confiscated for and for the behoof of the aforementioned Chartered W.I.C.; reserving nevertheless, the Fiscal's claim to 1/3 part of the said confiscation, to their Ho. Mo. whether they shall approve the same. THUS DONE and sentenced at the Assembly of the General, Second, and Councillors of the Northern Quarter of the Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé at the Castle del MYNA this 25th January 1649. (signed) J.A. van der WEL: Hendrick Doedens: C. Croesen: Ysaack Coymans: Gerrit van Tets: Arent Cock: Herbert Claesz Gorenwout: Govert Corsen Sant: Huybrecht Boom.

22nd 24th September 1649.

Being read at the Assembly a certain Memorial from M. Brasset, Resident of the King of France in which he requests that their Ho. Mo. will be pleased to give orders to the College of the Admiralty at Amsterdam, promptly to settle the matter of certain three ships, which it is sustained have been unlawfully captured by those of the WIC. Resolved that the memorial be placed in the hands of Mr Huygens and the other deputies of their Ho. Mo. for the affairs of the WIC. to examine and report thereon, and a speedy expedition of the same is strongly recommended to them.

25th September 1649.

Is heard the report of Messrs Huygens and other their Ho. Mo.'s' deputies, in pursuance of their appointment on the 19, 20, and 24, instant, having examined, first, a certain Petition presented to their Ho. Mo. in the name and on

1649. 47.

behalf of Anthony Mendes and Pieter Dies, Merchants and Citizens of Roan, as also the Petition presented to their Ho. Mo. in the name and on behalf of Johan van Ameyde & Mathieu Gael, Merchants at Nantes, respectively complaining that there had been confiscated from them by the Ministers of the WIC., at the Island St Thome the ships FORTUYN and Eendracht, and on the Coast of Guinea the ship POSTHOORN and the yacht PATIENTIE with their respective cargoes, requesting that the said ships, yacht and respective cargoes might be restored; wherein the suppliants are supported and seconded by Mr Resident of the Crown of France, in accordance with the Memorial delivered in by him to that end on the 19th July, to their Ho. Mo.; which they, their Ho. Mo.s' deputies have have also examined and compared with the written report and papers thereto belonging, handed over to their Ho. Mo. by the Directors of the WIC, concerning the ships FORTUYN, POSTHOORN, and the yacht PATIENTIE, and their respective cargoes, with the appurtenances thereof. Whereupon, being deliberated, ... was resolved that they, the deputies, shall take the further trouble tegemoet te voeren Mr Resident Brasset the kennisse of matters, which they have got through the aforesaid discussions (besoignes) about the said ships FORTUYN, POSTHOORN, and yacht PATIENTIE and the cargoes thereof, and the proceedings of the respective Ministers of the said Company held thereover, with request that he, Mr Resident, de reden plaets wille geven, daertoe they, their Ho. Mo.s' deputies will as much as possible seek to induce him. And as regards the ship Eendracht, is awaited the proper report, in order to examine the the same, and the rightful Beschapenheit and findings therof also to be communicated to him, M. Brasset.

30th October 1649.

Received a letter from the Directors of the WIC. at the Chamber at Dordrecht, written there the 27th inst. containing reply to their Ho. Mo.s' letter of 8th Sept. & 1st inst. (n.c.) in the matter of the ship named FACTURA, about which Willem COPPIN has complained to their Ho. Mo. Also read a further Petition from the said Coppin on the same subject. Resolved that copy of the aforesaid letter be placed in the hands of the said Willem Coppin for his information.

(S.G. 5776)

dat 27) October 1649.  
rec 30)

High Mighty Lords,

We have received Y. Ho. Mo.s' letters of the 8th Sept.

and 1st October and would have replied to the same before but it was delayed by the absence of the Directors having knowledge of the matter at Rotterdam. To report then to Y.Ho.Mo., the matter is that the ship named Factura about which Willem Coppin has complained, took in its cargo at Amsterdam with which it sailed to Courlant, and from there to the Coast of Guinea, which is already (al) the practice of the inhabitants of this State, apparently residing in Amsterdam. Having traded that cargo on the GOLD COAST it came with it into the Goereesche Gadt, the ship was unloaded and its gold, elephants' tusks, &c transported to Amsterdam, without informing the one or other Chamber of the Company. So that thro' all such sinister practices, for the Company is made fruitless that which Y.Ho.Mo. have been pleased to grant it by its Charter; like as at present (as we are informed) similar equipage is being made in Amsterdam in the name of His (Her?) Majesty of SWEDEN, contrary to the said Charter, in which it is expressly stated in the first Article that no one of the natives and inhabitants of these Lands, except those in the name of the United Company, shall be allowed to navigate or trade out of these United Netherlands, nor also from without the same Lands, to the Coasts and countries of Africa, from the Tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope. And if any one, without the consent of the Company, shall hem vervorderen to navigate or trade at any place within the aforesaid limits accorded to this Company, that shall be upon forfeiture of the ship and goods which shall be found to be trading on the said Coasts and regions, which may, on the part of the Company be at once attacked, taken and forfeited and held for the behoof of the same. And if such ships and goods should be sold or run into any other harbours or countries, execution may be levied on the skippers and participants for the value of the same ships and goods. So that Y.Ho.Mo. can perceive that such practices are done by private persons in order to avoid the amenden gestelt thereanent by Y.Ho. Mo.

It happened previously that the ship Fama, coming from Nove Scotia with furs, tobacco, &c., arrived in Texel, consigned to Mr Resident Spierinck, who sustained that he was not liable therefor to the Company, about which the Chamber of the WIC. at Amsterdam complained to Y.H.M. by letter dd. 13th October 1644. Likewise the Directors of the Chamber Rotterdam in 1645 arrested various goods coming by the ship Jeams Bonaventure from the Canary Islands, so they represented, in order thereby to avoid the Company's duties; upon which Y.Ho.Mo.s' resolutions of 15th October 1644 and 23rd May 1645 were such that Resident Spierinck and the ship Bonaventure had to pay the

1649.  
 recognition and convoy to the Company. How much more therefore is it just that this ship must be declared as prize, which has come from a prohibited place, broken its cargo in the harbours of Y. Ho. Mo., which no one who-soever may do but those who have been authorised thereto by Y. Ho. Mo.. The which has caused us to arrest that ship and duly to proceed against it; the more so that Y. Ho. Mo. have admonished all the Chambers, by letter of 17th March 1648, that some persons, inhabitants of these Lands or frequenting the same, are, by beleyt Direction and evil practices, engaged in creeping into the trade and commerce of the Company, especially that which is driven on the Coast of Guinea. We trust therefore that Y.H.M. will be pleased to approve our proceedings, and cause the Factor Willem Coppyn to be told to address himself to the Justice at Rotterdam, where the same matter is pending before the Court. And herewith remain &c,

The Directors of the WIC. at Dordrecht.  
 ( 2 signatures)

Dordt 27 October  
 1649.

23rd November 1649.

Is read at the Assembly the written report from the Resident, Pieter Christian Roch, dd. here in the Hage the 20th instant, on the letter from the Directors of the WIC. at the Chamber at Dordrecht dd. the 27th October last, concerning the petition of Willem Coppin, bestelde Factor of H.M. of Denmark, residing at Glückstadt, with reference to the release from arrest of the sum of f.5,211. After deliberation, resolved to send copy thereof to the Chamber of the WIC. at Dordrecht, to reply thereto within 8 days of receipt, without fail.

(S.G.5776) Exhibitum, 23 Nov. 1649.  
 To the H.M.Lds.S.G. of the U.N.  
 H.M.H. In reply to the letter from the Chamber of the WIC. at Dordrecht, at last written to Y.Ho. Mo. after the third time written to, to contest the humble and reasonable request made by Guillaume Coppin, bestelde Factor of H.M. of Denmark and Norway &c residing at Glückstadt, to Y.Ho. Mo. regarding the release from arrest of the sum

of 5,211 guld., which letter dd. 27th October last, Y.Ho. Mo. i.a.w. your resolution of 30th of the same month, placed in the hands suppliant's hands for his information in order to reply to it; he, suppliant, says that those of of the aforesaid Chamber in their letter are making shift with ~~the~~ greatest untruths, in so far as regards that they say that the suppliant's ship, Factura, broke its cargo here in this country and thus defrauded the Company's rights (gerechtigheit); which they will never be able to prove, as being feigned and untrue. But the ship, being compelled only by storm, tempest, and contrary winds, and apprehensive of drifting ice, and pressing need of being promptly repaired, according to the annexed attestation, ran into the Goereesche Gat, which, according to the law of nations has not only never been forbidden to, but has always been and still is allowed to all neutrals and especially to the allies of this State, as are the inhabitants of His Majesty.....The alleged Article of the Charter granted to by Y.Ho.Mo. to the WIC. does not in the least apply to the suppliant, not being an inhabitant nor a subject of this State but of His Majesty; nor is he concerned with any previous cargo-breaking neutral ships, such cargo-breaking ships, alone, being bound to pay recognition to the Company. The suppliant's ship sailed out of Glückstadt and on the return voyage broke no cargo here in this country. The suppliant, being inconvenienced by the WIC., by virtue of Y.Ho.Mo.s' Charter, should not be compelled to complain through all the Courts of Justice in Holland, namely, first at Rotterdam where there is no litis pendente; ... but should be granted, by the State, (Staatsgewijse) the release of his vessel, for which the, the suppliant is still persisting. Requesting Y.Ho.Mo. to order the said Chamber to cancel the arrest as null & void, and to settle the injustice done free of cost and damage, and to condemn the arresters in all costs, & damage & interest for the unlawful arrest; and remains &c

Y.Ho.Mo.s' servant,  
(sgd) Pet: Christ: Roch.  
In 's-Gravenhage, 20 9ber 1649.

Enclosure to above: Certified copy of a long Declaration made 28 May 1649, o.s. by Willem Coppin at Glückstadt before a Notary, to the effect as in above letter that the ship Factura on its return voyage from the Coast of Guinea put into the Goereesche Gat in December 1648, because of bad weather and for repairs, (and then to proceed to on to Glückstadt), where the ship was arrested.

21st December 1649.

Received letter from the Directors of the WIC. at the Chamber of Maze at Dordrecht dd. 18th inst. ... and with report on the reply from Willem Coppin re the ship Factura and on their Ho. Mo.s' letter of 23rd November sent to them. Resolved ... as regards the ship Factura, that extract from the letter shall be placed in the hands of the Resident of the King of Denmark, for his information.

(S.G.5776) dat. 18) xber 1649.  
rec. 21)

Ho. Mo. Lords,

As regards the reply of the pretended Factor Willem Coppin ... we say that the remonstrant does not deny that the ship Factura sailed out of Amsterdam and that it arrived from the Coast of Guinea in Goeree where much more danger from drift ice is to be expected than in Zeeland. And as it is notorious that no ships "a fault fraits" sail from the Coast of Guinea, the question is where the lading or Guinea return cargo, with which the ship came, has remained, as the ship, being empty, was sold there. And that the Remonstrant says that the Article of the Charter concerns only the inhabitants of this State and not the neutrals, it is true that the Charter gives no law to neutrals that they may not trade at that Coast; but neutrals are not allowed to sail thither from these Lands, and much less, still, to come thither from those countries, as this man has done. If storm and drift ice compelled him to run into the coast of Goeree, he was not thereby obliged to unload his ship, and to leave an empty ship here; but he was bound, in order not to violate our Charter, to sail out again with closed hatches, and so laden. The old and thin sails do not make an empty ship. If we had the skipper here, we should not only get out of him what cargo he took with him from Amsterdam, but, indeed, all his Amsterdam shippers and correspondents. We hope and firmly trust that Y. Ho. Mo. can clearly see from our replies, the fraud of this matter. We very respectfully beg and request Y. Ho. Mo. to be pleased to order that the skipper must proceed to Rotterdam in order to defend this matter which is pending in the Court (recht hangende) there.... We remain &c

The Directors of the WIC at the  
Chamber of the Maese at Dordrecht:  
(2 signatures)

Dordrecht 18 December  
1649.

Resolutions taken by the Deputies of the WIC. at the Hague. (WIC.oc.40).

10th November 1649.

Is resolved by the deputies of the respective Chambers of the Chart.WIC. that the Second, H. Doedens, shall be sent back again to the Coast of Guinea with the same Commission and Instruction as in the previous year, except that the aforesaid Instruction shall, by a separate document, be amplified and enlarged with the following:

That in case it should happen that the present Director General had died before the arrival of the aforesaid Doedens, and that another person was already occupying his place, it is decided that the person succeeding to the place of the Director General shall in such case serve in it till further orders.

With-which

With which the aforesaid Instruction is so far amplified and ordered altered.

- Resolutions Amsterdam Chamber )
- Resolutions Zeeland Chamber )
- Resolutions Participants Amsterdam )
- Resolutions Participants Zeeland )

NIL.

Copy Letter from the Assembly of the XIX. (WIC.oc.10)

To the D.G. of the N.C. of Africa and the Island St Thomé, at St George del Mina.

Ady 10th November 1649.

Hon<sup>d</sup>. &c

After we had, last year 1648, engaged and sent out Mr Heyndrick Doedens as Second & first Councillor of the Coast there and the Island St Thomé, and that he, being commissioned by Y.H. to the said Island, had found not found matters there such as was thought, he returned to this country to make report to us of the situation of that Island and the necessity for the recuperation of the same. Whereupon, after receiving the report of his considerations, we have resolved that that person shall sail back to the aforesaid Coast with the same Commission & Instruction as was given to him before, which we have amplified and altered in one point only, as you will be able to see from the special document approved thereof; further

1649. . . . . 53.  
 declaring that we hold the aforesaid time, from October 1648 with that which happened therein, as not having passed, and consequently considering the affairs of the Coast as the same have been in the aforesaid previous year, we desire again to request YH, as we request you herewith, that you will please to continue in the Direction there for the period of one year more, which we consider will be of service to the Company; and the said Doedens meanwhile will be able to obtain good information, as we have told Doedens here verbally. We again request and order YH that the aforesaid past, or anything that has been said or written of the other, may be no more thought of, so that no new causes of quarrel or discontent may arise; but that YH and the Second may live in concord and good correspondence, and mutually endeavour that which tends to the best service of the Company, upon which we rely.

(no signatures)

Letters & Papers from Brazil. 1649. (WIC.oc.65).

Extract from the general Letter (to the Pres(?) Chamber Zeeland) from the President & Council, Brazil, dd. "Reciffo de Parnamb. the 20th April 1649."

... ..  
 The Chamber of Zeeland has written to us by letter dd. 15 January last, and ordered us to provide the Coast of Guinea with some succour. We have, although the same was written to us by on Chamber in particular, and also that the state and scarcity of the warehouses could allow it with very great difficulty, destined thither the ship Sager, victualled for six months, together with 50 soldiers, and that to our great inconvenience; recommending therefore that YHH will direct the dispatch of necessities thither.

... ..  
 Extract from copy letter from President & Council, Brazil, (to WIC.) dd. "Reciffo de Pernambuco the 3rd May 1649".

... ..  
 Since (our last, dispatched 22 April) we have, in conformity with our resolution of 27th March, dispatched the ship Sayer with 50 soldiers and victualled for six months, on the 24th April, to the Castle Del Mine, with

orders that in case that place, on its coming over there might also be captured (which God forbid), to proceed from there direct to the fatherland in order to acquaint YHH of such advices as well as its own experiences.

Extract from Letter from President & Council, Brazil, (to WIC.) dd. "Reciffe, 7th June 1649."

On the 15th ulto arrived here from the North Coast of Africa the Fluyt ship "Posthoorn", which being found on the Coast with private goods for contraband goods for private persons, had been on the Coast, had been confiscated for the profit of the Company; having taken in behind Cape de Loop Gonsalvos, from Mr Hendrick Doedens, Second and first Councillor of that District, the number of 313 slaves, of which were delivered to us here the number of 290; the skipper and Factor declaring that the rest had died on the way.

... ..

Letters from the Gold Coast to the }  
Resolutions D.G. & Council, Gold Coast. } NIL.

Extract from the general letter (to the Chamber of Zealand) from the President & Council, Brazil, dd. "Reciffe de Pernambuco, the 20th April 1649." ... The Chamber of Zealand has written to us by letter dd. 12 January last, and ordered us to provide the Coast of Guines with some account. We have, although the same was written to us by our Chamber in particular, and also that the state and scarcity of the warehouses could allow it with very great difficulty, destined there the ship Saver, victualled for six months, together with 50 soldiers, and that so our great inconvenience; recommending therefore that YHH will direct the dispatch of necessities thither.

Extract from copy letter from President & Council, Brazil, (to WIC.) dd. "Reciffe de Pernambuco the 3rd May 1649." ... Since our last, dispatched 22 April, we have, in conformity with our resolution of 27th March, dispatched the ship Saver with 50 soldiers and victualled for six months, on the 24th April, to the Coast de Mina, with

Agreement made between General Jacob  
van der WEL, and the King of  
GREAT ACRAA.

(Translated from the copy  
in WIC.oc.12)

## 1.

Firstly, the General aforementioned binds himself that all the old privileges (~~gerechtigheden~~), gifts and presents which have been bestowed (~~uitgereyckt~~) by his predecessor upon the King, Traders and other adherents since the year 1642, shall remain in their old force unless reasons compel him or his successor thereto in the point of breaches of these Articles by the "Commandeur" or his subjects.

## 2.

The General permits that when the Traders sail to the windward places with beasts or Accory to trade there, they may spend the ~~produced~~ (~~geprocedeerde~~) gold in merchandise, under such reservation, not to ~~sell~~ trade to foreign nations, but only at the factories of the Company ("of Delmina, Mouree or Adia" - Doorman). proceeds of L

## 3.

The King promises and swears with solemn oaths that neither now nor evermore will he allow or permit any foreign nations, or those who are outside the Company in this country, to come and drive or exercise trade in gold, slaves, or acory, much less directly or indirectly ~~allow them~~ to make any forts or houses allow them houses where they should wish to establish trade; but will, with all his power, help to prevent such, whether his subjects desire it or not; with this exception, that if and when the General gives no order to his subordinates (~~onderdanen~~) for the purchase of slaves, his inhabitants may freely sell them to foreigners, otherwise not; and without them being allowed to do any gold trade with them.

## 4.

Upon this aforesaid Article, the King promises that if it happened that any foreign ships came to anchor here before the port (beach in Doorman) to trade gold and acory, and his subjects wished to help them with it, to allow the Factor lying here, or whoever may have the authority, to seize, with his force, the purchased goods, and to confiscate one half for the profit of the Company, and the other half for his person and Caboseros.

5.  
 He further promises that if our nation, or the Company's servants, should come to get any injury (misquaam) through any wanton subjects, he will bring the evil-doers to punishment with all rigour.

Thus done, agreed, and approved, Ady 4th August 1649, in the Lodge at CRAA.

(sgd) J.A. Van der WEL,

The Mark of the King.

(sgd) Hendrick Froom.

(sgd) Jan van Sweeden.

(Copies also in St. Gen. Loket Kas (Zweden) 38.  
 St. Gen. Loket Kas (Deenemaerck) 41.  
 Doorman, Beilage 3.p.481.)

(Note In Article 1. supra, the date in the copy in WIC.oc.12. appears to be 1647. The copy in Doorman gives it as 1641, which, according to the copy in his book, was also the date of the first treaty with Accra. As the date of this frist treaty was clearly 1642 (vide note sub anno), this date, 1642, has been inserted in Art.1. supra, as the Article clearly refers to the previous treaty)

Upon this foresaid Article, the King promises that if it happened that any foreign ships came to anchor here before the port (besch in Doorman) to trade gold and scory, and his subjects wished to help them with it, to allow the Factor lying here, or who ever may have the authority, to seize, with his force, the purchased goods, and to confiscate one half for the profit of the Company, and the other half for his person and Caseros.

The Title of <sup>the</sup> English to CAPE COAST, & the Fort there, is in fact & right this.

THOMAS CRISPE being then Cheife Agent for ye English GUINY Company did in ye year 1649 purchase of ye King of FETOU, CAPE COAST & ye Country next adjacent, & at ye earnest request of the sd. King & his Brother HENEQUA built an house there, which within three years after was by ye Natives injuriously taken from the English & given to the Sweeds who demolished it & built ye present Fort upon ye same ground where Our house stood. Its true the Hollanders have now twice possessed it, but by no other title than of Force & fraud: First in JAN CLAES his time they violently dispossessed the DANES, contrary to ye will of ye natives, & therefore JAN CLAES ejected them by force of Arms, & made a tender to restore it to ye late GUINY Company's Agent for a reasonable sum of money towards ye charge that he had expended in recovery of it; But that Agent having no other Order from the Company to disburse money on it, nor men to guard it, when he had it, durst not adventure on it, nor could that Company resolve to engage in it in regard that their patent was then neer expiring. But as soon as ye present Company were in a posture to give Orders for ye recovery of ye Rights of ye Nation on that Coast they sent Orders & all other necessarys to receive that their right from JAN CLAES. But he dying before ye arrivall of those men & Orders, by a faction among ye Negroes the fort was put into ye hands of three or four SWEEDS & a guard of Negroes. And yet as soon as ye authority of ye Country had notice of Our intencions to repossess it, they sent a publique Minister to CORMANTENE to treat with Our Agent about it; And ye same Treaty was suddenly perfected between ye Governors of FETOU & Commissioners sent thither by Our Agent, ye same agreed on & all other conditions, part of ye money payd, & ye day fixt on for ye delivery of it to Us. But in ye interim ye Hollanders corrupted a faction of ye inferior Negroes who surpris'd ye fort & put it into the Hands of ye HOLLANDERS, who immediately interdicted, & by force obstructed all Our Trade to that Port & Kingdome.

So it appeares that Wee had ye primitive legall right to the place, that ye Netherlanders were at first & last Intruders, without & contrary to any consent of ye Governors of ye Country, & therefore Wee could not in honour but demand Our owne both from ye Natives & Hollanders, as was lately done, the Natives being satisfied with ye Justice of Our Claime, agreed to Our demand, but ye Hollanders who dare call all their owne that they have once acquired Boer Fas aut nefas opposing the Justice of ye Negroes & ye right of Our Claime, & ye Cheife Governors of ye Country offering to assist us in ye Recovery of it, no person that hath any sence of honour or Comon right will blame us for Our method of doing it as wee have now done.

The English Guinea Company.

The title of ye English to Cape Coast, & the Fort there, is in fact & right this,

THOMAS CRISPE being then Cheife Agent for ye English GUINY Company, did in ye year 1649 purchase of ye King of FETOU, Cape Coast & ye country next adjacent, & at ye earnest request of ye sd King & his brother HENEQUA, built a house there, which within three years after was by ye Natives injuriously taken from the English & given to the SWEEDS, who demolished it & built ye present Fort upon ye same ground where our house stood. ... ..

(continued under 1663 or 1664).

(The above is an extract from an undated paper copy of which was supplied by the Marquis of Bath. The reference to it is: Historical Manuscripts Commission. 4th Report (C-857.1874) "Marquis of Bath, at Longleat, Wilts. ... .. 56. A Bundle labelled Holland ... .. (1673 April...)." Statement of the Title of the English to Cape Coast." (2 pp.). ... .. "

Note. Further details of the activities of the Guinea Company at this period are given in the paper (in French) entitled, "Complaints of the English Guinea Company against the Swedish Guinea Company, and its Replies", a translation of which is copied under the year 1654.

Extracts from Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series. 1574-1660.

(1649?) 13. Remonstrance presented to the Council of State for their honour and profit, and for the general good of the land, by the trade of Africa for gold and other very good commodities. Endorsed, "A Remonstrance for Guinea". (p.331)

Dec. 10. Order of the Council of State. The Company of Merchants trading to Guinea to give in writing their reasons on the 17th inst. that the things desired in their petition is for the advantage of the Commonwealth. (Interregnum, Entry Book, Vo. XCI, p. 373.)

Dec. 17. Similar Order. Mr. Vassall and others, engaged in the trade to Guinea, to be directed to appear on 24th inst. to speak with them concerning the business. (Ibid. p. 410.)

(continued under 1663 or 1664).

The above is an extract from an undated paper copy of which was applied by the Marquis of Bath. The reference to it is: Historical Manuscripts Commission. 4th Report (C-827. 1874) "Marquis of Bath, at least, Wills. ... 26. A Bundle labelled Holland (1673 April...) "Statement of the title of the English to Cape Coast." (2 pp.) ...

Note. Further details of the activities of the Guinea Company at this period are given in the paper (in French) entitled, "Complaints of the English Guinea Company against the Swedish Guinea Company, and its Replies", a translation of which is copied under the year 1654.

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

(1649) 13. Remonstrance presented to the Council of State for their honour and profit, and for the general good of the land, by the trade of Africa for gold and other very good commodities. Endorsed. "A Remonstrance for Guinea." (p. 381)

1649.

59.

The Swedish African Company.

"Copy".

On this day, the twelfth October anno 1649, the Hon. Mr Lourens de Geer, Commissary of Her Royal Majesty of Sweden, in the service of the Company of the West and Africa, residing in Sweden, acknowledged to have engaged the Hon Heyndrick CAERLOFF, and the said Caerloff acknowledged to have bound and obliged himself to serve the aforesaid Company in the capacity of Director Commandant, for the period of three years, at all the places to which the said Company shall find good to send him, in order to <sup>best trade & act</sup> "negotieren, handelen & en wandelen" where the said Company orders and it shall find it best and most profitable for it to be; and accordingly to go from here to the Elve (Elbe) in order there to embark in the ship or ships which the Company shall find good to dispatch to the West Indies or the Coasts of Africa aforesaid.

That also he, Mr Caerloff, shall not be allowed to do any trade whatever, either for himself or for others, except on account of the aforesaid Company. And also that he shall not only not allow, but shall also prevent, to the utmost of his power, any one of the servants of the said Company doing anything on their private account, otherwise than so far as shall be permitted by the regulations of the Company. And shall seek in everything, by day and night, the most advantage and profit of the said Company without failing in any respect (~~regone~~), and that, with such great zeal and fidelity as a good Director Commandant ought to do. And the said Mr Caerloff shall also be bound, as he hereby promises, to keep pertinent verbael accounts and records (~~notitie~~) of all that shall occur during his service, in order at all times, on his coming to his aforementioned Lords and Masters, to be able to make "pertinente openingh rekeningh bewys en reliqua". For which service Mr Caerloff shall receive one hundred gulden monthly, commencing when the ship with which he shall do the aforesaid service, shall be at sea. And, being on shore, on the Coasts of Africa or in the West Indies, in the aforesaid service, he shall receive, over and above the aforesaid salary, subsistence (Cost gelden) of one ounce gold monthly, which shall cease when he, Mr Caerloff, shall have arrived in Sweden or in the territory thereof, or here in this country, or otherwise

in case of death, at the time he, Mr Caerloff, shall have died, and the aforesaid monthly salary shall be paid to (~~good gedaan~~) the said Caerloff here at Amsterdam, by the aforesaid Hon. Mr de Geer.

Finally, is also agreed that the said Mr Caerloff shall be allowed, for his own body and kitchen (Keucken) and also for other persons being in the West or on the Coasts of Africa, to take with him clothing and goods, and it is left to the same, being in need thereof, that he may also take again take over similar goods once, to the amount of one or two thousand gulden, and such shall not be taken as if the said Mr Caerloff had done trade therewith. The Company promising on its side to fulfil and pursue all the aforesaid, sonder daer tegens te doen off laten geschieden, directeljk nocte indirecteljk, in rechte noch daer buyten, in geenderley Manieren onder het verbant van hare goederen en specialijk mede van de Maent gelden bij Mr Caerloff als vooren bedongen, alle deselve stellende ten bedwanck van alle rechten en rechteren.

All uprightly done at Amsterdam on the day and year aforesaid. And was signed, Laurens de Geer. Hendrick Caerloff. Underneath stood, In my presence, signed F.V.Swieten. Not<sup>s</sup> Publijk. Lower down stood, Agrees with the Minute. In witness, signed F.V.Swieten. Nott.Pub. 1662.

(Translated from the Dutch, being annexure N. to Letter from W.I.C. to the Statés General, dd. June 29th 1662.

(St. Gen. Locket Kas. Zweden. 38.)

Extract from "En Svensk Koloni I Afrika eller Svenska Afrikanska Kompaniets Historia" by Victor Granlund. (pp. 6 - 9)  
(Translated from the Swedish)

(p.6) The accounts about the African or Guinea Company's origin are very poor and scanty. One knows indeed only, as has already been mentioned, that Louis de Geer (Note, a Walloon, vide Cambridge Modern History, vol. IV, chap. XX, p.569, "The Scandinavian North", by Reddaway), who in so many other respects took the initiative in great exploits within his new fatherland, was likewise the founder of that Company. In 1645 he began to trade to Africa on his own account; but his experiment, being crowned with success, he was encouraged to experiment on a larger scale, and he proposed to Queen Christina to found a Swedish African trade and navigation company; and if attention is paid only to the expression in a ship's passport, issued by the Queen on the 15th January 1648, it had already then been formed (1);

(F.N.1. "Capitaneus Noster Nobis sincere fidelis  
N. N. a nonnullis subditis nostris

Regnique Nostri, qui Societatem quandam Nauticam inierunt in longinquas et dissitas per Oceanum oras, utpote in Africam, Gvineam, Americam et alia loca, cum navi Christina dicta, et bonis mercibusve dictorum nostrorum subditorum onusta, amandatus et expeditus sit". Utl. Registraturet 1648, fol.3. The captain's name was Alex. LONCK, according to a Notary's declaration of 1655. (q.v.) )

but this was clearly an anticipation, because the privileges for the Company were first issued nearly two years later. The ship's passport, stating that it was for the ship Christina destined to "Africa, Guinea, America and other places", was granted to the de Geer, as the superscription shows, and not to the Company. Also in a letter to the King of Portugal recommending the African Company, dated the 20th November 1649, the Company is mentioned as already in existence (färdigt); the future "Governor" of it being mentioned as already appointed. The scheme for the Company had thus been approved by the Government in advance, likewise de

(p.7) Geer's proposal for the local Governor (styresman) of the future Colony; but both from the Protocol of the Council, and from the Charter (privilegiobrefvet) itself, it is found that the Company was first actually

formed at the end of 1649. The Protocol of the Council for the 6th December of that year contains an account of the view taken of the matter at that time. The Queen communicated that "a company is at work which H.M. has resolved to charter", and besides recommends the Company, "representing that the Lords of the Kingdom (Rikens Herrar) would not do badly if they would invest something in that Company". Her Majesty was herself minded to do the same in the future. The proposal for the Privileges was read, and Mr Louis de Geer was called in to furnish a further account of the scheme. From this appears that he hoped for the participation of capitalists abroad both from Hamburg, Bremen and Pomerania; that he already had a ship ready for the first voyage; and that his aim was that it should be a "nobelt" company. The "stapel" should be at Göteborg, but the ships should go out from Stade and sail to Africa and the Island St Thomé, which should be as profitable as sailing to the East Indies. He would leave a period of eight days open for any who one who wished to inscribe himself as a participant (delegare). The participants should invest 200 Rdr specie for each share. De Geer's former privileges for this trade should cease, likewise the sugar refiners' privileges to fetch their materials from those places. What goods it was intended to export to Africa is not stated, nor also what kinds should be traded in Africa. These latter goods, however, it was not the intention to dispose of in Sweden (with the possible exception of sugar), but elsewhere.

A few days afterwards the Company's Charter (privilegier), dated the 15th December 1649, was issued (2).

(F.N. Printed in Stiermans saml. af ekon. författn. 2: 615.)

This contains the following principal provisions:

The Company was allowed to take in the subjects of foreign powers, also, as participants (delegare). For a period of 24 years was left to the Company's participants an exclusive right to navigate from Sweden, or the districts belonging thereto, to countries lying south of (p.8) the Canary Islands, in Africa, Asia and America, with the exception of that (dem) to which the "Company of New Sweden" obtained the privilege; also was thereby rescinded the previously granted privilege for Louis de Geer, Wilhelm von Wasserberg and Abraham van Eyk. Should any Swedish subject, without the Company's permission, carry on any trade at the ~~pal~~ places in question, ship and goods were förtbrutna and the Company got (egda) the

Extracts from "Laesger, 1587-1652"

right to seize, carry off, and make use of the same. Should such ship and goods be already sold, or come into foreign ports the Company got (egda) the right to get the value by way of execution. The Company was permitted, in the countries where it carried on its trade, to enter into Agreements and Treaties with foreign potentates or their subjects, to appoint Governors, officers, Justices and other servants as it pleased, to found colonies, &c (o.s.v.), but should submit reports of its measures to Her Majesty. If the Company wished to employ officers and soldiers in Swedish service, that should be allowed, and they should take the oath of allegiance to the Company, after the allegiance which they owed to H.M. and the Crown. On the other hand, the Company should, as much as possible, employ Swedish vessels and Swedish crews. Goods and merchandise which were not manufactured in Sweden, but which were needed by the Company for its navigation and trade, should, for the period of the Charter, be free from tolls and licences. Of outgoing Swedish goods, the accustomed toll should be paid, but of incoming, from the countries in question, should be paid a recognition of only one riksort per cent.

(continued under 1650)

... had purchased in Holland the aforementioned ship Christina, and another called Stockholm, and in April 1648, both ships were sent to Stade, which was chosen as the seat of the owners. That de Geer, as he declared on a later occasion, wished however "to make a trade in Göteborg" was not seriously meant; and in any case did not come to be sufficiently carried into effect. A Royal letter of the 4th February 1648, doubtless procured by him, had charged the Swedish government in the Archdiocese of Bremen to negotiate with the masters in Stade to allow all possible liberties for the ships destined to Africa; these should be provided with a certificate that they belonged to Stade; captains, factors (Kommisarij) and crew should, if they so wished, be adopted as citizens of the city. The design is likewise mentioned in Hof-land and manned with foreign crews - under the Swedish flag to protect them against claims (Reklamationer) from the country with whose privileged trade they were intended to compete. That, also, a harbor in Sweden's newly acquired German possession was preferred as a place for shipping in and out, in preference to Göteborg, rested

Extracts from "Louis de Geer, 1587-1652,  
Hans Lif och verk pa uppdrag af hans ättling  
Friherre Louis de Geer till Leufsta. Tecknade  
af E.W.Dahlgren. Vol. II.

(continued from "1645", Note Book, 3.p.252)  
(translated from the Swedish)

On 25th September 1647 was issued a royal pass for "the citizen in Göteborg, our trusty subject Captain Arnoldus Gabbins", in order, with ~~the~~ a ship, the name of which was left blank, and "with the persons and goods thereto belonging, to traffic in the countries situate on the Atlantic Ocean (stora oceanen); *in Africa & Guinea*."

But that the permission was given to the captain personally seems to have aroused de Geer's disapproval. On a French translation of the Latin licence, his son Laurens has noted that the same ought to be valid likewise for other Swedish fellow-citizens. This is, perhaps, the reason that on the 15th January 1648, a new licence was issued for "some of our subjects who have formed a company in order to send out a ship named Christina to far distant sea coasts in Africa, Guinea, America and elsewhere. No formal company could however yet have existed. It was to de Geer to whom this licence was delivered, and he had already begun measures to avail himself of the same: he had purchased in Holland the aforementioned ship Christina, and another called Stockholm, and loaded them with goods intended for the African market, and in April 1648, both ships were sent to Stade, which was chosen as the seat of the owners. That de Geer, as he declared on a later occasion, wished however "to make staple in Göteborg" was not seriously meant; and in any case did not come to be sufficiently carried into effect. A Royal Letter of the 4th February 1648, doubtless procured by him, had charged the Swedish government in the Archbishopric of Bremen to negotiate with the magistrates in Stade to allow all possible liberties for the ships destined to Africa; these should be provided with a certificate that they belonged to Stade; skippers, factors (Kommissarier) and crew should, if they so wished, be adopted as citizens of the city. The design is obvious manifest; it was desired, by placing the vessels - fitted out in Holland and manned with foreign crews - under the Swedish flag, to protect them against Ø claims (reclamationer) from a country with whose privileged trade they were intended to compete. That, also, a harbour in Sweden's newly acquired German possession was preferred as a place for shipping in and out, in preference to Göteborg, rested

on the fact, according to de Geer's own confession, that Swedish goods were only in a small degree suited for export and that the products of the far-distant country would find no sale in Sweden proper.

After these preparations, both the ships sailed from Stade in 1648; Christina under the command of Arent Gabbesen, Stockholm commanded by Willem Hendricksen Rop, who had previously been long in de Geer's service as skipper. They had cost, including equipment provisions and two months wages of the crews amounting to 65 men, 54,000 gulden; the value of the cargoes amounted to 158,000 gulden. In the bills of lading of goods, Swedish goods were represented by only 7,975 iron bars, and some smaller parcels of copper; the rest of the cargo, which was purchased in Holland, consisted in cloths, preferably linen, glass and coral beads, armrings of brass, knives, looking glasses, tin cans (tenn kannor), and caskage, fishhooks, m.m. with 20 oxheads liquor. Access had evidently been obtained to some of the formulas according to which the Netherlands Company assorted its goods cargoes.

About this voyage very little is known: Christina returned to the place of departure, from Africa in July 1649, possibly direct: "Stockholm," which came home in April of the following year, on its return made a trip to Barbadoes in West India and there took in a cargo of sugar. Both brought home, of African products, gold and ivory, which were sold in Hamburg, and samples of these goods were sent to de Geer in Stockholm. Quite certainly it was a quantity of the gold brought home by Gabbesen which de Geer exhibited in the "Kammerkollegium" on 24th September 1649, with the report (p.336) "that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to buy (negot (afhandlä) the same gold from him", a command which the Kammarråden probably took as advice, since they saw the result of his determination "that the proof trial would first prove it".

To judge from the opinions in letters from some of de Geer's correspondents, this his first trial of the trade to Africa had good results. To this, circumstances partly contributed to make the time for such enterprises particularly favourable. The Netherlands West India Company, which in the decade of 1630 had driven the Portuguese from the Gold Coast, had, after Portugal's declaration of independence, got into a particularly anxious situation. Through the revolt

in Brazil it lost its possessions in that country, and a part of the Company's conquests in Africa were likewise lost; amongst others the Island St Thomé in the Bight of Guinea, so valuable to it for its sugar plantations, which was recaptured by the Portuguese in 1648. They (the Portuguese), certainly, did not succeed in regaining their ascendancy on the GOLD COAST, but the Netherlands factories there, in consequence of the difficulties into which it had fallen, had been left without support from the mother country. It seems that during the years 1648 and 1649 no Holland ship had arrived on the GOLD COAST, and it is therefore highly probable that Arnold Huybertszoon (in a letter to de Geer dated 10 July 1649) reported truly that Gabbeson, for at least a part of the time, "had the Coast to himself".

But of even greater significance for the de Geer enterprise, was the connection which, at its beginning, had been knit with a man who, in the future, came to play one of the most conspicuous rôles in it. It can scarcely be denied doubted that for his success Gabbeson had to thank HENDRIK CARLOF, a man who, notwithstanding his position as "Factor and Fiscal" in the service of the Netherlands Company, let himself be persuaded to a course of action which was in notorious conflict with the interests he ought to have safeguarded(1)

(F.N.1. He is said to have been German-born (from Rostock) and as, in 1662, he stated his age to be 40 years, he was ~~be~~ born about 1622. The year of his death, as also the concluding destiny of his life are not known. As an excuse, although inadequate, for Carlof's manner of acting, can be adduced that he was only following the example of other functionaries and commanders of the Holland Company, among whom a practically universal corruption seems to have been prevalent)

Gabbeson might not, indeed, have made any acquisitions of land on the Coast nor erected any factories, but it was quite certainly through Carlof that he succeeded in obtaining the negro Chief's permission to drive trade. When Carlof made his appearance in Europe in 1649, it was probably (antagligen) Gabbeson's ship by which he took the voyage home, i.e. (d.v.s.) deserted his service; an exhibition of unscrupulousness which we shall soon see repeated.

1649. 67.

The projected African Company now came into actual existence(2).

(F.N.2. "The Swedish African Company's History" is dealt with by Victor Granlund (in "Historiskt Bibliotek", vol.6,1879, pp.285-420). About the Company's origin this author had, as he himself says, only very poor & meagre accounts. For this reason his representation of the Company's destiny during the first concession period (up to 1654 inc.) is also incomplete and erroneous. It has therefore seemed appropriate, for this period, to devote a somewhat more detailed treatment, based on the sources that are to hand in the de Geer archive. For the ensuing period which is only indirectly connected with the subject-matter of this work, the accounts here, are limited to the most important facts; for details, reference is made to Granlund's work.)

(p.337) Agreement about it seems to have been entered into at Amsterdam between Laurens de Geer and CARLOF [vide p.59, supra]. But before it should get the character of a Swedish national enterprise, the Swedish government's authorisation was required. The question about it was dealt with in the State Council (Riksradet) on 6th December 1649, when de Geer was summoned, and explained his plans. Doubts were expressed about foreigners participating in the Company, and one wanted to persuade de Geer to have his ships built within the kingdom; but he replied that time did not allow that - he already had a ship ready for the first voyage - and through foreigners' participation "the work would come to flourish all the better"; he would endeavour that it should remain a "nobelt" company, and pointed to the Holland East India Company to show that his calculations of profits were to be depended upon.

He found success for all his demands, and some days later, on 15th December 1649, was issued a "Charter and Privilege for the participants of the Company established for trade to Africa, Asia, and America"(1)

(F.N.1. The provisions are for the great part, in conformity with the Charter for the Holl.

WIC. of 10 June 1621; some paragraphs are literally translated from it).

(Note. the WIC. Charter was dd. 3rd June 1621, vide Haber)

No other than that Company - with the exception however, of the already privileged "Company of Nova Svecia" - should have the right to drive trade in those parts of the world named; foreigners should likewise participate in it; ships built at home should be employed "as much as were in any way possible". On the other hand were expressly revoked the privileges that had previously been given partly to de Geer himself, partly to Wilhelm van Wasserberg and Abraham van Eijck, who were later owners of a privileged sugar refinery in Stockholm, and, by a licence of 20th February 1649 got permission to sail to "Africa, America and other distant Islands in the ~~Väster-hafvet~~", particularly Barbadoes"; a permission that, by Decree in the State Council of 12th June of the same year, was extended to trade, likewise, to other places(2).

the  
Western  
half /

(F.N.2. Wasserberg, or Wassenberg, is evidently identical with the sugar refiner Westerberg who, besides an unnamed companion (Abraham van Eijck) was, on 25th May 1650, summoned in the State Council to answer the complaint that they worked neither ~~so much~~ so good nor so much sugar as they had promised)

The names of the "delegarna" in the new Company are met with again, for a great part, among "participant-erna" in the contemporary shipping and salt companies. In these, de Geer had certainly made the largest investment; but he did not, by a long way, occupy in them such a predominating position as in the African Company. Of its original capital, he had subscribed no less than 127,000 rdr. Next after him comes CARLOF, with an investment of 10,000 rdr, but it may be doubted perhaps whether he contributed with ready money; it is more likely that his share formed the price with which the Company paid the services already shewn or promised. Amongst the rest of the "delegates" are observed Gustaf Horn(1)

(F.N.1. Probably the later State Councillor and General-Governor Frih. Gustaf Evertson Horn of Marienberg)

and Johan Adler Salvius, each of whom subscribed 2,000 rdr. The remaining nine, who subscribed only 1,000 rdr, were State were

State Councillor Schering Rosenhane, State Postmaster Johan von Beijer, five Secretaries in the Royal Chancery, and two physicians of Queen Christina, Herman Klöfverfelt and Johan von Wullen. It was, thus, not without ground, as CARLOF maintained, after he had parted from the Company, that the same was a "simulated name" for a private business of de Geer, and that the Swedish participants were only taken in so as to give the whole a semblance of a Swedish national enterprise. In reality it has little title to such a designation; the Company's business was directed from Amsterdam by de Geer's sons, Laurens and Steven, together with his kinsman Hans Boor(2)

(F.N.2. Either his brother-in-law, or his son, Hans Boor, d.y.)

the ship was built and equipped in Holland; only one of the captains was given as settled in Stockholm, but his name, Jacob Marssen, or Martenssen, does not exclude the suspicion that he as an immigrated Hollander; and in the roster of the crew, which has been preserved, is found, at most, some ten Swedes among them, and that the rest of the men were made up of Hollanders, Hamburgers and other Germans, and even some Danes and Norwegians.

Moreover, it already appeared, in the beginning, that the Swedish stamp, which was set upon the Company, was not sufficient to remove the suspicion that thereunder was concealed one of the attempts, so often repeated, in Holland; of that country's own subjects to compete with the privileged Companies; an enterprise that involved risks of confiscation of ship and cargo.

The Swedish Company's first expedition, consisting of the ships Christina, captain Alexander LONCK, and the Liefde (Charity), captain Corst Pietersen, sailed out of the mouth of the Elbe on 17th December 1649 only two days after the date of the Charter, the granting of which one had thus made oneself assured in good time(3).

(F.N.3. The latter ship had been bought in order to compensate for the Stockholm, returned some months before, which had arrived in such a feeble state that it could only be kept afloat with the pumps. Only with difficulty could

a skipper be found who would undertake, for a large reward, to carry the damaged ship to Amsterdam, where it was to be sold).

(p.339) In the capacity of leader of the enterprise CARLOF Hendrick CARLOF accompanied them, who had been appointed by the Queen as Director Commandant in Africa" (1)

(F.N.I. According to an undated Dutch translation of the Commission (Leufstra Archive) but which cannot be found in the Riksregistraturet, Grandlund states, on the authority of a letter of recommendation from the Queen to "the King in Guinea" that Carlof obtained the rank of Swedish general, a title which on the passage quoted, certainly ought not to be interpreted literally).

(continued under 1650)

Moreover, it already appeared, in the beginning, that the Swedish stamp, which was set upon the Company, was not sufficient to remove the suspicion that the company was not a genuine one.

Note. For further information about the early doings of the S.A.C. on the Gold Coast, see the notes in the first volume of the S.A.C. on the Gold Coast, an enterprise that was undertaken by the S.A.C. in 1652.

"The Complaints of the English Guinea Company against the S.A.C. and its replies, translated in full under the year 1654 (post) and the year 1655 (post)."

The Latin Notarial declaration dated November 1655, translated under that year (post).

(End of 1649)

The latter ship had been bought in order to compensate for the Stockholm, returned some months before, which had arrived in such a state that it could only be kept afloat with the pumps.

Notes from Aitzema, "Saken van Staet en Oorlogh", Vol.III.

(pp. 309-323)

Account of the trial, and execution of Charles I on  
30 January 1649.

(p.338)

"West India Company".

The affairs of the W.I.C. again this year still went quite on the retrograde. The Company complained greatly of the neglect to pay the subsidies, the arrears of which, since the year 1635, were now reckoned at 6,643,291 guldens, 5 stuivers and 8 pennies, one Province owing more, another less. ...

"The state of Brazil." ... It is true the Hollanders were masters of the sea and sea coast, but the Portuguese remained masters of the countryside (platteland), ... ..

Angola was also attacked and finally surrendered, by agreement, to the Portuguese.

The Fort in St Thomé was sold to the inhabitants.

(pp. 338-339)

"Six Points for redress of the Company." (Further thereon).

(pp. 332-335)

Treaty of alliance between Denmark & Netherlands,  
9 October 1649.

(pp. 335-337. 387)

Treaty of Redemption between Denmark & Netherlands,  
9 October 1649.

(p.383)

Sweden's Sweden's complaints about above Treaties.

=====

1650.

71.

Resolutions States General 1650. (WIC (S.G. 3228))

2nd March 1650.

Read letter from the King of France dd Paris 28 Jan last & received here on 26 Feby, re some ships reclaimed by his subjects, confiscated by the WIC within the limits of the Charter. Referred to Mr van Aertzbergen and the other Ho. Mos' deputies for the affairs of the WIC, to inspect the retroacta and hear the Dirs of said Coy, and report.

17 March 1650.

Heard report of above deputies on resolution of 2nd, Resolved to request them to confer with Mr Resident Brasset, acquaint him with the situation of the matter, and report.

21 March 1650.

Read Pettie Petition from Guillaume Coppin ... against WIC at Dordrecht re some arrested monies. Resolved to instruct the Agent Verburgh to search for retroacta in matter and deliver them to Messrs Aertzbergen and other their Ho. Mo.s' deputies for affairs of WIC, to examine & report thereon.

28 March 1650.

Being heard the report of Messr van Aertzbergen and their Ho. Mo.s' other deputies, that the Resident Brasset had declared that he had nothing further to add bring forward re the said ships, but that he only requested that their Ho. Mo., in conformity with Art 7. of the Treaty made in 1630 between the Crown of France and this State, should let right and justice be done to those interested in the aforesaid three ships. Resolved to request the said Mr van A. further to speak with M. Brasset over the vpet of the judicature.

Is heard the report of the same deputies on the fur-complaints of Mr Coppin in the matter of a certain arr-est made by the WIC at Dordrecht on monies geprocedeert from a certain ship, Resolved herewith to refer that matter to the college at the Admiralty at Rotterdam, and request that College to administer to the parties interested good and expeditious justice so that their Ho. Mo. may be freed from further solicitations thereanent.

30 March 1650.

Being read a Memorial from Mr Resident Peter Christiaen Roch, requesting their Ho. Mo. to decide the matter of Mr Coppin ... .. Resolved to abide by the resolution taken on 28th instant.

1st April 1650.

Having heard the report of Mr van Aertzbergen who has spoken with Mr Brasset re the voet of the judicature ... Resolved to refer the matter of the said ships to the College at the Admiralty at Amsterdam, and to request that College to administer good right and justice to the parties interested therein; everthing i.a.w. the 7th Article of the Treaty made in 1630 between the Crown of France and this State, extract of which shall be sent to the said College.

4th April 1650.

Read a further Remonstrance from Mr Resident **Rock**, requesting the Stat. Gen. to decide without delay the matter of Mr Coppin. Resolved that the matter be left to judicature of the Coll. of Admiralty at Rotterdam, and to request them to deal with the matter without delay.

(S.G.5777.) The Resident asked the S.G. to deal with the matter (instead of the Admiralty) to save delay; and in support, sent copy of a Resolution of the S.G. of 1st June 1645, in a similar matter between the WIC and Resident Spieringh, as a precedent.

11th April 1650.

- "Redress, subsistence and beneficiering of the Company's Gronden and Incomen. Directors to come hither".-

23rd April 1650.

Received a Letter from the King of Denmark, written at Copenhagen the 10th January last, with some annexures concerning the matter of Guillaume Coppin. Also read a petition from the said Coppin ... Resolved to send copies thereof to the Assembly of the XIX for report.

(S.G.5777.) 5908) Letter from the King of Denmark, ut supra, asking, in effect, the St. Gen. to help Coppin to obtain redress from the WIC.

(Ibid) L Petition from Coppin to the King of Denmark, dd. Glückstadt 29th December 1649, setting out that for the welfare of the city of Glückstadt he began, three years ago, a trade to the Coast of Africa and America, and in 1646, he bought a ship in Holland, there hired some seamen for it,

which I caused to come hither, and loaded the ship here in Glückstadt and gave it the name of the "Young Prince of Denmark", and placed upon it Tielman Wielkens Wilkens as Factor and Arent Gerrits as skipper, and sent it to Africa with a Passport written in German and Latin from His late Majesty.

The Factor and Skipper made a successful voyage to the Guinea Coasts in Africa and the West Indies, and made a considerable profit in their sales, so that they had a richly laden ship; the Royal Pass having been duly regarded expected in Africa on the Coasts of Guinea. But when the Factor, after the death of the Skipper, wished to sail hither to Glückstadt from the island of Barbadoes, the ship and equipment was much damaged by storm and bad weather; and they had to save themselves in the nearest harbour, and were therefore driven before New Amsterdam in America. And my factor, on his due request was allowed by the Dir. Gen. Peter Stuyvesant, not only verbally but in writing, to come into that harbour with his ship and to repair there, and therefore to break his cargo (Lit.B. n.c.). He therefore freely sailed into that harbour, suspecting nothing, but relying upon the promises of the Director. But when he had been there sometime and he wished to "opbreken", for groundless reasons the ship and goods were first arrested and then confiscated and the Royal Pass and his Glückstadt letter of citizenship were taken from the Factor ... Upon which I have already applied to Your Majesty's Resident in 's-Gravenhage. The reasons given for the confiscation were 1. that the Pass granted by Y.M.'s father was false as it was not countersigned by the Chancellor. 2. Convoy dues had not been paid in Holland. 3. The ship had Holland seamen on board. 4. Some iron had been taken on board in Holland. 5. The ship had been equipped in Holland; and other groundless reasons. As regards 1., the Pass, the draft of it is in the Chancery as the Secretary, Bornman, knows. 2. I paid the convoy dues owing. 3. I cannot deny that I had some seamen come over from Holland, and employed one or other in Holland as Factors in my business; which is not forbidden to anyone. ... This is done daily by English, French and Swedes. 4. It can never be proved that I shipped iron in Holland, and if it had been, this is not forbidden after payment of toll, and if the contrary, the WIC. could have made a claim while I had the Danish flag flying before Amsterdam; but nothing was done as they had no cause for it. 5. If I equipped and fitted out the ship in Holland, this is not forbidden to

anyone. But if they had considered they had any claim against my Factor, or any of the crew, they should have arrested them and let my ship and goods pass. For this, they have unlawfully confiscated them in New Amsterdam, and thereby caused me damage to the amount of 60,000 daelrs. . . . If my ship and goods are not restored and Your Majesty's subjects are not allowed to trade in Africa and America, like other nations, such as the English French and Swedes, then Y.M's Kingdom and country cannot establish any trade. - He therefore prays the King to request the States General to order the WIC. to give him proper satisfaction for the damage done to him. . . .  
Y.M's humble & obedient servant,  
(sgd) Guillme Coppin.

Glückstadt the 29 December  
1649.

16th July 1650.

- Read a Memorial from M. Brassat complaining of the failure of the Admiralty at Amsterdam to administer justice in the matter of the 3 ships. Resolved to write to the College of the Admiralty at Amsterdam again, that they administer justice to the parties interested i.a.w. Art.7 of the Treaty with France of 1630, extract of which to be sent to the Admiralty.

29th July 1650.

Being read at the Assembly the Petition of the Chief & Less Participants in the Chart. WIC. complaining about irregularities (disordres) that are prevalent in the affairs of the Company. Resolved that before entering further herein, that the Petition must be signed by the Suppliants or their representatives. Copy thereof to be given to the Provinces.

(S.G. 5777) The original of the above Petition, signed by some 36 signatories, is of interest for the following references to Guinea:

The Suppliants find that some people outside the participants and the persons sent out by the Company, represent and maintain that the trade at Guinea has been placed open and might be driven by everyone, because, as they represent, the Company and the participants thereof are powerless and incapable of continuing that trade at Guinea; thereby seeking by that means to deprive the Company and the Suppliants interested of that good and profitable trade, directly contrary to the Charter granted to the same by Y.Ho.Mo.

The Suppliants therefore very respectfully request

Secondly, that Y.Ho.Mo. will be pleased to allow to the undersigned Chief and Less Participants-as also to those who should further be pleased to ~~sign (subscribe)~~ -subscribe ~~to~~ the trade at Guinea, for others being outside the Company, as soon as Y.HO.MO/ shall have taken your resolution thereon; further to notify, by affixed notices, the other Chief and Less Participants, so that they, for the conservation and benefiting of their invested capital, can also subscribe and participate in this trade at Guinea. Provided that those who <sup>shall be</sup> appointed by the participants generally, to the direction of that trade, shall be bound to make accurate accounts, once a year, before Commissioners of Y. HO. Mo. of what, by God's blessing, shall be administered and profitted, in order that the profits gained therefrom may be distributed to the Chief and Less Participants for so far as each shall have pro rata subscribed, for the behoof of the said trade at Guinea. Until such time as the said Company shall be restored and, through God's permission, having obtained the power again to be able to do that trade at Guinea. The Suppliants therefore are confident, that Y.Ho.Mo. will grant them the trade at Guinea, before others, the more so as this will not tend to the prejudice of the respective Provinces; and thereon by a way will be opened which, by God's help, will tend to the restoration of the ruined affairs of Brazil.

The Petition presented to their Ho. Mo. on 29th July last (supra), being now signed by some; Resolved, after the copies thereof requested by the Provinces, had been accorded them, that the Petition be placed in the hands of Messrs van der Capellen toe Ryssel and other their Ho. Mo.'s deputies for the business of the redress and retrenchment of the said Company (WIC) to take into consideration in their discussions (besoigne).

Received a letter from the College at the Admiralty at Amsterdam, dd. there 1st instant, and an annexure thereto, concerning three ships reclaimed by the French, which had been referred to the said College by their Ho. Mo.s' letter of 1st April last. Resolved to inspect what has heretofore been done in the matter.

(SG.5777)

(S.G. 5777)

"dat 1)7b.1650"  
rec 6).

High Mighty Lords,

To-day has again been pleaded before us on of the matters referred to us by Y. Mo. Mo.s' letter of the 1st April last, in which appeared as Claimant, Louis de Janot, French Consul in this country, about the ship Posthoorn (formerly named Swaen), Skipper Albert Pieters Dougt of Enckhuysen, confiscated and declared good prize by the General and Councillors of the Northern District of the Coast of Africa and the Island St Thome at the Castle del Mina on the 25th January of last year, 1649, as can be seen in the accompanying copy of the Sentence (copied sub anno, p.44 supra). Against which Janot, appeared as defendants the Directors of the WIC. at the Chamber in this City, who in their defence have pleaded as a "preventoir" measure, and applied the aforesaid judgment, arguing that the same ought to have application and remain in force. And as we were informed that the two other matters comprised in the said reference are almost of the same nature, and, by virtue of the General Instructions for the Colleges at the Admiralty, we do not find that we are charged to hear <sup>examine or terminate</sup> by way of revision or appeal any matters dealt with and brought et to a conclusion by any before other judges, especially so when one of the parties appeals to a former sentence in the matter in issue; and we were not also authorised by Y. Ho. Mo.s' aforesaid letter to annul, correct, or to amend the aforesaid judgment, whereby we cannot understand in what manner we should be able to dispose therein. We have therefore, after previous ripe deliberation resolved herewith to bring all this ~~to~~ Y. Ho. Mo. and humbly to request that you will be pleased after considering the said matters and the circumstances thereof according to your customary wisdom, to declare yourselves upon it for our information. Herewith &c &c.

In Amsterdam the 1st September 1650.  
(sgd) G. de Cock.

The deputed Councillors at the Admiralty, and by their order,  
(sgd) Davt De Wildt.

1650.

77.

8th September 1650.

Is again brought forward at the Assembly the Memorial from M. Brasset presented to their Ho Mo on 5th inst (n.c. he again complained that the Admalty still failed to admr justice in the matter of the 3 ships; on which no resolution was taken). Resolved that this Memo, and the letter from the Admalty Amst: of 1st Sept, recd on 6th inst, be referred to Messrs van der Capelle toe Ryssel and other their Ho Mos' deputies for the affairs of the WIC. to examine the retroacta therein, also similar matters previously occurred, and to report in due course.

15th September 1650.

Resolved to request the Gentlemen of Holland to declare themselves as soon as possible on the draft resolution for the restoration of the ruined affairs of the WIC.

17th September 1650.

"Assistance to be given to the WIC."

Mr van der Capelle toe Ryssel and other their Ho Mo deputies have by virtue of their resolutions of 5,6,7, 9, & 10 inst. reported that they have inspected the reports placed in their hands, from which resulted the following "posten" vizt:

... iiii. ...

The Provinces please to resolve, 1. the redress of the WIC requested by the Chief and Less Participants. 2. about the trade at Guinea that that may be opened to no strangers but to them and other participants; of which the resolution of 6th September speaks.

23rd September 1650.

Mr van Wimmenom presiding at the Assembly has represented to the Assembly that Mr Resident Brasset continues to urge expedition of justice in the matter of the 3 ships. Resolved to inspect the retroacta.

27th September 1650.

Mr Vett presiding at the Assembly has represented that Mr Brasset continues to urge the expedition of justice in the matter of the 3 ships. Resolved to write to the Admiralty Amsterdam that they will administer good justice in the matter, i.a.w. their Ho Mos' resolution of 16th July last (!).

3rd October 1650.

Received a letter from the College at the Admiralty

at Amsterdam.dd. there 30th September and therewith some annexures about the 3 ships. Resolved that the retroacta be inspected. (#).

(S.G. 5774) The above letter from Admty Amst:. They ackne S.G.S' letter of 27th Sept, in reply to which they send copy of their letter of 4th August (n.c.) in which they had pointed out that at that time the complaining parties had failed to prosecute their matter; and further refer to their letter of 1st September (supra), copy of which they also enclose.

4th October 1650.

Is again brought forward the letter from the Admty Amst: received yesterday re 3 ships, and having read the letter from the said College dd 1st Sept, recd 6th Sept, Resolved that copy of the said letter be given to Mr Resident Brasset for his information.

12th October 1650.

Is read at the Assembly a further Memorial from Mr Resident Brasset about the 3 ships. Resolved that the retroacta shall be inspected.

(S.G.5777) Original Memorial from Resident Brasset, (rather difficult to read and somewhat damaged, Summary from the French):

"Lectum 12 October 1650"

The Resident of France having, in accordance with the resolution taken by their Ho. Mo. on 4th October, received, in-connection with the letter to their Lordships of the 1st September, the copy of the pretended Sentence given in Guinea by the Officers of the WIC, very humbly thanks their Lordships for the communication, and begs them to allow him to represent to them that this serves no purpose in the pursuit of the order he has received from the King his Master that justice may be done to his subjects, in conformity with the 7th Article of the Treaty of 1630, since thereby it was decided and agreed the regulation about the judges and the manner of procedure reciprocally, in the case of plunderings (depredations). Which the said Resident hopes will be followed without more delay (remise?) according to the various (orders?) which Y. Lordships have been pleased to give to the said College, the last of which was on the 28th September last: without any regard to the said Sentence, since it was given by judges not competent in this matter, and to the prejudice of the

Received a letter from the College at the Admiralty  
3rd October 1650.

said Article, which expressly declares that the Judges shall not have any "part" aux pris eer(?) qui seront reclamées; since those of Guinea are dependants of the said Company which is a formal party and interested in that which was done; and it serves nothing, either, to allege the considerations of the Charter of the said Company since it cannot be taken into consideration with regard to the French who can go everywhere where they have had free navigation and taken possession long years before the establishment of the said Company; the regulation made in that respect <sup>only</sup> extending to subjects of this State.

That which the Resident represents is not with the design to enter into any dispute which could retard the hopes for justice and the equity of their Lordships in conformity with the Treaty aforesaid; to which he may add that he cannot condescend that it be proceeded with by a revision of the Sentence above mentioned, because that would be to recognise the validity of the Judges whom he holds to be incompetent according to the terms agreed upon in the Art 7th and 8th Articles of a Treaty made a long time after the Charter for which no exception was made. -He further refers to the long delay of fifteen months which has occurred since his the St.Gen.s' resolution of the 30th September 1649, and begs that justice may be promptly done according to the Treaty. ... Done at La Haye, 12th October 1650. (sgd) Brasset.

1st November 1650.

Is at the Assembly brought forward the matter of the three ships; and having inspected the 7th Article of the Treaty of Commerce made on the 17th June 1630 with the King of France; as also the 5th Article of the Charter granted to the WIC, whereupon, after deliberation is resolved that the College of the Admiralty at Amsterdam be written to that they shall administer right and justice about the situation of the said three ships as also over the ships themselves, as they are accustomed to do in other matters, without taking into consideration that which has been done therein by the Ministers of the said Company within the limits of the Charter thereof. (The minute of the letter to the Admiralty does not appear to be in S.G. 5777).

24th November 1650.

acted in the offense /  
 Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorial from Mr Appelboom, Commissary of the Queen of Sweden, containing complaints about the Ministers of the WIC. in GUINEA, having ~~offensie gedaan~~ against the subjects of Her Majesty. Whereupon after deliberation, resolved that copy of the said Memorial as also of the annexures thereto shall be sent to the Chamber of the said WIC at Amsterdam for report. And the deputies of Holland having requested a like copy, to be further communicated in their midst, this is accorded them therewith requesting that the aforesaid matter might be ~~opgehouden~~ <sup>held up.</sup> for the present (voor als nog).

(S.G. 5777). Original in Dutch (copies also in S.G. Loket, Kas, Zweden, 38).

"Exhibitum 24 November 1650" \*

High Mighty Lords,

From the annexed Attestations and offense which the servants of the WIC have done and still threaten to the subjects of Her Royal Majesty of SWEDEN, my most gracious Queen: (sic) And as Her Majesty knows that such is against Y.Ho.Mo.s' intention and good meaning, they are therefore respectfully requested, firstly to be pleased to cause their serious letters to be dispatched to the Generals and Factors (~~Commissars~~) of the said Company in GUINEA that they shall henceforth have to leave the subjects of Her Majesty untroubled and undisturbed; and secondly, that Y.Ho.Mo. will be pleased to order those of the said Company and their servants to repair and make good the damage done to Her Majesty's said subjects. This, Her Majesty will take as a continuation of Y.Ho.Mo.s' always perceived affection and customary justice, which, upon every occasion, opportunity occurring, Her Majesty will acknowledge with a like good inclination.

Ho. Mo. Lords,

Y.Ho.Mo.s'  
 obedient,

(sgd) H. Appelboom.

Haagh, the 24th November  
 1650.

Enclosures to above:

"Copy"

We, the undersigned, attest and declare how true it is that in our presence Jacob PERCHIER was examined by Mr Hendrik CAARLOFF, Director on behalf of the African Company

\* There are copies of Appelboom's Memorial of 24 Nov. & of the two following Declarations of 29 June & 30 June 1650, in WIC versp. 1162. pp. 438 - 441.

*in what condition he had got away from Annemabo, a village situated in the Territory of Fantin, into which he had been conducted by the aforesaid Director, by order of the King*

1650.

81.

privileged by Her Majesty of Sweden, ~~what happened that (wat gescelt) he had got away (weg geraeekt) from ANNEMABO, a village situate under the territory (gebied) of FANTIN, door van the aforesaid Director, door ordne van de Coning, geleijt, and now, on 25th June, appeared again before him at CABO CORS.~~

Hereupon the aforesaid Jacob PERCHIER declared that in the night between the 11th & 12th, the Factor Isaac VERHOEVEN, lying at ADJA, by order of the Holland General, had invaded ANNEMABO with a body of White and Black soldiers, taking him prisoner, dragging him along the ground, and had treated him very cruelly; had brought him to ADJA, carried him from there to the Fort Nassouw, and so, further to the Castle d'el Mina; he was further put upon the yacht Fortuyn, which had now come down to the Danish (sic) ship in the roads before CABO CORS, and he had let himself overboard by night, and had escaped from it by swimming.

*Aja.*

*[16 ounces in W.E. Versp. 1162]*  
Concerning gold, 6 ounces gold, and three chests of various goods had been plundered by the Holland soldiers or by their followers, the Blacks; the which sufficiently appeared because ~~(with permission)~~ not a shirt had been left to his body; also as further evidence, he showed various wounds on the body.

All which passed in our presence, we offer at all times, on being requested, to confirm by oath.

Actum CABO CORS the 29th June 1650.  
(sgd) J. v Mentsingh. A. v Leeuwin. Samuel SMIDT.

After collation with its original dated and signed as above, this copy is found to agree therewith, in Amsterdam the 10th November 1650. In witness,

(sgd) Adriaen Sock.

Not. Publ. 1650.

"Copy"

We, the undersigned, attest and declare how true it is that on the 29th June 1650 a certain seaman of the Netherlands Company, deserted from the Castle del Mina to us at CABO CORS, requesting to remain with us; but after interrogation he was sent back again by the Director at once to one of the aforesaid Netherlanders' yachts which lay there in the roads, sent on board a prisoner and restored; and the aforesaid person further declared

that it had been proposed by the servants of the Netherlands Company to make a certain baraque, lying in the river, into a fire ship, and to bring the same to the ship Christina.

That all which aforesaid is true, we offer, if need be, to confirm by oath.

Done at CABO CORS this 30th day of June 1650.

(sgd) J. v Mentsingh. A.v.Leeuwen. Samuel SMIDT.

Ater collation &c (ut supra, p.81)

(S.G.Loket Kas, Zweden, 38.) Copy of letter from St.Gen. to WIC. at Chr Amsterdam, sending copies of the above Memorandum from Mr Appelboom and enclosures, and requesting them to send them a report thereon in all haste. Signed by Corn. Mitch on behalf of St.Gen. dd. 24th November 1650.

5th December 1650.

At the request of the Directors of the WIC, resolved to issue a Commission for Jacob RUYCHAUVER as Dir. Gen of the North Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé, which office has become vacant by the departure of Jacob van der Wel.

(S.G.-Commissie Boek. (fo.382)- 3252). The above Commission granted to Jacob Ruychaver, dated "In den Haghe the 5th December 1650" is, in its effective clauses, mutatis mutandis, in identical terms with that granted to Jacob van der WEL on the 6th July 1645 (translated under "1645" in Note Book, No.3, p.159) except: a) both in heading and in the body of the document the Commission is as "Director General over the North Coast (Custe) of Africa with the Island St Thomé". b) they accept, appoint and commission Jacob Ruychaver who has previously served in that office, "being at present Councillor of the City of Haerlem". c) to act as a good and faithful Director General ought to do "on the oath of fidelity previously taken by him as Director General, to us". d) "Done under our paraphure and signature of our Griffier together with the counter-seal of this Staedt".

(end of Resolutions St. Gen.)

"Besoignes of Directors WIC.  
Resolutions, Amsterdam Chamber. ) NIL.

Resolutions Zeeland Chamber 1650. (Aanw: 1905.xxxvi).

9th June 1650.

Read ...

Item copy of Letter from the Director Jacob van der WEL, from GUINEA, dd. 9th October 1649, sent to the Chamber Amsterdam, without knowing whether it came along England or by way of Sweden; and as the same speaks of various necessities of sailors, ships, tools, Angola & Bebin ~~tra~~ cargoes, and a boat, Resolved to place the same in the hands of the gentlemen for the trade, to pay ripe attention to it and to report to this Assembly what can or ought to be done.

8th September 1650.

- To "resume" the documents from Guinea.

19th September 1650.

The gentlemen of the equipage authorised to hire a ship to Guinea.

22nd September 1650.

François Roman engaged as Factor at Guinea, at five "pöndt" per month.

26th September 1650.

Pinasse den Beer (?) engaged for Guinea at 1650(?) f. per month.

20th October 1650.

On the letter dd. 14th October, from the Chamber Amsterdam, that this Chamber, besides the purchase of the cargoes, will also pay attention to the necessities for the Coast asked for by letter from the Director of Guinea, as also the sending of some soldiers & sailors; Resolved to reply thanking the Presiding Chamber for their care and to report that with the equipage is being done with a yacht only, endeavour will be made to comply with the wishes of the Amsterdam; further to report on the charges which this Chamber is at present bearing at the said Coast, and, in order that these may be lightened or equally borne, to be pleased to write to the other Chambers so that a discussion be arranged there-over and how to provide for and to trade the Coast in the future; Mr Morthamer being requested and authorised

to take part in that discussion if it shall be arranged during his presence in Holland; and especially to take care that a proper Commission is given for Hendrik DOEDENS as Director General of the said Coast, and that the same may be sent to this Chamber in original, or an authentic copy.

12th December 1650.

Are read two letters from Mr Moorthamer, dd from the Hague 4th & 8th December 1650, notifying that the Deputies of the respective Chambers there have engaged Jacob Ruychaver as Director General of the North Coast of Africa as could be seen from the Resolution taken thereon on 3rd December 1650, in the annexures. ...

15th December 1650.

"Agreement with those of the Maase about the transport of gold and other merchandise to & from Guinea."

-----  
Resolutions Participants Amsterdam 1650.. (WIC.oc.17)

24th September 1650.

Item, also read letter from the Dir. Hendrik Doedens, dd. 20th April 1650 from the Castle St George de Myna in Guinea, which came in here by the ship Graef Ehno, which with the Vlissingen for the Chr of Zeeland, and the Prins for the Maze, came in on 18th August, having 1691 Marks gold and 82V lb tusks, with about 90V lb cooper from Angola.

-----  
Resolutions Participants Zeeland 1650 (WIC.oc.37). NIL

Copy Letters from the XIX to the Gold Coast. 1650. NIL.

Letters and Papers from Brazil 1650 (WIC.oc.66). NIL

(Note. This series ends with WIC.oc.67.1652-54 and there is nothing further to note in this series).

## Copy Letters from the Gold Coast 1650.

"Extract from a certain letter from Mr  
ARENT COCK, Director General at the North  
Coast of Africa and Guinea, to the Assembly  
of the XIX of the Chartered W.I.C. dated  
13th October 1650."

(Being annexure O.1. to the letter from  
the Directors of the W.I.C. to the  
States General, dd. 29th June 1662,  
in S.G. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38.

Another copy extract also forms annexure  
F.1. to the letter from the Directors  
W.I.C. to the States General dated  
3rd July 1662, in S.G. Loket Kas, Zweden, 36.  
There is also a copy in Stat. Holl. 2776)

On the 1st May appears with the ship "Christina", the  
late Fiscal Hendrick CAERLOFF, in the capacity of Director  
or on behalf of the Crown of Sweden, who dropped anchor  
before CABO CORS where, in a few days, with the consent  
of a certain Cabosere at FUTTU, named JAN HINNEQUA, he  
erected a Lodge which, as soon as it was completed, he  
provided with good merchandise.

"Another extract from the Letter"

(This is a continuation of annexure O.1.;  
but forms a separate annexure, G.1. to  
the letter of 3rd July 1662, supra)

CAERLOFF, having arranged his affairs here, proceeded  
with the ship to ACCARA where, so he gave to understand,  
he intended also to request a Lodge. Whereupon, on the  
24th July, I sent the Fiscal thither to see what he might  
take in hand there; with orders as soon as he had arrived  
at ACCRA, to depute the Factor and sub-factor to the  
King, to inform him of his arrival and to request the  
King to come to the beach as he had something to commu-  
nicate to him; and to seek as much as possible to prevent  
CAERLOFF's intention, by protest and otherwise. On  
the 1st August the Fiscal appears again from ACRA, and  
reports that on his arrival there he found the ship  
Christina lying in the roadstead, and that while he was  
there CAERLOFF had done us as much injury in the trade  
as he could in any way contrive; making extraordinary  
expenditure daily among the Blacks, who took great  
delight in it; persuaded the King with presents that he

should betake himself, with some musketeers (musquetiers) to him under and before our Lodge, and when he came on shore, to receive him there with the firing of the same, to our affront; and more of such insolent bravadoes besides, which he daily takes in hand to our insult. The Fiscal placed in his hands a written Protest, which he accepted, ~~and both the protest & the goods taken in his hands were~~  
~~sent to the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands~~  
~~at Amsterdam.~~

"Extract".

(copy) Protest. Valckenburg to Caerloff.

Dated in the village ACRAA, 26th July 1650.

(being annexure P. to the letter from the Directors of the W.I.C. to the States General, dd. 29th June 1662, in S.G. Loket Kas, 28 Zweden, 38. Also annexure G.2. to the letter from the Directors W.I.C. to the States General, dd. 3rd July 1662, in S.G. Loket Kas, Zweden, 36.)

The Hon. Mr ARENT COCK, Director General over the Northern District of the Coast of Africa, on behalf of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Provinces, His Highness the Prince of Orange, and the General Chartered W.I.C.; having found good, for the reasons moving HH thereto, specially and particularly to commission Jan VALCKENBURGH, Fiscal of the aforesaid District, to take charge, at this place of ACRAA, in the name and on the behalf aforesaid, of that which should in any way concern and touch the service of the same, according as events should present themselves; and finding that Mr Hendrick CAERLOFF, Director of the SWEDISH Company, on the ship Christina, has betaken himself with the same ship before the aforesaid place of ACRAA, intending by his actions to proceed as he has previously caused to appear and shown at CABO CORS, causing by insolent bravadoes (because of a private hatred) nothing else than every insult to our high Authority; all damage to its subjects; and no profit to his Master, like as has appeared that, out of "idle glory", he has persuaded the ACRA Commandeur, with gifts, to betake himself with some musketeers before our Lodge and, to our great affront, to receive him there with the firing of the same; [daartoe den wegh gebruyckende die tevoren hadde ge geschout als hem door clippen en onwegen bedectelijk naar strand en van boord  
 [for that purpose using the way which he had previously chosen himself  
 himself viewed when he betook himself secretly from on board to get up from the beach secretly, over rocks & by ways ]

weder boven heeft weten te verwoegen]; besides which, resorting to all possible means with the aforesaid ACRAA-Commandeur or King, in order, were it possible, to induce, seduce and corrupt the same from that to which he is bound by formal Agreement in writing, renewed and mutually and solemnly sworn to on oath, and signed on the 4th August 1649, by the former Director General, Mr Jacob van der WEL; the contents of which Mr Caerloff can pretend no ignorance of, but he knows quite well that by the same he has entirely (~~to himself~~) transferred and ceded (opgedragen & gecedeert) his Port, Country, and Beach, and the trade falling therein and thereon to their said High Mightinesses and in their name to the Hon WIC (for benefits received there for), without allowing or reserving, or having reserved to himself any right to allow such to any others there, besides us; but thereby, indeed, expressly authorising the aforesaid Company or its Ministers being present, to resist by force all those who should dare to do or try to carry out anything at his aforesaid Port, Country, and Beach, contrary to that which is herebefore inserted, whomsoever they might be, whether foreign nations or natives of the country, his own subjects, and to seize, for the common profit, all goods sold and bought. Which Agreement on our side has always been solemnly maintained and observed with all sincerity and uprightness, and we are still of the intention, in like manner, to keep, conserve, and maintain it to the utmost against all those who, by any improper ways or means, should wish to permit themselves to make any infraction or breach thereof, like as has already been practised and committed and is still being put into execution by Mr CAERLOFF; which unfriendly and unneighbourly acts tend to the "risipendentie (risipendentie, visipendentie?) and disrepute of our Sovereign Authority, their Ho. Mo. the Lords States General; to the annulment of the Agreements, Accords, and Alliances made and sworn to in their name; who by every means endeavour to maintain, to make valid and to keep the same in honour and reputation by those with whom they have been contracted, "capitulated" and made. Wherefore, through YH's wrongful intentions will proceed nothing else than that great disturbances, disputes and difficulties will arise between the respective nations in those regions, contrary to that which, in accordance with the long observed friendship and alliance between Her Royal Majesty of SWEDEN and their Ho. Mo., is maintained and observed in Europe. Wherefore we once more desire herewith to have you warned, in a friendly manner, not to engage in

[consult?]

any Agreement or negotiation with the ACRAA Commandeur whereby the Alliance and Accord of their Ho. Mos might in any degree (doelen) be ~~used (gebruikt)~~ or prejudiced; nor, further, to deal with, do, or carry on any-thing that could result in the damage and injury of the WIC. as is actually being undertaken and practised by YH; but to desist from such acts, which will there tend to the certain production of the aforesaid. And, in case however YH shall wish obstinately to persist in your unreasonable improper intentions, then I protest in the name and on the behalf aforesaid not only against the damage which YH shall cause the WIC, by your unfriendly and unneighbourly acts, but also that on our side we shall be guiltless of all disasters and inconveniences that shall occur and come to arise both at sea and on shore on this Coast through the means which should be taken in hand in order to maintain their Ho. Mo.s' Authority, Honour and Reputation, and in order to keep in force the Alliances and Accords they have made. Meantime, we shall hold YH's person (as an abuser of your own authority) to be a wanton disturber and breaker of the good concord and friendship maintained and observed between Her Royal Majesty's and Sweden's subjects and our nation, here in this country.

Thus done and passed, and read aloud, <sup>to</sup> and a copy hereof handed over to Mr Hendrick CAERLOFF, in the presence of the Hon. Hendrick Froom, and Heereman Abrahams, Upper Factors, as witnessess thereto requested, who have also signed the minute hereof. In the village of ACRAA this 26th July 1650.

(sgd) J. Valckenburgh: Hendrick Froom: H. Abrahams.

[? 1650] ("Extract from a certain letter from the Hon. Mr ARENT COCK, Dir. Gen. at the Northern Coast of Africa & Guinea, to the Assembly of the XIX of the Chart. WIC., dd. 13th October 1650." (Annexure F.2. to the letter from the Dirs. WIC. to the States General, dd. 3rd July 1662, in S.G. Loket Kas, Zweden, 36.)

On the 2nd (last (1st?) May the aforesaid ship Christina anchored before CABO CORS with a well assorted cargo, CAERLOFF exerted himself that a Lodge was made there which in a short time was completed with the help of JAN HINNEQUA and his brother JAN CLAESSEN, two of the greatest Caboseros and traders of FEETU, who employed their slaves for the same, since they were given contentment there for; for without large gifts it would not have been allowed by those of FUTTU, and CAERLOFF also was made well aware of it.

1650.

89.

"Extract from a certain letter from the Hon Mr ARENT COCK, Dir. Gen. at the Northern Coast of Africa and Guinea, to the Assembly of the XIX of the Chart. WIC. dd. 13th October 1650.

(Annexure O.2. to the letter from the Dirs. WIC. to the States General, dd. 29th June 1662, in S.G. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38.)

The SWEDES (who would be more injurious to us) have also tried to plant a Lodge there (i.e. at Acraa), but we being there at the right time, have at that time, with a written Protest, kept off (~~affgericht~~) (affgericht) their Chief, Mr CAERLOFF, from doing the same on that occasion; but we fear that, with the coming of their new ship, there will be a danger, however, that it will happen therewith, and that they (will) place their Lodge half a mile (~~unijte~~) to the East of ACRAA, at a place named ORSOU, the which the womb of time will bring forth all things (for) us, as the infidelity of that nation is great enough even to invite them to do it.

[Dutch]

Extract from a Memorandum of "Expenses found to have been made with regard to CABO CORS, ... .. in order to obtain and maintain the possession thereof."

(Part of annexure M. to the letter from the Dirs. WIC. to the States General, dated 29th June 1662, in S.G. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38.)

CABO CORS. ....

What more was afterwards spent )  
for the purpose of this possession )  
must be looked for out of the acc- )  
ounts and papers of the subsequent )  
Directors. Out of the minutes of )  
the late Mr DOEDENS, upon his entry )  
into office, is to be seen that sh- )  
shortly before the landing of Hend- )  
rick CAARLOFF, in order to preserve )  
CABO CORS, for the Company, he )  
gave JAN HENNEQUA & JOAN CLEASSEN )

Mk. 1: -:-

Handwritten notes in the right margin, including "Mk. 1: -:-" and other illegible scribbles.

.98

to fact  
to XIX and

"Copies of some papers which fell into the hands of the Company on the occasion of the transfer of CABO CORS by the DANES or those who act in their name."  
(The Book, WIC.versp.1162. pp.504-511)

the Dirs  
1685

"Copy Protest made by Hendrick CAARLOFF, Director of the SWEDISH African Company, against the Hon. Company, in May 1650."

As Her illustrious Majesty the Queen of Sweden, Gotten, and Wandaalen &c, in order to establish trade in Her Royal lands, has had weighty reasons to empower some of her "Societe" (?) merchants and subjects to found among themselves a Company to Africa and America, Her Majesty has most graciously provided them with certain Charters and privileges for that purpose, and the shareholders of the said Company have, in the year of Our Lord 1648, sent out two ships namely, Christina and Stockholm, to the Coast of GUINEA, to trade there; but as Mr Jacob van der WEL, Director General of the Netherlands Company, having got further force of ships, and notwithstanding that our said ships were provided with sufficient Commission, ratified with Her said Majesty's signature and signet, notwithstanding this YH (U.E.) has presumed likewise (~~tege-lijk~~) to protest against the same our aforesaid ships, and to "disponeren" over the same; yea, intended to attempt hostile acts against the same.

Firstly, it is notorious that this Coast is a free navigable water, (vaarwater) for all nations, and the jurisdiction of YH, Director, by sea and by land, does not extend further than you can defend with your cannon; the rest belongs to those who claim and impose their tolls and "domeinen" therefrom, which you, as well as any one else must pay to the natives of the country and owners entitled thereto, and consequently this Coast is also <sup>2</sup> ~~"van alle Christelijke natien met goed bescheid bewaren (bevangen?)"~~; you have pitched upon our aforesaid Swedish ships only, and forbidden them the trade on the Coast, like as though those ships were interlopers belonging to Holland inhabitants, citizens and merchants. But, nevertheless, it is sufficiently known that the participants are of the Kingdom and Her Majesty's nearest Councillors, who have therefore been provided by Her Majesty with a sufficient Charter, and afterwards a Commission, as abundant evidence.

Secondly, YH, Director, has disposed of the said ship Stockholm, placing upon it a person with absolute commission, to have the command that it is not to trade with the free inhabitants, who have their own jurisdiction,

navigable  
by all  
Christian  
nations

without your permission, and Her Majesty's Commission nullified by YH's violence.

Thirdly, YH has not only forbidden the whole Coast to our said ship Christina, but also let the captain of it know that on YH's ships catching it, they will attack it and bring the same up as good prize; and thus intended hostility against Her Majesty.

And since this is not only contrary to an upright and general alliance, which YH has disturbed in the aforesaid points, the more so as Her Majesty's Ambassador declares that their High Mightinesses are quite ignorant of it, believing that they will demand the reasons for it, and the same is tending to the prejudice of Her Majesty's authority and great injury to the participants of the aforesaid Company, We therefore protest against all misfortune and damage; and request YH's reply and plain declaration on these points.

By order of the participants of the Chartered Swedish African Company.

(sgd) H. CAARLOFF.

"Contra Protest of Hendrick CAARLOFF  
about the taking off of the (members of)  
the crew."

As the Hon. Mr HENDRIK CAARLOFF, Director, on behalf of Her Majesty and Crown of Sweden, of the Chartered African and West Indian Company, having read seen and read a certain Protest sent to him by the Hon. Hendrick DOEDENS, Director of the Chartered W.I.C. of the United Netherlands, here on the Coast in which the said Mr DOEDENS, invoking a certain ~~Placade~~ <sup>Placade</sup> published by their High Mightinesses that no native of citizen inhabitant of the United Provinces may serve foreign Potentates within the Distrist of the aforementioned Netherlands WIC, and therefore demanding that the skipper, mate, factor, Jacob Schrael and others shall be delivered up to him tot sijn justificatie, or that otherwise he will consider and take in hand such measures ways and means as he shall find best; the aforementioned Director CAARLOFF has thereupon ordered me, the undersigned, to reply that he cannot find-it-equitable consider it equitable that the Netherlands WIC, can demand with threats any persons out of the Swedish jurisdiction, as seeming to have any authority over them; for their Ho. Mo.s' Placade has force so far as regards the Netherlands, but

by no means as regards the Swedish jurisdiction, the more so as in that Placade no hostilities tending to the breach of the Law of Nations and jurisdiction is thought of.

The aforesaid Director declares that neither the skipper nor the factor were born in the United Netherlands, much less ever resided there, as the first was born and married in Hamburgh and has never settled in Holland. The other, close by Gelder in a village named Spaldrup, belonging under the King of Spain, where his father was at one time schoolmaster, and he has now served here and there; and has only married a Frisian wife, which neither binds her or ~~hi~~ the husband, nor do the laws make them ~~to reside~~ remain under her jurisdiction.

As regards the mate and Schrael, they were born in and have been settled in Holland, but they have never had any rights of citizenship than at Staade, of which they can show sufficient evidence, where also they have to pay tolls and taxes (~~tollend en ophatten~~). And although the Director CAARLOFF considers it would be ignominious in any way to prejudice the jurisdiction of Her Majesty the Queen and Crown of Sw-eden by the discharge of the remaining persons, being citizens of that Crown, the Director nevertheless declares that he will indeed do that which can best tend to ~~to bind and therefore~~ <sup>to bind and therefore</sup> offers that if Director DOEDENS is pleased to discharge from his service Jochun Feint of Wismar, the goldsmith at Mouré, from the Stade territory, likewise various others born under the Crown of Sweden, who are now on, or shall at any time come to the Coast, he will also do it with the mate and Schrael. Dan de gewillige overlevering is bij dersijts jurisdictie prejudicabel als schijnende met deze overlevering die tot een rigoreuse sententie strekkende elk respectivelijk de zijne soude tiranniseeren; of ten ware waar zulks dat den een onder den anderen door privilegien was onderworpen te gehoorsamen. Yes, in a kingdom, evildoers are punished by the laws where they are imprisoned, zulks als regters bevinden te gehooren, but not under the verbeurde jurisdiction where they were not apprehended, en vermits Haare Hoogstgedachte Majesteit & the Hoog. Moog. d'een en d'ander met privilegie is onderworpen, verklaard de voors Director buiten gelijke voorwaarden Haare Majesteits recht te prejudiceeren, zig wel sal wagten.

I request therefore that the armed proceedings may be

modified in equity and reasonableness, so that Her Majesty and State Councillors who have granted the Charter to the Company may have no reasons to complain of wrongs aen desen kant. The said Director, CARLOFF undertakes not only to maintain friendship an alliance, but also to nourish the same by the removal of all misunderstandings.

By order of the aforesaid  
 Answered and sent Director,  
 the 25th May 1650 (sgd) J. v Mentsingh.

to the Hon. Hendrik  
 DOEDENS, at the Castle  
 d'el Mina.

(Copy) "Transfer of the village of CABO CORS and of the appurtenances thereof, both on land and at sea, made by the King of FETU to Her Majesty of SWEDEN." (28th May 1650)

(Translated from the French "translation", being Annexure A. to the letter from Johan P. Silvercroon to the States General dd. 's-Gravenhage, 27th December 1663, in S.G. (Liassen W.I.) 5782. There is also a Dutch copy in the Book, WIC.versp. 1162, pp. 512 - 516, with which the French copy has been compared.)

We, BREDEWA, King of FETU, its lands and appurtenances, and HENNEQUA, heir presumptive of that Kingdom, together with ACORISANUS (ACORISANGH, i.e. JAN CLAESSEN), Chief War Lord ("Grand Constable"; "Opperveltheer") of the said King, certify and make known by these Presents that we have given and transferred to Mr Henry CARLOFF, Director General for Her Majesty and the African Company of SWEDEN, the village of CABO CORS together with all the lands and roadsteads thereto belonging, in the manner A and form as follows:

Firstly, that we have given and transferred to him the said place of CABO CORS and that which is dependant thereon (en releve) in order to incorporate it with the other estates and domains of Her said Majesty, and to

make there such Forts, Houses and Lodges as he shall judge to be ~~most~~ the most proper for the security and defence of the goods, Persons, and roadsteads of those who shall traffic there.

And thereafter, we have also ceded and transferred to Her said Majesty of Sweden all the royal jurisdiction and rights (~~droits, gerechtigheden~~) of the said CABO CORS, in order to be defended and maintained by the said Mr Director CARLOFF for ~~de~~ Her said Majesty, as far as the limits of the roadstead could extent, without that any foreign ship or ships shall have the right to come to anchor in the roadstead against the will and without the consent of the said Mr CARLOFF, much less to make Lodges and trading houses on shore: reserving only to ourselves the toll (péage. ~~tollen~~) or tribute which we have been accustomed to levy upon each ship that arrives, which shall be paid to our toll-collector (péager) or to him who shall have the commission therefor, in conformity with the "conventus precedents".

As also that the Lodge, built there by the ENGLISH, shall remain free and entire (entierre) for the space of six months, the which having elapsed, the and the English not having agreed with the said Mr Carloff for the continuation of their residence at the said coast (~~coast~~) of CABO CORS, the place shall be consigned into the hands of the SEWEDE SWEDES, and the English obliged to seek their retreat (chercher leur retraite) elsewhere. (The text of the Dutch copy reads: "met den voors Hr Directeur Caarloff sich niet connen vereenigen om met sijn consent aldaar te blijven, als dan de plaatse sal hebben te ruymen").

All which matters being agreed upon, we promise on our Royal parole and integrity, both for ourselves and for our successors, that we will keep and cause to be kept sacred and inviolable for all time, and maintain them in every event with our power and authority, and defend them against all and everyone who should wish to attack the said place, infest (infester) its shore, or thwart (traverser) its traffic and commerce.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our Royal name, together with HENNEQUA and ACORISANUS. Done in our residence of FETU, the 28th May 1650.

BREDAWA. HANNEQUA. ACORISANUS.

Thus done and approved (and transferred) in the presence of us the undersigned Councillors of His Majesty (~~par sa Majesté~~).

A Maccon. Mansen. A Witz (?). (in French copy)

Adiemakon. Waeison. Adie. (in Dutch copy)

We, the undersigned, certify and attest by these presents, in place of oath which we bind ourselves to take at all times if it shall be necessary and on being required, that BREDEWA King of FUTTU and his Councillors ("intimes favoris"), after a long and "meure" deliberation, have in our presence transferred absolutely to Mr Henry CARLOFF, Director General for Her Majesty of SWEDEN and the African Company chartered by her, the trading place of CABO CORS, together with its roadsteads, jurisdictions, privileges and dependencies, in the manner and form as it is expressed in the document passed above.

In witness whereof we have signed this with our hands.

Done at CABO CORS this 29th June 1650.

(sgd) Samuel SMIT. J. v MENTSINGH.

(Accordé avec l'original)

(sgd) D. Pleen.

"Protest of Jan Valcken-burgh, Fiscal on behalf of the Chart. WIC, over the North Coast of Africa, to and against Hendrik CAARLOFF, on behalf of the SWEDISH African Company!" (28 July 1650) (WIC.versp. 1162. pp.115-119)

Honoured Sir,

Inasmuch as YH's proceedings since your arrival before this place of ACRA have given clear evidence of your intentions and designs, all of which are of such consequence that we cannot see how or in what manner they are to be carried ~~into effect~~ out or effectuated without infringing the long continuing alliance and friendship between our respective nations, praiseworthy preserved and maintained to this hour, especially if YH is not to be either turned aside nor diverted from your intended designs by good and valid reasons; and although we have elsewhere sufficiently experienced from YH's arrangements at CABO CORS what benefit is to be gained by our friendly attempts about your person; we have, nevertheless, not been willing on our side to neglect, in order that no ignorance may be claimed hereafter, to protest (~~and remonstrate~~) to you in a quite friendly manner and neighbourly manner how our possession within the jurisdiction of this King of ACRA is constituted, although we do not doubt that YH will have sufficient knowledge, and be acquainted before all others, of the Accords, Agreements, and Alliance, whereby we have already for many years been under engagement with the same King, and particularly those of the 25th (sic) September 1643 and the 4th August 1649, solemnly sworn to on either side, whereby the said King at that time has absolutely (~~absolutely~~) transferred and ceded the entire beach of the ACCRAA territory with the ports, harbours, and appurtenances thereof and the trade and traffic falling therein and thereon, for the benefits received there for, to their High Mightinesses our supreme governing Sovereigns, and in their name to the Hon. W.I.C., without reserving or having reserved to himself any right or privilege (~~aansechtigheid~~) to allow such to others besides ourselves; and thereby, by sovereign power, expressly authorising us to exercise jurisdiction and to inflict punishment over and upon all those who, within the limits of his authority, should come to contravene or infringe the said Agreement and Alliance; like as the same has been solemnly kept and observed with uprightness in all respects on our side (without infringement) to this hour; and we are at present still of the intention to keep and observe the same, and properly to

maintain such against all those who should wish to disturb prejudice or be injurious to us in this good and acquired right, as shall be required for the reputation of their Ho. Mo. and the Hon WIC. Wherefore, YH being informed and served with a protest (~~godan~~), in a friendly manner, about this, we wish you to have you quite neighbourly requested and begged not to engage in any Accord, or Alliance with the aforementioned King of ACRA, much less, in pursuance thereof, to undertake or do anything whereby their Ho. Mo. or the WIC. to their pre injury and disrepute, can be affected prejudiced or in any manner diminished in their right of possession, so that all good intercourse which has been practised for so long between our respective Sovereigns may not only be maintained, but may be more and more cultivated from day to day between their servants subjects and vassals here.

About which, by virtue of our authority, we expressly protest that if YH contrary to surmise is not to be changed in your ideas about your designs but, contrary to all right reason and justice, is unreasonably to persist in them, that we shall be guiltless of all damage, calamities, difficulties and inconveniences which may arise (by sea or on shore) between the respect nations on this Coast; which YH will please to accept as a notification, and cause us to have the reply thereto which it shall be deemed to require, which I think will be such that I shall have the opportunity to serve YH so long as I am,

(sgd) J. Valckenburg.

Thus passed, and delivered into the hands of Mr Hendrik Caarloff in the presence of the Upper Factors, Hendrik Froon and Heereman Abramsen. In the village of ACRAA, this 28th July 1650.

(sgd) H. Froon.  
( ) Heereman Abramsen.

(Copy) "Reply of the Swedish Commandant, Caarloff to the Protest of the Fiscal Johan Valckenburch with regard to ACRA, made on 28th July 1650, hereinbefore inserted." (29th July 1650)  
(WIC.versp. 1162. pp.516-517)

Hon. Mr Fiscus,

I have received your "zedulle" and regret that I have no opportunity to show you any service or at least the inclination to do so. ~~I would gladly copy to you the protest, but as you had it very weak from a translation it is not possible for me. I did not know that the protest was made in the name of the King, although the King generally caused all such affairs to be done in his name, and I was obliged to sign the Agreement, as I did not choose to do otherwise, and let some water be spilled, and I have not done anything else here to meet old friends.~~ I intend to depart in two or three days, which I should do to-day but that I am obliged to look round for ~~some~~ a canoe, as the people of TACCERARY will not let mine follow me, and without it I cannot do anything to leeward. I beg YH to greet the friends, and remain,

Your obedient servant,  
(sgd) H. Caarloff.

Christina, the  
29th July 1650.

I beg to assure you that all that which is urged in the Protest does not concern me as I have never had it in mind to make a lodge here although the King urgently requested me to do so, who is therefore also punishable for acting contrary to the Agreement. He came to the sea side to meet me & I had done nothing else here than greet old friends.

Protest from Johan Vaackenburgh, Fiscal  
 on behalf of the Gen. Chart. W.I.C. over  
 the Northern District of Africa, made to  
 and on behalf of Mr John LAD, Principal  
 of the ENGLISH Company at BIEMBA!  
 (9th October 1650)

Honoured,  
 As since YH's arrival within the jurisdiction  
 of the King of ACRA, we have sufficiently been able to  
 see and perceive, from many of YH's proceedings, your  
 inclination and intention is in no wise differing from  
 the effectual carrying out of the same, as has, without  
 regret appeared to us that YH now, a few days ago, came  
 hither with a certain yacht into the roadstead of this  
 place, and have not only presumed to drive a "simple"  
 trade, but also (under the command of our cannon) to  
 bring on shore your merchandise and goods to undertake  
 the building of a Lodge there; to the great prejudice  
 of the Netherland Nation, so that, on our side, we  
 cannot otherwise believe or trust but that YH has been  
 persuaded and incited thereto by bad information; see-  
 ing that to prosecute such intentions could produce  
 nothing else than the infraction and rupture of the  
 good peace and concord, maintained and preserved  
 observed to this hour between our respective nations  
 in these regions.  
 Wherefore, in order to dissuade and to divert YH  
 therefrom with true and valid reasons, and to prevent  
 further inconveniences, we desire, quite friendly and  
 neighbourly, to "insinuate" how it is constituted with  
 regard to our possession within the limits of this  
 jurisdiction, of which it can be abundantly made to  
 appear to YH by various Accords, Covenants and Alli-  
 ance, made and solemnly sworn to between us and the  
 King of ACRA, many years ago; and especially is it  
 completely proved, by those of the 23rd (sic) September  
 Ao. 1643, and the 4th August 1649, how thereby the  
 entire beach of the ACRAES territory, together with  
 the ports harbours and appurtenances thereof, and the  
 trade and traffic falling therein and thereon, under  
 the benefits received there for (dearvoren) were ab-  
 solutely (~~transferred~~) transferred and "ceded" to their  
 Ho. Mo. our supreme Sovereigns and in the name of the  
 same, to the Hon. W.I.C., without that the aforementioned  
 King has reserved to or stipulated for himself to be  
 able to allow thereon any right or privilege (~~gerecht-  
 ight~~) to others for such to others besides ourselves;

in any manner direct or indirect; but, indeed, from sovereign power, thereby expressly authorised us to exercise jurisdiction and to administer punishment over all those who, within the limits of his authority, should come to contravene or infringe the same Agreement and Alliance, as such, on our side has been solemnly maintained with uprightness (without infraction) in all points and parts; and we are at present of the intention properly to observe and maintain the same against all those who should wish to disturb, prejudice, or be injurious to us in this good and acquired right, as shall be required for the reputation of the Hon. W.I.C.

Wherefore, YH is now friendly informed hereof, and is "insinuated" to stop the aforesaid Lodge and to desist therefrom, so that all good correspondence, which has now for a long time past been exercised between our respective Sovereigns in Europe, may not only be maintained here by their servants, vassals and subjects, but also be more cultivated from day to day, as the contrary, as an unprecedented novelty (nieuwigheit) may be neither regarded with good eyes and connived at, much less tolerated or suffered, and consequently can have no other effect than a certain rupture of all friendship.

Therefore, by virtue of our authority, we expressly protest that, if YH contrary to surmise should have intention of either changing (siech witeren) or abandoning the work and purpose you have begun, but contrary to all right and reason persist in it, then we shall be guiltless of all the damage, calamities, difficulties and inconveniences that might result and arise here out between our respective nations on the Coast, at sea and on shore. Of which YH will be pleased to accept "bij die occurrentie" and cause us to have thereto the reply which you judge it to require; which I think will be such that we shall have the opportunity to serve YH, which I heartily desire so long as I am,

J.V.F. (Johan Valckenburg, Fiscal.)

Thus done and passed the 9th October 1650; and read aloud to the Factor J. Honsteller in the village at ACRA, and handed over to Mr John Huldwood at BIEMBA the 13th October 1650.

Ho. Mr. our supreme Sovereigns and in the name of the same, to the Hon. W.I.C., without that the aforesaid King has reserved to or stipulated for himself to be able to allow thereon any right or privilege (except...)

by us /

by /

Extract from "Vertoog of Deductie, opgesteld voor de Staten-General der Vereen. Nederlanden, door de Directeur-Generaal van de Nederlandsche bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea, J. Valckenburgh, waarin de oorsprong en de regtstitels van de bezittingen der Nederl. West.-Ind. Compagnie ter Kuste, worden aangetoond.", published in J.K.J. de Jonge's "De Oorsprong van Nederland's Bezittingen op De Kust van Guinea", p.51.

(The original document, apparently in Valckenburgh's handwriting, is in St. Gen. Secreete Kas, Westindische Compagnie, No.1, with the heading, "Een eerste(?) deductie tot bewijs van het regt dat die van de WIC deser Landen sustineeren te hebben op ende over de Zout Custe van Guinea en de handel daarop vallende". The original paper is not dated. de Jonge dates it "Anno 1656"; but a pencil note to the copy of de Jonge's Pamphlet in the Rijksarchief Bibliotheek states (in Dutch) "The paper is not dated, but was probably handed in to the St. Gen. Ao. 1659; see resolution of St. Gen. 20th Sept. 1659." (Q.V.)

(p.67) ACRAA, a District bordering upon the aforesaid Aguana on the West, and coming after the same, in the East,

the beach of the aforesaid district and the trade falling thereon was transferred (overgegeven) to the Company in ownership in the years 1624, and 30th August 1642, by the King of ACRAA, then named OUSSY, for that which he received there for, to his satisfaction; and in confirmation thereof, the Lodge, named CREVECEUR, was erected and built there; and the same was, for further assurance, confirmed by the said OUSSY's successor, named QUANQUOY; it being able to help little that it might be alleged, to the injury of the Company, that the ENGLISH, in the year 1650, and afterwards the SWEDES, in the year 1652, were allowed ~~and succeeded~~ to erect and build a Lodge at a place called ORSOU, just east of the Company's Lodge, against many protests on account of what they had done therein, through the infidelity of the inhabitants;

(Copy) "Declarations of Huybrecht van Gageldonck, Isaack Verhoeven, and Hendrick Cock". dd. Utrecht, 25 July 1662.

(Annexure H.2. to the Further Memorial from the Directors WIC. to St. Gen. dd. 22nd August 1662, in S.G. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38.)

Appeared before me, the undersigned Gysbert va Bylevelt, Notary at the Court of Utrecht and also licensed (~~depermitterende~~) by the Burgermasters & Vroedschap of the same City, residing at Utrecht, and the witnesses named, thereto requested, Mr ISAACK VERHOEVEN, Upper Factor at ADIA on the Coast of Guinea, residing here in Utrecht known to me, Notary, and DECLARED that he, appearer, at the request of the Directors of the Chart WIC., requiranten, in the aforesaid capacity, by order of the General, Mr DOEDENS, "van ? ? ANNEMABO gelief te hebben" [*also in charge of Annemabo ?*] a certain person named Jacob SCHRAEL, who had come there in order to establish a Lodge ~~from~~ the SWEDISH African Company: giving as reasons for knowledge that the same happened on the VIII June 1650, new style.

At the same time appeared also before me, Notary, and witnesses, Mr HENDRICK COCK, also residing in Utrecht, and he, appearer, declared that at the time aforesaid he also, besides the said Verhoeven, had been in Guinea in the service of the aforesaid Company, and so had good knowledge of that which is before written.

Still further declared the aforementioned VERHOEVEN, that he had been present when the place named CABO CORS, on the IX August 1650, was bombarded (beschooten) by the General COCK; and afterwards, for a long time, still had remained beleagured (beset): giving as reasons for knowledge, that Mr VALCKENBURGH was also present there.

Of which the aforesaid Hendrick COCK openly declared he had good knowledge.

The respective appearers and attestants offering, if necessary and on being requested, to affirm that which is before written, on oath; requesting that a document hereof be made and delivered, which is this.

Thus done and passed at Utrecht, in the presence of Jacob van Sevender and Paulus van Rossum as credible witnesses hereto requested, who, together with the aforesaid respective appearers and me, Notary, have also signed this on the 25th July 1662, old style./ (sgd) Isaacq Verhoeven. Hendrick Cock/J van Sevender. P. van Rossum/G.v. Bylevelt. Not.

-After collation this found to agree with the original-  
(sgd) G. Van Bylevelt. Not. Pub.

(Copy) Declarations of Huybrecht van Gageldonck,  
Isaack Verhoeven, & Hendrick Cock." dd. 8 August  
1662. p.102.  
(Being Annexure H.1. - (ut supra, /as for H.2.)

On this day, the 8th August 1662, appeared before me, Hendrick Schaeff Not. Pub. admitted by the Court of Holland, residing at Amsterdam and the underwritten witnesses, Mr HUYBRECHT VAN GAGELDONCK, aged about 40 years, Guinea merchant now residing in this City well known to me, Notary; And has declared, testified and attested, with true words in place of oath, on the "production" of the Chart. WIC. in these United Lands, how it is true that he, deponent, in the year 1650 on the 17th October, in the capacity of Factor with the ship Wint-hout, in the service of private persons, with patent & commission from the said WIC at the Chamber on the Maze at Delft, arriving before the Castle Elmina on the Coast of Guinea, has seen and found that the port of CABO CORS, situate about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles (onderhalf mijlen) from Elmina, in order to keep from there and to incommode the so-called SWEDES, or those who came under that appearance, was beleaguered and blockaded by the following ships & yachts of the said Gen Chart WIC namely, Melckmeijde, Forthuyn, and Patientia; and that he saw this continue for the period of about six weeks that he was there and thereabouts on the Coast; and afterwards sailing to the River Calabaria, the said beleaguering and blockade by the aforesaid Forthuyn and Patientia still continued; and that, meanwhile, during that period he heard and saw done various shots and cannonadings now and then from the said yachts upon the Fort (sic) of CABO CORS. Offering, if need be, to declare the same further upon oath.

Done at Amsterdam in the presence of Isaak Costendorp & Jan Thennissz Schoemaker, both here as witnesses requested hereto.

The which I attest.

(sgd) H. B. Schaeff.

Not. Pub.

Order of the Council of State. for the  
Report of the Guinea Company to be considered  
on the 9th inst. (Interpreting Entry Book,  
Vol. XXXVI, p. 88.)

## The English Guinea Company.

Extracts from "Calendars of State Papers, Colonial Series 1574-1660." (Vol I)

- (p.338). Colonial Papers Vol.XI.  
 April 12. Order of the Council of State. Samuel Vassal, Peter Andrews and Company, Mr Frith linen-draper Cornhill, and Company, all trading to Guinea, to be summoned to attend the Council on 17th inst. (Interregnum Entry Book.Vol.XCII, p.193.)
- (p.339).  
 May 25.15. Answer of the Guinea Company to the remonstrance of Samuel Vassal & Company, addressed to the Council of State. Were the first that discovered and traded for gold on the coast of Guinea. No factory had previously been settled there, except one about 35 years since in Gambia River by Sir William St John and Company, until the present traders settled one at WIAMPA. In Mr Hakluyt's "Books of Voyages" one Capt Towerson is reported to have sailed along the coast, but he did not set foot on shore. The King's grant to the Company was in consideration of bringing in £10,000 in gold, and not, as is alleged, "by procurement of courtiers". Those named in the grant have all resigned their interest to Sir Nicholas Crisp & Company. In answer to the accusation that they have engrossed the whole trade on that coast to the prejudice of the Commonwealth, enter into a long description of that trade from the time of Hump. Slangy & Wil. Clobery deceased, of the settlement of their factories, the first being in 1632, the sums expended, the employment of a son of the King of AGUNA who was taught English. Declare that they purchased WIAMPA about 17 years past, that they will keep the Dutch from planting there, if they are put in possession of it again. (See ante ... No 13.)
- (p.341).  
 Aug 7. Order of the Council of State. For the Report of the Guinea Company to be considered on the 9th inst. (Interregnum Entry Book, Vol.XXXVI, p.58.)



The Swedish African Company.

Extract from Granlund (translated from the Swedish). Continued from 1649, p. 63, supra.

- (p.9.) The place which was selected for the new Swedish Colony was CABO CORSO on the Gold Coast, in Upper Guinea. The Hollanders had long had a lesser factory, or so-called "Lodge" there, and not long before the time about which is now being enquired, the English, against a tribute to the negro King who ruled over the country, had also obtained permission to build themselves a house ("Lodge") near to the Hollanders. But afterwards the
- (p.10) Hollanders' Factor on this coast, Jean GEELENDONCK, (by his master's order, began to sell his goods so low that the English were also obliged to sell at a loss and abandoned the place later and recalled their factor from it. Shortly afterwards Geelendonck, as a result of some dispute arisen between him and the King, was driven away from it later. [Note. As to this, vide Note Book, 4. under 1647, p. 174.] so that at the time the Swedish African Company was formed - during the years 1648-1649- no foreign nation had any factory or lodge at CABO CORSO. Then arrived on these Coasts the ship "Christina", belonging to Louis de Geer and commanded by Capt'n Arent GABBESEN, who received instructions to seek out suitable places for establishing Swedish factories in Guinea. Gabbesen entered into an agreement with BREDEVA, King over FETU (of FUTU, f.n.) for the purchase of a piece of land at CABO CORSO and its proximity. This treaty was renewed at the end of April 1650 [Note. 28th May, vide supra, p. 93] with the Swedish African Colony's first Governor, HENRIK CARLOF, who then landed at CABO CORSO, and the said BREDEVA, through his cousin and representative HENNEQUA, formally handed over the place to Sweden and the Swedish African Company, when the treaty was thereupon read before the people present. The agreed purchase money was handed over in gold and the Swedes were installed in their new possession under fanfare of trumpets and cannon-fire. Immediately afterwards the Swedes began to build a castle there, on a well-situated rock, which received the name (fästen) CARLSBORG; and shortly afterwards two lesser fortifications TACCORARI (or ANTEN) and ANNEMABO, besides the factories GEMOREE and ACCARA or ACCRA, on the near-lying coasts.
- ... ..
-

Extract from Dahlgren's "Louis de Geer". Continued from page 70, supra.

The two ships (Christina & Liefde) had not been long on their voyage, however, before the Liefde separated from her consort off the coast of Portugal, and on 1st February 1650 was captured by a Dutch privateer. How this was done happened is circumstantially related in a Protest which, at Laurens de Geer's request, was made before a Notary Public at Amsterdam. The Hollanders had fired ball, with cannon and muskets, on the Swedish ship and thereby compelled the captain, notwithstanding the heavy swell of the sea, to come on board the privateer by ship's boat, which, in spite of his declaration that he was domiciled in Sweden, put a crew on his ship and had it brought into Briel, at the mouth of the Maas. The Dutch owners, on their side, also prepared a Protest, in which was asserted that the captured ship's cargo had been taken in at Amsterdam and was destined to Africa; consequently, they considered that they had been in their good right, as they had been commissioned to watch over the Netherlands Company's privileges, when they captured the vessel. But they had to drop their assertion in consequence of de Geer's strenuous protests, and the ship was already released on the 27th February. Through this a long delay had meantime been caused, and first, on the 23rd May could the Liefde, after taking in a partly new cargo, set sail again, to take course round behind (akter om) England, manifestly in order not to expose herself again to a similar unpleasant encounter. The Swedish Company's loss, which was increased by the ship being wrecked at the mouth of the Em river, on the homeward voyage, was estimated altogether at 32,000 gulden.

CARLOF, on the other hand, arrived with the ship Christina without adventure at the Gold Coast on the 22nd April 1650. As the chief place for his activity he had selected CABO CORSO (now Cape Coast Castle), where both the Hollanders and the English had previously had "Lodges" (factories) which had now been given up. He renewed a treaty that had already been concluded by Gabbeson with the King of FUTU, and thereby considered himself to have acquired, besides the liberty to trade, the right of ownership to a part of the Coast. But this the representatives of the other European Powers would not recognise. Taking their stand on agreements entered into earlier with the same negro Prince, they

maintained their right to the territory, which they had only left unused for the occasion (för tillfället).

Carlof had scarcely begun his foundations at CABO CORSO before he received Protests, first from the side of the Holland Governor. As he did not pay any attention to it, the latter had resort to the negro King, and (p.340) tried to induce him to drive the Swedes away, or at least to keep himself neutral in eventual hostilities. To the declaration which Carlof, to his own advantage, obtained from the same potentate, one need not give very great consideration; the negroes did not sufficiently appreciate the true significance of such-like documents, and, on the other hand, understood, as shrewd business men, full well how to take advantage of Europeans competing against each other: that Carlof sold his goods cheaper than the Hollanders, seems to have formed the chief reason grounds for this interference. A first collision occurred when Carlof hired a Danish ship, which appeared on the Coast, in order to load goods between the factories that he had erected at separate places. The Hollanders made an attempt to capture that "Interloper" in CABO CORSO roadstead, against which Carlof protested, as a violation of the Swedish Crown's territorial right. Shortly afterwards, one of the Swedish factories, at ANNEMABO, was surprised by a crowd of negroes who, incited by the Hollanders, destroyed the establishment, took the Swedish Agent prisoner, and carried him to the Holland chief place ELMINA, where he was particularly badly treated. Afterwards open warfare seems to have broken out: CABO CORSO was exposed to a formal siege, which, however, seems to have been of little effect. Carlof's assertion that the siege lasted for two months and that, during it, more than 8,000 cannon shot were fired upon the Swedish factory, contains, at least, a manifest exaggeration. In the Company's accounts the loss that was caused by the siege is estimated at 8,625 gulden, "without the damage to the goods", which is not further stated.

Since, in any case, little was effected by force, the Hollanders attempted to induce their compatriots in the Swedish Company's service, by threats of legal proceedings (rättslig påfölja) to surrender the same (öfvergifva den samma), and in some cases they may have succeeded herein. Among de Geer's papers is such a threatening letter, delivered to the supercargo and mate on the ship Stockholm, in which they are reminded, with reference to an accompanying printed placade, of the States Generals' prohibition for

Holland subjects, on severe punishment, to let themselves be employed by foreign Powers, in any undertaking whatsoever directed - that was directed against the WIC's privileges. On the other hand, the Swedes did not neglect to act aggressively; 200 muskets, with handoliers (Carlof's private property), were issued to the Blacks, who quite certainly made use of them, and a Holland ship, "de Munickedammers Prijs" was captured; but for the avoidance of after-reckoning, one was obliged to compensate its owner with a round sum.

Meanwhile, the Holland Company manifestly had not sufficient forces at its disposal to drive away the hated competitors; still less were the English able to do any damage to the Swedish enterprise, if conflicts with the latter also gave rise to fantastic claims for compensation. But we pass these conflicts by, as the accounts on either side certainly cannot be appraised with any certainty(1).

(F.N.1. Compare the detailed account in

Granlund, pp. 303-306, who considers that the Swedish Company's most amply refuted English adversaries' assertions. Carlof, who argued for the Company, had certainly not made himself known as any witness to the truth.)

(Note. The above reference to Granlund, is found on pp. 19-22, of his book, where he is dealing with the "Griefs"; which are being translated in full under 1654.)

Still, the questions of an international character connected with the African trade, meanwhile demanded a solution.

Swedish friendship with Portugal occasioned that one could not entirely set aside her claim to supremacy which she had over countries which she had certainly in great part lost; but to which, as primus occupans, she certainly had a better right than later intruders. Negotiations for Swedish subjects' right to trade in Portugal's overseas possessions were commenced through the Swedish Resident at Lisbon, J. F. von Friesendorff. De Geer had separately directed his attention to the Island St Thomé, which had, just now, been recaptured by the Portuguese. He declared, in the State Council,

on the 6th December 1649, that "the trade to that Island would be as profitable as in the East Indies". Friesendorff procured, on his account, a Portuguese King's Licence (of the 14th June 1650) to send two ships thither. But de Geer did not immediately make use of that Licence, possibly on the ground of the condition attached to it, that the ship, both on its outward and homeward voyages, should put into Lisbon and pay toll there. Hence, a new authorisation was necessary and when, in order to fetch a similar one, the ship "Carolus" was despatched in August 1651, with a cargo destined to the African islands, the licence, for some reason, could not be obtained. The goods therefore had to be sold in Lisbon, and in return freight a cargo of salt was taken in at St. Ybes; but, with that, the ship was wrecked near Texel, a disaster that caused the Company an excessive loss of 23,000 gulden altogether.

" A short account of the Swedish African Company's founding and proceedings until the year 1663."

(A manuscript paper (unsigned & undated) in Riksmarkivet Stockholm; Hanel & Sjöfart. Handelskompagnier. Afrikanskakomp. I. Docket, "Strödda Handlingar". Marked "Lit. G".)

The following translation is from a copy of this paper which is published in "Historiska Markvärdigheter", by S. Loenbrom, Vol. I, p. 22. This copy has the following footnote to the above title:—"Sent in the same year by the then Swedish Minister in Holland, P. J. COYET, and receives a place here. The elucidation thereof can be gathered in "Swenska Handels-Historien". The copy is taken from the "Handlingar" which are to be found in Greffl Gyldenstolpiska Samlingarna."

After the peace with Denmark concluded, with notable advantage to Royal Majesty and Sweden's Crown, Ao. 1645, than the late Mr Louis de Geer made an agreement with one of the Holland Captains, who came hither with Admiral Marten Tysen Anckarhjelm, named Arend GABESEN, to try whether some trade were not to be done in Africa; who also undertook this, and coming to GUINEA, found several places were vacant and unoccupied, where profitable trade could be driven and gold and ivory gathered in as return cargo, after

which he made good proofs of it in 1648 & 1649; which caused the late De Geer to propose a Company, and thereupon to request a Privilegium from Her Majesty Queen Christina, which he obtained in December of the same year, 1649. After that, Hinric Carloff, on behalf of Her Majesty of Sweden and her Chartered African Company, negotiated and purchased on the 28th May 1650, from the King in FUTU, BREDEVA, CABO CORSO with all the "regalier", rights, land and beach together with all the appurtenances, so that it should be incorporated in the Swedish Crown's Dominions; and it was allowed to the Swedish African Company to build there a Castle, Lodges and what more it pleased it, for the furtherance of trade, provided that it gave the usual Toll and Tribute to the King or his Commissioners; in return for which he should be bound to defend that place against all violent attacks, as the said deed of purchase and transfer testifies. The purchase That purchase was also published with public beat of the drum and cannon fire, and no one protested against it. But as all beginnings are difficult so there was immediately some dispute between our and the West India Company's servants in the same year; but as soon as this was remonstrated to the States General through Queen Christina's letter and Mr Appelboom's Memorial, this was at once remedied and the West India Company's servants ordered to maintain all good correspondence with ours. After that time the Swedish African Company drove a free trade, not only at CABO CORSO but also at other trading places and lodges, namely ANAMMABO, ORSEU, TACCARARY, BOTURY, and ATEKIN, undisturbed by the Hollanders, but met each other with the like friendship as here in Europe, as is shown by both our and their Commandants' letters. . . . .

(Note. For further details about 1650, vide the "Griefs", translated under the year 1654. *notebook 6 p 119. seq.*)

(End of 1650)

1650. 112a. "Recognitions" (over and above the money to be given to the Receiver-General for the payment of the interest)

Notes from Aitzema, "Saken van Staet en Oorlogh", Vol.III.

(p.415)

In February was again brought up the matter of sending an offensive succour against Portugal, which was very much urged on the part of Zeeland; but Amsterdam, partly because the W.I.C. was not in a good state, partly also fearing thereby to lose the navigation and trade to Portugal, was and remained cool about it; and Vriesland, because it had received no contentment in the East Indies, would have nothing to do with the work of the West Indies. ....

In March, there was earnest discussion over the matter of the WEST INDIES and in the matter of the offensive succour, it being stated by the Admiralty that 20 ships and 5 yachts, with the subsistence of 1,000 musketeers, would cost about one million a year. But Holland, and especially Amsterdam, continued obstinate (swaerhoofdig), stating that about 100 ships from Holland were continually in the harbours of Portugal, upon all of which the King could easily lay hands, if one began to take the offensive from here. Amsterdam also desired to have the free trade to GUINEA. However, the following advice was put into writing by the States of Holland, and brought into the Generality:-

That the 2 millions for the maintenance of 2,800 soldiers in Brazil, 6 ships and 6 yachts on the coast there, and 20 ships and 5 yachts to serve on the offensive for one year, should provisionally be issued on account of the subsidies which the State still owed to the W.I.C.

That the Receiver-General should negotiate the said 2 million, and that he should be provided with a sum of 100,000 gulden in cash, out of the "recognitions" due to the W.I.C., in order to be able to pay the interest therewith.

That the trade to Brazil and the Caribeian Islands should be open; and, in accordance with the already approved Regulations, the trade to GUINEA should also be placed open, upon certain "Recognitions", to be drawn up by the Government for that purpose.

That the money which the Receiver-General should have in satisfaction of what they are owing in the matter of the subsidies in Brazil, and that the trade should then be left to the W.I.C.

That the surplus of the Brazilian, Caribbean and GUINEA "Recognitions" (over and above the monies to be given to the Receiver-General for the payment of the interest) should be left with the respective Directors in order therewith to meet their charges of Supplies, "Depositaries" Soldiers, Sailors and Officers.

That the salaries of the Directors and "Suppoosten" of the W.I.C. in this country, should be promptly reduced to half; the reduction of the high salaries in Brazil to be further discussed.

That the stakes (inlage) of the Participants should be fixed if (soo wanneer) the GUINEA trade should again be drawn to (getrocken aen) the W.I.C. itself, in order then, with the monies from those stakes, to cultivate the trade of the W.I.C., and especially that to GUINEA, to the best advantage of that Company.

That the employment of the said 20 ships and 5 yachts should be deferred to and placed under the direction of the Lord Prince of Orange, with the addition of some deputed gentlemen, among whom should be some one from the deputed from Amsterdam.

That the aforesaid 20 ships and 5 yachts should be employed to surprise, attack, and if possible to destroy all Portuguese fleets and ships at whatever places they should be found outside the harbours of Portugal in Europe; but that those lying in the harbours outside Europe and elsewhere should be attacked.

That all this should be carried out in the name and on behalf of the W.I.C.

That the reprisals should be extended not only with regard to the aforesaid ships and yachts, but also with regard to the private cruisers, both in Europe, AFRICA, and America, and also in Asia, with regard to those of the EIC. without, however, making an express declaration of war, as had been previously projected.

That the Ambassador in Ordinary should depart as soon as possible to France in order, besides the other matters and proceedings of the State, to give reasons and to hear counter-reasons herein; also to accept the mediation which France might offer, and to report on everything to the Government, in order further to be deliberated and resolved upon by the same on what should be servicable and necessary.

(p.416) That the matters being found (sic) either by arms or by accomodation, or otherwise, after the expiration of three years the negotiated monies should be paid off (redeemed) with the monies which the respective Provinces should furnish in satisfaction of what they are owing in the matter of the subsidies in arrear, and that the trade should then be left to the W.I.C.

That every possible effort should be made to dispose the Deputies from Vriesland to agree with the other Provinces regarding the aforesaid subject.

---

(p.456/8)

Death of William II. 6 November 1650. His illness and death described.

(p.472)

Resolution of States of Holland and Westvriesland, 1 October 1650, re 1stly, the Treaty of Redemption with Denmark. 2ndly, that the offensive succour for the W.I.C. should be fixed ... and with the monies negotiated by the Receiver-General the fleet provided, the employment of which be deferred to His Highness, and therewith hostilities committed against Portugal, not only in Europe but everywhere else. 3rdly, that the newly arrived Ambassador from Portugal be granted audience.

(pp.403. 470. 471.)

Sweden and the Treaty of Redemption with Denmark.

(p.404).

Deduction by Admiralty re Treaty of Redemption.

=====

Resolutions States General. 1651. (S.G.3228)

2nd March 1651. *other*  
 Messrs van Aersbergen & ~~other~~ their Ho. Mo.s' deputies for the affairs of the W.I. have reported, firstly, that i.a.w. the resolution of the 10th Feb. last, have perused (geresumeerd) the draft Articles of a Treaty to be made with the King of Portugal and, after communication with the Directors present, have gedresseert and "elucidated" the same, in regard to the limits on Brazil, and restitution of the Island St Thomé, and also of the Coasts of Africa; as the same is here inserted:-  
 23 Articles, including:-

10. The Island St Thomé, with the Town, Castle, and Forts which may be there, shall be entirely restored and evacuated to those of the WIC.  
 Arts. 11. & 12. provide for the division between the WIC. & the King of Portugal, of the places and Coasts of Africa, South of the equinoctial Line.  
 ... ..

23rd March 1651.

Received a letter from the College at the Admiralty at Amsterdam, written there 16th February last, in reply to their Ho. Mo.s' letter of 1st November 1650 and their Resolution taken the same day ... (q.v. p.79. supra) ... the said College requesting, for the reasons alleged, that their Ho. Mo. will be pleased to excuse them from adjudicating therein: and moreover, for the same reasons which, some time ago, moved their Ho Mo in the matter of the ship Fortuyn, belonging to the Duke of Courland, almost of the same nature, but not, by a long way, of such importance, to dispose of it executively (Staets gewyse): and the College will, while awaiting their Ho. Mo.s' resolution, let the matter rest in statu, meanwhile. Resolved hereby to request Mr van Gendt to communicate that letter to Mr Resident Brasset, to ascertain his views thereon and to report thereon to their Ho Mo.

(S.G.5778) In the above original letter from the Admiralty Amsterdam, they write, inter alia:-  
 ... And we have, accordingly, by way of verbal pleadings by the parties on either side, obtained knowledge of the situation of those matters, which we find to be of great importance, especially as the ships and their

cargoes in question, in pursuance of the above named judgements, have already been "gedistraheert" and "geprofiteert" by the aforementioned Company generally; therefore we consider (under correction) that the aforesaid question dispute ought to be defended not by the Chamber or the Directors of the Company here, but generally, and by order of the Assembly of the (Nineteen;) and this, not before our Colleges in particular, but more properly before deputed Judges to be chosen out of all the Colleges, or else (as the question between the parties is over the jurisdiction or "forme van rechtspleging") before the Courts of Justice; as we do not find that by our instructions we are charged to examine whether the aforesaid Ministers (being entrusted by Y.Ho.Mo. with jurisdiction in their respective Districts) have judged rightly or wrongly; and therefore also such questions have never been referred to us, but, on the complaints of the parties, have been enquired into by Y.Ho.Mo. yourselves, like as, inter alia, the matter of the ship Alcmar, skipper N Croeger, being confiscated in Brazil by the Council of Justice, in diër voegen langen tyt ter vergoedinge van Y.Ho.Mo. getrotteerd (getroffeerd?) heeft.

23rd March 1651.

Received a letter from the Queen of Sweden, written at Stockholm the 10th January 1651, containing, in effect, complaints that Her Majesty's subjects as also her ships and goods in Africa and Guinea were being badly treated, mishandled and damaged by those of the WIC of these lands. Resolved that the letter be sent to the Chamber of the WIC residing at Amsterdam, to hear their report thereon.

Note. The original letter from Queen Christina, in Latin, is in S.G. (liassen WI) 5778. The following is a translation from the copy of it in French, being annexure B.1.1 to the "Further Memorial" from Johan P. Silvercroon to the Stat. Gen. dd. 29 July 1662 Haag, in S.G. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38.

We, Christina &c,

High and Mighty Lords, Our good friends and allies, We have certain news that the Directors of Your West India Company are making use of every kind of hostility residing on the Coasts of Africa in Guinea are making use of every kind of hostility against the goods and persons of our subjects, their factors, pilots, sailors, ships, and

other appurtenances of those who are trafficking on the said Coasts of Africa and Guinea under our Charter and flag; which is directly contrary to our friendship and alliance, privileges, rights, and the freedom of the sea and commerce. We have no doubt whatever that these proceedings are directly contrary to your intentions, and that is why we affectionately beg You to exercise Your authority to prevent, and to cause to cease all the violences that are being committed at the place on the goods and persons of our said subjects, their factors, pilots, sailors and other persons dependent on them: to enjoin them to keep good correspondence, and mutually to render all the duties of friendship, good-will and assistance. And as we have expressly commanded it to our said subjects, we hope that you will do the same to yours: expecting which, we wish You a happy year and pray God to keep You in His protection.

Done at Stockholm, the 10th January 1651.

Your good friend and  
and Ally,  
(sgd) Christina.

(Note. The French translation is rather a free one)

10th May 1651

Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorial from Mr Appelboom, Commissary of the Queen of Sweden, containing continuation of the complaints about the Ministers of the WIC. of these Lands, in Guinea having acted offensive on the offensive gainst the subjects of Her Majesty. Resolved that the Memorial be placed in the hands of Messrs Huygens and other their Ho. Mo.s' deputies for the affairs of the WIC. to examine the retroacta, to speak thereon with the Directors of the Company, here present, and to report upon everything.

(Note. Appelboom's Memorial, supra, not found in S.G.5778.)

6th July 1651.

Is read at the Assembly a certain memorial from Mr Brasset, requesting that their Ho. Mo. will settle the matter of the 3 ships reclaimed by His Majesty' of France's subjects, & confiscated by the Ministers of the WIC in the limits of the Charter. Resolved that the retroacta be inspected.

(Note. Brasset's Memorial, supra, not found in S.G.5778.)

1st August 1651.

On rsumption, being deliberated... Resolved...  
 Thirdly that certain two ships belonging in France and captured and brought up here, by those of the WIC. should be released. (Note. This appears to relate to other French ships than the celebrated three).

5th August 1651.

I.a.w. their Ho. Mo.s' previous resolution the retroacta in the matter of some ships reclaimed by the subjects of the King of France and confiscated by the Ministers of the WIC within the limits of their Charter - consisting in their Ho. Mo.s' resolutions of 1,2,17,28, March: 1, April: 16, July: 27, Sept: 4, Oct: 1, Nov, 1650: and 11 July 1651: - having been examined. Resolved that the matters be placed in the hands of Messrs Huygens and other their Ho Mo.s' deputies for the affairs of the WIC, in order to advise by whom and in what manner the matter can best be terminated.

16th August 1651.

Being read at the Assembly a certain Memorial containing considerations op the purchase of a cargo for the Coast of Guinea, with which the Chamber of the WIC. at Delft is busy, Resolved to place the Memorial in the hands of Mr Huygens and other deputies for WI affairs to examine and report thereon.

30th November 1651.

Is read a certain Memorial from the deputies of the WIC., here present, showing that at Amsterdam is now lying ready, a private ship, named Jupiter, skipper Macharius Schenking, in order, under pretext of a foreign commission, to sail to the Coast of Guinea, having taken in its cargo and hired its crew here in this country, <sup>directly</sup> contrary to the the Charter granted to the said Company and various Placades issued by their Ho. Mo. thereon; requesting therefore that their Ho. Mo. will give such orders to the deputed Councillors at the Admiralty at Amsterdam that that skipper shall not be allowed to depart before he shall have given further contentment about his voyage. Resolved to write to the College at the Admiralty at Amsterdam that they shall exactly enquire into the aforesaid and advise their Ho Mo as soon as possible of their findings; regulating themselves meantime i.a.w the said Charter and the Placades issued by their Ho Mo in accordance therewith. (Note. Original of above letter in S.G.5778)

(End of S.G. Resolutions 1651)

Note. No further resolutions of the States General in 1651 re the French ships have been found after further search in St.Gen. 76.

No further resolutions of the States General in 1651 have been found, after further search in St.Gen. 76, about the SWEDISH complaints against the W.I.C. in GUINEA. This may, perhaps be explained by the following extracts from Aitzema, "Saken van Staet en Oorlogh" Vol. III. :-

(p.652) "Swedish complaints about the W.I.C."

Already in November of the previous year complaint had been made to their Ho. Mo. that those of the W.I.C. in GUINEA were **causing** injury and hindrance to the Swedes. Complaints about this were again made this year, with the request for orders against it; which was notified to the Chambers.

(p.657) "Swedish Commissioner Appelboom complains about the W.I.C."

In May the Commissioner Appelboom again complained about the acts of offence which the men of the W.I.C. did on the Coasts of GUINEA to the ships of the Swedes who, under the title of an African Company, chartered by the Queen, also navigated  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the GUINEA Coasts; and was requested, as had been already before requested, instructions to the Company to the end that they might leave the Swedes undisturbed. But upon this their Ho. Mo. desired only to resolve dilatorily, in order not to deprive the W.I.C. of any courage or advantage, and also to give no offence to the Queen.

---

"Besoignes of Directors WIC, 1651. )  
Resolutions, Amsterdam Chamber 1651. ) NIL.

Resolutions, Zeeland Chamber, 1651. )  
(Aanw. 1905. xxxvi.)

19 June 1651. Read letter from Director Arent COCK,  
dd. at Castle Del Mina 3(?) Jan 1651.

7 August 1651. The Director Arent COCK handed over his  
books about the direction of Guinea  
The gold come from Guinea, to "benefici-  
eeren" and to leave this to the discre-  
tion of Mr T- and the other gentlemen.

8 August 1651. Resumed all the letters & papers come  
from Guinea with Mr Arent COCK, by the  
ship "Witte Beer". HH also appeared.  
and was thanked for his services and  
invited to dinner.  
To smelt 100 marks gold.

14 Augt. 1651. To smelt the rest of the Guinea gold.

18 Dec. 1651. Louys DAMMAERT offers his services as  
Factor to Guinea.

Copy Letters from XIX to Gold Coast. 1651. )

Letters from Gold Coast to XIX. 1651. ) NIL.

Resolutions of Dir.Gen. & Council, )  
Gold Coast. 1651. )

(Protest)

The Hon. Mr Jacob RUYCHAUVER, Dir. Gen. over the North Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé, on behalf of the High Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands, with the General Chartered West India Company, to The Hon. Mr Hendrik CAARLOFF, Director of the SWEDISH Company. (10 July 1651)

(W.I. versp. stukken, 1162, pp 124-134)

Considering the ancient engagements and alliance by which our respective Sovereigns in Europe have been (as at this time likewise) bound to each other, I therefore consider that the contrary opinion of their subjects in these quarters and regions will seem very strange, no less to Her Majesty of SWEDEN than to their H. M. Lords States General; to which, since <sup>my</sup> our arrival, we have never given any cause to arouse the least disturbance whereby our Sovereigns, without their knowledge, might be brought into any unnecessary disputes; hoping, as we had no less expected, that we should have been met with similar reasons from YH's side. But, through YH's daily trading and business, we are experiencing such things which we do not believe appear in any Commission or command that YH could have, or could show to have been given to you in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty of SWEDEN whom, as a serene and just Princess, we judge to be much more generously minded than that she should command YH to carry out so vile and shameful a deed; truly much too shameful for those who wish to bear the name of friends; such as YH has done a few days ago in the deceitful and hostile surprising of a certain yacht, sailed out from Enchuysen on which were skipper & factor Jacob Heynsen & Jan Jacobsz Schamplon of Muninckendam, with their crews, inhabitants and natives of the United Netherlands, subjects of the H.M. Lords States General, my Sovereigns, within whose authority their persons, no less than their ship and goods are domiciled. Therefore YH cannot, with any lawful title, then or at any time, sustain to have any right of action against their ship and goods, nor allege with any pretext that you have any sufficient reason to qualify you hostilely to surprise, capture, snare, ~~(spermen)~~ or so shamefully to ill-treat (besides indeed the plundering of their ship and goods), to beat and treat so tyrannously, as Barbarians, the subjects of the H.M. Lords St. Gen., over whom you have not the least

authority, as being subjected to our Governemnt (by virtue of the authority which their H.M., by sovereign powers have conferred upon our person). Therefore it is laid to my charge to take regard and supervision of all their subjects' doings and business within the limits of this District (entrusted to us) in order to decide upon all faults, delicts, transgressions, and contraventions committed by any of the same, in such manner as they shall deserve according as the merits of their transgressions shall deserve. Wherefore YH has not to trouble yourself to give any orders about the affairs of the subjects of our country belonging under our authority (~~as~~ ~~little~~) as little as we have ever thought, much less intended, to concern ourselves with those matters which might in any measure concern or relate to the direction and government of the subjects of the Kingdom of Sweden in these quarters, whatever they might be, like as YH ought to have done herein, and if your disposition towards us (according to the law of good neighbours) had been as great as indeed ours to serve Her Majesty, and the contrary of which we perceive from YH. Therefore, in the event of any of the said persons being found to have done anything contrary to the laws of their fatherland, we should no less have expected that you would have placed them in our hands, as we should do to YH all those who may concern or relate to the Kingdom of Sweden, in order, in each other's affairs, reciprocally to cause proper decision to be given by him to whom it is competent; at least we have never expected anything else than that in all the happenings now occurred; and that if YH should have found find yourself injured or prejudiced by any of the Company's servants, you would, because of the vicinity and near-by situation of the places, have given us warning thereof under protest, in order that by such means all the differences and disputes which have now arisen or might yet arise could be remedied to the satisfaction of both sides. ~~the neglect to observe which need eigener Beneficien dan senize Uwer E contrarie ordra imputeren.~~ Since which (passing over many much of YH's other daily vilainy in order to avoid prolixity) it has also happened that a certain letter addressed to YH., having come over under cover from our country, we sent the same to you on three several occasions, but each time it came back to us with contumely, the messengers being natives of the country; but in order to be certain about their report and to give satisfaction to YH who in everything, I gave no credit thereto until the fourth time we expressly sent one of our sub-factors to YH. who met with the same thing as the former, and on return brought to us YH's shameless and ignominious reply that it was intended, on the fifth

presentation of that letter, to throw it ~~into the sea~~ <sup>away</sup>; words that as ill become you and the dignity of the person for whom YH is qualified as the falseness of your calumnious lies, on the presentation of that letter, that we had detained any packets or letters with us or with any of our people, come over by the ship Graef Enno, much less that we had given a particular or general prohibition not to deliver the same. As our trade and intercourse, never mixed with deceit or falsehood, will not permit us to do this, nor do we intend nor shall we condescend to any resolution to detain or leave undelivered any one's goods and letters, in order to be excused from all complaints, we shall give orders that henceforth in our country shall not be received nor taken, if we are to be ~~excuse~~ <sup>accuse</sup> accused by any one, as now by YH without foundation; from whom we require the reasons and satisfaction over such vile lying, to the injury of our honour and ~~satisfaction~~ <sup>satisfaction</sup> reputation, as we should never have thought to employ such villainies against YH or anyone. There fore we can understand nothing else than that falsehood and impertinence was harboured out of an unfounded hatred formed in the service of the WIC. in order to satisfy the opinion that you have, that it was impossible for you to occupy the Swedish service without speaking scandalously and with defamity of our Sovereigns, and meeting their servants and subjects with offensive, scandalous, injurious, hostile and deceitful treatment, as has appeared publicly to everyone, in this surprising of of the said yacht belonging to Jacob Heynen & Jan Jacobsz Samhelen, whereby YH has most highly violated the authority granted us by the H.M. St.Gen. to their great disrepute and dishonour; greatly prejudiced the right of the WIC; and shamefully plundered and barbarously illtreated the subjects of the U.N. whose prerogatives rights and privileges it is our bounden duty and obligation, on behalf of all, to advocate, protect, preserve, and maintain, as we intend to do for the service of their H.M. and the said Coy, of which YH can be mindful. But before employing other proceedings we have, in order to maintain and conserve the friendship between the respective nations which we endeavour and haertily desire, to suggest the best means to YH, with this our request that you deliver over to us the said ship of Jacob Heynse & Jan Jacobsz Sampelon with all its crew, the inladen goods and all the appurtenances thereof, as it fell into YH's hands, at sea; together with all other natives and inhabitants of the U.N. who are further under YH's authority (~~belong~~). To all which we expect YH's categorical reply, ~~how he consent~~ <sup>how he consent</sup> ~~to~~; which I think will be such that we shall have the opportunity to ventilate and deal with everything in friendship; or, on the contrary, on YH's refusal, or

persisting herein, then we protest in the name & on behalf of the H.M. & the WIC., not only on account of the "interests" costs and damages already incurred caused to their subjects (like as is hereby fully deduced) and without prompt restitution thereof, and everything herein friendly requested, that which might still befall them on further delay and consequently caused to them or by any means suffered; but also for all damage disasters difficulties and inconveniences which likewise might come and arise thereover, at sea and on shore, between the respective nations in these quarters thro YH., whom we hold as a hateful disturber of all friendship, in order to maintain their H.M.s' and the Coy's authority rights and privileges within the limits of these districts, and to prevent injury to their servants and subjects, which we shall be forcibly and unwillingly constrained to take in hand; as we hereby warn and roundly declare to YH that it is not our intention, for good or ill, to desist therefrom; of which we impute YH as an author and the cause of all the excesses, upon whose goods and effects we indisputably think to look (op letten); -such-effects-ef-which in our "guaranderen"; such effects of which you have shortly to expect, as will certainly appear very unsuspected to YH. All which we shall decide upon according to the reply which we await from YH.

Done at the Castle St George d'el Mina the 10th July Ao. 1651.

(sgd) J. Ruychaver.

Written authority to J. Valckenburg to deliver the above Protest to the Swedish Director, Mr Hendrik Caarlhoff. Dtaed the same date and place.

(WI. versp. stukken, 1162, pp134/5)

Instrument of the "Insinuation" of the above Protest. (ibid, pp.135-138)

On this day, the tenth day of July 1651, I Johan Valckenburg, Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa, residing at the Castle St George d'el Mina, together with the witnesses hereafter named, proceeded to the place CABO CORS, situate under the authority jurisdiction and authority (gebiet) of the King of FUTTU, and there went to the Swedish Lodge or lodging of Mr Hendrik Caarlhoff, mentioned in the preceding Protest, whom, by virtue of the above inserted document of commission and authority on behalf of and in the name of the Hon. Gen. Jacob Ruychaver, (II have

duly greeted, and announced that HH. had judged it well in order to preserve friendship and concord between friends and neighbours when any question or dispute arose between them, as also being most suitable and friendly (before employing other methods) - to inform each other and give warning by Protest, in order not to cut off the ways and means whereby evrything can be remedied in friendship, as HH. desired to show herein, regarding some occurrences affecting the common friendship and concord; and to that end had sent us to "insinuate" to HH. such Protest, as would appear to him upon reading the copy. The said Mr Hendrik Caarloff at once requested the aforesaid copy, and after reading the same over, replied that as the matter concerned the general affairs of his Masters, he was not empowered to decide the matter without the advice of the Factors under him, or to ~~award~~ (~~decide~~) anything for certain. On this account, therefore, he would not reply at once, but required 2 days time to summon one of his Factors from a place ANNEMABO, when he would send his reply to the General, and would have it delivered if, in order to effect this, one of his servants could come and return freely. Assurance of this was given in the presence of Messrs Johan Foullon and Mouritz van Loer, respectively Councillor, and Upper Factor of the General aforesaid, as witnesses hereto, who have signed this document together with me, Fiscal, that everything happened at CABO CORS, the day, month, and year, as above.

(no signatures)

Copy of a letter written by the Swedish Director, Hendrik CAARLOFF, to the General, Jacob Ruychaver, reading as follows:

(WI. versp. stukken. 1162, pp 138-139)

Honoured, Valiant, Honourable, Wise, Prudent, Sir.  
Sir,

As we find ourselves disposed to give YH as much satisfaction on the insinuated Protest as reason in any way allows, and I am for my self sufficiently assured that those sent by me to YH. for that purpose have to meet with not the least difficulty, yet nevertheless, as something for our complete security is advisable, I hereby request that YH will please to allow us a letter of safe-conduct. (~~geleyt brieftje~~) so that they may appear at YH's Castle with less "schoon". Interim, Hond & / I remain & / YH's friend & servant,  
CABO CORS. Ady 12 July 1651. (sgd) H. Caarloff.

Copy of the reply given by the General, Mr Jacob Ruychaver, to the foregoing letter from the Swedish Director Hendrick Caarloff, at CABO CORS, in dato 13 July 1651.

(WI. versp.stukken, 1162, pp 139)

Sir,

As the good faith and fidelity of the Netherland Nation is known to everybody, we cannot admire YH's lack of faith about the assurance given to YH by our deputies in our name, especially as we have sufficiently manifested by our Protest that our meaning and intention was to try and work out, ~~but not threateningly~~, but publicly and justly, the matters, not threateningly but publicly and justly, and in our proceedings to follow such rule and style so that the whole world will be able to acknowledge both our affection and disposition to unity, als de necessity die ons door andere middelen sal doen trachten to comen tot gerechtigheid. Therefore, in order to take away YH's lack of faith, and to accord to your request (although we judge it to be quite unnecessary) we transmit this to YH as a safe-conduct, and thereby assure you that neither YH personally, nor any of your servants, being vassals and subjects of Her Royal Majesty in Sweden, shall experience anything that might tend to the prejudice of the friendship and concord between our respective nations, but they shall be received with such honour and respect as we are bound to show to Her said Majesty in the persons of Her vassals and subjects, especially those who, in order to despatch their business about our person, might present themselves at any time within our jurisdiction and territory (gebiet); upon which YH may likewise rely upon our word, at whose disposal come herewith two hammocks with the needful slaves (in order to come hither comfortably). With which we offer YH our cordial salutation, and remain, / Sir/

YH's very genegen,  
(no signature)

Reply to the foregoing Protest made on  
10th July 1651 to us, the undersigned, by  
Mr Jacob Ruychaver Dir. Gen. of the WIC.  
of the Netherlands. To us, the undersigned.

The factions (factiens) done by YH against us our Company have already risen so high that they have not only come to the ears of our respective Sovereigns, but have also been left to their high decision, as appears from the copy extract from the Minutes of their High Mightinesses, L<sup>a</sup> A. (n.o.r.)

Although we, with very glad heart hope, welcomed YH to this Coast by letter, earnestly praying that you would be pleased henceforth to live in good alliance and friendship with us, which we, with heart and soul, have continually desired from first to last, yet YH would not accept our letter but sent it back, closed, with the forceful challenge to some and visit you, and that we had better therefore better be prepared, as appears from the attestations in our hands, and can be shown at the proper time and place.

In this fear we have lived continually ever since, not knowing how we should have it (how wij het gehad hebben), without anything ever being represented to us, except the said Protest; being the first, with, at the same time, rigorous warnings (voorslagen) which YH says will be the last. Nevertheless, all civil rights can and may be discussed ... but, on the contrary, it has several times been reported to us, by YH's own servants, that not only the general alliance has been forbidden by you on heavy penalty, but warning us, at the same time, to be on our guard against some attacks that were being prepared by YH: which has now been sufficiently testified, outside all other reports, by YH's said Protest, as being interlarded with injurious words by no means becoming a person occupying such a position as yours, so that from it appears YH's "geblanckette en geinfingeerd" disposition.

And although your Protest may be called more a lampoon (~~pasquill~~) against my person, than a Protest against our Hon. Company, and might therefore well be answered in silence, and might yet be postponed to a more suitable opportunity, yet we desire, still more, to show our good disposition towards you; and to make known to you that we have our Commission as Director from Her Majesty, in which we are permitted to dispose over the rights of the Charter; but in which we are disturbed by YH, to the prejudice of the Commission and Charter.

The reason, as YH states, is that here, within our limits, or rather within Her Majesty's jurisdiction, we have seized a "Doch" boat which, as YH says, belongs to

the subjects of their Ho. Mo., but which we nevertheless deny and, on the contrary, if necessary and at the proper place, will produce sufficient evidence that it belongs to various subjects such as Hollanders, French, and Swedes inhabitants of Her Majesty, and that the laden goods belonged to them privately, which were more or less purchased in Holland; but sailing from Texel for illicit trade (ter sluick) without any papers (staat), but only that they wanted to fish; with the design of trading those goods here, to our Ministers of Her Royal Majesty, according to the proofs thereof, within whose jurisdiction it also arrived, but with ~~less bescheid van any Zeebrieven~~ <sup>fewer papers</sup> than the French yacht lately detained by you by force at CHAMA, for the same reasons; and we, in pursuance of our office, have likewise ~~adjudicated~~ adjudicated upon. But after we had captured this boat on the 17th June, YH had **the Protest** delivered on the 10th July, a whole month, save 6-7 days, afterwards; and it is indeed remarkable that you have never declared that you had any claim on the said boat until now, the third week after she had already departed from the Coast and it was impossible for us to sail after her and fetch her back. From this, YH now formulates your claim that we deliver it up as it came out of the sea, with severe threats that in default YH will obtain satisfaction from my person and goods, words which neither their Ho. Mo. nor Her Majesty our gracious Queen would be pleased to hear, as being a breach of the good and long enduring alliance between our respective Sovereigns, seeing that they are unheard-of proceedings that YH would take in hand against my private person, as it only had a simple sea and versoek brief dewelke men om eenige pretensie kan verwerpen; but Her Royal Majesty expressly nominated me Director & Plenitentiary in these limits of Africa in order to obtain report of everything, to make agreements with all nations and further to arrange everything "cum Imperio" (which word deserves attention) which might concern Her Majesty's Charter.

How far YH's proceedings should be (sic) we need quote no example here, but in all Christian, yea Turkish kingdoms all such authorised persons are free from such calumnies, and their persons are not legally answerable for any wrong, much less their goods dwellings to be attacked, outside their Principals and Sovereigns. What blood was shed in Germany over the "schende van de Con- incklijke Commissaris (sic "ie"?) at Lubeck is known to all the world; yes Hugo de Groot (who had such a Commission) was banished from Holland, at Amsterdam vrij geleyde geleent. Wherefore by virtue and on account of my authority, I hereby protest that by such

proceedings not only is the respect due to Her Majesty the of Sweden wounded but the law of nations violated, and we declare ourselves guiltless of all misfortunes which may arise therefrom.

And so that YH may not afterwards display ignorance, we therefore hereby once for all offer to YH to authorise some one to come and inspect our Commission; and also, in order, at the same time, to remove all wrongly founded ideas, and to prevent further hostilities, we send you herewith some proposals, to which I request a sincere reply.

Thus done at CABO CORS this 14th July 1651.

(sgd) Hendriek H. Caarloff.

(WIC W.I. versp. stukken, 1162, pp. 142-149)

Proposition from Mr Hendrick Caarloff, Director on behalf of the Chartered West India African Company

Mr Jacob Ruychaver Dir. Gen. of the Holl. Chart. WIC.

(Ibid, pp 149-152)

To prove that the Doch boat sent to us with Danish flag on 17th June last, with complete authority, belongs, as you maintain, entirely to subjects of their High Mightinesses, so that, with the consent an commission of the same, it could come and trade in our roads; in order, in the event of proof, to enter into further deliberation about it.

The reasons why we should not be empowered (as plenipotentiary of our gracious Queen of Sweden, Gotten, & Wenden &c) to oppose, and if matters required it, to condemn and punish those who are here in these regions under Her Majesty's jurisdiction, and violate and transgress her commands, whether they are Hollanders, French, Danes, or of whatever other nation they may be: and in default of proof, to sustain and conclude that if YH's conclusion is well-founded, that thereby the authority of Her Royal Majesty aforesaid were wounded.

We expressly deny that the reply which YH imputes to us in your Protest, was given by us to the letter; but, on the contrary, can indeed prove and establish with proper "reliqua" that the prohibition made of the conservation or alliance (which is now denied by YH. with such high words) did was, in effect and in fact, so made; concluding over it, that is imputed to us is imputed that which was done by YH yourself, in a more cautious manner.

We not only allow YH, but also urgently request that if, without our knowledge or suspicion, there might be, or yet

come, any other disputes between us, that the same, after YH has disclosed them to us, shall be accommodated in the most friendly manner, if this can be done without prejudice and injury to our Commission or the Charter granted by Her Royal Majesty to our Company; or, in default thereof, to remit the same for the disposal of our respective Sovereigns.

Although the subjects and vassals of their High Mightinesses are by no means forbidden to serve with their friends and allies outside the District of the East & West India Companies, yet we are willing, in order to show our good disposition and to maintain w all friendship, to comply with YH's request, and now to hand over all subjects of their Ho. Mo. in our service, provided all the subjects of Her Royal Majesty who are in the service of YH's Company, here on the Coast of Africa, are likewise handed over to us; provided that their arrears of monthly salaries, or what they may have to claim from the Company are paid; as shall then likewise be done on our side.

Thus done at CABO CORN, this 14th July 1651.

(sgd) H. Caarloff.

July 21 1651. Letter from the States General to the States of the Chamber of Deputies and the States of the Province of Zeeland, Commissioners of the Queen of Sweden for the Province of Zeeland, everp. stukk. 1162, ca. 259

Reply of the Hon. Mr Jacob Ruychaver to the foregoing answer from the Swedish Director, Hendrick Caarloff, in dato 14 July 1651. (20 July 1651).

(WI. versp. stukk. 1162, pp. 153-194)

(The opening sentence translated from the condensed copy in WIC. ca. 13)

*As your turbulent claims have*

Like as the "pretended factions" from YH's side had come to the ears of our Sovereigns, so we are confident that through legal evidence they will be informed both of the lawfulness of our predecessors proceedings, and of your evil imaginations, and the untruthfulness of your advices will appear thereout; which, as having

happened before our time and ~~not~~ not having reference to our present affairs, we pass by and leave to the decisions of our Sovereigns.

~~like~~ As YH. had joyful hope about our coming to the Coast, and expected a good alliance ~~of~~ friendship, so have we continued, with our contribution, ~~in all quiet & concord with each other~~, in everything, until YH., last with our predecessors, has now been the first, with us, who has tired of the peace and disturbed the same, ~~as inserted in our Protest~~, whereby YH., in order to cover your own faults, would I now like to accuse us of having sent back your letter about living in a good alliance, and threatened to come and visit you with violence, and that you should prepare yourself against it. This we expressly deny and say it is untrue ~~and fictitious~~; still less that we sent back unanswered any of your letters received by us, ~~of which neither you nor any one else in the world will be able to convict us with accusations obtained with money; No, if you had treated such letter of important matter as it deserved, could quite well have addressed us by a credible messenger, as perhaps was done, contrary to that which we, and everyone are assured to do in matters concerning the common friendship, and which we have observed, as we shall continue to do so, that there are more truthful and more worthy may show.~~

It is ~~improved~~ well-known ~~that~~ that mistrust is not found in persons of good disposition, but of evil ways and of a fretful condition, as we must consider YH in this; who, according to your own admission, ~~had~~ peace without any disturbance, could not keep quiet, but as a disloyal neighbour, sought by faithless means to ~~debate~~ <sup>persuade</sup> the servants of their Ho. Mo. in the WIC, ~~by persuading them~~ to make declarations about matters, the contrary of which has been shown by our Protest, and at the convenient place, we shall verify with good evidence, ~~as our person visits~~ <sup>you</sup> ~~in belief with YH who~~, in your replies, ~~also~~ <sup>you</sup> accuses us of threats and preparations outside our knowledge, but of the truth of which we ought not to be ignorant. Therefore we ask you, if our intentions were so evil, why have they not been carried out?

Whether you do not think, if this was our intention, we should be in a position to carry it out.

Whether you think, if we had been ordered by our Principals we should have dared to leave it; or, not ordered, to begin the same.

~~Whether you do not think the box we sent you had extended so far from us to frequent the same, and the due keeping in one place to be forbidden, would we be alliantie not agreeable to you.~~

Whether, since our arrival, any one of ours has treated you with more or less "scruple" than previously, as does not appear from your reply, where it is stated that reports are daily brought ~~et~~ to you by our people.

Whether, notwithstanding the pretended threats, you could impute to us any hostilities for carrying out the same. Thus there is no proof of all your invented and raked-up attestations, of which there would not be any lacking for us, if we wished to spend our time upon them; as threats to kill our servants going from here to Fort Nassau, on a free ("~~Heer~~ ~~Been~~"); besides a matter which is very notable, that when our messengers, after handing over the Protest, were proceeding from your Lodge to the English Lodge, were pursued by one of your men, Jacob Schrael, with a naked weapon, and threatened to run them through; ~~but~~ we have better faith in our allies, ~~as great as we go true heartedly towards them~~ and therefore we reject all reports of negroes and others, and conduct ourselves alone according to what we hear with our ears, see with our eyes, and experience daily, ~~so that you can will complain of no matter less~~ than of threats or of denial of friendship, ~~and be convinced by sufficient proofs. such as the following :-~~

Firstly, that last month, our ship, Graaf Enno, sailing upwards to Axem, having come before the place BOUTRY, where it stayed some days, according to our order, sent on shore to buy some necessities for proper payment; but ~~these~~ the one who was sent was driven back by your order and in your name, and, on pain of being murdered, forbidden the country.

Secondly, the taking of the "Dagh" boat of Jacob Heynsen and Jan Jacobsz Zampeloen, of which you are still keeping imprisoned two subjects of our State; further deduced by the Protests.

Thirdly, that you have had said, by the sub-factor sent to YH., that you had nothing to do with us, and intended to detain all our goods, letters or such-like coming over by your ships, and we could arrange accordingly; which makes us suspect (~~godanken~~) how you have acted with what was for us in the "Dag" boat.

Fourthly, although after the handing over of our Protest, there was clearly no word of any execution before receiving reply to it, nor of taking any revenge upon YH's person or any of your people, but solely that we think of taking a guarantee (~~garand~~) for damage and interest which we have suffered through YH, which YH has committed from hostile disposition and intention, ~~as appears from your letter, in which you ask us for safe conduct for your men, as if they had to go to your enemise; whereas the alliance between our respective Sovereigns is maintained and has never been violated by us, much less have we molested, in person or goods,~~

any subjects of Sweden <sup>in</sup> under our territory (~~secret~~), and, on the contrary, our people have come to YH as friends in all confidence, ~~but have been openbarely and deliberately~~ ~~handen overruled.~~

*under the mask of a feigned friendship as we have learnt*

These intolerable matters are no idle words and threats like as you place to our charge, but the work of your disposition, ~~who after having thrown off the mask, both your~~ ~~call nature open previously your feigned friendship has been~~ ~~approbated and learnt by us,~~ to the injury of the subjects, the prejudice of the W.I.C. and the reputation of our State, as has been pointed out in the Protest. This it is, I say, that has made us, previously, decide to represent the same not more severely, but to make the best attempts permissible between friends, in order, in the discharge of our duty, to exhort you to abandon your unauthorised intention; and that with such becoming words, as YH has been pleased inspired ~~improperly to slander us in our private capacity, with four~~ ~~calumnies, which we could not let pass unnoticed; which can~~ ~~be observed rather in our loyal openheartedness, not like~~ ~~your hypocrisy which cannot be imputed to us in the Protest.~~ We say that the same would be our first and last proposal (~~secretly~~ ~~withholding we say we will propose~~ ~~acc-~~ ~~ean~~) the last means we can think of in order not to break the friendship; but ~~say, besides, that we will adapt~~ (~~or~~ ~~secret~~) ourselves according to your answer, which is is now so haughty that you ~~sufficiently~~ disdain the proffered friendship, and you will therefore hold us guiltless of all the disasters which shall occur therefrom.

*Despite your slanders of us in our private capacity we shall adopt the*

That YH calls our delivered paper more a <sup>Rampoon</sup> ~~concocture~~ (~~pack~~ ~~with~~) than a Protest, we consider to arise that you have thought over it with bitter hatred against the Company, although to our knowledge there is nothing of that sort to be found in it, ~~but YH does do our van given, as~~ appears from your evilly entitled Proclamation to the injury of their High Mightinesses' government on this Coast, and the abusing of the Company and its servants ~~made~~ (~~Ingested~~) before YH's arrival in Rio Bombie, and issued (~~in your presence~~) on your arrival at BOUTRY, in order the more speedily to lay the foundation of unrest. That which further happened before our arrival we shall pass by, the more so as that "Libel" has now certainly come into the hands of their High Mightinesses, who will not be neglectful to insist upon satisfaction from the person of Her Majesty. And that YH states that you could well have passed everything by in silence, but answered us from ~~(friendly)~~ disposition (~~ge-~~ ~~negentheid~~), you could have dealt with it as you thought fit and still can do so herein, as we shall maintain our rights (~~secretly~~ ~~rights~~) if you make difficulties to deprive us of them by offensive means, contrary to the custom of friends.

*This*

*[Bombie?]*

*drawn up*

• no copy of this "proclamation" has been found

That YH has your Commission from Her Majesty of Sweden, as Her Director over the affairs on the Coast of Africa, ~~like~~ as we have ours from Their High Mightinesses, we have never disputed, but always had respect for it, ~~like~~ as we shall, in future, within and without the places of our authority (~~cases~~), do the like courtesies to him and to his who are doing the public service of Her Majesty, or which pertain to them according to the law of nations and according to the laws of our State, who are within those limits, to show to them everything that we are bound to show to Her Majesty in the persons of Her subjects, without anything being wanting, or that safe-conduct shall be necessary for their coming and going, like as now, by an insulting and ridiculous request, without rupture of friendship, we have had to grant, as our word, without any reason, was not trusted; wherefore we should have to reject all private correspondence with you, without however neglecting to show all honour to the dignity of your office.

~~Records now~~ To come to the principal of the matter; according to the reasons set out in YH's reply, about the seizure seized "Dogh" boat of Jacob Heynse and Jan Jansz Zampelon, detained within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty, we expressly deny that the same extends so far, ~~as~~ the place of CABO CORS, as is not unknown to you, already many years before the SWEDES were thought of in these quarters, was transferred and ceded by the King of FUTTY, by Sovereign Power, to Their High Mightinesses and the Company, whose right to which has not as yet been disputed by that King; therefore, By what right YH can (without prejudicing us in our good right) remain there, I shall not enquire into, as having happened before our time, but leave to the decision of our Sovereigns; but meantime, we shall, with all our power, oppose that which shall henceforth be undertaken for the diminution of their Jurisdiction, as our orders require. But, provided our right suffers no diminution, ~~allowing~~ that by favourable concession and permission from the King of FUTTY, not only you, but the English African Company ~~besides~~ which has received as much authority as yours, ~~have~~ obtained the possession of a Lodge or thatched house, within which you can only exercise jurisdiction over the subjects of Her Majesty, and outside which, the jurisdiction being of the King of FUTTY, you have nothing to say, but must yourself submit to live according to the commandments (~~geboden~~) which he, as a sovereign, may think advisable to enjoin upon (~~geboden~~) you; ~~such as~~ that we shall truly cause to appear that he has withdrawn

we will allow

also

from you and taken to himself your exercise of jurisdiction over his own servants, within the jurisdiction of your Lodge.

Whether YH then, by <sup>the</sup> feeble (krancke) possession of a Lodge or ruinous (bouwvallig) thatched house, not as a person but as an inhabitant besides others, by favourable permission, can assume ~~(singuliere zinnen)~~ to have acquired the right over the roadstead, all unbiassed parties persons will be able to judge, the more so as the same is held in common ~~(at least fit)~~ Swedes, Danes, English, French and everyone else who soever, although the free use belongs to us, as the first possessors ~~(ze zitters)~~, before others.

The "Dog" boat, being anchored in the aforesaid roadstead, YH has, not properly, but deceitfully and hostilely attacked the same unawares, not only in violation of our Commission and their High Mightinesses' Charter, ~~and, according to your intention, in commencement of open hostility, who has thereby also displayed your hatred towards us,~~ but also in breach of the alliance which has long been maintained between our <sup>suspectible</sup> mutual Sovereigns; wherewith you indeed absolutely deny that that "Doch" boat belongs to the subjects of our State and sailed out of our Lands, and have surprised the same ~~(gevangenc)~~ within the limits of Her Majesty; ~~like~~ as we should allow you ~~that it should be~~ if they had been subjects of Sweden and sailed out from there; like Pieter de Navon, who was at this time found in the roads there, by YH, with the ship Fortuin van Staden; and although before a village below CABO CORS, we however acknowledge that your authority extends to demand from him, as inhabitant of Sweden, ~~outside territory (geboort)~~, the reasons for his action; as we should have been competent to do if it had been subjects of this State.

That the "Dog" boat and inladen goods, together with those who sailed on it are subjects of Their High Mightinesses, and the goods under them came from within the territory of the same, is so well known that we hold it to be well-founded ~~(gegrond)~~, and YH's mishandling, so public that the same is not to be excused; nor is further proof necessary than what we have received out of your hands, although denied everything is denied; since YH's reply and confession fully prove that the goods were bought in Holland and were smuggled out of Texel, consequently, they have acted contrary to the laws of the United Netherlands but not against those of Sweden, which it appertains, not to YH, but to us, as their High Mightinesses Director General and plenipotentiary within the limits of the Charter on the Coast of Africa, to punish.

That YH groundlessly seeks to make shift and to give colour to your work, because the crew of that boat was of mixed nationality such as Hollanders, Swedes and French who, the one more the other less, have bought the goods in Holland, from that can your unheard-of proceedings be clearly perceived, as the command was with the Hollanders; consequently it clearly appears that it was their offences upon which you base your actions against our subjects. Therefore they have, in their own fatherland, offended against their own natural and lawful authority, and if *this* should be adjudicated upon by YH, then we have come here charged by their Ho. Mo. in vain; which charge however we acknowledge does not extend so far that we should be able to proceed against subjects of SWEDEN for offences committed against Her Majesty, as you have done against ours. But if, nevertheless, your authority extends so far, we cannot see that it goes farther than to be able to take off (~~abstern~~) the subjects of Sweden (the same being refused under Protest) by other means, without the goods of the subjects of my Sovereigns being confiscated! nor can the subjects of Sweden escape the punishment which their offences - committed within our Lands - deserve, like as ours must submit be subject to, who commit offences within Her Majesty's territory. And it is very notable that YH has kept imprisoned the subjects of ~~this~~ State, rather than those of Sweden.

That YH says that they wished to trade the contraband (~~contraband~~) goods to the "Ministers" of Her Majesty, we will gladly believe; but that gives YH no right to base your action upon it, for as subjects of our State, their goods could not be contraband with respect to you, for their contraband nature (~~contraband~~) with respect to us, arose from the offence of their sailing out, and not from a prohibition from Her Majesty, and they could not, therefore offend against it. Nor can they be treated by you or any one else of Her Majesty's "Ministers" about it otherwise than the agreements between the respective Sovereigns provide, which make no mention of it, but leave it over to their own authority. Likewise this is a matter which is not practicable, just as little as it is well-founded, which you, in justification of your matter, appear to allege, that they wished to sell their goods to the servants of Her Majesty. We ask, therefore, why such an offer should not be made, which no one need accept; and if one of our ships before CABO CORS made such an offer to one any one of your people, would it be in your power to confiscate it because of that? for the ships of the Company or those of private persons of these Lands could not be regarded by you but as in one degree, and to adjudicate (~~adjudicate~~) over the offence pertains, not to



them that you would not allow them to come on shore, & you received them as friends, and under pretence of negotiating over the sale of the goods, you treacherously attacked their yacht by surprise, a manner of acting which we think will appear very strange to Her Majesty. Wherefore we not only sustain, but prove that you have infringed their Ho. Mo.s' authority, prejudiced the Company, and barbarously ill-treated their subjects, without them having in any way offended against Her Majesty or you.

*The reason why*  
*was first made*  
 That we had our Protest declared to you first about a month after the "Success" of this boat, ~~without meaning making a declaration of our claim to it,~~ is because YH did this thing so secretly that we learnt nothing about it before it was made known to us by letters from the "Fortuin van Staden", as YH neglected to report it to us in a proper manner, but sent that yacht elsewhere; <sup>where</sup> as we have the right to speak to YH previously. Wherefore, we not without ground demand its restitution likewise, also, proper satisfaction.

*As* YH declares our paper to be more a <sup>Pamphlet</sup> ~~conducture~~ ~~(opinion)~~ than a Protest, we could rightly name yours a false writing, since, in it you say that we have in our Protest made ~~many~~ use of many threats against your person, which no one else will be able to shew from it, ~~but that we say we wish in our guarantee, wishing to use no odious word of government upon your own effects; unless YH let it come to that, that we should be obliged to bring the wounded respect of their Ho. Mo. and the Company into honour, and should be compelled to take our "guarand" and rather shall effectuate that on yours than others' goods, like as you cannot excuse yourself from having done over the seized Dogh Boat, and detained and embezzled our and our peoples (property).~~

*why*  
 As now you, in your letter, <sup>you</sup> very <sup>highly</sup> ~~bravely~~ measure the sanctity of your person, ~~notwithstanding~~, we have sufficiently declared in what worth we hold you and the honour of your office, nevertheless we cannot understand ~~that~~, YH relying on that and wounding their Ho. Mo.s' respect, we shall have to suffer that gladly (~~not good reason~~), ~~like~~ as, in your paper, you very rudely inveigh against our person, ~~and~~ we therefore ask whether we also go to excess towards you, if we do not proceed further for ours than YH for yours; and even if such threats were made by us, as YH by a false interpretation of our letter sustains, whether it would also be wrong if you had preceded us therein; consequently, we are confident

*what we said was that we must take our guarantee but said nothing about your own effects; unless you yourself let it come that we should be compelled to restore the wounded respect due to the Stat. Gen. in the honour of the Co by taking our guarantee rather on your goods than on others'*

that YH will allow us the same. And/ therefore we say that as you have brought it into use, you ought not to think it so strange: and thus, all that which was said in your reply serves only for our justification and for the condemnation of your own procedure. To which we further add that, notwithstanding without having given any offence, it has been our intention to pursue the way taken by my predecessor; of which both Her Majesty and their Ho. Mo. will be informed, and they will not neglect to remedy it, unless the disrespect (ongeaagtheid) of our Republic was such that it authorised them to have to bear with all YH's "wuilbaarigheden". *insults*

~~How far, now, these your procedures will appear (zien) we need no extraneous examples, but from your own actions it will clearly appear that you are as hateful (hatige) a neighbour as we have ever experienced from any barbarian or heathen, who by "knagende conditie" on account of your "bondsbreking" by a false interpretation of our Protest, wished to impute to us that we desired to attack your residence - which no one will be able to allege from it - and seek to conquer us by fear so that we, forgetful of our honour and duty, would not maintain the right and respect of their Ho. Mo., by seeking to threaten us with a bloody revenge; whereas we seek nothing else than indemnification for our infringed commission and authority; whereas by YH's obstinate persisting, you could bring similar disasters upon yourself. And we have caused our upright dealings the better to appear, and let one of the persons, sent by YH, return safely, notwithstanding that by the letter of safe-conduct, liberty had only been given to subjects of Her Majesty, and not to any who are subjects and inhabitants of this State, and who, by their prohibited service, have fallen under the ban of confiscation of their goods; the which, in order to live (? -ventuleeren, ventleeren) with you in friendship, we have allowed, without prejudice to our "action", in order to get the begun matter "ten goede"; likewise, we do not desire to get it in that manner; but hereby, under Protest, request his surrender,~~

To the offer to send some one to inspect your High Commission, we consider this unnecessary, as you will have learnt from our former, what feelings we have for its worth; but we request a copy of the Charter of the Charter of the Swedish Company, like as we are prepared to place a copy of ours in your hands, in order to see whether, by virtue of it, you are bound to act in such a manner as you have done with the "Dog" boat, against the subjects of our State; and to refer this matter to the judgment of our Sovereigns,

*Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a signature and date: "1651."*

for which we should, in this case, be in a position  
 (~~ons soude kunnen laten vinden~~) on refusal, to persist  
 in our Protest made on the 10th instant, with the dec-  
 laration that we shall take our "guarand" according to  
 the merits of the case, and in such a way as we shall  
 be able to answer for to those who have authorised us.  
 And although we could have let YH's propositions pass  
 by in silence for so long until we had made our decla-  
 ration about the hostilities intended against YH, such  
 as you appear to lay to our charge, yet, in order to  
 show our good intentions, we have however not been wil-  
 ling to neglect to give our reply thereto, as you  
 request.

Thus done, at the Castle d'el Mina, Ady 20 July 1651.  
 (sgd) J. Ruighaver.

Reply of Mr Jacob Ruighaver, Director  
 General of the General Chartered W.I.C.

to

Mr CAARLOF, Director General on behalf of  
 the Swedish African Company, to his  
 propositions.

(W.I. versp.stukken.1168,ppp 194-199)

However your ~~full~~ power and authority, with which  
 you have proceeded against the Dog boat, is deduced,  
 and that which YH puts before us to prove it, ~~is~~  
~~gheel houden~~, in which it is acknowledged, partly, to  
 belong to their Ho. Mo.s' subjects, ~~it will~~ <sup>you</sup> ~~absent-~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~order~~ ~~to~~ ~~use~~ ~~it~~ ~~to~~ ~~our~~ ~~profit~~, as shall  
 be found advisable, ~~dehalve~~ ~~the~~ ~~judgment~~ ~~over~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~  
 what papers ~~(bescheiden)~~ it appeared here pertains  
 not to YH but to us, without regard to the ~~roadstead~~  
 in which it may have lain, ~~the right to which YH would~~  
 like to appropriate about that, we reserve ourselves  
 to the accompanying (Protest), and accordingly claim  
 restitution and compensation thereof, as we have dem-  
 anded under Protest.

We Request proof that Jacob Heynse and Jan Zamplon,  
 who are owners of the seized Dog boat, subjects of  
 their Ho. Mo., and sailed out of our Lands, have come  
 under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty, and have trans-  
 gressed her commands after the same had been published;  
 which cannot be refused us as being authorised by their  
 Ho. Mo. even though YH had proceeded with the greatest  
 right. Therefore, In default of that thereof, we

sustain that YH has offended us in such a way as is pointed out herewith, and thereby wounded their Ho. Mo. s' authority

*Your representation*  
 On the understanding that (~~Bogrijpt~~) this representation (~~voorstelling~~) is more a false denial of matters which are true than a point of "proposition", *proposal* of which we hold YH to be sufficiently satisfied by our reply - to which we refer with the express denial of all that which is alleged to our charge - ~~We~~ declare that we will gladly make an agreement (~~contracteren~~) *with you* with YH, and ~~with hand and mind~~ gladly help to arrange (~~betragten~~) this point as proposed by YH; and, that we will, by proper messengers (~~boeder~~) *making* make disclosure (~~openbaren~~) to each other of all such occurrences as shall in future give cause of offence (~~offendeeren~~) whereby the common friendship could be prejudiced, in order to prevent all misunderstandings, and to live in better correspondence. *Bub* the matter of the Dog boat, alone, being such that we cannot, without injury to the respect of their Ho Mo. and prejudice to of the Company while the "~~effecten berusten onder ons~~", remit ~~it~~ anywhere else, without exceeding our duty; but we are disposed to arrange it with YH in a friendly way a manner as shall be prescribed for us by them.

We say that *Your* such mistaken explanations of their Ho. Mo. s' Placades, as also any needless proposals, can have no good foundation, as the Company is thereby wronged, as that it would hand over to YH Swedish natives before paying their wages, which condition by you we pass by in silence, and was alleged by YH with good forethought, for the reasons deduced in your Proclamation; still, passing this over for brevity's sake, we declare that we are satisfied to make such reciprocal handing over. Therefore YH can name your people, as we are prepared to name ours, and at the same time exhibit by what power we claim them, as we also expect from you, in order, in a friendly manner, to see to whom each is entitled; *except* without understanding, among them, the person Claas Martense van Munnikendam and the son of Jacob Heynse who, as being held prisoner by YH, we request under Protest, *injured* from all which, *this* in that case, requiring other answers. If YH is friendly disposed, we can confer verbally, in order to arrange everything if the one or the other be prejudiced in any part, or our Sovereigns "getuskeerd" in their friendship, which we desire with our whole soul & expect from YH.

Thus done in the Castle D'el Mina Ady, 20 July 1651.

(sgd) J. Ruighaver.

Private Report of the Fiscal, Jan  
Valckenburg, about his experiences at  
CABO CORS. Ady 20 July 1651.  
(WI.versp.stukken, 1162, pp.199-201)

After reading the aforesaid reply and handing the same over to Mr Hendrik CAARLOF, that gentleman had requested him to notify (~~condicionen~~) General Ruijghaver that he could admit (~~sig inlaten~~) about the Dog boat so far, to submit the matter to the arbitration of competent persons (~~des verstaende~~) in Europe, and that all the goods found in it shall come into the hands of him to whom they shall be awarded (~~toegelegd~~) by the same, for which restitution he would bind himself personally, but ~~previously~~ without letting them previously fall into the hands of his Principal. To which I have replied that I had not come for any other purpose than to make a further "insinuation" to him about this matter, as I had already done; and I could produce no written order to negotiate with him further, "~~derhalve niemant toucheerde wien hij zijn hoodschap wilde beveelen, die geen antwoord was, maar alleen sulks waer by zijn genegenheid om in vriendschap te continueren soude werden bespeurd, derhalve andermael versogt dat de Heer General dese sijn presentatie in voorige maniere wilde doen, gelijk by desen geschiet van mij~~".

"v"

Instrument of "Insinuation" about  
the aforesaid Reply.  
(WI.versp.stukken, 1162, pp.201-202)

On the 20th Day of the month July of the year of Our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty one, I John Valckenburg Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa residing at the Castle St George d'el Mina, along with the witnesses hereafter named, proceeded to the place CABO CORS, situate ~~onder 't gebiet van~~ <sup>in the Territory of</sup> the King of FUTTU, and there went into the Lodge or Lodging of Mr Hendrick CAARLOFF, Director on behalf of the Sea Swedish African Company, to whom, after I had offered him the ordered salutation of Mr Jacob Ruyghaver in due form, the reading of the aforesaid Reply, and the handing over of the copy thereof was

also done: upon which he delayed giving any reply to it until the following morning, when he declared as follows: That the proposal of Mr Ruyghaver Ruyghaver was well understood (~~geland~~), to confer verbally with him over this matter, in that manner as he had spoken with me, Fiscal, privately about it; and consequently he had resolved to be (~~hem common vinder~~) either at Mouré, Chama or similar place, as he could report to him. That it passed thus in the presence of Messrs Isaac Verhoeven and Mouris van Loon, respectively Councillors and Upper Factors of the Director General aforementioned, as witnesses hereto required; who, together with me Fiscal, have signed this document, this twenty-first day of the month July one thousand six hundred and fifty one.

(no signatures)

Protest made by Mr Jacob Ruyghaver,  
Director General over the Northern  
District of Africa and the Island of  
St Thomé,

contra

Mr Hendrick Caarloff, Director on behalf  
of the Swedish Company.

(WI.versp, stukken, 1162, pp 203-207)

After we have tried, in every way, by friendly attempts to arrange the disputes which have arisen, we have perceived, with regret, that all the trouble resorted to has been in vain. [Note. This first sentence is a considerable abbreviation of the opening of the Protest, as set out in the book, WI. versp. stukken, 1162.]

About which, however, we have employed such means and taken such trouble that we have not dared to suppose any contrary intentions on your part; at least none such of those of which, already before our arrival, you had been duly advised and warned, by Protest on the 28th July of last year, by the Government of this place, that you had to refrain from placing any Lodge or House within the limits of the territory of the King of ACRA, or to drive any trade there, contrary to our acquired possession there. Now we certainly see that the same is being once more undertaken and put in hand by YH at the place ORSOU. Therefore, although it is not unknown to YH from the aforesaid Protest of the 28th July of last year, we have wished, a second time, to represent and make known how that not only the present King of ACCRA, by

written agreement of 4th August 1649, but also his predecessor, by a previously made alliance dated 25th September 1643\*(?), solemnly entered into and sworn to, have twice transferred (~~opgedragen~~) and ceded the entire country and whole beach of the ACRAA territory with the ports and harbours thereof, together with the trade and traffic falling there (for the benefits received there for) to their Ho. Mo. the Lords States my Masters and, in their name, to the Hon. W.I.C., without reserving or having reserved to himself any right of being able to permit the same to others: but, on the contrary, expressly bound himself, and authorised the Ministers of the Company, in that behalf, and also out of his sovereign power deferred to them, that his subjects who transgressed the aforesaid Agreement and obligation shall be punished by them by the confiscation of their sold and traded goods, and to take such remedies against all nations coming in from outside, as the exigencies of the case shall require, and against all other nations, coming from without, who should wish to prejudice or hinder us in this well acquired right, both in his name and by virtue of the alliance entered into. Which agreement we intend to maintain against everyone who, like YH., should wish to disturb us in this possession, as we shall consider necessary for the reputation of their Ho. Mo. and for the service of the W.I.C. We therefore wish, quite friendly, to warn YH to desist from and relinquish the proceedings you have begun: expressly protesting against all damage and disasters which could arise for both nations both at sea and on land, upon refusal; as YH will not be able to exhibit nor show sufficiently to us with regard to your possession at CABO CORS, as we shall be able to do with regard to ours at there in the kingdom of ACRAA, and consequently cannot escape (~~ontgaan~~) having proceeded in the matter of the Doch boat, or now in this of ACRAA, in breach of our alliance.

Thus done at the Castle St George d'el Mina the 22nd July 1651.

(sgd) J. Ruyghaver.

\* This presumably refers to the Agreement with King Ouchy dd 30 Augh 1642. [Vide sub anno note book ③ p 128. No agreement dd 25 Sept 1643 has been found.]

Instrument of "Insinuation" with  
reference to the foregoing Protest.  
(WI.ve.sp.stukken, 1162, pp.208-209)

This day, the 22nd July 1651, I Jan Valckenburgh, Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa residing at the Castle St George d'el Mina, together with the witnesses hereafter named, proceeded to the place CABO CORS, situate under the jurisdiction and territory (gebied) of the King of FUTTU, and into the Lodge or lodging of Mr Hendrick CAARLOFF, Director of the Swedish Company, to whom, after duly greeting him in the name of the General, Jacob Ruyghaver, I have read and handed over the aforesaid Protest. To which I received this reply; that he would desist from the proceedings he had begun at ACRA, till further express orders from his Principals. Which thus passed in the presence of Messrs Johan Foullon and Mauritz van Loon, respectively Councillors and Upper Factors, requested and required thereto by the Director General aforesaid, as witnesses, who have signed this document as well as I, Fiscal, on the day, month and year aforesaid.

(no signatures)

Copy letter written by the Swedish  
Director, Mr Hendrick Caarloff, to Mr  
Director General Ruyghaver, as follows:  
(ibid, pp. 209-212)

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

As I have seen from your letter that you have resolved to proceed to Mouré expressly to await me there and to have a verbal conference, I have therefore, in order to relieve YH of that trouble, given a short reply to the gentlemen commissioned with the "insinuated" Protest, to the effect (in Forme) that it rests with YH to punish the King of ACRA on account of the breach of any Agreements; but, since they were not ratified by me, we cannot in any way be concerned with that. But as we have contracted with the King before YH's arrival on the Coast, and I have already reported such to our Principals, I shall therefore postpone my journey which I had intended to take thither: still, for

no other reasons than only the respect which I bear to YH personally. Meantime, receiving further orders YH knows yourself how far my duty extends: and regarding the Doch boat, I refer to the Fiscal.

If, now, YH should think fit to hold a verbal conference, this can conveniently take place in JAN HINNEQUA'S Crom (as being situate close by the river and the Castle d'el Mina) where I understand YH has been invited and where I shall also be next Tuesday.

I thank YH very much for consenting to allow me to go to Axem to amuse (verlustigen) myself a bit there. I wish that I could in any way serve YH for this, as I acknowledge myself continually obliged to YH, and over it, acknowledge that I am bound to do all in my power, without prejudice to my charge and honour.

With which &c, I remain &c

Sir,

YH's friend and servant,

(sgd) H. Caarloff.

CABO CORS, 23 July 1651.

~~Address, indorsed, not copied. It is also indorsed, none the less.~~

Reply given by the General to the foregoing letter from the Swedish Director, Hendrick Caarloff, the 23 July 1651. (WI.versp.stukken, 1162, pp.212-213)

Sir,

I (cannot neglect to send YH these few lines in reply to your letter of to-day, that we have been informed in conformity with your letter, concerning the matter at ACRA; and have learnt from the Fiscal the resolution to which YH could condescend in the matter of the Doch boat. As this can be better brought to an understanding by a verbal conference than by innumerable messages and correspondence, we shall therefore be in the Crom of HINNEQUA next Tuesday at 9 o'clock in the morning, in order to meet YH at that place, although up to this hour I have not yet been invited there. I therefore trust that YH., having the most suitable opportunity for it, will see that the aforementioned HINNEQUA, is also ~~there~~ there. YH's thanks for the voyage to Axem, for YH

[Was it  
Simeo  
[Simeo].?

144.

1651.

to go and enjoy yourself, are not deserved, considering that it could not be refused, and was therefore an unnecessary request, as we are disposed to show further courtesy.

Meantime I conclude this with our cordial greetings and recommend YH to the Lord, remaining Sir, YH's very obliged,  
(no signature)

"Extract from a letter written by Mr J. Valckenburg, on the ship "Graef Enno" the 25th November 1651, to the Chief Officer of the Swedish yacht "Slot Stockholm".

(Annexure B. to letter from J.P. Silvercroon, to Stat. Gen. dd the Hague, 27 December 1663. S.G. (WI) 5782)

(There is also a copy, Annexure C.1. to letter from Same to Same dd. the Hague 29 July 1662. S.G. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38)

Their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, together with the General Chartered West India Company, our Sovereign Lords and Masters, have ordered us to maintain all good correspondence, peace and concord with the Vassals of Her Majesty of Sweden, in these quarters, for the conservation of the long enduring alliance between the respective Nations.

(Copy) "Declaration of the General Johan  
VALCKENBURG." (21 August 1662)

( Annexure P. to the Further Memorial  
from the Directors, W.I.C., to the  
States General, delivered in, the  
22nd August 1662. S.G.Loket Kas,  
(Zweden, 38).

I, the undersigned, declare that in the service of  
of the General Chartered W.I.C, of these Lands, as  
Fiscal over the Northern Coast of Africa on the Gold  
Coast of Guinea, between the place CHAMA and the Castle  
St George d'Elmina, with the ship "Graeff Enno", in  
the year 165- the (Left blank in this copy. In  
view of the extract from the letter from Valckenburg,  
copied on the preceding page, 144, the year and month  
was evidently 1651, November) I encountered a certain  
yacht named "Stockholm Slot" which, although sailing with  
Swedish Commission was nevertheless manned with many  
natives and inhabitants of these Lands. In the capa-  
city aforesaid, in pursuance of their Ho.Mo.s' Placades,  
I took off from the aforesaid small ship, together with  
all the goods they had brought with them, all those  
who were then admitted (~~bokert~~) to be such. And they  
declared that they had obtained permission from Mr  
Laurens de Geer at Amsterdam to be allowed to sail  
with the same: Pieter Gerrits of Amsterdam Factor on  
the said yacht, and Symon Jansz Visscher of Haerlem  
Assistant, besides two other persons, showing, each  
in particular, a written document under the said  
Mr Laurens de Geer's own hand. In witness of the  
truth hereof, I have signed these.  
In 's-Gravenhage, the 21st August 1662.  
(sgd) J. Valckenburg.

Extract from a copy "Declaration made by Johan Reyneke at 's-Gravenhage on the 30 July 1662."

(Annexure A. to the Further Memorial from Resident Johan P. Silvercroon to the States General dated ~~the~~ Haag, 29th July 1662, in S.G. Locket Kas, Zweden, 38).

On this day, the 30th July 1662, appeared before me, Martin Beeckman Notary Public admitted by the Court of Holland residing in 's-Gravenhage, and the hereafter named witnesses, Mr 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, Commissioner of His Royal Majesty of Sweden, has attested, testified & declared, in place of and under offer of oath, that it is true that he, deponent, came to the Coast of Guinea in the year 1651, with the ship Fortuijn, mounted with 18 guns, provided with a Royal DANISH Pass or Commission. And after he had traded the windward coast, he, deponent, has encountered before ACCIM (sic, Axim ?) the ship "Graeff Enno", on which was Mr Valckenburg, as Fiscal of the W.I.C. of these Lands, who said that they must show their Passes to the Commandant RUYGHAVER at the Fort El Mina; who, having seen the same Passes, said, "Your Pass is good, and we cannot forbid you to trade; but you must keep away from ~~(sich onthouden van)~~ the Company's Forts and Lodges." Whereupon the deponent, with the said ship, traded between the Fort El Mina aforesaid and the Fort Nassau, before the village CONGE, lying under the King of ZABOU under whom lies also the aforesaid Fort Nassau, about two cannon-shot from each other: where, he, deponent, after two months' stay, traded the whole of his cargo without molestation.

... ..  
He, deponent, giving as reasons of knowledge, that he had been present at all the aforesaid, and has served the aforesaid Swedish Company for over ten years.

Thus passed, in den Hage.  
(sgd) M. Beeckman. Not. Pub.

(N.B. No witnesses named)

The English Guinea Company.

Extracts from "Calendar of State  
Papers. Colonial Series, 1574-1660."  
Vol. I.

(p.355).

April 9. Order of the Council of State. Approving report of the Council of Trade concerning the trade to GUINEA, and recommending to Parliament a grant being passed as is therein expressed. The report is recited, and the Council state their opinion that 20 leagues on each side of the two chief factories or residences by the sea coast, the fort of CORMANTYN, and the river CERBERRO near SIERRA LEONE, may be granted to the present Adventurers, with the exclusion of trade to all others for 14 years, they to fortify and secure the same to the interest of the Commonwealth. All the rest of the Coast of GUINEA to the southward to ~~be~~ be free to all traders. (Interregnum, Entry book, Vol. XCIII, p.247-250).

---

The Swedish African Company.

Note. Extracts from Granlund and Dahlgren are continued under 1652.

---

Extra Notes from Aitzema, "Saken van Staet en Oorlogh"  
Vol. III.

(pp 496-603)

Account of the proceedings of the Great Assembly (convened to consider the state of the Union consequent upon the death of William II) [*stadhouder*]  
(p.498) First session 18 January. Opening speech by Pensionary Cats.

Among the many written Proposals, Advices, and Considerations submitted to the Assembly by the various Provinces, the following is an extract from the Considerations of the Deputies from Groningen & Ommelanden:-  
(p.513) "West India Company". It is therefore given into Y.Ho.Mo.'s serious consideration whether the affairs of the Admiralties which have so very much declined, as also of the W.I.C., almost entirely ruined, ought not at once to be taken into serious consideration, and the said Company, in any case, during the deliberations, in principal, and by extraordinary means, redressed therein and brought into a state of preservation.

(p.601/3) Close of Great Assembly 19 August, with a closing speech by Pensionary ~~Cats~~ Cats.

(pp.637-40. 657-69)  
"English Affairs"

(pp.646-49)

"West Indian and Portuguese Affairs".

Concerning the West Indian and Portuguese affairs, one has laboured continuously, partly to redress the bad menage and administration of the Company; partly to persuade Holland to an offensive succour; thirdly (those two matters being settled) to negotiate with the Portuguese Ambassador. ... The Protuguese Ambassador, from time to time, by Memoranda, intimated his impatience, requesting either to be heard or dismissed. ... On the 4th March ensued the audience of the Portuguese Ambassador, Zousa Macede. ... On the 11th, was placed in his hands some Articles or draft Treaty containing the demands of the (W.I.) Company//.

The contents of these were:- Restitution of all countries and captaincies with the Forts in Brazil. ...  
 ... .. Restitution of the Island St Thomé; The Coasts and Places of AFRICA, South of the Equinoctial Line to be divided as follows:- ....

(p.653)

"The Swedish Commissioner, Appelboom, has audience of their Ho. Mo. He urges satisfaction on the Swedish objections in the Danish "concept" Treaty (of Redemption)!"

(p.654)

-Treaty of Redemption ratified without limitation.  
 -Further on the Treaty.

(pp.657-60. 657-68)  
 "English Affairs"

(pp.648-49)  
 "West Indian and Portuguese Affairs".  
 Concerning the West Indian and Portuguese Affairs, one has laboured continuously, partly to redress the bad manage and administration of the Company; partly to persuade Holland to an offensive account; thirdly (those two matters being settled) to negotiate with the Portuguese Ambassador. The Portuguese Ambassador, from time to time, by memoranda, intimated his impatience, requesting either to be heard or dismissed. On the 4th March enquired the audience of the Portuguese Ambassador, Xouza Macedo. ...  
 On the 11th, was placed in his hands some Articles on that Treaty containing the demands of the (W.I.) Company...

Resolutions States General. 1652. (S.G.3229)

15 March 1652.

On the representation made by the Deputies from Zeeland at the Assembly, is found good to instruct the Admiralty at Zeeland to provide two war ships to convoy through the Channel a ship going to Guinea, besides two other yachts.

23 May 1652.

(Date of receipt of letter from Ruichaver dated 26 Jan. 1652, infra.)

~~(18 July 1652.)~~

~~with reference to this resolution on~~

( 18 July 1652 )

(Vide reference to this resolution on the next page.)

Notes from the manuscript book entitled, "Short Minutes of the Besoignes held in the Hague by Deputies from the respective Chambers of the Chartered W.I.C. beginning 15th May 1651, with the insertion of all the principal Resolutions Lists and other Papers concerning the redress, retrenchment and further subsistence of the Company." (WIC.oc.5)

(p.129.back) To the High and Mighty Lords the Deputies of the High Mighty Lords States General, for West Indian affairs.

Marg.note in another hand: Hon. Mighty Lords, The Undersigned Directors of the Chart. Dit is de reqte WIC. having seen the extract from their die overgelev- Ho. Mo's resolution annexed hereto (n.o.r) ert hebben Be- have, from the midst of their affliction, winthebb: daar learnt with some joy that the deliberat- den 5 Augt. ions of the Government in these anxiaus hier tegens has come to extend over the very pitiable in't hooft ver- affairs of the aforesaid Company, and as maen wert van they accept the same as a token of their (aen?) gedaen. Ho. Mo.'s good disposition, so they hope and pray also that the same may be so far continued that such effects may follow upon the aforesaid deliberations, as both the intention of this State and the constitution of the aforesaid Company require.

And in order to comply with Your Noble Mightinesses' commands and to draw up some considerations for the guidance of the necessary deliberations, the aforesaid Directors will pursue the order prescribed by the aforesaid resolution.

The conquests of Brazil ... ..

As regards the Coast of Africa, thereunder comes specially in consideration, GUINEA, it is considered that the Castle del Mina and other fortifications of the Company are sufficient to defend themselves and that also, about them, some damage will be able to be done to the English by the private ships of these Lands, which, to that end in accordance with their Ho. Mo's Resolution of 18th Inst, commission will be given, on a regulation which shall be formed for that purpose by the respective Chambers.

New Netherlands ... ..

Thus drawn up and delivered in according to their order of your Noble Mighty Lords Deputies, the 30 July 1652.

(ibid.p.131,back) Likewise this following letter to the General Ruyghaver was dispatched by the ship out of the Maze and out of Amsterdam.(copy also in WIC.oc.10)

To the Director General of the North Coast of Africa.

Honoured, Honourable, 's-Gravenhage, 8 August 1652  
Very Discreet Sir,

After that the High Mighty Lords the States General have for a long time past persevered in vain with the present Government of England in order to conclude a treaty of peace between both nations, the matter has, onder de handt, come to that estrangement that those of England have presumed to capture all the ships of the subjects of these Lands which they have been able to obtain, the which, then, also has finally moved the Lords States to take such resolution as YH can see from the annexed copy (n.o.r. dd 18/7 ??), which we have found good to send to YH, in order to be able to ~~een~~ regulate himself according to the contents thereof in the District of his Direction; and by that opprotunity also ~~te~~ ~~ree-~~ on behalf of the Company, to recommend YH that you will please to resort to all means in order to do as much injury as possible to the English everywhere.

With which, coming to the reply to your letter dd. 27 January last, (n.o.r.), received by the ship "Graef Enno", we will first say that it must not appear strange to YH if you do not receive letters so continuously as previously from the Deputies of the respective Chambers, because this is caused for no other reason that the said Chambers, through the bad constitution of the Company's affairs, do not assemble so continuously, which is also the cause that this is not signed by all the members.

We have already written to the President and Councilors of Brazil that the manner of dealing with the ship "t/Casteel d'Elmina" is not pleasing to us, and that in future they will please to refrain from it. YH can keep that ship there till further orders and dispose of the cargo upon the best footing.

- As to the case of sheets reported missing. -

The 4,814 guildens belonging to the Chamber of the Maze on account of the yacht dispatched, YH will do well to send to that Chamber according to your proposal.

We see the bad trading (handelinge) in Loango and that this, in your opinion, was caused by the Lodge of Roubergens(?). Upon this, we cannot neglect to reply that

that trade was entirely unknown to us, and if their doings cause any injury to the Company YH is allowed to prevent it. It is true that the Chamber/s allow private persons on the Coast of Africa, but, nevertheless, without trading Guinea slaves and other merchandise, but never, with our knowledge, that they might make Lodges there; which can serve for YH's information.

We are not ill-pleas'd, that YH expects that the SWEDES will not be grateful that the manner of acting of Henrick CAARLOF, and that they are engaged to large expenses and commitments (~~expence~~), which we hope will cause their desire for that trade somewhat to disappear; the more so as LOUYS DE GEER, whom we consider the chief promoter of this work, has died here in this country.

By this ship from the Maze is going a very experienced surgeon with a medicine chest, which has likewise been recommended to the Chamber of Amsterdam, which is also busy with a new equippage; as also that the same may send some soldiers. Likewise we understand some sailors are now going.

The Chamber of the Maze had not undertaken to send gunpowder, but this they have now been very earnestly requested to do, likewise also the Chamber of Amsterdam. On the other hand, YH is admonished to be economical and not to consume it except it be most highly necessary. The reputation of the Company is not now much concerned with the firing of salutes.

With the sending of a preacher, because of the expense which would fall very burdonsomely upon the one or other Chamber, (we) are most anxious, as we indeed find that it is very necessary that one be sent, and for that reason we will speak with each other at the first opportunity.

We approve YH's considerations about the navigation of private persons with Commission from the one or other Chamber on the Coast, and we shall accordingly take care that no consent may be given to be allowed to come, on the one side, eastward of CAPE DE PALM, and on the other side, not more westerly than to ARDRE, or at the utmost, POPO.

We approve the promotion of Jan Claessen Jes in place of of Factor Adriansen, and trust that the latter will carry on the cahрге of Equippage ~~master~~ to satisfaction. Herewith concluding this &c. (no signatures)

Resolution taken by the ~~deputees~~ Directors of the respective Chambers of the WIC., in den Haag the 8 August 1652.

As it is found by experience that some Chambers of the WIC. have ventured to give permission to private ships to trade slaves on the Coast of Africa, and, by that opportunity,

further to seek their profit without, nevertheless, that an uniform order has been made upon which it ought to be done, from which then, many and various inconveniences arise. Therefore it is found good, in order to remedy those inconveniences, that from now henceforth consent shall not be granted by any of the Chambers except upon the form of agreement hereafter following; and that the Directors shall promise, upon the oath made to the Company, precisely to follow the conditions provided for in the aforesaid agreement, and especially to take care that the size (begrootinge) of the ship is stated truly, and that no abatement thereof be allowed for any reason or protest whatever; but that the f.25 per last provided for, be insisted upon and demanded without any reduction.

(Form of Agreement) On this day the the undersigned Directors of the WIC, as being thereto authorised by resolution of the Assembly of the 8 August 1652, of the one part, and the Owners of the ship upon which is skipper , being according to the report of the size of lasten, of the other part, have agreed that Licence shall be granted to the aforesaid ship, and formal document, to be allowed to trade slaves, and further to seek  $\frac{1}{2}$  its profit, on the Coast of Africa, as it shall be considered advisable, and likewise to deal with the aforesaid slaves in the Carribbean Islands, and with the return cargoes thereof and its further lading, to return here to this City. Provided nevertheless that, upon the consent given, in regard to the Coast of Africa it shall not be empowered to navigate upon the GOLD COAST, and to that end, shall not come more westerly than Ardra or, at the extreme, to POPO; upon forfeiture of the aforesaid ship and the goods laden therein. To which end the Directors shall be at liberty to place a super-cargo upon the said ship (who shall be treated by the skipper in the cabin, and also, if necessary to let the crew take oath thereupon. For which consent the Directors shall promise to pay a sum of being f.25 for each last. ...

Thus done the day and year above written.

Provisional Conditons upon which the above consent shall be given to all private shippers.

( 10 paras. Not copied, as not referring to Gold Coast.)

## Resolutions of the Chamber Zeeland, WIC. (Aanw.1905.XXXVI)

29 January 1652.

The respective Deputies for trade, equipage and militia have undertaken to appear at the gentlemen of the Office at 3 o'clock in afternoon, in order to examine and read the papers, letters, and requisitions from Guinea, in order to report at the next Assembly.

26 February 1652.

-Louys Dammaert engaged as sub-factor at f.18 per month.

4 March 1652.

Resolved to spend two hundred ponden grooten Vlaems in the most necessary provisions and cargoes for Guinea.

Jeronimus van den Dorpe engaged as Factor to Guinea at f.45 per month.

Heyndrick Droogbroot, Asst to Guinea at f.12 p.month.

The gentlemen for trade and office are requested to make ready as quickly as possible all documents, papers and letters to Guinea, and to consider seriously to recommend to Mr General Ruychaver whether he considers any persons of those whom we are sending with the ship, or are in service there at the charge of this Chamber, can be sent home as soon as possible, so that the Company can be relieved of unnecessary expenses and monthly salaries.

7 March 1652.

The Deputies, each for himself, to make ready for the dispatch of the ship "Prins Willem" to Guinea, to put to sea next Tuesday, and especially, on Saturday next, to muster the seamen and sailors on the Square.

Resolutions Chamber Amsterdam, WIC.	}	NIL.
" Participants, Amsterdam.		
" " Zeeland.		

Original Letter from Dir. Gen. Jacob Ruichaver  
to the States General. (SG.Liassen.WI.5778)

"dat. 26 January }  
"rec. 23 May } 1652"

To the High Mighty Lords States General of the United  
Netherlands.

Serene High Mighty Lords,

The letter which Y.Ho.Mo. have been pleased to address to me, dated the 1st May of last year, has been received by us, together with the annexed copies of the Treaty of Marine, and the publication thereof, the which, immediately upon its receipt on the 10th January of this year, I have not been neglectful to cause to be published and affixed everywhere within the places of Y.Ho.Mo.s' territory (gebiedt) comprised within the limits of this Direction, in conformity with that which Y.Ho.Mo. had been pleased to ~~ease~~ charge and command us thereanent. In so far as it may appear to us, according to the tenour and contents thereof, we shall also comply with and cause to be observed. It is likewise, then, much to be desired that the subjects of the King of Spain, who might be found in these regions at any time, should comport themselves in such a way towards Y.Ho.Mo.s' subjects that the customary correspondence is thereby observed, and no reasons for complaint given to us; like as, by this opportunity, although we fear to abuse Y.HO.Mo.s' patience, we cannot however neglect, considering the pernicious consequences which the matter brings in its train, with all possible brevity, humbly to put before Y.Ho.Mo. some occurrences which arose on 16th May last with some Spanish subjects (encouraged by Y.Ho.Mo.s' disobedient subjects) to the detraction of your commands and the extreme injury of the Company, to which (as being fully informed of all the particulars of this matter) we refer.

It is this, that a certain Capuchin, named Padre Fray (?) Angul de Valencia, Prefectus or "Amptman" of a certain further number of persons of that Order, determined by the Pope to send to the Kingdom of BENIN, in order that they should seek to inspire the Natives of that country to the knowledge of their Religion, and,

under the cloak thereof, so to further the affairs of the King of Spain that they might be settled there at that place in order to set up and establish a seat of the slave trade for the Spanish nation; from whence the places of his authority in the West Indies could be conveniently supplied. About which, as the transport of these Religious could not be done without great cost to the King, has been chartered to Miguel de Tordera and Captain Juan Enricques de Oponte, and Juan Chicate (?), or in their name, that they (provided they transported the aforesaid Capuchins, being ten in number, to the said place of BENIN) should be allowed to buy in 103 slaves in the Bight and, without any "recognition", to sell them (~~weder te gelden brengen~~) in the harbours and places of the West Indies; besides obtaining, as the Spaniards were inexperienced on the Coast of Guinea and particularly in the quarters of the Bight, that they might employ some experienced men of other nations in order to come to the desired effects; of whom they obtained the services of one Pieter Bandaart at Middelburch and Egbert Schut at Amsterdam, and for the carrying out of the same, within Amsterdam, equipped a certain ship "Goudt Fortuyn" and a yacht named "Elant", manned with over eighty natives or inhabitants of the United Netherlands, who have come with them out of Texel to Cadis, and thus hither; in order under the cloak of setting up a barque, which would serve them to land the said parties commodiously in Rio BENIN, to discharge many private goods servicable for the GUINEA trade; for which they came mockingly to ask our consent, as they had already contrived their work without waiting for the same, sufficiently giving to understand that, relying upon their force, it mattered little to them how we decided (~~te trade waren in~~) on their request. So that seeing what sort of people we had to deal with (~~eerlijk dat siende niet wij aan dese lieden hadden~~) we hoped, (provided we gave permission that a boat might fetch water in the river of CHAMA) that they would be satisfied with this and would arrange for the accomplishment of their intended voyage. But it was indeed far from that and we found ourselves frustrated in our ~~meaning~~ intention, as they gave out that they would stay there a considerable time, and to that end, set on shore many of their people, and amongst others the said Capuchins, who at once practising their religion, under cloak thereof disquieting the natives of the country, and subjects of Y. Ho. Mo., by extolling a ~~strange~~ <sup>foreign</sup> Lord (~~wonderbaar~~), inducing them to write petitions (settled by them for that purpose) to the King of Spain and the Pope

to be provided with Religious off their own Order, to be able to be further instructed in the Roman religion. Meanwhile, on the other hand, those of our nation were acting high-handedly (~~haar persoenagie speelden~~) with their private trade, until, finally, being informed of these unreasonable and unexpected proceedings, I took it into consideration, in order to maintain Y.Ho.Mo.s' authority and the Company's rights even in a place occupied by its fortifications, to request the Commandants (~~van Opperhoofden~~) to send down hither some of them to us in order to negotiate some "points" with them, serving for the most part for the maintenance of our friendship; and although we pursued the same repeatedly many and various times, yet they managed to excuse themselves from this from time to time with frivolous subterfuges, with the continuation of their previous proceedings, until, finally, in order not to sink to the utmost disdain, I had two of the aforesaid Padros and the person of Juan Enricques de Oponte with their Factor Nicolaas Prins of Huysduinen brought hither, and informed them of our displeasure over their strange and never-heard-of proceedings; that they, on the one hand, as being mostly subjects of the United Netherlands, were not allowed, contrary to the Placades of their Ho. Mo., to come, in ~~of~~ any foreign service, within the limits of this Charter; likewise, on the other hand, in so far as they were subjects of Spain, according to the tenour of the SIXTH Article of the Peace, that they could not be suffered nor allowed in any places or harbours of Y. Ho. Mo. with such violent proceedings; nor could they be allowed, in the prosecution of their voyage, to come to or arrive in the Rio BENIN, much less (as was their intention) to settle or establish themselves there, as being places possessed and occupied by us; over this, indeed, expressly protesting against them. Meantime the others, being still on the aforesaid ship and yacht, hearing of the departure of the persons named, resolved to attack a certain Company's yacht named "Grauwe Moninck", lying beside them in the roads, without any other cause, and in Y.Ho. Mo.s' roa~~st~~stead and under your Fort, unexpectedly with an outrageous hauling down of the Princely flag, carried it off, without giving any other reason or listening to our protests, than that we had acted treacherously with them, ~~daer nogtans calumnieselijk daer van gesproken~~. A strange affair it would be that with such friendly proceedings we should have no authority within the places entrusted to our Direction, without committing treachery, whersby they were not in the least

prejudiced; and afterwards they threatened to put every-  
 thing to the fire and sword, yes, likewise to attack and  
 overmaster a certain other ship of the Company, named  
 "Graaf Enno", even though they should lose their lives by  
 it, unless the aforesaid persons and barque (abandoned by  
 themselves) were restored to them, ~~Wacrin of hun schoon  
 voor soo veel ons stonde te vertrouwen, ten deele te wille  
 waren; notwithstanding this,~~ carrying off the aforesaid  
 yacht, they betook themselves from here to BENYN and car-  
 ried out their design. We immediately sent thither to  
 them those whom they had left in our hands, in order to  
 come to the restitution of our yacht, in which the Hon.  
 Company was at that time greatly interested, and the exces-  
 ses committed therein, which may be imputed not so much to  
 them or the ~~"pangarden"~~ <sup>panamids</sup>, who were only small in number, as  
 indeed to Y.Ho. Mo.s' disobedient subjects, without whom  
 the aforesaid Spaniards could also not have done the least  
 thing. Yes, even their yacht, with which they attacked  
 ours, was entirely manned with Netherlanders without a  
 single Spaniard being on it; of whom the principal authors  
 who have let themselves be employed in this act of hostility  
 were Huybrecht Adriaansen and Hendrick van der Putte, to-day  
 residing in Middelburch in Zeeland, both skippers on the  
 aforesaid ship and yacht, like as can be verified by their  
 letters sent thither: although, afterwards, after about an  
 eight months' possession of the said yacht "Moninck",  
 they released the same, with the loss of one thing and ano-  
 ther, from a gnawing of their conscience and fear of the  
 punishment they might undergo at some time on account of it.  
 All of which, in accordance with our duty and obligation,  
 we could not neglect to inform Y.Ho.Mo., humbly requesting  
 that you will be pleased to have the same so remedied, as is  
 required for the ~~subsistence~~ <sup>maintenance</sup> of affairs in these Quarters,  
 without which, with the bad constitution of the Company's  
 affairs, we are assured that nothing else than the total  
 subversion and confusion of everything is to be expected,  
 and will certainly be met with that Y.HO.MOs' glorious dom-  
 inion (~~gebiedt~~) here in this country, most praiseworthy  
 established and maintained, will, to the annihilation of  
 the Netherlands' renown (now spread into the most unknown  
 and most interior parts of Africa) be exterminated to its  
 foundations, and ruined by your own subjects (as these):  
 like as Y. Ho.Mo., by the carrying out of this voyage, can  
 clearly perceive how ruinous it is for the slave trade of  
 the country, that its own inhabitants let themselves be  
 employed, for extraordinary remuneration, for the further-  
 ance of such designs, and acquire their experience in the

service of the Hon. Company and sell it for money, to the ruin of the same: for which, otherwise, purpose other foreign nations would, otherwise, have neither opportunity nor inducement; ~~of~~ which already, for some years past, has in course of time come so far that the path is made known to other nations, and they have extirpated and impoverished everything here now to the utmost. For although Y. Ho. Mo. having considered the matter according to your high wisdom, have very prudently forbidden your subjects, on heavy penalty, to undertake such services within the limits of the Charter, and we, with all zeal and diligence, endeavour to carry into execution, everywhere, Y. Ho. Mo.s' injunction (gebodt) according to its form and tenour, yet many times the circumstances are such that we are destitute of the means required for the purpose, or find them occupied elsewhere; and then must suffer such contraventions (as these) with sorrowful hearts, without they coming to suffer anything on that account, there in that country, and consequently become more and more encouraged to carry on their injurious trade, in which, by inferior equip equipping, they are met at a very great advantage over the Hon. Company (burdened with many forts and garrisons), especially if they should perceive that they should be allowed to oppose themselves against the same, and "~~hij representatie~~" even against Y. Ho. Mo. in such manner by acts of violence and robbery, and to return home again without rigorous punishment; which we hope Y. Ho. Mo. will cause them to receive as they deserve, and punish them for their excesses to the terror of many who, having long served the Hon. Company, let themselves be misused, contrary to Y. Ho. Mo.s' command, in SWEDISH and DANISH service, with such pernicious opinions that they consider they would not appear to be good servants of their Principals unless they treat Y. Ho. Mo. and the Company's servants in every respect offensively in word and deed; in which those who here in this country give themselves out to be SWEDES comport themselves so arrogantly and entirely unneighbourly that even in places where they, together with the English nation (usurping Y. Ho. Mo.s' jurisdiction), have "~~gecontulinge~~" forced themselves in, now dare to attack unawares, capture and snare your subjects who come to anchor at those places, "~~Wen anders geen vaden binnen haar schepen~~", by means of the natives, under pretence of friendship; and barbarously to illtreat them with an unheard-of confiscation of ship and cargo, those who presume to do that having lately served the Company in such manner, ~~die deswegen hebben geïnformeert~~



Papers concerning the occurrence with the ship "Walvisch", Capt'n Willem Molens, sailing under "Courlans" Commission.

(W SG. WI. verspr; stukken.pp.214-223)

Copy of a letter written to by the General to Willem Moolens, Capt'n on the Courland ship "the Walvisch", then lying in the roads above Small Commany, 9 March 1652.

To the Commanders of the ship Walvisch.

We see with great surprise that you with your ship (employing many who have long served the WIC), not knowing under what title you presume, without our knowledge, to hinder the course of trade, anchoring about and before our ports, harbours and beaches, so that the inhabitants, complaining about it, request prompt remedy in order to be able to continue therein without fear, as formerly. We have therefore addressed this to you in order that by leaving our ports and beaches aforesaid, we may have no reason to provide otherwise therein; and we therefore warn you to betake yourselves not only from that place, but also from this Coast, or otherwise to expect our force with which we have in mind to constrain you to do such, without allowing you in any kind of manner; protesting against the damage or disaster which you will bring upon yourself by resistance.

Meantime, in order to show our favourable disposition, we offer to take over from you, at a reasonable price, any cargo that you may still have remaining, for which purpose you can proceed hither with your ship, and this will serve as a safe-conduct. Awaiting a speedy reply how you are disposed with regard to this, in order to regulate ourselves accordingly. With which &c.

Reply from the Courland Captain Willem Molens to the foregoing letter from the General.

Hon. Discreet Director General,

Your Honour's letter delivered, in which we understand YH greatly wonders with what right we have anchored here before COMMENDO. The General will please to understand that we have sailed out and come here with the Commission of His Princely Grace in Courland, which the General's

Fiscal had seen, not with any intention to trade under the command of any Fortresses. We do not understand that YH could forbid us the whole Coast but presume His Princely Grace's Commission to give us liberty (bevriden). If any one seeks us with force, we shall do our best to defend His Princely Grace's ship, which YH., protesting against damage, suspects to have first sailed out of (~~Witgeroest~~) Holland. With regard to the remaining goods, we have to decline your offer, for we intend to trade the samw ourselves. If we have any goods that would be of service to the General, we will serve the General therein.

Done on the ship the "Walvisch" the 10 March 1652.

---

Letter from the General to the Courland Captain, Willem Molens, in reply to the foregoing letter.

Captain Willem Molens,

We have received your letter to which we reply that we in no way reject as worthless the Commission from His Princely Grace of Courland, seen by our Fiscal; but only desire the placing in our hands of such persons as are being employed on your ship, such as the skipper, Jan Brandt, residing in Overlanden [Rhine provinces] and are subjects of their Ho. Mo. the S.G., whose rights we intend to maintain, of which YH can be aware; to whom, in order to accomodate him and not because we require them, we have made the offer to trade his remaing goods, as such are of very little import to us. Wherefore we await YH's reply in order to make our further intentions known to you.

Done at D'el Mina this 10 March 1652.

---

Reply of the Courland Captain, Willem Molens, to the letter from the General.

Hon. Mr Director General Ruyghaver,

YH's letter has come to my hands. About placing in your hands such persons as I employ on board, skipper Jan Brandt is alone specified, who has already for more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years stood under oath and served His Princely Grace, and is, moreover, a free man at present residing, with his wife and children, in Courland. On behalf of some I can declare with a free conscience that I have not one person on the ship who, with his knowledge, was born in Holland or, also, in the territory of their Ho. Mo. Lords States General. I cannot

therefore, in accordance with YH's request, let any one be followed, nor also have I the power to let any one of His Princely Grace's sworn servants go from the ship.

On the ship "Walvisch" 10 March 1652.

Letter from Skipper Jan Brandt to  
General Ruyghaver, dated 10 March 1652.

Hon. Mr Director General Ruyghaver,

As I have understood from YH's letter to Capt'n Molens that the General protests against me because I have served the WIC, and now at present, His Grace of Courland, so I presume that so long as I served the WIC, I served it as an honourable man, & when I was discharged from my service I was also discharged from my oath, and so was then at liberty to serve others, as I was not born in the territory of their Ho. Mo.; so I have to thank the Ho. Mo. S.G. for the time I have served them, but now I am under subjection to His Princely Highness in Courland. Written on the ship "Walvisch",  
10 March 1652.

Notification & Protest made by the Fiscal to  
the Capt & officers of the ship Walvisch before the  
village CONG, between Moure & Cabo Cors.

Since YH, contrary to what you have informed their Ho Mo's & the WIC's Dir. Gen., have presumed to anchor before the beach of the King of ZABOU, which, with the trade falling there, was transferred (~~apud~~ <sup>[Asabu]</sup> many years ago to their Ho. Mo. in acknowledgement of their taking him under protection against the Portuguese violence, which they have maintained up till now, without any one having tried to dispute the exercise of this benefit, as YH, contrary to the usage of friends now seeks to disturb us in our long acquired possion. So is it that we have come in the name & on behalf of the D. G. in order to defend their Ho. Mo.'s & the Company's rights, and to prevent any canoe coming from our beach to YH's ship, and to make them retire; for the better effecting of which orders have also been given on shore. Protesting that if we are prevented by you from exercising punishent to our own subjects we shall be innocent of the evil that might arise therefrom; which we have wished to notify YH. so that you may know the reason of our coming. / Done on the ship "Delmina" before CONG, the 12 March 1652.

To which Notification & Protest no written reply ensued, but the Capt'n, seeing the contents thereof, set sail with his ship on 13 March at daybreak, & ran down to CORMANTYN; from where, without doing anything, to ACRAA, and two days later departed from the Coast.

=====

Act of Vassalage granted by the Fiscal Valckenburgh in the name and on behalf of the Director General Jacob Ruyghaver, to the District ABRIPIQUEM.

Joham Valckemburgh, Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa in the service of the General Chartered West India Company, hereby makes known to all those who shall see or hear read these open letters, that we, together with the Cabo Ceros ENGUIRA and AQUO, deputed on behalf of the District of AXEM, in order to remove the disturbances and unrest which, to the West of the afore-named District, have hindered the old course of the trade and traffic, for some time past, to the subversion of all customary communication; and on that account, on this day, here, entered into negotiation with JANSOU, Captain, and Cabo Ceros of the country of ABRIPIQUAM and, on their representation, have agreed to accept them, like as we hereby in the name of Mr Jacob Ruyghaver Director General over the aforesaid Northern District of Africa accept them, and their country and the inhabitants thereof, bounded on the EAST and NORTH by the river ABAUMACURE (Amonsuri), on the SOUTH by the Sea, and on the WEST by the lands (landen) of JUMORE, as vassals and subjects of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, as also of the General Chartered West India Company, in the same manner as they were subject to the King of Spain before the Fortress of AXEM was occupied by the arms of our State; promising to hold and cause to be held all and each of them as such, at all times, and to take them into such protection as faithful and obedient vassals can or may enjoy from their Sovereign.

In witness whereof we have granted this Act to them as evidence of their vassalage, and ratified it with our usual signature.

Given in the market town (vleck) of JAN SONTIA in the District of ABRIPIQUAM, this 26th September 1652.

(sgd) J. Valckenburgh.

(§.§. WI. verspr. stukken, pp. 223-225)

1652.

{ Rijkearchief, The Hague }  
{ Aanw. 1898. XXII }

## Journal kept

by me, Louys Dammaert, sailed out with the ship

Prins Willem, on the 3rd April, Anno 1652,

as sub-factor to Guinea: In the service

of the Hon. Messrs Directors

of the Chartered West India Company,

at the Chamber at Middelburg in Zeeland.

The ship mounted with 24 Guns.

53 Head. Capn. Cornelis Pietersen

Hoze, Factor Jeronimus

van den Durpe, having in it

109 thousand gulden in

Cargo, for the Coast.

This ended ...

... ..

... ..

... ..

List of the persons who sailed out  
by the ship Prins Willem to the Coast of  
Guinea in the service - of the Directors  
of the Chart WIC at the Chamber at Middelburg  
in Zeeland, the 3rd April 1652.

	pr Month.
Dead. Cornelis Pieter Hoze of Armuyden. Skipper	f.50
Dead Jeronimus van den Durpe. Factor	50
Louys Dammaert of den Tholen. Sub-factor	18
Dead Hendrick Droogenbroot Assistant	12
Dead Cornelis Blaes of den Vere Chief Mate	36
Then follow the names of:-	
Under mate	26
Chief Boatswain, Constable, Butler & Cook, each	
each at f.21	= 84
Carpenter, f.26: Under-carpenter, f.20	= 46
Surgeon, f.22: Sailmaker, Cooper, each f.16	= 54
2 Quartermasters, Corporal, Constables Mate,	
Boatswain's Mate, Cook's Mate, each f.15	= 90
27 Sailors:	
21 at f.12: 3 at f.11: 2 at f.10: 1 at f.9	* 314
5 Boys:	
1 at f.7: 1 at f.3-10: 3 at f.3	= 19. 10
Total 53, at, per month	= f.799. 10

=====

## (Extracts only of entries re voyage)

April 3. Wednesday. Set sail from before Vlissingen.

At midday got out of the Splete & went W to S. At sundown had Clif S W to W of us. At night passed the lights of Dover. God grant us good fortune and a safe voyage, and ~~that~~ weather & wind may that may serve us.

April 4. Thursday. At sunrise were athwart "Fierley".

About 9 o'clock passed the Beversier (Castors?) Ran with small sail as yacht Batavia could not follow. At sundown Wolfershoorn N N E about 4 miles (mijlen) from us.

April 5. Friday. In morning had Portland N N W of us, ~~which-w~~ which we could see from the maintop, and Cape Hage S S W.

Shortly after sunrise the Bight ships (Bochtvaerders) went S W. Ships for Spain (Spansevaerders) W to S, as likewise the East India ships. About 9-10 o'clock had Ornay S S E of us & Portland N to W. At sundown had Goutsteert N N W about 6 miles from us. At night the Bordeaux ships with the two convoys to the French Coast. The convoys were Captns Kempe & Claes of Vlissingen.

April 6. Saturday. Sighted 3 sail. Coming near, the ships for France ~~were spoken~~ spoke a boat from Middelburg bound for Brittany (Brittanje). At night ran out of the Channel. Were 12 miles ~~from~~ S to W of Lizard.

April 7. Sunday. Day's run 20 miles.

April 8. Monday. Days run 15 miles.

April 9. Tuesday. Day's run 19 miles.

April 10. Wednesday. Day's run 31 miles.  
of Middelb.

April 11. Thursday. In morning spoke "St Caterina"/ bound for the Islands. Day's run 19½ miles.

April 12. Friday. Stiff breeze & good progress. Day's run 45 miles. At midday had North Cape at side (op Zie).

April 13. Saturday. Day's run 36 miles.

- April 14. Sunday. Spoke a privateer (caper) from Middelb. Captn Vaterhans, who came on board, to hear news from home. Parted in afternoon (having been very jolly). Gave him two shots which he answered. Days run 32 miles.
- April 15. Monday. Sighted <sup>4</sup> ~~2~~/sail. Were the four Caribes ships who had parted from us ~~of~~ on the 11th. Day's run ~~2~~ 23 miles.
- April 16. Tuesday. Day's run 31 miles.
- April 17. Wednesday. In morning at 8 o'clock sighted Porto Santo S to W and S S W of us. Day's run 18 miles. In evening had Porto Santo at side (op Zie) and Chesters S S W and S W to S of us. Saw also Madera S W. Fine weather & great calm.
- April 18. Thursday. Had the Chesters still at side. Day's run 20 miles.
- April 19. Friday. Sighted Salvages. Run 21 miles.
- April 20. Saturday. Fine weather & breeze. Saw Lanserotte S E. and the Fort Aventura the East corner (d'oosthoeck) S S W from us. Run 30 miles. In afternoon about 4 o'clock turned from Lanserotte as were not a mile from the shore. Set Course N W.
- April 21. Sunday. Midday good weather. Were the aforesaid Islands were still at side (op Zie) between 10 & 11 miles from shore. Run  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles.
- April 22. Monday. In morning saw a small sail. Approached it as thought it was a Portuguese fishing boat. Put out the boat in which went Factor Jeronimus van den Durpe, the under-mate and 20 sailors, armed. Found it was a Barque from Fort Aventura, but Castilian, bound for the Canaries as little was to be got at Fort Aventura. In evening the small sail set out for the Canaries again. The land was about 5 miles from us. Run 16 miles.
- April 23. Tuesday. Good weather. Run 19 miles.
- April 24. Wednesday. In morning sighted the Barbary Coast on the port side, about 3 miles. Let the sails run in order to fish a bit. , , , Steered S to W & S S W with N N E wind. Fine weather & topsail breeze.

Also-sighted Run 27 miles. Also sighted a sail west of us coming up to drop down on us. Turned to it. Got the luff of us, being a fluyt ship, flying Prince flag. Estimated to be mounted with 16 guns. Hoisted the foresail to speak her, but she sailed past firing a blank shot. Did not know what it meant, but so far as could be seen had no good intention, having "gevangen her blinde Rhee" under the bowsprit. Presume she is a Turk and after she was a "stuck" from us, smheet het onder de wint and liet het alsoo met syn besaen drijven. Went S to W to keep in sight of land.

April 25. Thursday. Gussed the Barbary Coast to be  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from us. Good weather with topsail breeze. At midday course S S W to keep land in sight. Run 33 miles.

April 26. Friday. Run 40 miles.

April 27. Saturday. Run 38 miles.

April 28. Sunday. Run 41 miles.

April 29. Monday. Had the sun overhead, and Cape Verde at side (op Zie). Run 24 miles.

April 30. Tuesday. Run 25 miles.

May 1. Wednesday. Run 17 miles.

May 2. Thursday. Run 8-9 miles.

May 3. Friday. Hot sunshine. Run 16 miles.

May 4. Saturday. Run 18 miles.

May 5. Sunday. Run 12 miles.

May 6. Monday. Tornado in which our yard broke. Run 24 miles.

May 7. Tuesday. Run 4 miles.

May 8. Wednesday. Rain. Run 15 miles.

May 9. Thursday. Calm with rain. Run 4 miles.

May 10. Friday. Run 6 miles.

May 11. Saturday. Mostly calm. Run 14 miles.

- May 12. Sunday. In the dog watch 2-3 o'clock, a heavy tornado, then calm. Run 19 miles.
- May 13. Monday. Run 8 miles.
- May 14. Tuesday. Run 26 miles.
- May 15. Wednesday. At 9 o'clock sighted land being Rio Costos, Grain Coast about 9 miles from us. At midday cast the lead. Found bottom at 42 fathoms, sandy. Run 28 miles.
- May 16. Thursday. Gussed Cape de Palm E N E from 12 - 13 miles from us. At sundown had the Cape N E 7-8 miles from us. Run 15 miles.
- May 17. Friday. In morning had tornado lasting 1½ hour. In afternoon "clærde de orisont" & sighted land to port. Run 17 miles.
- May 18. Saturday. In morning were 1½ miles from the shore, guessed between the Bay Tabo and Taho. From Petry some canoes came alongside. In evening sighted the high tree of Dorwijn E N E from us. Andrie/ op Zij. Run 21 miles.
- May 19. Whitsunday. In morning had the red land or Cleor (?) op Zie. Run 24 miles. In-evening In forenoon came to anchor as approached very near the shore in 12 fathoms, sand. In afternoon went under sail.
- May 20. Monday. In morning were directly before Cape Lahou. Some Blacks with canoes having refreshments came alongside. Course E & E to S. along the shore. Run 12 miles.
- May 21. Tuesday. In morning calm. Four canoes came alongside from Bahoo with refreshments. Run 13 miles.
- May 22. Wednesday. Had Assine at side. Some eanoes with refreshments came alongside. Run 12 miles. Had the three hills of Cape Appolonij E to N 3½ miles from us. In afternoon at 2 o'clock the Assistant Hendrik Droogenbroot died haveing been ill during the voyage. At 12 fathoms north of Axem then gradually deeper to 24 - 25 fathoms.

May 23. Thursday. In morning had Cape ~~Tree~~-Pints Three Points S E to E 5 miles from us. Calm with rain. The sub-factor Anthonij de Liefde came on board from AXEM. When he departed he took the dead body of the Assistant with him on shore to be buried there; fired one shot over it. At midday had Cape Three Points 5 miles E S E from us. Run 6 miles. In evening had Cape Three Points at side.

May 24. Friday. In morning had the bight of Chama N N W  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from us, Ran from the shore almost N E with fine breeze and came in afternoon at 3 o'clock before the Castle St George del Mina to anchor, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, the Hill of St Jago free from the Castle, by the other ships which were the "Melckmeyt" from Amsterdam, greynhaelder: "Groot Jezus" or "'t Casteel del Mina", come from Brazil for slaves: and "St Jacob", bight ship, which had been seized by the "Melckmeyt" in the Bight and brought up here; but before our ship anchored the skipper Hoze, Factor van den Durpe and I went on shore with the boat, firing 5 shots to which the Castle replied. At 3-30 came on shore and handed over all the papers to the General Mr Jacob Ruichaver, he welcoming us with a drink of French wine. In the evening returned on board. God be thanked for a successful-~~vo~~ safe arrival. At night had a heavy toynado.

May 25. Discharged some provisions for the General.

May 26. Being Sunday went on shore to hear the sermon. At midday entertained at the General's table, and in evening returned on board.

May 27. Nothing happened but the discharging of some merchandise, and in the evening I was informed by the Factor van den Durpe that to-morrow I must go on shore to write for the General.

May 28. The Equipage Master, Jan Claessen Jes, came on board by order of the General and took off 18 men among them our Mate Cornelis Blaes bringing them to the ship St Jacob, against whom came over all Japons(?) men; and I went also on shore where the General at once employed me in writing.

May 29. Nothing happened.

(Note. Marginal notes have not been copied)

May 30.. An English ship, named Advice, passes here coming from London on 27 March last, Captain and Factor named John Lady (Lad?) who had formerly been Principal of the BIEMBASE (Winneba) Company; 300 tons (~~laston~~), 30 guns, and 95 eaters, among them 16 soldiers, having a good Coast cargo.

June 1. Nothing happened.

June 2. The ships "tCasteel del Mina", being provided with all necessaries for sheathing, as also Japons merchandise for trading 150 slaves, together with the General's ~~beat~~ Chaloup, set sail from here at 3.30 to Calbarzj, Rio del Rey, and Camaronis. God grant her a safe voyage; with which went, for the trading of the slaves, the Upper Factor Isaacq Schutt.

The principal traders of Great ACRAA come here, with whom the Upper Factor, Jan Podt, sent the price list (merqt) of the Swede.// The Company will not be able to deliver the same, without injury, otherwise than; 192 a lywaat 32 engels: 24 p. sheets, 1 p. zaay at 32 Engels: 1.p. Zaye cleetje 1 E: to en- and 1 iron stave 2 Eng. The other merchandise still un-quire certain. Have received at 4 to 5 "dagen" Troy weight, accur- and nevertheless got the "nagiften". Whether they will ately/ continue in it, time will show. The trade at ACRAA very bad and not expected to improve unless we set the same prices (~~merckt~~) as the SWEDE. The traders do not desire any "gepapt lywaat." Want the staves for  $1\frac{3}{4}$  Eng. because they are not so good as the Swedish, very rusty & small.

June 3. The Upper Factor of ADJA, named Heereman Abram- [Aja] sen Watertraen, appears here by canoe, reporting that the newly arrived English ship "Advice" lay before CORMANTYN, well provided with all merchandise; are willing to give the iron for 20 and sheets 28 p. per Bende. Were also resolved to establish a Lodge at the Salt Cre village between Moure and Cabo Cors, named CONGH.

June 4. The General wrote to the Upper Factor at CRAA, named Jan Podt, by the monthly canoe that he shall accurately learn about the price list of the Swede, for the Blacks many times represent gossip; therefore to buy one or two pieces of lywaet to see if it is extra-ordinarily fine. If this is true that they sell 192 a., he shall give one or two ells more, ~~na dat het niet de~~

~~dubraden te pas komt.~~ Also to pay attention to the Swedish lywaet, whether also the dubraden are folded and if they contain  $2\frac{3}{4}$  a., as the Blacks do not look at the ells but the quantity (veelheyt) of ~~their~~ dubraden. If the Sweded gives 24 p. sheets, he shall sell 25 p. per Bende, and keep the Zaay at 2 ounces and also sell the iron at  $1\frac{3}{4}$  Eng.

June 5. At 11 o'clock the General departed together with the Bookkeeper Cock and 6 soldiers in order there verbally to "sentileren" the dispute arisen, with the King of SABOUW; where he arrived in the evening, dispatching messengers of the ACCANISTS and MOURES to the said King, to come to the beach.

June 6. The messengers returned from SABOUW and reported that the King (through fear) was resolved not to appear at Fort Nassauw before he first had some Whites as hostages, and then was resolved to come; therefore the sub-factor Francois Roman with Corporal Thomas Dasefont were dispatched thither. When they had arrived there, the King called his Cabeseros together, and when they had separated, he had the said Roman told that he was not minded (~~gocinnet~~) to appear at Fort Nassou and to release them and the 4 slaves before we released the two imprisoned here; which was at once told to the Captain of the ACCANISTS and the Moures, besides others (being the cause of this dispatch of the Whites) who quickly betook themselves to SABOUW.

June 7. At midday the General receives a letter from Roman in which he sees that although the Moures and Accanists have appeared at SABOUW, the King nevertheless persists in his previous resolution, and is not minded to come to Moure before the prisoners were sent to him. To which the General replied that he did not intend (even should he never come here and keep the Whites there a month) to release the same, and he would return back to del Mina, as he perceived that their actions was only rascality and trickery, and they sought to detain him, as they knew that the General was required at del Mina, daarom de Swarten teerder soude loslaten, which nevertheless not being done; but in the evening, together with Cock, he appeared here at del Mina from the Fort Nassouw. Meantime the ship "Christina" departed from CABO CORS ad patriam.

June 8. At the opening of the gate comes a letter from the Upper Factor of the Fort Nassauw, Verhoeve, in it another from Roman that the SABOU Caboseros were of a mind to

appear at Moure to-day. To which the General replied that Mr Verhoeven shall not speak with them before Roman and the corporal have returned from SABOUW to Moure. OTTINFO and AQUAN, being the cause of them being sent, must be spurred on to the release of the same.

June 9. Nothing passed.

June 10. With the opening of the gate come letters from Mr Verhoeven, and Roman from SABOUW, that the the ACCANISTS, having returned to Moure, are "~~schreunigh~~" <sup>afraid</sup> to come to the Fort from fear (because of their duplicity) "~~hij de Cop mochten worden gevat~~". Roman is also afraid if some evil might befall one or other of the prisoners that he and the corporal would have to suffer for it. To which the General replied (~~degenoot vcerde~~) that he must have patience as yet, although nevertheless (if we might rely upon it) by the release of the Blacks his return could be effected for certain (without again being deceived) to take it into consideration in regard to (tegens) Roman's lamentations (contrary to our intentions) who had judged "ammeuser" than to make the intended designs fruitless through his faint-heartedness. And what certainty shall we yet have that, their prisoners being released, set at liberty, ours would then be released without further claim (which they might institute). Therefore, then, ~~to have~~ in order to have an end of the matter, we must first hear the doings of the ACCANISTS, ~~welken canige see in 23~~ <sup>of being seized</sup> ~~dagen, naar Mr Verhoevens opinie, niet en verriichten,~~ and enticing them with kindness into the Fort, to keep them in it.

June 11. At 9 o'clock sighted a sail south of the Castle, which at midday, 12.30, anchors here, being the yacht "Delfshaven", from which appear on shore the Factor Louys Coegelenburgh, skipper Cornelis Adriaensen and the Assistant Alemans. Have traded 2424 lb tusks in the Gabon, the accounts of which and journal he handed over, together with letters from the Upper Factor Jan Foulton; relating further that the yacht was very leaky as the worms had eaten through the oak sheath (~~auydr~~) and have not been able to empty it with two pumps. About which they obtained Pumping apparatus (~~pomptuygh~~) with 6 slaves. The yacht "d'Munick", with 150 slaves, was also at Cape Lopes Goncalves, and no means of getting from there (unless it were provided with necessaries from here (further appearing from their letter). The English ship "Swan" in running out of the river Rio Riael on 12 May had been wrecked.

June 12. The Baas with all the carpenters went on board to inspect the yacht "Delfshaven, who, returning, together with the factor and skipper, declared the leaks were coming mostly through the nail holes (nagelgaten).

Also comes letters~~ers~~ from Mr Verhoeven and Roman, in which they write that the SABOUSE are not minded first to restore the Whites before the Black delinquants are released, which the father of the one of them, who has more men than the King, so points out (~~dayden~~).

In the evening about 8 o'clock, the yacht "Delfshaven" firing a shot, a canoe went on board, which on return declares the pumping gear to have broken and that there was an extraordinary amount of water in it, ~~shortly which presumed that our wal een haeck an't vlack mocht ont-approzen wesen, as it had bumped (gastooten) rather hard in Rio Benjn.~~ About which the boats were (by order) sent to its assistance.

June 13. In morning at daybreak the Government boat with all "worptuygh" (to haul the said yacht into the river) sailed thither, but, being Thursday, during the sermon, between 9 and 10 o'clock, saw (with regret) the yacht sink (a boat lying alongside); from which the factor Coegelb. with some merchandise and sailors' chests appears on shore; declares that with pumping and ~~bailing~~ bailing the whole night with the crews of the "Prins Willem" and "St Jacob" they could not keep it above water, as the sand which it had in it as ballast continually fouled the pumps, and with it, 202 p. iron staves, 3644 p. arm rings and some equipage have gone to the bottom. About which the Equipage Master, Jes, being there to inspect the victuals of the "Melcqmeyt", advises whether it would not be practicable to fasten (schorten) the said yacht between two ships and raise it again; to which was replied that it was not possible.

Again letters came from Mr Verhoeven and Roman, that the ACCANISTS having been to SABOUW did not dare, for shame, to return to Moure, as they knew of no expedient (~~hand waten~~) before the panyarred Blacks were there, and then to send (~~schikken~~) the ~~BY~~ Whites to us. About which was replied to (~~verzoekt vicia~~) Verhoeven to use his utmost endeavours speciosly to settle the same (as cheaply as possible) without d'Hrs (General's?) knowledge, and to send the delinquants to them in order to get the Whites again into the Fort.

June 14. In afternoon the wreck came up again, when the Equippage Master went to it with the boats, bringing on shore from it 60p. baeckdelen, a rope &c.

In evening Mr Verhoeven writes that he has released the Black delinquents and sent them to SABOU; whereupon the King has also released Faeter Roman and the Corporal, and the SABOUS demand one ounce gold which the delinquents had with them in the panyarring, wishing also expressly to receive a dasjen, or otherwise will keep the ways closed both for the ACCANISTS and peasants (boeren); to which the General replied to Mr Verhoeven to pay the half benda, if that were taken by our people, but it was inadvisable to pay the other, for if this were allowed them they would make a further demand in a week's time. Still, over a trifle, for the furtherance of trade, such may be done speciously without the General's knowledge.

June 15. - 21. Nothing particular happened.

June 22. The "Melckmeijt" was provided with 167.p. slaves, ~~consisting in 78 women, 25 men, 12 boys, and 21 girls, 1 suckling not included~~, victuals 2,100 lb biscuit (hart broot) 280 lb meat, 2 hogsheads palm oil, 2 ditto daerin, 36 pioleren Spanish wine, 1 cask groats, 4 cases corn, in which 9 small. After farewell dinner, the letters to the Directors, and the instructions read aloud, which were handed to the Upper Factor Pieter Cornelissen Lonck. They went on board together in evening at 4 o'clock, (in order to proceed on the voyage home). In morning at 2 o'clock, the "Melckmeijt" fired a shot, thereby perceived she went under sail, being victualled for 40 men for 22 weeks according to the ration list of the Company. For the refreshment of the cabin 8 hogs, 100 fowls; and for the slaves to barter at Annebo some zaaij, wirvy, coetsvelts lywaet, Haerlem cloths, perpetuanen, ambonyns, ettecons, and boatswains knives also given, the same amounting to 1 mark 1 engel; with the view to sell the said slaves for the profit of the Company at the Canary and other islands and Cadiz (as further appears in the Instructions), taking with her 8 men from the ship St Jacob with under mate Joos Mase.

June 23. Nothing particular happened.

June 24. The ship "Prins Willem" in afternoon dropped down to Moure and ADJA to provide the factories there with goods. At 8 o'clock anchored before Moure.

June 25. 26. Nothing particular happened.

June 27. When "Prins Willem" had provided the Fort Nassou with merchandise, she dropped down to ADJA to unload the rest of her merchandiss.

June 28. Nothing particular happened.

June 29. The ship "St Jacob" departed to windward, to supply the factories COMANY and CHAMA with merchandise, and then to fetch water and firewood at Chama.

June 30. )  
 July 1.2.3.) Nothing particular happened.

July 4. See a sail, being the English yacht "St John Baptist" having on 23rd May ~~parted from Rio~~ parted out of Rio Benyn from the Upper Factor Foullon (who had also written a letter to the General); who wrote &c &c. ... ..

July 4. - 25. Nothing particular happened.

July 26. The Swedish yacht "Stockholmslodt" arrives before CABO CORS. Had sailed from Staden 23rd May, bringing a Coast Cargo. Had heard, before departure, that the "Graaf Enno" had arrive in Texel, and that skipper Zandt lay ready to run out of the Maes. The skipper of the said yacht is named Jacob Martensen; mounted with 18 guns, and 23 eaters.

July 26. )  
 August 1-8.) Nothing particular happened.

August 9. The English ship "Star" departed to St Thomé for a cargo of sugar, and thence home.

August 14. The liquor come by the "Prins Willem" examined in the presence of the Capn Hoze and Factor Jeronimus van den Durpe; found 18 firkins 67 stoops to have leaked.

August 15 - 18. Nothing particular happened.

August 19. Upper Factor Joan Foullon, having arrived from his Bight voyage, appeared here by ham-mock overland from CHAMA, and the yacht "Dunckerken", by which Foullon came, also comes dropping down, bringing

with him Macharius Schenkingh, captain and factor of the pinnace named "Jupiter", and poorter and citizen at Amsterdam; had commission from the Crown of Denmark, then lying at Cape de Loop, 100 tons (last), mounted with 14 guns and 22 men, but let the ship proceed on her voyage. Had also bought from Macharius 71 slaves and the remainder of his cargo.

August 20. The caravel "Dunckerken" comes into the roads here, having completed its Bight voyage.

August 21. Nothing particular happened.

August 22. As the Swedish yacht "Stockholm Slodt" lay, ready to sail, before Cabo Cors, in order to depart ad patriam, therefore at 4 o'clock in the afternoon Capt Japon and the rest of his crew departed to that yacht to sail with it.

August 23. Nothing particular happened.

August 24. Understand from letters from the Fiscal, Mr J Joan VALCKENBURGH, that on 18th instant a certain English yacht, named "Ruth", skipper Joris Hube, coming from London in 2 months, had sailed past AXEM, going to ANTA for corn, and thence to Calbary for slaves, mounted with 6 gotelinge and 20 eaters; reporting that the English had come to an agreement with our States, which could not believe but wished it were so.

August 25. Nothing particular happened.

August 26. At 3 o'clock in morning, the Swedish yacht "Stockholm Slodt" departed from Cabo Cors ad patriam.

August 27. The caraval "Dunkercken", skipper Cornelis Adriaensen, departed in afternoon at 4 o'clock, to Cape de Loop, being victualled for 13 men for 20 weeks, taking with it for the "Munninck" 13 weeks' victuals for 30 men, and other necessaries, also for the ship "del Mina", to deliver all at Cape de "oop".

August 28. Nothing particular happened.

August 29. "Prins Willem", hitherto prevented by wind from coming up from ADJA, appears again here

178. 1652.  
in the roads, it being 8 weeks since she dropped down to leeward, but at this season there is little land wind.
- August 29 - September 9. Nothing particular happened.
- September 10. To-day the English yacht "Negro Marchant" sailed from Cormantyn to sell slaves at the Caribis, but will meanwhile call at LADJU and BIEMBA.
- September 11. Nothing particular happened.
- September 12. In afternoon the ship "St Jacob" comes into the Roads here from CHAMA with firewood.
- September 13. Nothing particular happened.
- September 14. The English yacht "Ruth" departed to the Bight for slaves.
- September 15-18. Nothing particular happened.
- September 19. As the Swede at Cabo Cors has been allowed to build a Fort there, so he has not been able to begin, as the English Lodge stood in his way, who also would not remove it (ruyzen); but HINNEQUA, who makes himself master there, has himself had the English Lodge demolished, and granted him another place where he has let him establish a Lodge, somewhat nearer Moure.
- September 20-25. Nothing particular happened.
- September 26. The Swedish yacht "St Jannesburgh" coming up from leeward, anchored before Cabo Cors at 2.30.
- September 27-28. Nothing particular happened.
- September 29. An English small ship named "Indordi" (?) sailed from London, two months ago, 70 tons mounted with 7-8 small guns, passed by BOUTROU, destined for the slave trade.
- September 30. The new Captain of the ACCANISTS <sup>t</sup> "wani" FUTTU, named OTTINGH ADJE, appeared here, but long expected, with quite 100 ACCANISTS, some of whom, as also the said ADJE, intend to stay and keep their residence (~~with plants~~) here; therefore they were presented by General Ruichaver with a beast, karneve, sheep, pig, portion

of fish, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anchors liquor, together with a salute (chergie) with 12 musquetiers, and one cannon shot.

September-3

October 1. Nothing particular happened.

October 2. The yacht "Indordij" departed to the Bight.

October 3-10. Nothing particular happened.

October 11. The Swedish yacht "St Joannesburgh" sailed to the Bight.

October 12. The General Ruichaver together with the Upper Factor Foullon, Vendrigh, Sergeant, 20 soldiers, and all the Accanists, went to the place where the King of FUTTU had appointed for them, being a little on this side of SIMBIJ but a little to the side towards Cabo Cors under a large tree, where the AHIN or King, HINNEQUA, and JAN CLAESSEN, with a following of quite 3-400 persons, half of them musquetiers, immediately also appeared. It was then accorded and agreed with each other that henceforth no traders shall experience any molestation or calamity (~~conhoyl~~) regarding the toll of the ACCANISTS; as also that they will never panyar any MINSE (without previously warning the General) as has previously many times happened, upon which promises of a large present were made; and at 1.30 they parted, satisfied, from each other, leaving them 2 anchors of liquor.

October 13-14. Nothing particular happened.

October 15. In morning departs thither the Captain OTTINGH ADJE, together with other ACCANISTS, des Coninx Cajuytwachter, and a FUTTU Caboseros, with a present of lywaet and liquor and Benyn cloths, for 9 bendas together, with the view (according to former promises) to present the same to the AHIN THEMMIJ, HINNEQUA and JAN CLAESSEN; but the King shall receive two Bendes thereof.

October 16. In morning the ship "St Jacob" went under sail, on which is skipper Bouwen Bouwensen Ram and factor Jan Pietersen Zias, with the view, firstly to discharge some merchandise, among which 4,000 ellen lywaet and 600 ~~the~~ iron staves, at the factory at CRAA,

and then further to call at the Gabon and Cape de Loop. As also to trade the cargo come per the "Melcqmeyt" on the Grain, Tusk, and Quaqua Coasts, Assine and Abbine, for which the said factor goes with it, as the Upper factor Schut is still in the Bight; the said ship being provisioned for 20 weeks, manned with 25 men.

October 17. At 7.30 in the morning The General, with Mr Foullon and the Equippage Master Jes, went to the Hill St Jago, where the General laid the first stone, Foullon the second, and the Equippage Master Jes the third, for the building of a tower or redoubt, laying thereunder one ounce gold for the treyns people.

October 18-21. Nothing particular happened.

October 22. The General's Chaloup, skipper David Engelsen de Vos, anchors here before Mina, coming from leeward, Rio del Rey and other places, who reported that the ship "Del Mina" had been in Rio del Rey, and had sailed from there, but through a heavy leak the ship could not keep above water, and turned back and ran into the Camaronis.

... (leaky ship &c, in those parts)

October 23-24. Nothing particular happened.

October 25. The ship "Prins Willem" to Chama for water and firewood.

October 26-November 10. Nothing particular happened.

November 11. The General's Chaloup departed to windward to AXEM with 1,300 iron staves, and begins very much to attract (trekken). They have received quite 30 Marks monthly; so that now AXEM draws (trekt) so well as one of the best Forts.

November 12-21. Nothing particular happened.

November 22. The said Chaloup came back here in the roads from AXEM, full of lime.

November 30. The said Chaloup again departed to AXEM with a parcel of staves.

At 1.30 in afternoon arrives in the roads from Loango the yacht the "Munnicq", whither it had sailed a month ago, bringing 14,100 lb elephants tusks, consisting in 643 p.;

2470 lb red copper of very good alloy and ~~88~~ 9 slaves, who had run away at Cape de Loop. For news, that the private Lodges in Loango had been removed (gelight). In evening the "Munnicq" ~~unloaded~~, unloaded, and in the night departed to AXEM for lime.

November 30-December 12. Nothing particular happened.

December 13. The "Munnicq" comes back here from AXEM full of lime. (For the redoubt on St Jago?)

December 14. The General's Chaloup also comes from AXEM full of lime.

December 22. The said Chaloup goes to ACRAA, to unload 10 cases lywaet there, and on return, to take off the gold from the factories ADJA and MOURE.

December 23-25. Nothing particular happened.

December 26. Yesterday evening at 6.30, came letters from ACRAA, that the skipper David, having landed there with his small boat and crew on the 20th in the morning, declared that the Chaloup had anchored and turned turtle (omgeslingert) in the morning about 2 miles to the west of "d'RUYTERS", so that he and his crew had been obliged to save themselves in the aforementioned Jolletje. Whereupon the Upper Factor Jan Poedt at once sent off 2-3 canoes with his sub factor and ditto Vos (intending himself to follow immediately) to the place where the Chaloup ~~had sunk~~ was wrecked. They did not find it, so that it has sunk, but presumed would come ashore (landen) about ORSOU. Whereupon was at onvee resolved to send the yacht the "Munnicq" thither (to see if anything could be got out of it to the Company's profit), which could not make sail (through calm) before 1 o'clock in morning; Upper factor Foullon going there with it.

December 27-28. Nothing particular happened.

December 29. "Prins Willem" came into the roads here from Chama bringing 41 beams, firewood & water.

December 31. Resolution taken to keep "Prins Willem" lying before Del Mina until a ship comes from home; upon which costgelt given them.

The English Guinea Company.

Extracts/ from "Calendar of State Papers. Colonial Series, 1574-1660."  
Vol. XI.

(p.389)

Sept. 25. 67. Petition of the Adventurers for Guinea to the Council of State. Have received advice that the Dutch, about three weeks past, set out two men of war, of 24 guns, each manned with 100 men, to take, sink, and burn all English shipping there. Have adventured upon that Coast about £70,000. for discovery and trade. Because of the differences between Holland and England they pray that a frigate may be appointed, with two ships which the adventurers will set forth with letters of marque, to scour the coast of Guinea, and preserve that trade against all enemies. Endorsed, "Desire of the petitioners, that a frigate may be sent to Guinea, granted."

(p.395)

Dec. 22. Orders of the Council of State. Petition of the Guinea Company to be referred to Committee for Foreign Affairs; ...  
(Interregnum, Entry Book, Vol.XCVI. pp 134. 136.)

The Swedish African Company.

Extract from Granlund (translated from the Swedish).  
continued from 1650, p.106 supra.

(p.13) Henrik Carlof, who in the official documents is variably called Commandant at Cabo Corso and appurtenances, or Governor in Guinea, was born in Rostock (N.B. in Mecklenburg) and had previously served in the Holland W.I.C.'s service, and had there acquired a thorough insight into trade and navigation, afterwards took service with Louis de Geer and, through his conspicuous energy and thoroughness, won his confidence; and as a result of his recommendation was appointed as co-director in the African Company, and selected to administer the Company's affairs on the Gold Coast. Within a short time Carlof received the rank of Swedish General, and as he did the Company further material service in England through his energetic co-operation for the liberation of the Company's ships seized by the English cruisers, and saving some of the Company's remaining property, he had already, in 1654, been raised to the Swedish nobility, under the name of Carloff, but, as such, was never introduced into the Swedish House of Nobility. Meantime he always signed himself "Carlof" (f.n. or "Carloff").

(p.14) With the Natives the Swedes, from the beginning, stood on the very best footing. We have, inter alia, evidence of it in a letter from Queen Christina to "the King in Guinea" of the 6th June 1651 (App.1., not translated), and that good relationship continued unbroken, and developed until a really touching confidence was attached to their Swedish allies by the negroes; an attachment which proved to endure an extremely severe trial, and which did not cease before the Chief, who stood nearest in relations with the Swedes, was dead, and, moreover, all hope of assistance and help from Sweden for the Swedish Colony, long oppressed by enemies, ceased, when finally, a crowd "Z lejde" negroes let themselves be bought to betray their masters, into whose authority they had for a long time submitted. This last occurrence could nevertheless only slightly weaken that far preponderating impression of a long enduring and infallible attachment on the side of free Blackmen; an exhibiton which must warm every Swedish heart.

... ..

(p.15) To begin with, one feared Portugal who had colonies in the proximity, and who considered that the new Company was encroaching upon its rights, and besides the direct representations which were made on behalf of the Company by the Swedish government to the King, the Swedish Resident in Lisbon, Joh. Fredr. von Friesendorff, received instructions to seek to obtain liberty for the Company to trade at St Thomas, Angola and other Portuguese Colonies "in the regions of Guinea". But dangers for the Company threatened from another quarter.

Already in 1650, the English began to capture Swedish ships, and from 1652 they undertook - displeased at having to join to their old rivals for the trade in Africa a new one - systematically to seek to plunder the Company. The English warships were continually out cruising and wherever they found a Swedish ship they attacked it, and in most cases confiscated both ship and cargo. During the years 1650-1653 the English captured no less than 23 Swedish ships, of which 7 belonged to the Swedish African Company. The Swedish government seems to have suffered these outrages for a long time with singularly great patience. But finally, when the English captured two ships belonging to the African Company - "Christina" and "Norrköping" - laden with a valuable cargo of ivory, gold, ivory and other goods, and a third smaller vessel destined for Stade, Queen Christina was fain to protest to the English Parliament, in a very earnest letter, against this deed, and to demand satisfaction. At various times, said the Queen, Swedish subjects had made bitter complaints that nearly all Swedish ships which fell in with English war-  
 (p.16) ships were treated by the latter as enemies, captured and brought into Plymouth, after which all the gold found in them was, by order of Parliament, plundered and brought to London. The Queen particularly remonstrated with Parliament about this new hostility committed in the midst of peace. No allegation could be made that the ships were connected with the Republic's enemies, because they came direct from Africa; nor could the fact that the Company had as a co-director the Commissary of the Swedish Crown in Amsterdam, Laurens De Geer (f.n., son of Louis De Geer who died in Antwerp in 1652) give any hollow claim for these hostilities. The Queen therefore demanded that not only should the ships be restored but compensation also provided for what had been lost. The Swedish Resident in the Hague, Harald Appelbom, who had received separate instructions to represent Sweden at that time in England also, had already

previously despatched to the English Parliament's Master of Ceremonies, Oliver Fleming, an energetic protest against these piracies. Carlof, also, who arrived in England, had made similar representation. Nevertheless, at the beginning, this was still spoken to deaf ears. Several months passed yet before the Long Parliament was pleased to listen to these protests. A third ship, "Stockholms slott" also shared belonging to the Swedish African Company, shared the formers' fate; likewise quickly, three others in addition. Laurens De Geer, in a new letter, complained to the Company's Directors that in England the Swedish crews in the captured ships were treated not only as enemies but "as Turks and slaves"; that the ships were deprived of everything, and the crews driven from them and soldiers put into them instead. At first the English pretended that the ships belonged to Dutch directors (delegare). And, as it is stated in a report on the matter, the groundlessness of this false allegation had been made to appear with both verbal and written evidence, and it had been shewn that both ships and cargoes belonged to Swedish subjects, other evasions were hit upon, and a promise was made to hand over the ships upon an express claim entered by the Swedish Queen. When this had indeed arrived, it was contrived to allege that the Hollanders, who found themselves excluded from the trade in Guinea by the Netherlands Trading Company's Charter, had applied to the Queen of Sweden to be permitted to trade under her authority on those Coasts, and that this had been granted them. "That all this was false, the English must even themselves admit, if they still had a spark of justice left, and did not conscientiously entirely renounce the truth". Whence evidently appeared that they intended nothing else than, under false pretexts, to disturb the Swedish navigation and trade, and the Guinea Company's particularly, the increase of which they always observed with envious looks, and also, at some time, to ruin the same, so as to be able to strengthen their own advantage. This clearly follows from the fact that detained vessels from Hamburg, Lübeck, Wismar and Stralsund were released, on the other hand, the Swedish, notwithstanding all protests and argument, remained detained. A part of the gold on the ship "Stockholms slott" had been sold and the seamen pressed into the English marine or concealed, so that no one knew what had become of them. The Company therefore stood in the greatest danger, and, in its need, implored the Queen's powerful aid. (f.n. Annexure, in German to the aforementioned letter from Laurens De Geer).

In a new letter (f.n. dd Amsterdam 12 feb. 1653) Laurens De Geer declared that the dangers for the Company were becoming greater daily, and proposed that as Mr "Poneel" (f.n. Benjamin Bonnel, appointed Swedish Commissioner in England on 30 Sept 1652) who had been appointed Swedish Commissioner in England, had not yet proceeded thither, Appelbom might be sent thither from the Hague. Sweden, that is to say, had during the years 1649-1653, had no permanent representative in England, and her interests there had been rather left to their fate. But in February 1653 Bonnel arrived in London, and the English Government at that time, which probably regarded Sweden's neglect to let Sweden be represented there as disrespect (p.18) - which perhaps contributed to what happened - hastened to show Bonnel, who, however, had only a low rank as a diplomatist, the very greatest respect. At his first appearance in Parliament, the 24th February 1653, he was conveyed to and from the Parliament House with a distinction and solemnity which otherwise became only diplomatists of the first rank, and Bonnel belonged to the fourth, and the Parliamentary Master of Ceremonies, Fleming, followed him home with "careth", and stayed behind with him till midday and long afterwards, "which had not happened to any other diplomatist foreign diplomatist in England" (f.n. Henr. Carlof's letter to the State Secretary Coyet in Stockholm, dd. 25 Feb. 1653. Handl. rör. Afr. Komp.). The Company in consequence therefore began to hope for reparation, and in April of the same year the ships, as well as the cargoes were released / but - the Company had to pay the expenses. Carlof, who under these difficulties got the opportunity to display great activity and to receive deserved praise for it (f.n. Laur. De Geer to Dir. of Afr. Coy, Amst. d.15 April 1653), which in the following year brought to him the diploma as a Swedish nobleman, again took charge of the ships' return cargoes, and afterwards in the autumn conveyed them to Stockholm, in order to make report to the Directors (direktörerne).

The Swedish African Company (contd).

Extract from Dahlgren's "Louis De Geer". Continued from 1650, p.110 supra.

In spite of these adversities the Company developed a brisk activity, and Carlof undoubtedly displayed energy and ability in its service. One ship after another was sent to Africa; by them followed bricks, lime and other materials for the building of a fort, which Carlof began at CABO CORSO. Branches of the Chief Factory were established at ANNEMABO, AKKRA and ANTEM (n.b. = Taccarary), and the trade with the Natives, after the first collisions, proceeded without being further disturbed by the Hollanders and English, whose energies were fully taken up by the war that broke out between them in 1652, and could not, therefore, be employed against new competitors in markets outside Europe.

But, if the state of affairs on the African Coast turned out tolerably well for the Swedish Company, yet it (p.342) was threatened with other dangers nearer home, and that, precisely in consequence of the war between the Netherlands and England. Hostilities were introduced by an indiscriminate privateering war, called forth by reciprocal claims to the dominion over the seas. Merchant ships were captured wherever they were encountered; even neutrals were attacked, and their release made dependant upon the Prize Court's decision about the owners' and freighters' rightful nationality. It now appeared that the Swedish flag was not regarded as sufficient evidence in this respect. Two ships sailing home from Africa, "Christina" and "Norrköping", with which Carlof set out on the voyage home, in September 1652, were stopped by English warships and brought into Plymouth: shortly afterwards, in January 1653, "Stockholms Slott" met with the same fate; it was captured in the Channel and brought to Portsmouth.

As soon as Laurens De Geer got report of the misfortune which, in the first accounts, was made greater than it really was - Carlof said that the crews had been plundered and illtreated and the cargoes carried away - steps were immediately taken to get the embargo raised. De Geer applied to both the Swedish Resident in the Hague, Harald Appelbom, and to the Government in Stockholm. He requested that in the letters of protest should be

distinctly shown that he was Commissary of the Swedish Crown and that none other than Swedes had share in the Company, and that skippers and crews were Swedish subjects - in England it was asserted that the ships were, in fact, Dutch, and it was sought, by fair means or foul, to induce the crews to admit that. The business was extremely complicated by reason that the English merchants who carried on trade in Africa wished to embrace the opportunity to procure for themselves, out of the seized ships, compensation for the losses which Carlof, it was maintained, had caused them; losses which were estimated at not less than £40,000 sterling. Against all these losses one now had, on the Swedish side, to defend oneself. The Queen dispatched a letter of protest to the English Parliament (13 Nov. 1652), made Benjamin Bonnel, already appointed Commissary in London, to hasten his journey in order to watch over the Swedish Company's interests and, with the same object, an e.o. Envoy, Israel Lagerfelt, was sent who, accompanied by Steven De Geer, spent a period of two months in England. No less active was Carlof, and certainly he was decidedly to be thanked that comparatively little of the ships' cargoes was dispersed or purloined: with presents and bribes he succeeded in expediting the handling of the business with the English authorities: he paid the privateer captains that they should prevent plundering and to recover the lost goods: by the same means he effected that the unreliable & costly guarding of the arrested ships was restricted: and he helped to procure an energetic advocate whose skilful defence quite (343) certainly materially contributed to the final issue.

But by these means he also involved the Company in considerable expence, which was entered in the accounts at over £1,000 sterling. All these combined efforts were at last crowned with success. In April 1653 all the three ships were released and could, consecutively, proceed on their voyage, with almost undiminished cargoes, to the place of departure, Stade. The application and proceedings for the declaring of them free were, however, considered to have entailed the Swedish Company in a loss of 50,000 guldens, "not reckoning the obstruction to business, which could be calculated at quite 40,000 rdr."

As soon as Larsen De Geer got report of the matter  
 true which in the first accounts was made greater than  
 it really was - Carlof said the crews had been  
 plundered and arrested and the cargoes carried away -  
 steps were immediately taken to get the embargo raised.  
 De Geer applied to both the Swedish President in the Hague,  
 Harald Appelbon, and to the Government in Stockholm.  
 He requested that in the letters of protest should be

Swedish African Company (contd).

Translations of papers in "Handel och Sjöfart.  
Handelskompagnier. Afrikanske Kompagnie." I.  
(Riksarkivet Stockholm.)

(Original. In Dutch)

Sirs,

The last letter about the situation of the Guinea Company was written to you by the late Patron, under date 26 March; since then a great grief has overcome us, God having pleased to take my worthy Father to Himself. ...

- As to chartering a ship, the "Christina" which was expected not yet being heard of.-

(sgd) Laurens De Geer.

Amsterdam, 14th September 1652.

Address indorsed: To the Directors of the Swedish African Company at Stockholm.

(Original. In Dutch).

Sirs,

By my brother Emanuel, who I hope will have arrived safely at yours, I wrote to you and therewith sent the books of the Guinea African Swedish Company. Since then, the ship "de Hoope" has left Hamburg for Staden to take in the cargo which is lying ready there.

I have just received letters from England, from which I learn, to my great regret, that the English have brought into Plymouth the ship "Christina" and her consort (which I guess will be the yacht "de Liefde"). I have not yet got any letters from the skipper so I do not know what his cargo will be and how much "mert" gold he brings with him.

As I am at The Hague, where I learn this news by letter, I have therefore been to Mr Appelbom, who has written a letter to Mr Fleming, Ceremony Master of the Parliament, as can be seen from the copy; but as it is a tempting morsel and the gold might tempt them, a letter from Her Majesty to the Parliament will be required as soon as possible, in which Her Majesty makes known that those ships and cargoes belong to no one else than

inhabitants of Her Kingdom, and I serve as Director of the Company - adding my Title of Commissary - so that it can be seen in England that I am here in this country on public service. It can do no harm if Her Majesty, in the letter, also complains of the little respect which the captains at sea of the Parliament ships bear towards Her Majesty's Passes, for if the English bring up all Swedish ships which they encounter then trade is so prejudiced and those interested suffer too great injury; for besides bringing up the ships they steal and rob whatever is loose, which is not to be tolerated. Therefore it would be good that Her Majesty request that such orders be given in England to their captains at sea, that no more complaints might come before Her Majesty in the matter. From the first they have also done so with the ships of this State; brought them up and then wanted to have certificates that the goods belonged at Amsterdam. Those interested therefore had to make oath before a Magistrate that such goods laden in such a ship belonged to no one else, with which months elapsed and meantime the crew and salaries caused great expence. They will try and do the same with the Swedes, which will cost much time as Sweden lies so far from England; but all this I hope Her Majesty will prevent by writing seriously to the Parliament.

... ..

(sgd) Laurens De Geer.

Hage 11 October 1652.

Address indorsed: "Messrs the Directors of the Swedish African Company in Stockholm."

Enclosure to above:

Copy (in French) of a letter from Harald Appelbom to the Ceremony Master of the Parliament, Mr Fleming, dated 11 October 1652. :- He learns with astonishment of the seizure by warships of the Parliament of two Swedish ships coming from Guinea, and taken into Plymouth. He protests against this and asks for the release of the ships.

Amsterdam 30 October 1652. Letter. Laurens De Geer to the Directors of the S.A.C. His correspondent in England (Thomas Cruso) writes that he had delivered Appelbom's letter to Ceremony Master Fleming, who said that the Queen of Sweden must write to Parliament on the subject.

Note. There are further letters from Laurens De Geer to the Directors of the S.A.C. in this file, on the subject of the seizure and detention in England of the ships "Christina" & "Nortköping", with copy letters from Carlot & Thomas Cruso, De Geer's correspondent in England.

In a letter dated Amsterdam 5 November 1652 to the Directors of the S.A.C., Laurens De Geer encloses the two following copies of letters received by him.

(In Dutch)

Hon. Sir,

I have received your letter dated 18th October, and seen from it that my letter, together with that from Y.H., has been dispatched to Stockholm, which is a most advantageous matter for us here, as I assure Y.H. that without the letter from Her Majesty our gracious Queen we shall effect nothing here; but as I am ignorant of the full title of Her Majesty, as I have been deprived of my papers, I therefore hope that Y.H. will have so dealt with my supplication that no discourtesy (regarding the title) about Her Majesty will have been committed. Since then I have been brought to London well secured and ~~imprisoned~~ *gevangen*, with the gold, over 590 marks, by a company of cavalry, (*ruytereye*) from Plymouth through the country, and the gold has been kept in the Tower, which, (without the good offices of Cruso) would already have been smelted and minted. Nevertheless the young Dorisla (?) is confident that it will shortly be minted, representing that restitution can nevertheless be made in other goods.

The other goods in the ships are about 6,000 lb elephants' tusks in "Christina" and 2,800 lb in "Nortcoping" which, besides the guns, ammunition and tackle have been inventoried by the Commissioners at Plymouth and guarded by the Chesters(?) placed upon them. They have also got, amongst other things, the "Characters alphabet van de Characters" (the code book?).

Mr Cruso has delivered the attestation from Mr Appelbom to Mr Vlemingck, Master of Ceremonies, and has got report from him that such attestation, being of little effect, niet mocht valideren, but that a letter from Her Majesty will be of more value, and although

Mr Cruso has remonstrated in a written deduction how this attestation was serving only because of the near by situation of the place, it has been of no avail. Further, ordinary proceedings have been taken in the Admiralty.

I have also, in my name, presented a petition, in which I simply declare how we were attacked and brought up, and as the Council of State has now sufficiently clearly seen that they are certainly Swedish ships and goods, I therefore request the restitution, in order to avoid the unseasonableness of lying here in winter: and I will further do everything that is possible for us and is serviceable to the matter, but nothing will help but the before mentioned letter from Her Majesty.

I cannot observe up to date that there is any accusation about YH., as Commissary of Her Majesty, residing in Holland; likewise in all declarations made on examination from the highest to the lowest seaman, they tell the simple truth that they know nothing else but that they were engaged in Swedish service.

And regarding the accusation of the English Company, this can not be done so long as the State delays the claim (~~kan niet geschieden so lange den staat de protestatie trencert~~). It is also unfounded that I have made any fortification on their land, for the payment of the monthly tolls, even from the Castles and largest fortifications, to the native Kings, shows their ownership, as well as, and more, any jurisdiction in Europe; although also a Holland fortification (i.e. Adja) comes between the English Castle CORMENTIN and our Lodge at ANAMABOE. Moreover, as we have been attacked and brought up by the State (~~staatse wijze~~), therefore, on this occasion, considering our Privilege or Charter granted by Her Majesty to our Company (even if he had the greatest right) does not validate proceedings from such private persons, and still less as it is not a ~~een~~ chartered but an unimportant Company; but (~~op het rigoureste genomon~~) it would then have to be done by way of reprisals, which then that Company would have to seek revenge upon ours outside the jurisdiction of this State. But it was taken by the State (~~staatse wijze~~) and we have therefore to address ourselves to Her Majesty, since the attestation from Mr Appelbom is of no value, although that is no accusation against it, and that as all further inconsiderable papers

kept by the Commissioners of Plymouth have been sent for heré in order to delay and hold up the matter, and we are thereby still bitten in the ear, so that without Her Majesty's letter nothing can be done. My opinion therefore is that it is a political practice in order by that letter to have assurance of the intention of Her Majesty or otherwise "in de voorbaet te sijn, hoe-wel het een geringe important is om sich daer mede te ingageren in eene largo consequentie."

YH.'s opinion is that Her Majesty will take a high stand that they broke the gold chest to pieces, but I am of opinion that it will be taken much higher, as it is contrary to all laws of nations, that despite my protest Her Majesty's great seal on one of the closed letters sent to me by Her Majesty, to deliver to the Guinea King, and as I had no occasion for the same so far I brought back with me closed, was so villainously broken. Secondly that one has "gedechargt" me by depriving me of my Commission and Letter of Credence whereby I was sufficiently authorised, in the name of ~~Her most gracious Majesty~~ Her Majesty our most gracious Queen, to treat Cum Imperio in Africa, which pertains to Her Charter. And although I have not reported the breaking of the gold chest and the sealed letter and the taking away of my Letter of Credence in my humble petition to the Her Majesty, I can not nevertheless swallow (verswelgen) it, and it has greatly disturbed my mind that Her Majesty's authority has been insulted and destroyed as if it were not of the least consideration.

... ..

And as, henceforth, all ships which pass the Channel will be brought up in England, without regard to any Commission however sufficient in right, whereby, besides the disregard (verkontinge) of the right of the Commission, they will subsequently be subjected to 1st plundering, 2nd pleadings for release, and 3rdly the prevention of the voyage, our duty as also necessity demands that Her Majesty our gracious Queen, being further informed thereof, and from my previous letter (n.o.r.) and this the basis of the material can be taken, but the style ought with riper judgement to be enlarged, which I should well have undertaken, but because of the consequence, must ~~omit~~ leave alone (achterlaten).  
With which &c,

YH.'s obedient servant,  
(sgd) H. Carlof.

London 25 August 1652.

(Copy). 15/25 October 1652. In London. Letter from Timotio Cruso to Laurens De Geer, advising that a letter be written by Queen Christina to the Parliament about the seized ships.

=====

(Original. In Dutch).

Gentlemen,

Eight days ago I wrote to YHH. Since then I have obtained the letter from Her Majesty our most gracious Queen to the Parliament of England, which I shall send by the first post to Mr Carloff. It had been desirable that I had had that letter earlier, for it is now so late in the year that the ships will scarcely dare to leave for the Elbe; but I will consult with Mr Carloff, as soon as they are released, what shall best be done for the service of the Company, whether to arrange to let them go to Dunkirk or to leave them in England, for it will be too late for the Elve, because as soon as it freezes the Elve is full of drift ice.

YHH's obedient servant,  
(sgd) Laurens De Geer.

Amsterdam 18 December 1652.

=====

Notes from Aitzema, "Saken van Staet en Oorlogh" Vol.III.

(pp.694-732. 737-45. 762. 764-7.)

Embassy from U.P. to England and their conferences.  
 Account of the events leading up to the outbreak of  
 war between England and the U.P. (War was declared  
 on 30 June 1652. Edmundson, p.215). Manifest of the  
 States, 2 August. (p.725)

---

(pp. 750-54. 763. 767-69.)

Negotiations with Sweden and Denmark, re war with England.

(pp.759-61)

Danish Ambassadors from England in Holland.

---

(pp.754-56. 763.)

Negotiations with France re war with England.

---

=====

Diary of events on the Gold Coast in 1650.

- April 20. Mr Crisp visited Cabo Cors from Cormantine, and received promise from Hennequa that that country should belong solely to the English Company. (This was an English statement, refuted by the Swedes)  
(vide "Griefs" No.9. under 1654)
- April 22. Carloff arrived on Gold Coast, with "Christina".  
p.107.
- May 1/2. "Christina" with Carloff on board, arrived dropped anchor off Cabo Cors. pp;85. 88.
- May - Carloff's Protest to W.I.C. (Doedens). p.90.
- May 25. Carloff's counter-Protest to Doedens. p.91.
- May 28. Cession of Cabo Cors to S.A.C. p.93.
- June 8. Verhoeven of Adia drove away (?) Schrael, S.A.C. from Annamaboe. p.102
- June 11/12. Jacob Perchier, S.A.C. factor driven out of Annemaboe by night, by Dutch factor Issaac Verhoeven at Adia. p.81.
- June 29. A runaway seaman from Elmina informs Carloff that the Dutch at Elmina propose to send a fireship down to the "Christina" off Cabo Cors. p.82.
- July 26. Carloff and the "Christina" being then before Acraa, Valckenburg, sent there from Elmina by D.G. Arent Cock, serves upon him a Protest of this date. p.86.
- July 28. Protest, Valckenburg to Carloff (Acraa)p.96.
- July 29. Carloff's reply to above Protest. p.98
- August 9. Cabo Cors bombarded by order of President Cock, and thereafter continued to be beleagured. p.103.

October (?) English make a Lodge at Accra (Orsou?)

p.101.

October 9. Valckenburg's Protest to Lad (Accra).

p.99.

October 17. Bombardment of Cabo Cors by Dutch, and for six weeks after.

p.103.

May 1/2. "Christina" with Warloff on board, arrives  
dropped anchor off Cabo Cors. p.95. 98.

May - Warloff's Protest to W.I.C. (Doemens). p.90.

May 22. Warloff's counter-Protest to Doemens. p.91.

May 28. Cession of Cabo Cors to S.A.C. p.92.

June 8. Verhoeven of Adia drove away (?) Schraef,  
S.A.C. from Annamsoe. p.102.

June 11/12. Jacob Percher, S.A.C. factor driven out of  
Annamsoe by night, by Dutch factor Isaac  
Verhoeven at Adia. p.81.

June 22. A runaway seaman from Elmina informs Warloff  
that the Dutch at Elmina propose to send a  
fireship down to the "Christina" off Cabo  
Cors. p.82.

July 28. Warloff and the "Christina" being then before  
Accra, Valckenburg, sent there from Elmina by  
D.G. Arant Coek, serves upon him a Protest  
of this date. p.86.

July 28. Protest, Valckenburg to Warloff (Arant) p.86.

July 29. Warloff's reply to above Protest. p.86.

August 8. Cabo Cors bombarded by order of President  
Coek, and thereafter continued to be  
besieged. p.103.

Extracts from Elias "Het Voorspel van den Eersten Engelschen Oorlog", Vol. II.

(p. 144.) ... "Terwijl in Den Haag onderhandeld werd, had de Portugeesche regeering, de voering van Nieulant in vredetijd met gelijke munt (be- talende, tot den stouten stap besloten, de vloot van Correo de Sa, van het door diens toedoen behouden ge- bleven Bahia uit, naar Angola te zenden. Daar verscheen hij, in Aug. 1648, plotseling voor San Paulo, dat ondanks de dappere verdediging hem in handen viel, waarna ook 't fort Mols en Benguella hetzelfde lot trof. Het Nederlandsche fort op San Thomé werd kort daarop door de bezetting aan de inwoners van 't eiland verkocht, waardoor ook hier aan de heerschappij der Compagnie een einf kwam.

(p. 147.) Over de levensbaarheid levensvatbaarheid der Compagnie maakte men zich in Hollandsche handels- kringen (1) (f.n. De aandrang tot ondersteuning der WIC kwam voornamelijk uit Zeeland, dat relatief het sterkst bij deze Compagnie geïnteresseerd was) dan ook geen illusies. Toen de WIC, als laatste redmiddel uit haar benarden toestand, bij den afloop van beider octrooi, in 1644, voorstelde tot vereeniging van de beide Indische Compagnieën over te gaan, wees dan ook de rijke Oost-Indische zuster geen boedalgemeenschap wenschte aan aan te gaan, ondanks het aandringen der Staten, dit voorstel - dat haar met moeite en inspanning verkregen financieel evenwicht geheel verstoren zou - met belist beslistheid van de hand.

In de volgende jaren ging het met de WIC snel bergaf: in 1647 was de koers van hare actien tot 30% gedaald. De expeditie, in dat jaar onder De With naar Brazilië gezonden, moest geheel uit een subsidie ad hoc van de Staten bekostigd worden (2). (f.n. Van Rees, II. p. 194) Zelfs ontbraken der Compagnie de middelen om met de GoudKust, - het eenige punt van het door haar op de Portugeesen veroverde koloniale gebied, waarvan dezen den Nederlanders het bezit niet betwistten, - het vreed- zame handelsverkeer te onderhouden. Zóó droevig was het met hare financiën gesteld (3), (f.n. In 1651 werd in de Grootte Vergadering verklaard, dat de WIC "ten naesten bij gheheel vervallen was" - Aitzema, III. p. 513.) dat zij, in 1648, van de stad Amsterdam een ton gouds moest borgen tot het aankopen van een car- gazoën, om ten minste één schip van daar naar Guineavoor te kunnen zenden, waar "een zeer rijk ende important retour" opgeslagen lag. Deze handreiking herhaalde de stad, op haar dringend verzoek in 1650 & 1652 (4) (f.n. Reedl. Vroedsch. Amst. 26/6/48: 19/9/50: 20/6/52.)

Het is duidelijk, dat de Compagnie in deze omstandigheden niet bij machte was het "cladden" van Engelschen en Zweden binnen het gebied, waar zij op den alleenhandel aanspraak maakte, tegen te gaan. In gelukkiger dagen had de Compagnie, bij de vestiging der Britten aan de Goudkust, in 1632, toen ook de Franschen zich op de (p. 148) vaart daarheen begonnen toe te leggen niet geschroomd er beiden natien de tanden te laten zien (1). (f.n. Arend. "Algem. Gesch. des Vaderlands", III, 4e stuk, p. 637: Aitzema, I, p. 1245.) Nog in 1641 wist zij er zooveel kracht te ontwikkelen, dat zij de de Franschen noodzaakte er van "hun ongefundeerde pretentie" op de in 1638 door dezen in Kompany gestichte "logien en huysen van negotie" ten haren behoeve af te zien (2), (f.n. De Jonge p. 59) en bij de Engelschen den wensch opwekte naar eene onderlinge entente met de Nederlanders ten opzichte van den Guineeschen handel (3). (f.n. Aitzema, II, p. 777) Binnen tien jaren tijds echter onderging de toestand een zoo volkomen wijziging, dat dat men in Nederland, toen in 1650 een Zweedsche koopvaarder, doe naar de kust van Guinea "maar quam ruycken" (4), f.n. Aitzema, III, p. 875) door een Zeeuw genomen en opgebracht werd, de absurditeit van zulke pretentiën inzag, die in geen verhouding meer stonden tot "de swackheyt van de Comp., die tegenwoordigh onbequaem is de negotie op Guinea in 't minste te mainteneran" (5). (f.n. Resol. Vroedsch. Amst. 28/2/50.) Men zag er 't noodzakelijke van in, om, zoolang het met de Compagnie zoo droevig gesteld was, aan gegadigden tot den handel op de Goudkust concessiën te doen, die trouwens, zooals tevoren in Brazilië en West-Indië, der Compagnie uit de "lorredraalerij" nog voordeelen zouden doen toevloeien.

In 1649 waren in dien zin door de Staten belangrijke besluiten genomen. Twee vloten zouden nl. tot hulpverlening aan de WIC van staatswege uitgerust worden; de eene, uit 6 schepen en 6 jachten bestaande, zou rechtstreeks naar Brazilië zeilen, de andere, 20 schepen en 5 jachten sterk, de rivier van Lissabon (d. i. den Taagmond) bezetten, om de Portugeezen alle verkeer met de Braziliaansche opstandelingen te beletten en de Portugeesche scheepvaart te bestoken en te vernietigen. Het voor deze uitrustingen benodigde kapitaal zou, op rekening van de door de provinciën nog aan de Compagnie verschuldigde subsidiën op interest opgenomen worden, terwijl men den handel op de Nederlanden (p. 149.) landsche Caraïben en Guinea tijdelijk, tot de Compagnie hare vorige machtspositie herwonnen zou hebben, tegen eene recognitie van 6-7% voor allen, ook zelfs voor de buitenlanders, vrijstelde, ten einde uit deze recognitiën den interest te kunnen voldoen. In drie jaren tijds meende men zodoende de Compagnie weer in het volle

volle bezit van alle haar door de Portugeezen betwiste of reeds weer ontrukte koloniën te kunnen herstellen(1). (Resol. Vroedsch. Amst. 26/6: 19/7: 29/7: 24/8 1649.) De eerstgenoemde kleinere vloot vertrok in den loop van het jaar 1649 naar hare bestemming(2) (f.n. Vgl. Vroedsch. Re Resol. Vroedsch. Amst. 20/11/1651.) Tot schade van de Comp. raakten echter de onderhandelingen tusschen het sterk voor "T"offensive secours" ijverende Zeeland en het voor zijn handelsverkeer met Amst Portugal bezorgde Amsterdam(3) (f.n. Aitzema, III, p.415) over de groote vloot, - die zoowel naar de kust van Portugal als naar West-Afrika en Brazilië bestemd werd, en dus al het tevoren veroverde gebied zou hebben te heroveren, - verward in den compensatoiren eisch, door de Amstelstad met het oog op haar Oostzeepolitiek gesteld, nl. de ratificatie van het Redemptietractaat met Denemarken(4). (f.n. Resol. Vroedsch. Amst. 28/2: 4/4 1650) Toen beide partijen het eindelijk, na 13 maanden, eens waren geworden(5), (f.n. Resol. Vroedsch. Amst. 2/3/1651) had de uitrusting der vloot nogtzooveel voeten in de aard, dat ten slotte het uitbreken van den oorlog met Engeland het tot stand komen der equipage verijdelde(6) (Wagenaar, Vaderlandsche Historie, XII, p.202.) en daardoor het lot der Comp. bezegelde.

Zoo vielen voor de Nederlanders de felste slagen, die de Eerste Engelsche Oorlog hen, zij het ook indirect, toebrecht, - in Brazilië, dat verloren ging, en Angola en San Thomé, die verloren bleven, - ver van de Engelsche Europeesche wateren, waar de Nederlandsche en Britsche vloeten hun kamp om de hegemonie over den wereldhandel uitvochten. Dat het Nederlandsche handelskapitaal deze slagen(7) (f.n. Men zeide, dat "die van de WIC." in Brazilië wel 15 millioen aan de Portugeezen gecrediteerd hadden, en zoodoende door den opstand "gelijk als banqueroet speelden" (Aitzema, III, p.103.) In 1646 eischte de Comp van de Portugeezen als satisfactie f 28,000,000 "verklarende haer schaden ende intressen soo hoogh te monteeren" (ibid. pp. 117. 211.) Het capitaal der Comp. bedroeg in 1648 "met de genegotieerde en op interest loopende penningen", wel f36,000,000 (ibid, p.338). De door Portugal reeds bij de onderhandelingen in 1651 aangeboden schadeloosstelling van f8,000,000 (ibid, p.647: Netscher p.161.) werd bij 't vredestractaat tusschen dit rijk en de Nederlanden, in 1661, definitief vastgesteld (Dr H. Schäfer, Geschiede von Portugal, III, p.681. -end of f.n.7) doorstand zonder (p.150.) er onder te bezwijken, - ja zelfs zonder er merkbaar onder gebukt te gaan, - is een der opmerkelijkste bewijzen van zijn ontzagwekkend weerstandsvermogen.

Een geringe compensatie slechts was het voor de Nederlanders, dat de Britsche handelsposten ter kust van Afrika, door de zwakke postuur der Engelschen in de buiten-Europeesche zeeën op hunne eigen krachten aangewezen, ~~er~~ grootendeels voor de Britten verloren gingen. Daardoor konden de Nederlanden, ondanks den precaireren staat der WIC, zich ten minste in Senegal en Opper-Guinea, - zij het hier ook nevens de pseudo-Zweden, die in werkelijkheid eveneens Nederlanders waren and als zoodanig hunne uit Afrika aangevoerde ladingen te Amsterdam ter markt brachten, - als de "paramount power" handhaven.

(end of Chap. VII.)

Vide also Elias (supra) Deel II, p.105, with reference to the early activities of the Dutch on the C.of Africa; with Van Reyd P.349. as an authority.

Note for revision of this sketch.

RECORDED.

DEAR SCOTT.

My letter of the 15th is  
now in the hands of the  
committee.

47

DEAR SCOTT.

My letter of the 15th is  
now in the hands of the  
committee.