

for binding

please do not
disturb the order
of the enclosed
items

N13

N 13

(A-H.)

1664

1664

Old Const a W.I.C.

July 30. Resolution App. x^{ix} W.I.C.

July 31. " " "

Aug^h 2 " " "

Aug^h 6. " " "

Yelland Notebook (4) p 31.

" " " p 32.

" " " p 34.

" " " p 43.

Jan 14 - June 10 Minutes of Council, Elmina.

Typescript.

"Register of the Resolutions commencing with the second Direction of the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh on the 16th January 1663."

(Extract from the Dutch Manuscripts in the Kon. Inst. van Taal- Letter- en Volkenkunde voor Nederland Indië. The Hague. No 68.)

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Pieter Bauté, Fiscal; Dirck Wilré, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht van Gageldomcq, Upper Factors; Alexander Cruijpenninck; Arent Cosins, Equipage Master; Frans Franssen Sluiter, Gerrit Jansen van Dijck, Ships' Skippers; and Pieter Tegdner, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Monday 14th January 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that as it was determined by the Resolution taken on the 1st December last year, after the completeion of the ordered barricade for the strengthening of the Fort at CABO CORS, to attack the suborned Danes on the Hill MANFRO, in order to release the Hon. Company from their evil and injurious vicinity, and now the said work was found to be so ~~far~~ advanced that the matter could be disposed of in principle; before however, proceeding to this he had judged it necessary to deliberate further about it, and earnestly to consider what shall best be done for the service of the Company in the present inopportune time, and namely;

Whether it will be advisable to dislodge those simulated Danes against the will of the natives and without rem~~aining~~ possessors of their place; and therefore to place a Company -insecure in ships, fortifications and men, in hazard of being able to hold them upon an ill-success (which is more probable than a good result); and even upon a good success, not being able, because of the forces of the natives, to rem~~ain~~ possessors of the said ~~MANFRO~~ ^{through} ~~MANFRO~~, and also making ourselves irreconcilable with them ~~through~~ the slaughter of their men, and so make them resort to the English without our ever coming to the ~~necessary~~ ~~quiet~~ very necessary quiet with them, unless they were seduced to it by an immoderate expenditure of money or other means.

Or whether it will be more advisable, if practicable, putting force on one side, to persuade the FUTUS, by means of money, to drive away those simulated Danes, and thus peacefully and with satisfaction to remain possessors of MANFRO and CABO CORS, to the entire exclusion of the English or any other nation,

With regard to the first, if it were approved, recommending deliberation to be made with how many men this shall be undertaken, and from which Forts, ships and yachts to take them; also with what men those Forts, ships and yachts shall remain garrisoned in order not to place the Hon. Company's affairs in open peril but to keep them out of difficulty and embarrassment;

which
and above all/~~what~~ will best suit the service of the Company, whether to keep in possession of the Hill MANFRO or to abandon it, and also, if its possession is considered necessary, in what manner we shall be able to maintain it in case of hostile proceedings. And, principally, if because of what were attempted against the simulated Danes a blockade of the Fort at CABO CORSE ensued, how, in that case, shall be disposed about the victuals, as even if that Fort ran into no danger of being lost and it could be succoured from the sea, yet then it is not to be held without victuals; nor also can those victuals, ~~be drawn upon~~ of which we are destitute and denuded, be drawn upon without making the ships not only incapable of their homeward voyage, but also even of doing service here on the Coast against the Company's enemies -if such should appear before their departure, unless a new supply arrives from home.

On the other hand, with regard to the second, if we proceed by peaceful ways and we are able to become masters of the Hill MANFRO, what is the least, or the most, that we shall let it cost the Company, so as to be able in some manner to regulate ourselves about it.

Also, how shall best be disposed about the dispatch of the ships "Amsterdam" and "tWest Indische Huis", which will not be able to return home before they have been two years on their voyages; and especially whether their dispatch shall be proceeded with or not before the arrival of any ships or advices from home; and then, whether one of them, and which of the two, shall be dispatched in order to serve the Company with their return cargoes, and the other detained until the arrival of ships.

Further, whether it will be servicable to make any dispatch (as two SWEDISH ships, with sixty guns, which will probably be used for our ruin, are to be expected) seeing that also, in order to proceed with such dispatch, all places in Guinea will have to be entirely denuded of victuals and not without getting short of many things: for instead of there being what is ~~required~~ required for 215 men for four months, together with the yachts (which also require their necessities), namely:- 11,610 lb hard bread; 6805 lbs salt meat; 1935 lbs pork; 6805 Km ~~pot~~ "potspijs"; 484 Km Vinegar; and 1935 lbs palm oil or other oil; on the 1st instant there was found in the whole of Guinea and at all the Forts and places only:- 3898 Km flour (farinha); 17106 lbs meal (meel); 10412 lbs hard bread; 6472 lbs salt meat; 4862½ lbs pork; 5129½ Km "potspijs" and 1526 Km Vinegar: from which the difficulties of such dispatch can be judged.

Further must be considered whether -without regard to the fact that by such denuding, all Forts & places will be given over and "prostituted" to the discretion of the natives- anything shall be disposed about it, seeing that it has been sufficiently found by experience how far one may rely upon the natives if and when any Swedes or Danes (ships) -who have not been heard of for a long time, and are therefore

all the more to be expected- made their appearance, who would, according to their old evil character (conditie) wish to continue to corrupt the natives and give them inducement to disloyalty or treachery.

Besides which, lastly, without provision of water casks, neither one nor both ought to be "adroiture" dispatched, in order to keep them out of ruin and perdition; for if the water casks, which in all probability are to be expected by the first coming ship for the furtherance of the slave trade, arrived when the ships had already departed, it would tend to great dissatisfaction and damage. Like-wise it would cause no satisfaction if shortly after the departure of the ships, which have now been detained so long almost as if in vain, any of the aforesaid kinds of Swedes or Danes should appear and "haar uit mochten wercken" without resistance, as the good-will of the Blacks towards them will not be lacking them for it; as it also will give no satisfaction to detain any ship or ships, which we are constrained according to orders to dispatch "achterom", longer than to the middle of April; especially as it would also be inadvisable to delay with it longer, and to place such costly ships in danger "derwaarts heenen" out of season.

-Also in what manner shall the ship "Cristina" be dealt with as it is no longer to be kept above water.-

And lastly, as nothing further had occurred about the people of COMANY than that they had again tried in vain to fall upon and overmaster some of our people on the river of Chama for the release of their hostages and other people in our hands, how further shall best be disposed against the said Comanies, and about all the before mentioned, for the service of the Company.

Upon all which being earnestly deliberated it is unanimously resolved -upon such sober expectations of that which would be obtained by the driving away of the simulated Danes who, however, by the tarrying of their ships and the arrival of ours must ere long perish (verloren gaan)- not to place the Company's men, places, ships, and its acquired reputation in any hazard, but to keep our forces ready against all violence coming from outside, without, by the slaughter of their people, further offending the natives, which, in case of attack, would inevitably ensue: and therefore, if possible, endeavour shall be made by means of money to dispose them against the aforenamed Danes and to hand over their possession to us; ex- pending upon it the least that shall be practicable; as, through the lack of victuals, nothing certain can be determined about this or also about the dispatch of the ships.

Wherefore, as we cannot "prostitute" ourselves here in this country entirely to the discretion of the natives nor can the Coast be left denuded of its defence against the forces with which it is threatened from outside, it is decided, by a majority

of votes, not to dispose about it before the last day of February, if there is no change therein; but to let the same take its course till then; and if possible not to have the ship "Cristina" broken up before advice is received from home of what is to be expected from there to our injury.

And to continue the ~~COMANY~~ affair on the old footing until the time when, by the obtaining of fresh victuals, we shall be powerful enough to blockade their place at sea, in order thereby to bring them to reason.

Thus done and resolved at the Assembly of the Dir.-Gen. and Councillors over the North Coast of Africa, at the Castle St George d'el Mina in Guinea, the 14th January 1664.

Signed by Valckenburgh, Bauté, Wilré, Pinside, Van Gagel-doncq, Cruijpeninck, Cosins, Sluijter, & Tegdner.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Dirck Wilre, Tobias Pinside, Huibrecht van Gageldonck Upper Factors; Alexander Cruijpenninck; Arent Cosins Equipage Master; ~~Willem Cornelis Wilschut~~ ~~Will~~ Frans Fransen Sluijter, Gerrit Janssen van Dijck, Willem Cornelis Wilschut, ships' skippers; and Pieter Tegdner, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Monday 28th January 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. now, since the Resolution taken on the 14th instant about the dislodging of the suborned Danes on the Hill MANFRO, the ship "Valck" had arrived with succour of men and victuals; and the Hon. Company had been pleased therewith to inform and give warning to HH. in what manner the said Danes, notwithstanding the reduction of CABO CORS, were again equipping their ships on the Elbe, whereby the Hon. Company's affairs here in this country -if those ships arrived after the departure of the Company's ships without leaving behind here on the Coast a sufficient sea force to withstand or to attack the said simulated Danes- would be threatened with great difficulties. The more so as on such an occurrence we must undoubtedly imagine and ~~remember~~ (te binnen brengen) that the FUTUS, as regretting their dead, will prick up their ears (ooren opsteeken) and try to conspire with the pretended Danes, in order to open an entrance to CABO CORS for them, to make the Company's possession there useless, for which purpose the Hill MANFRO, by means of the cannon which are kept there by the said simulated Danes, sufficiently commands the Company's Fort and the ingress by sea, will give them complete inducement. Besides which, the aforementioned cannon, with the help of the natives could also be transported elsewhere where still more hindrance and damage could be caused us by the same: when perhaps it would be very much deplored that, considering that ~~with~~ ^{with} Company's force at present it might well be judged that the Danes could be easily driven away, we had let it separate and disperse without attacking them, especially as the difficulties previously urged about ~~the~~ victuals, on a blockade of CABO CORS, have now been entirely removed by the obtaining of the fresh supplies, and without any further ~~excuse~~ postponement or excuse which could be based upon it.

And further, regarding the dispatch of the ships "Amsterdam" and "tWest Indische Huis", about which it was decided, by the previous resolution taken on the 14th instant, until the arrival of any advice from home superseding it or in default thereof not to dispose before the last day of February, in order -on the arrival of any ships by which the Hon. Company according to previous advice received would be pleased to report about any provision of water casks- to await whether, by the sending of the casks, any opportunity ~~to dispatch~~ would be found to dispatch the ship "t W.I.H." for the most use and profit -which otherwise must be "adroiture" sent with slaves to Curacao.

For which purpose 50 pipes having now arrived without definite advice what quantity had been given to the ships "Hoop" & "Moor" to Arda, attention must therefore be given to what ought to be done about that.

As also, how the ship "Cristina" shall be dealt with - in view of the Resolution of the 14th instant.

Upon all which being earnestly deliberated and the Resolution of the 14th instant being perused, it is unanimously

Resolution to attack the
Danes on Manfro Hill.

resolved to set all difficulties on one side and as ~~the~~ soon as the ship "Valck" is unloaded and again in

ballast, to convey all our forces by sea and land to and before CABO CORS. Which force, by denuding the Castle Da Mina of its whole garrison and the ships of half their crews, will produce about 180 men and increased by all the Company's armed slaves will amount to 250 men at the most: by means of which, notwithstanding all the opposition of the FUTUS, we shall endeavour to drive away the Danes in order to become masters of the Hill MANFRO and to keep possession of the same, without delaying longer with it than the time prognosticated as aforesaid; in order to proceed with the dispatch of the ships "Amsterdam" & "t W.I.Huis" homewards in the middle of March, provided it shall be possible to prepare them against that time with everything thereto required; and without employing the ship "tW.I.Huis" for the transport, because of the lack of water casks, as without them it would be impossible.

And lastly, about the ship "Cristina" it is decided, after the completion of the business at and before MANFRO, to break it up.

Thus done and resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Baute, Wilré, Pinside, Van Gageldoncq, Cosins, Sluijter, Van Dijck, Wilschut, & Tegdner.

1664.

"Meeting of Council (as on 28 Jan.).

Monday 11th February 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valck-
enburgh that although it had been decided by the resolution of
14th January last about the dislodging of the suborned Danes on
the Hill MANFRO near CABO CORS, to avoid all means of open vio-
lence and to escape such difficulties as might thereby befall,
as it was considered for the best interests of the Company that
possession of the same ought rather to be obtained with the
good will of the natives, and by means of money to remain in the
peaceful possession of it; nevertheless with the arrival of the
ship "Valck", bringing advice that the Danes notwithstanding the
"reduction" of CABO CORS were again occupied in equipping their
ships hither, had thereupon ensued that, upon further considera-
tion of how intolerably the Danes are still conducting them-
selves about CABO CORS and that since the resolution taken on
the 14th January endeavour had been made by the expenditure
of much money, also in vain, to persuade the FUTUS to make them
depart or to hand it over, it was consequently further resolved
on the 28th of the same month -in order to prevent all evils &
injury that might befall us on the arrival of the said Danish
ships and the departure of our ships, as the Hill MANFRO had
been furnished by them with cannon with which it would be pos-
sible to prevent us the egress and ingress to the Company's
Fort, and to conspire with the FUTUS to blockade the same, as
on a former occasion, - to attack~~the~~ the Danes by force with
180 men and to drive them off it in order hereafter to remain
freed from such neighbours; at that time overstepping all dif-
ficulties of revenge from the FUTUS both because of the deed
itself and also with regard to those of their people who might
be killed in such an encounter; and also passing by the con-
servation or perishing of CABO CORS and consequently the Com-
pany's reputation here on the Coast which is dependant upon the
~~the~~ result of the matter; and also the impossibility of main-
taining that Hill against the will of the inhabitants; and,
in order not to let the fame of those peoples' stay on the said
hill for the prosecution of their injurious trade fly over to
the Fatherland, such attack had been fixed for the time when
the ship "Valck" had been unloaded so as to employ it also in
that action. But, in accordance with the "doogen" of post-
ponement by the FUTUS until they had taken council about the
driving away of the Danes, whose disinclination was sufficient-
ly to be observed because they had given no result to it; also
warnings having been given from all sides that notwithstanding
the receipt of the money given them they were preparing to
oppose us by force in the carrying out of this design, with
the representation that they would never consent to it before
we had agreed to tolerate the English there in the place of
the simulated Danes; likewise also the King of SABOU had also
had us warned that we must be well on our guard and we must

not trust his cousin AMPA who was on the side of the Danes, adding that we should do better to pursue and carry out our intentions by amicable means than to resort to extremes.

All which having occurred since the last resolution taken, and the hour of execution being at hand by the unloading of the ship "Valck", for which also the necessary had been prepared, therefore HH desired to bring the same into further deliberation, and he gave it into the earnest consideration of each one, that, although the importance of the reasons why the Danes ought necessarily to be dislodged is not less than is to be seen at the resolution previously taken, yet if on good deliberation it may on the other hand be found, and indeed palpably perceived that the difficulties which might befall in what one is trying for in order to remedy such evil surpass it seven-fold, whether in that case it would then be advisable to make oneself blind in order to ~~cause~~ cause another to lose his eye; like as, in this matter, with regard to the Blacks, who did not desire such proceedings on their ground (bodem), we shall be the breakers of the very good peace, and will have to give our blood against their force, in order, in all probability, to be badly treated, while it is up to us (staan) to do or allow it. Moreover, if all this succeeded at its worst it would be an entirely indefensible piece of work, as these difficulties cannot possibly be avoided, (namely), that our men on marching out of (opbreckende) CABO CORS, before coming to MANFRO will immediately have to skirmish with the FUTUS and also, ~~more~~ probably, a part of the SABOU force, and they will have to leave the village of CABO CORS, which is full of evil-disposed people (even if there were no other hindrance) in their rear to the probable destruction of our men, unless one wished to attack those people before being attacked (geoffenseert) by them; which as being entirely incongruous could not be done, "dat misschien vele de lust om van MANFRO te gedencken wel over soude gaan."

Besides, which, these difficulties are not to be guarded against by a concealed attack especially as there are no means for it, as they have their spies continually upon us, and the Fort at CABO CORS is impeded by the village in such a way that one can neither move nor stir oneself without the knowledge of the inhabitants; and therefore it was indeed to be ~~be~~ expected from the FUTUS -as they do not appear to be of any other intention than to keep the peace with us- when we should perhaps be ready, that they, having their force at hand, will admonish and warn us to desist from our intention, or will greet us in another manner.

Then one of two things would necessarily have to be done; either to make an opening to the Hill MNAFRO by force of arms against them, or, upon such admonition, to turn back; of which neither the first nor, especially, the second appears to be answerable for in the case of a bad result; for to commence a war against people of greater power in a country & place where trade is sought for and such an evil can be avoided, or

to go with 180 men to dislodge 10-12 men and to return without having effected one's object are matters of shameful & injurious consequences which would be entirely ruinous to the Company's position and affairs in this country, especially as if defeat fell upon our side probably nobody would be able to escape the usual truculence and cruelty of the natives; whereby the courage of the Blacks again increasing on all sides, the Fort at CABO CORS would a second time fall into open danger of getting lost, especially as the Danes would not neglect to lend a helping hand to the Blacks for this purpose with their cannon and other means.

Moreover, the Castle Da Mina, being denuded through such a defeat and made incapable of its own defence, would not in that case have the power to assist that Fort as required, much less would any opportunity remain to progress with the begun fortification; so that in this way, upon an attack, we should expose not our strength but our weakness. And even in case of success we shall also run this danger that on the arrival of the Danes (ships), as at ORSOU, we might again be driven out of their captured possession. Further, under such difficulties, upon the overmastering of the aforesaid hill, lying more concealed, everything will perhaps be "leelijk" plundered (although more by the Blacks than our own people; and because of the paths, along which the Danes have concealed some of their goods, and "betreffen den" DAHIJ at the sum of thirty bendas according to his statement, we shall immediately see ourselves plunged into many difficulties especially if any of their hostages, which the Danes have in their hands, came to be killed in the fighting; besides which, all those whom it concerns, like the Company, will consider it more answerable to arrange such by means of money than to act in such an open manner.

Which each one is recommended to consider and deliberate well; and attention being also given to the fact that the difficulties represented, upon the opposition of the Blacks and any ill success which in the circumstances we have nothing better to hope for, would unavoidably happen, without it being possible to perceive any proportion between the victory and the hazard, except that, because of the Hill MANFRO, (being of little "beslag"), the Company's other places and ships being denuded would be placed in danger through lack of proper garrisons, to the ~~complete~~ prejudice of its reputation and a complete proof of its powerlessness here in this country.

Whereas, on the contrary, by the closing of the ways, whereby the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ COMMANIES and FUTUS would be incommoded in their intercourse with the MYNSE and is therefore most highly to be recommended and against which they would not be able to do the least thing, our power is displayed.

Resolution not to attack the Danes at Manfro, but instead to close the ways to Futu, & to demolish Jan Claassen's house (at Cabo Cors).

Therefore, after earnest deliberation, by a majority of votes, it is found good and resolved to approve the closing of the afore-named ways, in the same

manner as before, and not to desist from such reasonable desires without receiving complete satisfaction: but in order to show that we are in earnest and to escape the evils which have at other times befallen us out of JAN CLAASEN'S House close under the Fort, where the Danes are at present staying, for the prevention of such disasters, to demolish and pull it down to the ground in the most suitable manner practicable, and thereby to experiment how the FUTUS will behave about it; the more so also as we are daily importuned, contrary to all reason & justice, about the further building up of that house for the behoof of the Danes, which will thereby be as set on one side and nullified.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Baute, Wilré, Pinside, Van Gageldoncq, Cosins, Sluijter, Van Dijck, Wilschut, & Tegdner.

Meeting of Council &c &c.

Friday 15th February 1664.

-Resolved (in a very long minute) not to send the ship "t'w.I.Huis" for the transport of slaves, but to persist in the previous resolution to send it home with a return cargo; especially as one is not certain according to advices from Home, that the SWEDES would not seek groundlessly to revenge themselves upon the Company and for that purpose to wait at Cabo Lopes.-

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh & six other members.

1664.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Dirck Wilre, Tobias Pinside, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equippage Master; Gerrit Jansen van Dijck, ship's skipper; and Pieter Tegdner, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Sunday 24th February 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how the representatives of the Hon. Company at CABO CORS, through a wrong understanding of letters and a good zeal for the subversion of the suborned Danes at MANFROM, had been of the intention, notwithstanding the resolution taken on the 11th instant, to attack the Danes on the said hill with one hundred men; and therefore he had found good to deliberate whether it would consequently be more advisable to set aside that resolution and all the difficulties deduced in detail by it and to let this attack proceed, or whether the said resolution being persisted in, endeavour shall be made to carry it out in accordance with its form and subject.

And further -as it is probable and indeed must be considered as certain that the FUTUS, having first begged for an eight days' postponement for their consultation and afterwards expressed themselves to our injury, will be found to be not without resolution to oppose us, and about this through the ~~xx~~ shortly coming departure of our ships no result can be hoped for or expected in order to send home advices of our doings, if desired- whether therefore (notwithstanding that it is for us to do or to leave this work alone) it would not be more useful for the service of the Company to leave that resolution in its entirety and to carry it into execution shortly after the departure of the ships; as to let the report of new disturbances fly over, which could be vaunted at home by people ill-disposed towards the Company, to its injury, it is therefore rather to be hoped, especially so after the departure of the ships, that we shall see and obtain the ~~fixt~~ fruits of our intention before any rumours or reports of it could be spread about elsewhere.

Upon which being deliberated it is unanimously resolved to stay by the resolution of the 11th February and not to diverge from it unless other good and decisive reasons meanwhile come to give inducement to change it; and also, in order not to

let other than good reports be transmitted homewards from here, to keep the carrying out of the said resolution in suspense until after the departure of the ships; but nevertheless, strictly to close the egress and ingress from and to the Hill MANFRO, and to prevent this as much as possible.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Baute, Wilré, Cosins, Tegdner.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Dirck Wilré, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht van Gagel-doncq, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equipage Master; Pieter Tegdner, Vaandrig Commandant over the military

Tuesday 25th March 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that as it has been many times earnestly deliberated about the dislodging of the Danes on MANFRO Hill and also determined and resolved about it -in order to attain that end with the least offence and the avoidance of all disasters and bloodshed- to approve the closing of the ways as the most suitable means that could be applied, because by such a proceeding (as affecting both great and small) the FUTUS will in all probability shortly be moved or persuaded to reason and the fulfillment of their promises; as is to be seen more circumstantially from the various decisions on 29th November & 1st December of last year and the 11th & 24th February of this year; and namely, also in what manner it was found good to make a beginning with it after the departure of the ships "Amsterdam" & "t'w.I.Huis", and to carry into execution such closing of the ways without suspending (surcheeren) or deviating from it until the desired possession of MANFRO shall be obtained for the Hon. Company. But as, with the departure of the said ships the hour for this appears to have come, HH. however had not wished to enter upon it without previously giving it into consideration of each one whether it would be regarded (opgenomen) with pleasure by the Hon. Company -which has since highly and dearly recommended peace- that such like proceedings should be taken in hand at a time when trade is flourishing, and so partly to close FONTIJN, out of which everything must come, and about which so much trouble and expense has been made and to divert (it -meaning trade?) from this place to elsewhere contrary to their Honours' recommendation and orders- in order to resolve thereon for their best service.

And further, as it is daily experienced how many in the service of the Hon. Company -and among them some of by no means the least standing- to the great disservice of the same, let themselves be employed in the service of the suborned Danes either from courtesy or dirty gain and extraordinary pay, in the delivering of their letters and reports here and there and in corresponding with them verbally or in writing, and in relating the state of the Company's affairs, in the absence of which those Danes might be brought to ~~in~~ ~~desperation~~ in despair to abandon their places whereas, on the contrary, by such help and knowledge of what might be at hand for their subsistence they are encouraged, notwithstanding their difficulties, to persevere and to remain persistent in order to await the coming of their ships for the restoration of their ruined situation -like as is clearly to be seen from the intercepted advices recently fallen into his (D.G.'s) hands:

consequently is also to be gathered how necessary it is that some orders should be drawn up for the curbing of such "licentious" doings, and such a penalty prescribed in proportion to the evil, against such persons, which may cause a fright to eachone who does such treacherous acts, especially as the "Articuul Brief" provides no higher punishment for it than a simple pecuniary penalty which would scare no one from infidelity, because of the higher payment which might be given them by the suborned Danes. Therefore means ought to be thought of which will be sufficient to root out such treachery as it may with reason be called, and to avert the evil which might thereby befall both the Company and us.

And lastly, as by the arrival of the yacht "Eendracht", the yacht "Faam", now before CABO CORS could be spared and employed in the Bight trade, and the "Eendracht" on the other hand, charged with the watching and shutting in of MANFRO, ~~at~~ and about CABO CORS; therefore it is proposed by the Dir.-Gen. whether it will not be good & advisable to have this done, ~~and in what manner~~ or in what other manner those yachts can best be employed so that the Company can reap the profits of their employment.

Whereupon being deliberated it is resolved by a majority of votes:-

About the first, to bring or constrain the FUTUS to ~~mix~~ dislodge the Danes by proceeding with the closing of the ways, especially as it is sufficiently to be conjectured that even if we sat still in order to conciliate them, yet on the arrival of Danish ships they will no less use their efforts to our injury, and therefore it is considered more advisable to accomplish our own advantage.

And for the second, it is decided that all those who shall henceforth be found or caught in such faithless treacherous acts shall, as an example to others, be flogged and branded, with forfeiture of all their pay, and banishment out of the limits of these Districts.

And as regards the third, that the yacht "Faam" shall be at once employed in the Bight trade and the "Eendracht" be dispatched to CABO CORS in its place.

Thus done and resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Baute, Wilré, Cosins, Tegdner, ~~Hut~~ & Van Gageldoncq.

"Meeting of Council"

Monday 7th April 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that the people of COMANY at our earnest desire had caused the English to evacuate their district (lantpaalen) and were now daily importunately soliciting that the Lodge at SMALL COMANY might also be taken into possession on behalf of the Company, about which there had been delay for some time but upon which a final answer ought to be given which, if it were in conformity with their request would be subject to this difficulty namely, that the COMANIES being an untrustworthy people might then, in order to revenge themselves, resolve to take the Company's people and lodge into custody in order to recall the English. Also, if a decision were given contrary to their request they would not neglect, upon an opportunity occurring, to make use of it to fetch in English, Swedes, Danes, or some other nation under the pretext that having requested us long enough (~~xxxxxx CABO CORSE~~) (as, for example, at CABO CORS) to ~~remove~~ resume our possession, we had desired to abandon and desert them. And in any case, if any foreign nation should come to penetrate into there (indringen), we shall be able to maintain the Company's right with more colour and appearance if we are in possession than if we were not, especially also as it will be impossible to live and have converse in this place without trusting the COMANIES at some time if we desire to be trusted by them, which does not now appear; seeing that if they came to act contrary to their promises the same means for curbing them, by which they have now been brought to reason, would not be lacking. Meantime, however, each one is recommended to give attention and advise on the matter for the most use of the Company.

Further, whether the ship "Cristina" should be broken up because of its unsound and leaky condition as has for some time been advised by the Equipage Master and all the skippers of the Company's ships; having regard to the danger of the Company suffering injury from foreign ships, of which we have advice from the Company itself of four war frigates, two, three or more Swedish ships and also of some Danish ships; also to the fact that the "Cristina" is not in a state to withstand cannon fire, whereby in an engagement the other ships would be brought into danger. Moreover, the men now required for the pumps could be employed on shore and the timbers could be used for improving places on shore, especially CABO CORS.

And also, having regard to the fact that in pursuance ~~with~~ of the previously taken resolution, the closing of the ways to FUTU had been commenced in order to constrain the FUTUS to drive away the Danes, and also that since that time we have begun to fire upon the Danes out of the Fort CABO CORS, whether for the further advancement of that work and the driving of them out of that quarter, ~~if~~ a larger force shall be resorted to, or how otherwise shall be proceeded therein.

Upon which, after earnest deliberation, it was unanimously resolved:-

About the first, and the taking possession of COMANY, notwithstanding the scruples about the infidelity of the inhabitants, nevertheless to proceed with the restoration of the Company's possession, seeing that we cannot live here without trusting them.

Secondly, having heard the advice of the skipper, to break up the "Cristina" and to employ its material and men on shore.

And lastly, in accordance with the resolution taken against the FUTUS, the closing of the ways shall be proceeded with without employing other or further processes; and against the Danes no further action shall be taken than from behind our ramparts, so as to keep out of any engagement with the natives; yet nevertheless, if any impediment, hindrance, or damage can be caused to the Danes without difficulties with the natives, such shall not be neglected.

Thus ~~done~~ & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Wilré, Wiltshut, Van Gageldoncq, & Cosins.

1664.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Dirck Wilré, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht van Gageldoncq, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equippage Master; & W.C. Wiltshut, ship's skipper."

Thursday 17th April 1664.

Is communicated at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how upon the arrival of the yacht "Neptunus" with 120 men from the Island Goreé & Cabo Verde and the ships thereabouts captured by the English and upon the report of the heads of those men that that Robert Holmes, who during a solemn peace had deprived the Company of its forts and goods there, would shortly be here in order to act in the selfsame manner, he had immediately garrisoned the windward places, Axem with 30 men, Boutry with 14, Tacquerary with 21, and Chama with 27, under the command of competent persons with provisions for 10 weeks; giving it into consideration whether anything further ought to be done there, or whether anything further ought to be done for the provision and conservation of this Castle da Mina, Cabo Cors, Mouré Annemabo, Adia or Acra; and also how, if the English come to attack us, we shall have to act with the ships and yachts lying here in the roads if they were found to be insufficient to withstand the force of the English.

Also (in case the English should treacherously undertake to set foot on shore) in what manner we shall best animate the natives to our assistance, as "aan diergelijke op het meere van de plaetsen" will depend the good or bad result of the matter: and further how we shall have to act against the English if they came to establish themselves in the possession of MANFRO or other places under our cannon at CABO CORS, especially as the Company's possession would thereby be made fruitless, "ende openbaar gesien soo veel goet als haar is geschiet efter ingespannen blijven ten onsen verderve sonder na reden off billikheijt te luijstereen".

Secondly, now that we ~~are~~ were also provided with the yacht "Neptunus" besides the yacht "Eendracht" which is employed before Cormantijn (n.b. so copied, but meaning Comany? -vide Vertholen's Declaration) for trade, and the service of the Hon. Company requires that its trade be advanced with the same; for which purpose comes into consideration to employ the one for the Bight trade and the other to make a voyage to Angola in order to get information of the situation there and to fetch away the Factor Samuel Smit: therefore it is given into consideration whether it shall be done in that manner and if not whether, because it is a fast sailer, one shall keep the "Eendracht" here for a time until the result of affairs with the English shall be seen.

Thirdly, as the King of SABOU had reported in what manner the English were in negotiation with the FUTUS to make war upon us and had also had him requested thereto, although he had refused the same and had verbally declared to the Upper

Factor Huibrecht van Gageldoncq that he had not meant that at all, but rather it was his firm intention to maintain Fort ~~Nassou~~ Nassou which the English first meant to attack, and to free & protect us from all disasters both there and at CONG (which he requested we might take possession of by the building of some houses (behuising)) provided that his people must then be thought of who were not to be stopped with a trifle of 1 lb gold, as daily much was given; & it was clearly seen that the Blacks cared little for their promises and therefore we might well find that this expenditure was also in vain, as before, although the King of SABOU confirmed by oath that he would afterwards leave us untroubled, and excusing himself for what had previously happened, with the authority of JAN CLAASEN, which would not now be so. Therefore he deemed it necessary to deliberate upon what should best be done.

Lastly what should be done with the ship "'t Groningen Wapen", soon unloaded, and ready to sail home.

Upon all which being deliberated, is unanimously resolved:-

On the first, that all windward places, and also ~~CABO CORSE~~ this place, Cabo Cors, and Moure, were held to be well provided for, & as regards the lodges Annemabo, Adia, & Acra, it is not considered that the natives will ever tolerate that we be deprived of them by other nations; yet even if this were not so, little could be done with larger garrisons, altho' if this were afterwards found necessary, when Holmes's doings to windward shall be seen, more men can always be sent to leeward. Also if our force at sea is insufficient to oppose Holmes, the ships shall be brought close under this Castle. And in order to attach the help of the natives to us, they shall be promised 1 benda gold for each Swede, Dane, or Englishman who sets foot on shore to attack our Forts, whose head they cut off in such "action". Also as soon as the FUTUS appear from MANERO or at CABO CORSE with an English flag, they shall at once be kept in check by our cannon, it being represented from our side that we are doing it against the Danes & we know of no English there; much less that ~~xxxxx~~ (they) had allowed the English to take possession of any place, to our injury, which we are keeping beleaguered, much less to build fortifications or lodges within range of our guns.

For the second, in consideration of the present embarrassment, to keep the yacht "Eendracht" on the coast for some time yet, but to send "Neptunus" to Angola for tusk trade.

Thirdly, in order to attach the Sabous more & more to us, that the Hill CONG shall be occupied ~~wikxxa~~ & secured with a redoubt; satisfying the King & people for it with the least possible amount.

Lastly, "'t Groningen Wapen" to be reinforced ~~wikx~~ up to 70 men & despatched "achterom" & not "binnen door", as with so many men coming thro' the channel they might easily be compelled to call at some harbours of England, to the loss of cargo & ship.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd. by Valckenburgh, Wilré, Wilschut, Van Gageldoncq, Cosins.

"Meeting of Council"

Monday 21st April 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how he had been advised ~~by~~ to-day by the Upper Factor Huijbrecht van Gageldoncq from Mouré that the BRAFFO of FANTIEN as also those of SABOU were showing themselves not only entirely willing to assist us against the English but also even offering their services, but on the condition that as the English were working hard and making large offers in order to incite them to their assistance and to turn from us, we ought to recompence them properly. Whereupon, as the advices from TACQUERARY, Chama and Comany were also in the same terms, considering that the Company's heavy burdens which such immoderate expenditure required at this embarrassing time will press so heavily, opinions were asked by the Dir.-Gen. what was best to be done about it, in this anxious ~~time~~ situation, for the best interests of the Company, both in order not to neglect the means as also to avoid suspicion of having uselessly squandered; especially as it might happen that something were given here or ~~there~~ elsewhere, where nothing might come to happen and therefore it might be held that such expenditure was unnecessary, and again something refused here or there where something might occur, and because of that it might be said that no proper care had been taken and, as is usual, the result of the matter judged at its worst.

U on which being ripely deliberated, it was unanimously resolved, notwithstanding all ~~zixuxxy~~ calumny, as the best interests of the Company must be our aim in this embarrassment, to spend a good sum of gold according to the requirements of affairs rather than to let everything go lost, for the damage, on the conservation of the places, will be the victory, which otherwise, by the loss of the same and the losing of the trade, would irreparable.

Tuesday 22nd April 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that about 60 Marks of gold being in the chest at the Factory at ACRAA, that capital sum would be unnecessarily jeopardised there by this treacherous English war, if anything could be safely done for its safety or bringing up here; but no means being at hand for that, except by canoes or small vessels which in the circumstances would be much too difficult and dangerous.

It was resolved unanimously that as at first no danger is to be expected around ACRA to postpone for the present the bringing up of that gold, so as to see if it could conveniently be taken off by the ship "tGroningen Wapen" and sent home by it.

Is also represented by the Dir.-Gen. how the King and Caboceros of FUTU had given notification, both by the mouth of the ACANISTS and of their own servants, that having learnt of the hostile intentions of the English, who had only requested from them to re-establish their previously abandoned lodge, they would have them immediately depart, as they by no means intended to offend us nor to suffer that we were offended by ~~others~~ any others on their soil; but, on the contrary, offering all help to resist the English if they came on shore here or at CABO CORS, or to attempt anything; on the condition, nevertheless, that for such assistance they should be given ~~four~~ four pounce and one benda of gold with three anchors of liquor; undertaking for that sum to take care of our place, as previously, with provisions, and further contribute every assistance. About all which being earnestly deliberated what best to do herein and also how far we have to assure ourselves about the FUTUS, or to mistrust them, it is unanimously resolved to grant the request of the FUTUS, seeing that we have not the least to fear from the English without their conjunction with the natives, and that unless such conjunction or alliance be prevented, many and most of the places stand in open peril of being lost, especially as the refusal or rejection of the FUTUS would also cause them to go over to our opponents through annoyance; and this, notwithstanding the little reliance that can be placed upon their fidelity, of which we must hope for the best.

Saturday 26th April 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that it was first and foremost necessary, in these embarrassments with the English (Qy. They were now lying before Elmina?) to devise means by which the ships coming from outside might be kept out of their hands & further damage guarded against. Also, secondly, to consider whether some advice about these occurrences ought not to be sent home as quickly as possible. Thirdly, whether anything shall be taken in hand against the English by way of reprisal, or that this be postponed until the arrival of assistance from home; especially, if any hostile act should be resolved upon, in that case whether we could first send out the yacht "Eendracht" for this, specially manned and mounted, in order to cruise on the windward coast. And lastly, also communicating some letters written by the Upper Factor Huijbrecht van Gageldonck and exchanged between him and the Sub Factors in the Lodges at ADIA & ANNEMABO; those letters containing immoderate ~~demands~~ requests for all kinds of arms, materials, and necessities which can neither be of service nor be required there, and exhibiting a list of the necessities which are at those lodges.

Whereupon, after earnest deliberation, it was unanimously resolved :-

On the first, that on the arrival of the Company's ships and yachts, they shall be detained before Axem till further orders.

Secondly, to delay sending ~~home~~ advices home for the present, in order to report somewhat more fully or particularly of the result of affairs; especially as this, through the hindrance of the three ships (i.e. English) which are lying here in the roads and on the watch, cannot be begun nor carried out except with great danger.

Thirdly, that by way of reprisal we shall seek to cause as much damage to the English at sea and on shore as is at all practicable; but, having regard to the English occupation (besetting - meaning of Elmina roads?) the setting out of the "Eendracht" shall be kept in abeyance for a time.

Lastly, about the situation at ADIA & ANNEMABO, the lists of what is in the Lodges, and what is further required by the garrisons being examined, the same is ~~require~~ considered immoderate whereas, on the contrary what is in the Lodges is found sufficient according to the situation of the places that it could last a long time and in case of attack the Lodges could ~~hold out~~ repulse it or hold out. Wherefore is determined not further to denude the most important places to thereby provide for untenable places to the hardening of our enemies, like as those places in case of attack will have to fall into their hands. Wherefore, meantime, for the prevention of damage, endeavour shall be made to carry away as much merchandise as possible, and also, not less than before, resort to all means for the conservation of the Coy's places but without, henceforth continuing to make such immoderate expenditure about it as has been done hitherto.

Wednesday 30th April 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. in what manner the English Admiral Holmes had this morning come to fetch down the ships left in these roads to occupy them, and with them engaged himself before CABO CORS against the Coy's Fort there, & had thereby so far left the way open here that some opportunity is offered for a fast-sailing ship or yacht to escape (tot een eschapade) & therefore opinions were asked about it, as the great embarrassments & danger in which the Coy's ships & yachts are at present lying in here can clearly be seen, and the difficulties likely to befall can easily be perceived, both through the lack of firewood & water; and the consumption of victuals which will have to be provided out of this Castle to our further denudation: and also, the bad season being at hand, on the continuation of the English occupation, the ships & yachts not being able to do any service for the Coy on this Coast, it is of no use to risk them any longer at the place where they are at present lying detained, should any opportunity occur to save them; as on a rough sea they will unavoidably be driven backwards on to the shore, or forwards they must fall into the enemy's hands.

Whereupon, being ripely deliberated, it is unanimously resolved - seeing that with the ships which the English give out are to be expected from the Hon. Company, beside the yachts dispatched from here for the Bight Trade, will be too much hindered - to relieve ourselves in the coming night of the ships "Valck", & "Eendracht" & "tGroningen Wapen", which can do no service but increase our difficulties, and to dispatch them home in order to bring over to the Hon. Company both verbal & written reports & advice of the situation here and to make the voyage, for greater speed, through the channel; especially as it is found inadvisable - as the ships would have to fetch it through the surf - to entrust any return cargoes in the same; therefore it is unnecessary to let the empty ships go round outside (buiten om) which, in order not to run into any danger from the English, shall call at Corisco Island for refreshment, and are commended to do their utmost to make a speedy voyage, so as by a speedy remedy to put a stop to the further progress of the present evil befallen.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Wilr , Cosins.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Dirck Wilré, Upper Factor; and Arent Cosins, Equipage Master."

Saturday 10th May 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly, by the Dir.-Gen. how it had been reported to him by the Upper Factor Tobias Pinside out of the Fort CABO CORS about the great violence which was being used by the English with their cannon, from three different places, upon the the said Fort, and especially by two guns firing 12 lb iron, by which most of the upper-works had been broken down and also especially the "fauce braije" had been brought into such a state that the breastworks lying under foot, they lived in fear that they will have to abandon the same; especially as the enemy had planted his cannon on such advantageous places that nothing was to be done with any of the cannon ~~out~~ of the Fort; and further that the enemy, the English, did not cease from corrupting the garrison, by secret offers, to pay the monthly wages due to them and other conditions besides; through which heavy assaults, from the Blacks also, he guessed that the place might fall at any hour, which it was necessary to prevent in the best interests of the Company. Therefore opinions were asked by the Dir.-Gen. what ought ~~xxxxx~~ best to be done, in all haste, for the conservation of the place, if the FUTUS, who are the cause of this evil, do not cause all hostilities to cease to-day, according to their promises; especially as, because of the general infidelity of the natives, we can place little reliance upon their word.

Upon~~all~~ all which, after deliberation, it was unanimously advised that as there are no means whatever visible which could in any way serve for such deliverance, therefore, nevertheless, every endeavour shall be made to defend the place as long as possible, in the hopes that God will grant some change or a good outcome.

1664.

Monday 12th May 1664.

Is communicated at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. it being about 2 o'clock in the morning, and reading done of a certain letter written the previous evening (i.e. on 2nd May o.s. vide Müller p.18) by the ~~Faktor~~ Upper Factor Tobias Pinside from the Fort CABO CORS, containing how yesterday afternoon the garrison in that Fort, throwing down their arms and deserting their posts, had conspired together, against the will of him and the other officers, to surrender the Fort to the enemy; their audacity extending so far that, making themselves complete masters of the Fort, they had already been obliged to ask the enemy for an armistice, by the Vaandrig Paulus Mergendal, which, being accorded ~~to~~ until the next morning at 9 o'clock when there would be further negotiation about the surrender of the Fort; therefore requesting orders how to conduct themselves about it; to which the Dir.-Gen. added a reply and asked if anything further could be done in the matter.

Therefore after deliberation, it was unanimously decided and advised, as it was impossible from here to give any better orders about ~~it~~ what had occurred, to recommend the officers to do their best, but to leave the surrender of the Fort in such a scandalous manner, and without any pressing need, to their own responsibility.

1664.

Wednesday 14th May 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that the English, on the capture of CABO CORS, would be of the further intention to attack & make themselves masters of the Lodges of ADIA & ANNEMABO; and they would also have the same design upon the BOUTRY fortification, for the capture of which, according to rumours, it had been resolved to send up two ships, and the BOUTRIES had offered their help for this and their envoys were negotiating with the English for that purpose. Wherefore the Dir.-Gen. asked for opinions, on it being confirmed that this was so or might be, what ~~wild~~ be best and most ~~advantageous~~ advisable to take in hand for the conservation of those places and for the prevention of further damage and misfortune.

Whereupon being deliberated and seen how those Lodges have already been provided for and what means of defence are in them, it is therefore unanimously advised & decided that nothing further or otherwise could be done, with the means that remain here in this country, than has already been done, and therefore, human means lacking us, we must commend the matter to God Almighty.

Thursday 15th May 1664.

Is communicated to the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. and read by him a certain letter written by Upper Factor Huijbrecht van Gageldoncq the previous evening at Mouré to the effect that the English, on the capture of CABO CORS, were now ~~in~~ labouring with enormous gifts and presents with the SABOUS to incite them to their help and, in continuation of their work, to help them to make themselves masters of Fort NASSOU, by all which they had effected so much with the SABOUS that the latter had made representations to him, Gageldoncq, that notwithstanding the 54 bendas gold already received- if they were not given another 150 bendas gold they would join the side of the English, as they -like their neighbours of FUTU- did not mean to let their time pass uselessly but wished to make their profit at every hand; about all which the afore-named Gageldoncq desired some orders upon which he could act as the SABOUS had given him no longer than till Saturday to think it over.

Whereupon, it being taken into consideration that if otherwise there ~~were~~ any assurance in the words of the natives, it would be better to give the gold demanded than to lose the place; but on the other hand it had to be considered that already as much had been given to the SABOUS as they themselves had desired, and yet, without any change coming, they are withdrawing from their promises made, and therefore for the present if they give us no ~~further~~ better assurances than formerly, then no hostages will bind them in the future, even if for the second time they join us, as on the continuation of the English offers, who probably will not stop them, they will continue with their insatiable desires, and, lastly, if it should come to the worst with us, we shall have done everything that is possible. Wherefore after deliberation it is, for such reasons, unanimously decided to refuse the gifts in principle, but not to "zien" up to 5 or 6 bendas; and for the rest, to admonish the King with all reasons and friendly advice, for the continuation of friendship, and to commend the matter to God, and to avert to the utmost, ~~in our power~~ /with our persons, the approaching evil, and to accomplish and defend the best interests of the Company also, without such useless gifts.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd. Valckenburgh, Bauté, Wilré, Cosins.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckanburgh in the presence of Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Dirck Wilré, Upper Factor; Arent Cosins, Equippage Master; & Paulus Mergendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Saturday 17th May 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that as HH with most of the Council had this forenoon made an inspection of the Hill St JAGO and found that this Fortress could be very much plagued ~~with cannon~~ from there with cannon and the inhabitants of Del Mina immediately be subdued & oppressed; against which for the conservation and maintenance of the place provision ought to be made betimes, especially in these perilous times; therefore opinions were asked by HH. what shall best be done for the security of the Hill St JAGO so as not to be accused of any failure of duty. Upon which, being considered ~~th~~ that the breadth (wijtlustigheid) of that Hill was such that nothing can be built upon it whereby the foot or the ascent of it could be covered (ontdekt); seeing also that ~~that~~ even from the tower standing on that Hill, which is so much higher than the uppermost part or crown of the Hill, no sight can be obtained of the foot of the Hill; and consequently it is also further considered that for the building of a considerable fortification much material and men are required and we have little or no means, even the most trifling, for it; and ~~find~~ also finding by experience that fortifications only serve to bring soldiers and men to rebellion and to make terms with the enemy as we experienced at CABO CORS, whereby the enemy being once established on that Hill could ruin us with our own cannon. Wherefore it is unanimously advised and decided to regard the tower built on the Hill St JAGO as a sufficient fortification, as was also done previously, and to oppose with our lives the enemy or anyone who should wish to invade that Hill by force, in order to constrain every one to his duty without hope of escape.

Is also communicated and read by the Dir-Gen two separate letters written by the Sub-Factors Nieuwenhuijs, Johannes van Eden and Anselmus van Hanswijck of ANNEMABO & ADIA, reporting the efforts that the English were making to divert the BRAFFO of FANTIJN from us and to bring him on their side, but that he was refusing to listen to it although not without making new demands of large gifts; with the addition from Nieuwenhuis that the inhabitants thereabouts were complaining that the gifts given were spent on people of whom nothing was to be expected, and they, who had to bear and endure the difficulties along with us, were left unthought of, without he being able to give them ~~anything~~ any contentment as his hands were closed "daar selfs uitreijker van soodanige gifte sijnde geweest die aan niemand hadde behooren te geven aan wien deselve niet bestaet waren" & further impertinences having no reference to the matter.

Wherefore opinions were asked by the Dir.-Gen. ~~ø~~ -as he was continually being very unduly disturbed by those Sub-Factors with unheard of indeed intolerable fears and quite excessive desires for every kind of necessity which could be of no use for the defence of the place, and moreover godlessly giving away the Company's goods contrary to all reason without giving any satisfaction, with everything that was done, to the people as is stated in the letter- in what manner this matter could best be disposed of without contempt of the Company's service; and further, whether it would not be ~~necessary~~ advisable -as the ANNEMABO Lodge was the most defensible because of its situation & the building- to bring over the goods out of the ADIA Lodge into ANNEMABO and to make that the chief place, so as to be able to abandon ADIA in due course.

Whereupon is unanimously decided that as everything has been done for those Lodges which could be done at the present time, to leave the matter at that, but especial effort shall be made to transport the Company's effects from ADIA to ANNEMABO so that they can be in the safest Lodge.

-Also resolved, with reference to previous resolution, still ~~further~~ further to delay the dispatch of the yacht "Neptunus" to Angola or elsewhere, for the present, in order to do better service for the Company, at another opportunity, than by going to Angola.-

1664.

Friday 23rd May 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how it had been reported to him by two persons come from CABO CORS that yesterday they had seen 120 pieces of serge & 20 anchors of liquor which had been brought ashore by the English out of the ship "Goude Leeuw" and made ready to be carried to SABOU by one of their Factors to be offered to the King & Chiefs there in order that they should assist them to capture Fort NASSOU, for which purpose they were already dragging 3 guns overland thither: and also that one of the English ships was to beat upwards for the capture of BOUTRY; about which opinions were asked by the Dir.-Gen. in what manner (if it should be found to be true) the same could be prevented. All which being deliberated upon, it is unanimously advised that nothing could be done than what has already been done, and as all the Blacks appear to have been bribed, we shall defend the place ourselves and if possible seek to protect it without our own hands and bodies.

Also is brought forward by the Dir.-Gen. that having seen the information taken by his orders by the Fiscal about the scandalous surrender of CABO CORS and that no one of the authors had apparently been found than the person of Abraham Minniat, and that in order to settle the matter, which was of no small importance, only judges had to be found, but in these perilous times none could be summoned from elsewhere, and as yet up till to-day no written report had been made by the Upper Factor Tobias PINSIDE about what had happened there, much less the document signed by the soldiers, handed over to the officers. However it was necessary meantime to give orders about the bulk of the men in general, seeing that the situation does not allow them to be kept in custody for so long as this officer might perhaps be delayed: therefore opinions were asked how to dispose of the matter. Whereupon being deliberated, it is found good and decided by a majority of votes to keep the person Abraham Minniat in close confinement, and to put all the others in chains until otherwise can be disposed and provided about their persons.

-Request by letter from Hendrik Vroom, captured by the English, on the ship "Jersey", for his box, was granted; the box to be first opened and searched.-

Wednesday 4th June 1664.

Is communicated ~~xxxxxx~~ and read at the Assembly by the Dir. Gen. a certain letter written yesterday by the Upper Factor Tobias Pinside from the Lodge at ANNEMABO, reporting the actions and violence which, by the incitement of the English, was being resorted to, to turn the BRAFFO, Chief of that District, out of his office because he is keeping on our side; which BRAFFO, "niet weinig zijnde te gesteecken", but was at present inclining again for new gifts and presents, which it was not possible for the Company to bear any longer; therefore opinions were asked, seeing that the good of the Company ought to be our "rechtsnoer" in what manner shall be disposed about this, so that neither by much gifts is the Company excessively burdened nor, by withholding them, the preservation of the place be imperilled.

Whereupon being deliberated, it is unanimously resolved to pay to the BRAFFO, who has already been given so much that he ought to be satisfied with it, 3 or 4 bendas more -a little more or less inclusive- seeing that the Blacks are insatiable and the burdens of the Hon. Company are becoming intolerable.

Friday 6th June 1664.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how it had indirectly come to his knowledge that the people of CHAMA & JABY had the design to hand over the Coy's Fort there into the hands of the English & to that end had sent their envoys to the English; and as this was a matter of great importance because the place could be badly spared by reason of the adjacent river & the necessary firewood & timber which is obtained there without which this Fortress and the ships would be in great need; opinions were therefore asked by the Dir.-Gen. what was most advisable to be done to avert this evil and to prevent this base & treacherous deed of the CHAMAS. Whereupon being deliberated, is unanimously decided that before taking other steps, endeavour shall be made, by gifts and persuasion, to bring the CHAMAS to our side and to deter them from such improper intentions by good and conclusive reasons.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Baute, Wilré, Cosins, Mergendal.

1664.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Arent Cosins, Equipage Master; & Paulus Mergendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Tuesday 10th June 1664.

Is communicated to the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. a letter from the Upper Factor Dirck Wilré dated to-day at CHAMA, reporting the impertinent treatment he had received from the JABYS when he, having satisfied them by granting them something about their "custom" which they had unreasonably claimed, ~~and~~ requested them to come and speak to him in person, and they had absolutely refused this, adding that they would forbid us the use of the river for the reason as if ^h "meer werck van de ANTHENAARS als van haar wierde gemaackt"; because of which refusal the said Upper Factor finding himself at CHAMA fruitlessly, requested orders how further to act. Therefore opinions were asked, ~~about~~ it as we cannot deal with people who treat us in such a manner, but (next to God) will have to help ourselves, how best to dispose of the matter.

by the
Coy's
servants

Whereupon being deliberated it is unanimously decided that for the present, as nothing is to be done with these insolent barbarians, everything shall be passed over unnoticed, and the Upper Factor, Dirck Wilré, recalled here, in order then to see what further they will intend and carry out.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Baute, Wilré, Cosins, & Mergendal.

End of this series of Minutes of Council.

=====
=====
===

B

1664

SAC.

1664

S. AC.

<u>Jan 21.</u>	Resolution Stat: Pen:	Yellow Note book (2) p 3.
<u>Mar 20.</u>	" " "	" " " " p 11
<u>April 8</u>	" " "	" " " " p 12.
<u>June 19</u>	" " "	" " " " p 20
<u>July 16</u>	Secret Resolution States Holland.	M ^s translation
<u>July 24</u>	Resolution Stat: Pen:	Yellow Note book (2) p 32.
<u>July 30.</u>	" " "	" " " "
<u>Augt 3.</u>	Resolution. Ass. <u>XIX</u> . W.I.C.	- Yellow Note book (4) p. 38.
<u>Augt 5</u>	" " "	- " " " " p. 42
<u>Augt 9</u>	" " "	- " " " " p. 44
<u>Augt 15</u>	Resolution. Stat: Pen:	- Yellow Note book (2) p. 5
<u>Augt 19</u>	" " "	" " " " p. 58
<u>Sept 3</u>	Resolution Ass. <u>XIX</u> . W.I.C.	- Yellow Note book (4) p. 52.

Papers.

n.d.	"Voorslagen door de Raad Pensionaris [de Witt]. Typescript	
n.d.	"Summary". [by de Witt]	"
n.d.	"Abregé." French copy of above "Summary".	Photostats.
<u>July 16.</u>	Secret Resolution. States Holland & West-Indiesland.	M ^s translation
<u>Feb 7^o</u>	letters. Heins to Stat: Holl.	one paper. M ^s .
<u>Mar 16</u>		
<u>Dec 27.</u>		
<u>July 24</u>	letters. Jullencron to Stat Pen.	
<u>July 30</u>		
<u>Augt 29</u>		
<u>Mar 6</u>	Resolutions Chamber Zealand W.I.C.	One paper. M ^s .
<u>Augt 4</u>		
<u>Augt 11</u>		

[illegible]

Pl. 4. "Illustration eines der besten Beispiele [?] [?]"

S.A.C.

Draft in de Witt's handwriting. N.D. (St.Holl.2776.)

Voorslagen door de Raedt Pennsionaris de Witt gedaen aen den Heer Destrades tot nederlegging van de differenten met Sweden, openstaende over de Guineesche saecken.

Eerstelijk, indien men alleenlijk soude handelen over het schip Christina, ende ongetoucheert laeten de saecken van de Forten, 'twelck nochtans de voors Raedt Pensionnaris de Witt oordeelt tot onderhoudinge en versterkinge van de vriendschap tusschen Sweden ende dese Staet niet compleet te wesen, dat men echter om desen aengaende den Soc. van Sweden oock ten overvloed te gemoet te gaen, de saecke van deser sijde daer heenen sal trachten te dirigeeren dat in sulcken cas bij de Bewinthebbers van de Geoct. W.I.C. deser Landen gerestitueert werde het schip Christina, met de echte waerdije van alle de goederen daerinne geladen geweest sijnde, volgens den prijs daervoren deselve bij de Sweden ingecogt|sijn geweest, ofte soo als die ten tijde van de bevrachtinge van't voors schip naer Marktsgang gegolden hebben. Ende voor soo veel geallegeert mochte werden het schip 'tzedert merckelijk te wesen gedeterioert, dat noch daerenboven oock aen Sweden goetgedaen werde 'tgene bij onpartijdigen sal werden gearbi-teert het voors schip ten tijde van 't nemen van dien waerdige geweest te sijn als het bij de restitutie sal werden bevonden; daerbij dan oock noch staet te noteeren dat alle de verdiende ende achterstallige gagies van 't schepsvolk bij de W.I.C deser Landen sijn betaelt.

Ten tweeden, indien de Sweden, gelijk de reden vereijst, te gelijk willen transfigureren over het schip en de Forten, dat men in sulcken cas, mits van haere zijde gedaen werdende de begeerde renunciatie, de saecke van deser zijde daer henen sal beleijden dat haer gerestitueert ofte gegeven werde niet alleenlijk al 'tgene in't voors eerste cas staet verhaelt, maer noch daerenboven den interest van't capitael 'twelck 't voors schip geestimeert sal worden ten tijden van sijne uitreijse uit dese landen waerdich geweest te sijn, zedert deselve tijdt tot de effective voldoeninge toe; ende noch daerenboven van alle 'tgene de voors W.I.C. door het cargais-oen daervan geladen geweest sijnde, albereijds geprofitteert mach hebben, ofte noch sal comen te proffiteren; off wel (soo de Sweden mochten schreuwen voor discrepantie over de be-reekening van dien) de waerde van't voors cargaisoen als-voren met de interest van dien mede zedert de bevrachtinge tot de effective voldoeninge toe.

Ten derden, in cas de Sweden tot meerder satisfactie ende eere souden mogen opnemen dat het accord soodanich wierde gestelt dat haer voor de voors renunciatie mede iets wierde ~~toegevoecht~~ toegevoecht, dat men, om haer oock in dien deele ten overvloed de maete vol te meten, onaengesien haer notoir-lijk geen recht ter weerelt tot de Forten competeert, voor't

uiteerste de saecke sal trachten daer hene te dirigeeren dat ~~xxx~~ haer soo haest doenlijk ~~xxxix~~ restitutie gedaen werde van't schip, soo als hetselve ten tijde van de restitutien~~en~~ met allen sijnen to behooren sal wesen geconstitueert, ter goede trouwe; ende oock van de waerdije van de ingeladene goederen gereckent naer de Marktsgang ten tijde van de bevrachtinge; ende noch daerenboven voor den voors renunciatie de somme van 50,000 Car. Gld.

Ende in cas van de zijde van Sweden met geene van de voors drie voorslagen contentement werdt genomen, sal men in allen gevallen van dese zijde die satisfactie hebben dat men selfs boven de reden sich soo verre in presentation heeft geeslargeert(?) dat alle ~~die~~ degene die daervan kennisse hebben, off naermaels souden mogen krijgen, daarmede meer als genoeg gedaen te wesen, ende dat de eerste voorslach tot nederlegginge van't voors different van de zijde van Sweden noch is te verwachten: ende sal men daarmede van dese zijde de saecke gaerne voorts op sijn beloop laeten, ter tijden en wijlen toe de minister van Sweden sich geauthoriseert sal vinden om een van de voors drie voorslagen aen te nemen, off andere sortabelder van sijne ~~side~~ zijde te mogen doen.

[This memorandum & the next one - "Summary" - were drawn up by Jan de Witt probably in Dec 1664.

In a letter dd. 15 Jan 1665 the French Ambassador at the Hague, Count d'Estades, wrote to King Louis XIV that at the request of the Swedish Resident there he had had two conferences with de Witt about the settlement of the S.A.C.'s claims to Cabo Cora & to compensation for the ship Christina]

(1664) (1664) 1666

S.A.C.

N.B. This is a French copy of this document
[vide photo] in Paris archives Kibbenhove
D.K.U.A. Neder landene A II. 15.
which is mangled in corner of the first
page, "1666".

" Summary

Substance of that which is represented to the Court
by the Raad Pensionaris de Witt,
in the matter of the outstanding dispute between
the King of Sweden and the pretended S.A.C. on the
one side and the States General of the United Nether-
lands and the Chartered W.I.C. of the same country
on the other side, about the Fort CABO CORPS with
some Lodges on the Coast of Guinea, and the capture
of a certain Swedish ship, named Christina.
N.D. (St. Holland. 2776.)

That one Carloff having been in the service of the said Chart.
W.I.C. and such (according to the general custom of that Company)
bound by solemn oath never more to betake himself in any foreign
service, contrary to that oath taken, in the year 1649, "capterende"
the weakness and the very ruined state of the W.I.C. has contract-
ed with Mr Louijs de Geer Merchant at Amsterdam and about that
time mostly residing in Sweden, in order in the name and with the
Commission of the King of Sweden and under the title of Governor
General of the S.A.C. (which name before that date had never been
known of) and then actually consisted of the said Louijs de Geer
and his friends in Holland) to proceed to the Coast of Guinea and
in order there to obtain some Fort for the pretended S.A.C.
and to establish trade.

That the said Carloff having arrived in Guinea upon the said
Commission has there, under favour of some black Natives, built (bontin)
(opgeworpen) the aforementioned Fort CABO CORPS and further placed
some Lodges, contrary to the express Protests of those of the
W.I.C. of Netherland, which held the said Coast occupied with
its Forts.

That the said Fort and the said Lodges, during the said sober
state of the W.I.C. having been occupied in that manner for some
years in the name of the Swedes, the said Carloff in the year
1657 (war having then arisen between the two Northern Kings)
committing the same perfidy to the Swedes which he had previously
~~denexio~~ committed to the Netherlanders, betook himself to the
King of Denmark and obtained from him Commission to go and,
in the name of Denmark, again take away from the Swedes the said
Fort and the said Lodges, with everything which he could further
capture from the Swedes.

That he was so successful in that design that upon the said
Danish Commission, at the end of the year 1657 or in the begin-
ing of the year 1658, he took away from the Swedes not only the
said Fort CABO CORPS and the Lodges but also a good parcel of
gold, together with a certain Swedish ship named Castle of Stock-
holm, and some other goods found in the said Fort and in the
said ship.

4
That shortly afterwards, namely on the 8th March ~~1658~~ of the same year 1658, a certain Treaty, commonly called the Treaty of Roskilde, was made between the said two Northern Kings, by which, inter alia, was stipulated by Art 11. the following:-

"Similiter S.R.M. Suecia omnes ista provincias et loca, qua durante bello occupata, regnoque Suecia erepta sunt, ubicumque demum illa sita fuerint, restituantur."

That afterwards in the execution of the aforesaid Treaty, discrepancies arose between the said two Northern Crowns over the right understanding of various points thereof, and namely, also of the said 11th Article: that of Sweden sustaining that the said Fort CABO CORPS etc must be restored by virtue of the disposition of the said 11th Article: that of Denmark, on the contrary, that the said Article could not be applied to it: each of the parties alleging their reasons therefor, which it is not considered necessary to repeat here. (vereffenen)

That afterwards, in order to adjust the said discrepancies, the King of Sweden sent his Ministers to Copenhagen who, about this and other matters, also the Guinea matters, have treated with the plenipotentiaries of the King of Denmark. (affcoop)

That in the said negotiations offer of purchase/being made from the side of Sweden, demand was made of the sum of 400,000 Rijksdaelders for the damage suffered by the said expedition of Carloff, over and above the aforementioned Castle and the said Lodges, which, at the aforesaid demand of the Swedes was presupposed that still over and above the payment of the said 400,000 Rijksdaelders, would have to be restored: to which purpose a written project was handed over by the said Messrs Swedish Ministers to Messrs the Danish Plenipotentiaries, on the 6th July 1658.

That thereupon inclination was also shewn on the side of Denmark to buy off (affcoopen) the said Swedish claim with a sum of money, but not otherwise than provided that in the said buying off notanther and being comprised the claim (actie) of the Swedes to the aforementioned Fort CABO CORPS and the said Lodges with all their appurtenances; and that for that purpose from that side also a written project was handed over on the 7th July aforesaid, in reply to the said written project of the Swedes of the previous day.

That over this, in that month of July, various conferences were held and diverse writings being exchanged, finally in the beginning of the ensuing month of August it was agreed and accorded between the respective plenipotentiaries on either side, that the King of Denmark should be bound to pay, for all the aforesaid ontnomene mobilia, besides the said Fort CABO CORPS and the said Lodges, the sum of 250,000 Rijksdaelders, making, for one thing and another, the demanded sum of 400,000 Rijksdaelders, according to the drawn up (opgevoecht) written accord about it and inserted in the Protocollen of the said respective plenipotentiaries on either side, and hereinafter inserted word for word:-

(1664.) 1666

S.A.C.

Here follows the aforesaid Accord.

"Is also mutually agreed and found good that in accordance with the 11th Article of the Roskilde Treaty, his Majesty and the Crown of Denmark shall be obliged to restore to his Majesty and the Crown of Sweden also to the S.A.C. all that which Heinrich Carloff with his confederates, by virtue of the Commission issued and granted to him by his Majesty of Denmark, has deprived them of, both on the high sea, in the roads, and on land on the Coast of Guinea and has not brought up in Denmark or Holstein before the Torstrup (Torsturpsche) Treaty: in that manner (in diervoegen) that his Majesty and the Crown of Denmark will have to restore all that which shall be proved that Carloff now finally (laetfinael) has brought with him from Guinea to the Elbe near Glückstadt and has taken away from his Majesty of Sweden's subjects, namely, now at once and without any delay and exception, everything that may at present be found, both of ships and goods; and so far as anything has been alienated or taken away therefrom, such is to be made good again in ready money (contante penningen) within a year and a day.

But all the rest which is in Africa and because of the distance of the places cannot be delivered -whether the captured Castle CABO CORPS or other Swedish Forts, or alienated "mobilien" or otherwise of whatever kind they may be which the Swedes have had there and were afterwards "gedistraheert" against their will- shall, as soon as it shall be possible for any one of the Swedes to be sent there with ships in order to receive the aforesaid "mobilien", without dispute be duly restored by his Majesty and the Crown of Denmark and placed in the hands of those authorised by the S.A.C.

And in order that no dispute or disagreement might arise ~~about~~ about the sum in itself, in such manner that the said sum might be extended in infinitum or be otherwise estimated and thereby new errors and misunderstandings born, it has been mutually, ex aequo et bone, hereover decided and agreed that all the "meublen" taken away, except the Castles, Forts and Lodges on the Coast, together with all the iron guns which have been there, shall be estimated at the sum of 250,000 Rijksdaelders.

Which sum shall be made good and paid by his Majesty and the Crown of Denmark to the Swedish Company in the following manner, namely:-

That all that which shall be found at Glückstadt concerning the ship or the inladen goods to be restored according to the value and ordinary price of the same, shall be set off in abatement and reduction of the aforesaid 250,000 Rijksdaelders.

Likewise, all that which of the goods and "meublen" left in Guinea that can be restored and given back shall be reckoned in reduction of the promised sum.

And in so far as they shall not extend and be sufficient to satisfy the prescribed sum of 250,000 Rijksgelders, the shortage thereof shall be satisfactorily paid by his Majesty and Crown of Denmark, or to his order, to the authorised agents ~~of~~ (bevolmachtigde) of the S.A.C. at Hamburg within a year and a day from the underwritten date, without default in ready money "in banco" or in good landed estate.

And for further assurance that the promised restitution shall follow and be brought to effect without fail and without any further "prolixiteit", his Majesty of Denmark and the same Crown promise, within the course of three months, to find sufficient merchants in Hamburg who will engage themselves for the above mentioned sum and oblige themselves to settle (afkeeren) and pay the said sum as their own debt. Or also that his said Majesty shall be bound to mortgage (te pande te setten) as much good landed property as the same shall amount to (import-eeren), whereby such could be paid in so far as the Danes should delay or neglect the restitution.

Which sum is increased and raised to 150,000 Rijksgelders for the Castle of SABO CORSO and other Swedish Forts and Lodges on the said Coast in so far as such, contrary to surmise and hope, had come ~~to~~ and fallen into other hands and the same could not therefore be duly restored by the Danes to the aforesaid S.A.C."

That the aforesaid matter standing in those terms, and the King of Denmark being busy persuading some merchants at Hamburg to undertake (presteren/van) the security referred to in the said accord, the King of Sweden, contrary to all expectation, again fell by surprise upon the King of Denmark in his country, and in that manner, by the breaking of the aforesaid Roskilde Treaty, has aroused (gesusciteert) a new war, to the ~~considerable~~ noteworthy scandal and offence of all neighbouring Princes and States, and particularly of the King of France through whose mediation the said Roskilde Treaty was brought about.

That consequently also his Majesty has done this State the honour to ~~confer~~ have concerted through his Ambassador here in the Hague with the Minister of England and with Commissioners of their Ho.Mo. about the ways and means again to heal the newly fallen breach; like as then also about it a solemn Treaty was concluded between the three States on the 21st May 1659, which is well known to his Majesty.

And afterwards it was unanimously judged by the three aforesaid States that the King of Denmark having, by the said Roskilde Treaty, lost (quijtgeraecht) of a notable part of his Kingdom of Denmark and Norway, and having suffered inestimable damage, without his fault, through the aforesaid unexpected invasion of the King of Sweden, therefore, over and above that

war, the said ship Christina arrived there, destined to the said Fort for the recovery (renfort) of the same, and also having specially in it one Hans Neuman who had with him a Commission and Instruction, in the capacity of Commander, to go and hold the said Fort for the Swedes: and so, on the one hand, so far as was in him, hostilely to prevent those of the W.I.C. recovering the said Fort out of the hands of the Blacks, and on the other hand, to make himself master for the Swedes of a Fort to which, as in manner aforesaid, they had no more claim whatever, ~~and~~ or could pretend.

That consequently the ship Christina was captured by the said ships of war of the W.I.C. and brought up to the Castle del Mina, where everything was further enquired into by the Governor General and the Councillors, and "conclusie genomen" by the Procureur General for the confiscation of the ship and inladen goods, not only for the reasons aforesaid, but also specially on the ground that the lading of ~~the~~ the ship indeed for the most part belonged not to Swedes but to Netherlanders, that most goods had been transported to it from Amsterdam and shipped into it in the river Elbe, and that many of the seamen in it recruited in Amsterdam; all contrary to the Charter granted by their Ho.Mo. to the W.I.C. and to various Placades afterwards issued by them.

That thereupon also finally the ship Christina and the inladen goods had been confiscated by definite ~~judgen~~ sentence.

And although those of the W.I.C. for those and other reasons were earnestly insisting upon the legality of the said sentence, indeed that, "buiten forme van justitie" they ought not to be deprived of the effect thereof, that however he, Raedt Pensionnaris, de Witt aforesaid, in order to show to Mr Graeve Destrades and the King his Master, how far he, on his side, was disposed to meet the Swedes, "ten eijnde geconsequert moge werden" the praiseworthy object of his Majesty, namely the increase of all good friendship between the King of Sweden and this State, had not concerned himself with the aforesaid last point, namely, ~~the capture of the said ship~~ to justify the capture of the ship Christina, but "tot een middel van accommodement voorgelagen & beloofd de goede hand daeraen te helpen houden."

That provided (mits) no further pursuit is made (gedaen werdende) by the King of Sweden to the said more than ~~unfounded~~ unfounded pretence to the Fort CABO CORPS and the Lodges, and consequently also all further trade to the same and to the aforesaid Coast, the W.I.C. by the authority of their Ho.Mo. might be (soude mogen werden) disposed to restore the captured ship Christina with all the inladen goods, or the equivalent thereof in money, to the claimants.

He, Raedt Pensionnaris de Witt, requesting that he may learn the sentiment and advice of Mr Graeve Destrades, and by his means, that also of the King of France his Master, whether, namely His Majesty does not consider:-

1

hand of

(N)

7.

Abregé de ce qui a esté
représenté a Mon^{seigneur} le Comte
d'Estades par le Conseiller
Pensionnaire de Wint, au sujet du
différent, que le Roy de Suede, et
la prétendue Compagnie d'Afrique
en Suede d'une part, ont avec les
Estats Generaux des Provinces
Unies des Pais Bas et la Compagnie
privilegiée des Indes occidentales
des mesmes pais d'autre, touchant
le fort de Cabo Corps et quelques
loges sur la coste de la Guinée, et
la prise d'un certain navire Sue-
dois nommé la Christine.

Qu'un certain nommé Henry Carlhof, ayant
esté au service de la dite Compagnie privile-
giée des Indes occidentales, et conséquemment
suivant la coustume générale de la mesme
Compagnie, obligé par serment solennel de
n'entrer jamais en aucun service étranger, se
servant de l'occasion, de la foiblesse et de
l'estat presque ruine de la dite Compagnie, et
contrevenant au serment qu'il avoit fait,
tratta en l'an 1649, avec le Sr Louis de Geer
Marchand d'Amsterdam, demourant en ce
temps la le plus souvent en Suede pour aller
au nom et sur la Commission du Roy de Suede
en qualité de gouverneur général pour la
Compagnie Africaine en Suede (dont l'on n'avoit
pas ouï parler jusqu'à ce temps là, et la quelle
n'estoit proprement composée que dudit Louis
de Geer et de ses amis demourant en Hollande)
sur la coste de la Guinée, afin d'y faire

quelque établissement pour la dite Compagnie
d'Afrique en Suede, et afin d'y former le
commerce.

Que ledit Carthoff étant arrivé en Guinée -
avec la dite Commission y a fait bastir ledit
fort de Cabo Corps avec l'aide de quelques negres
habitants naturels du pais, et y a fait dresser
quelques loges contre la protestation expresse
de la dite Compagnie des Indes Occidentales
des Pais bas, qui avoient occu pé la dite coste,
et la possédoient par le moyen de leurs forts.

Que ledit fort et lesdites loges ayant esté possédés
en cette maniere durant le mauvais estat des
affaires de la dite Compagnie des Indes Occiden-
tales, pendant quelques années, ledit Carthoff
se forvant en l'an 1657. de l'occasion de la
guerre entre les deux Rois du Nord, usant de
la même perfidie envers le Roy de Suede, -
dont il avoit usé envers la Comp^{ie} de ces pais
se retira auprès du Roy de Dannemarcq, -
et obtint de luy une commission de se saisir
au nom de Dannemarc dudit fort et desdites
loges, et de toutes qu'il pourroit prendre
sur les Suedois.

Qu'il a si bien réussi en ce dessein, que sur
la dite Commission Danoise il prit a la fin de
l'année 1657. ou bien au commencement de
l'année 1658. non seulement ledit fort de
Cabo Corps, et les dites loges, mais aussi une
bonne quantité d'or, avec un certain navire
Suedois nommé le Chasteau de Stockholm, et
quelques autres marchandises qui furent
trouvées audit fort et dans ledit navire.

Que peu de temps après cela, savoir au mois de Mars de la mesme année 1658., il se fit entre lesdits deux Rois du Nord un certain traité que l'on appelle communément le traité de Roschildt, par lequel il est stipulé entre autres en l'article 11 ce qui s'ensuit

Semblablement seront restituées a la Mare de Suede toutes les provinces, et toutes les places qui ont esté occupées pendant la guerre et prises sur le Royaume de Suede, en quelque lieu, qu'elles puissent estre faitnées.

Que depuis en l'exécution dudit traité, ledits deux Rois du Nord ne sont pas demourés d'accord touchant le véritable sens de plusieurs articles d'iceluy, et nommément dudit article 11.; le Roy de Suede soutenant que ledit fort de Cabo Corps, avec ses dependances, devoit estre restitué en vertu dudit article unzième, et celuy de Dannemarc soutenant au contraire que ledit article ne pouvoit pas estre appliqué a cela; l'un et l'autre des parties alléguant des raisons, qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de répéter icy.

Qu'en suite de cela et pour accommoder ces différens, le Roy de Suede envoya ses ministres a Copenhague, ou ils ont negocié avec les plénipotentiaires du Roy de Dannemarc sur ces différens et entre autres sur l'affaire de Guinée.

Qu'en la dite negotiation ayant esté proposé de la part de Suede, qu'elle se pourroit résoudre a transiger de la dite affaire pour une somme d'argent, a esté demandé de leur costé la somme de quatre cens mille escus, pour le dommage souffert par l'expédition de Carlhof, sans et

par dessus ledit fort et les dites loges que les
Suedois presupposoient leur devoir estre restitués,
outre et par dessus le payement de la dite somme
de quatre cens mille escus. Et a ceste fin lesdits
Sieurs Ministres de Suede presenteront au com-
mencement de Juillet 1652 un projet par
escriit aux Sieurs plenipotentiaires de
Danneمارc.

Que sur cela ceux de Danneمارc tesmoigneroient
aussy de l'inclination a amortir la dite pretension
Suedoise par le moyen d'une somme d'argent :
toutefois avec cette condition de presse, et non
autrement, qu'audit amortissement seroit nom-
mement comprise la pretension des Suedois
sur ledit fort de Cabo Corps. et sur les dites loges
avec leurs dependances, surquoy il fut aussy
delivrer un projet par escriit le lendemain,
servant de response a celui, que les Suedois
avoient presente le jour precedent.

Qu'au mesme mois de Juillet plusieurs confe-
rences ayant este tenues et plusieurs escrits
a yant este eschangez sur ce sujet, enfin au com-
mencement du mois d'Aoust ensuyvant il fut
accorde et convenu entre lesdits Sieurs pleni-
potentiaires de part et d'autre, que le Roy de
Danneمارc seroit tenu de payer pour toutes les
marchandises et pour tous les meubles pris sur
les Suedois, sans ledit fort de Cabo Corps
et les loges la somme de deux cens cinquante
mille escus, et outre cela pour ledit fort et
pour les loges la somme de cent cinquante mille
escus, faisant ensemble pour l'un et pour
l'autre la dite somme de quatre cens mille
escus, suivant l'accord par escriit fait pour
cela, et in foro mot a mot aux protocollés

ou autres plénipotentiaires de l'un et de l'autre, ainsi qu'il s'en suit.

Il a aussi esté accordé et trouvé bon de part et d'autre, que suivant l'unzeſme article du traité de Roschildt la Ma^{te}. et la Couronne de Danne^{mar}ce feront obliges de restituer a sa Ma^{te}. et a la Couronne de Suede, comme aussi a la Compagnie privilegee d'Afrique en Suede, tout ce que Henry Carlt^hoff et ses consors ont pris sur eux en vertu de la Commission octroyée et accordée par sa Ma^{te}. de Danne^{mar}ce, tant en pleine mer, et a la rade, que dans le pais sur la coste de Guinée, et qui n'aura pas esté amené en Danne^{mar}ce ou en Holstein devant l'accord de Torstorp. En sorte que sa Ma^{te}. et la Couronne de Danne^{mar}ce seront tenus de restituer, toutes que l'on pourra prouver avoir esté dernièrement apporté par ledit Carlt^hoff sur l'Elbe aupres de Ghistadt, et pris sur les sujets de sa Ma^{te}. de Suede: sçavoir presentement et sans delay ou exception, toutes qui se trouvera encore en nature, tant navires que marchandises, et au cas qu'il en ait esté esté ou aliéné quelque chose, que cela sera remplacé en argent comptant dans un an. Mais tout le reste, ce qui est encore en Afrique, et qui a cause de la distance des lieux ne peut pas estre rendu, soit le chasteau de Cabo Corso, ou les autres forts Suedois, ou bien les autres meubles aliénés, de quelque nature qu'ils puissent estre, que les Suedois y ont possédés, et qui depuis ont esté distraits contre leur volonté, sera deüement restitué, par sa dite Ma^{te}. et Couronne de Danne^{mar}ce: le plustost, que l'on pourra faire partir des vaisseaux Suedois pour recevoir les

ditz meubles, sans aucune opposition ou contradiction, et remis entre les mains de ceux qui seront pour cet effet autorisés par ladite Compagnie d'Afrique en Suède. Et afin qu'il n'arrive point de contestation ou dissension sur la somme mesme, comme si on la vouloit faire monter a l'infiny, ou bien l'extenuer extremement, en sorte qu'il en pourroit naistre de nouvelles difficultez, mesintelligencees et erreurs, l'on est demouré d'accord, et convenu de part et d'autre ex a quo et bono sur ce sujet, que tous les meubles pris, a la réserve des chaudières, foyers et loges, sur la coste, avec tout le Canon de fer, qui y estoit, seront estimez a deux cents cinquante milles escus laquelle somme sera acquittée et payée par la M^{te} et la Couronne de Dannemarc a la Compagnie de Suède, en la maniere suivante. Sçavoir que tout ce qui se trouvera estre restitué a G^{te}stad, soit pour le navire mesme, ou en marchandises qui y sont chargées, selon la valeur et prix ordinaire, sera estimé, pour estre deduit sur la somme generale de deux cents cinquante mille escus, semblablement toutes qui pourra estre restituée en quinée et des marchandises et meubles qui s'y trouveront, sera estimé sur le pied du cours du marché du lieu et rabattu sur la somme, qui a esté promise. Et au cas que cela ne puisse pas monter ny rendre la somme de deux cent cinquante mille escus, la M^{te} ou la Couronne de Dannemarc, ou ceux qui auront leur ordre, payeront le surplus dans un an a compter du jour de ces presentes a Hambourg a ceux qui auront pouvoir de la dite Comp^{ie} d'Afrique en Suède, sans faulse en deniers comptans en banque ou en bonnes terres, a leur

contentement. Et pour plus grande assurance, que la restitution, qui a esté promise, puisse estre ainsi, et en la dite maniere exécutée et effectuée, infailliblement et sans aucun retardement, sadite Ma^{te} et Couronne de Dannemarc ont promis d'obliger quelques marchands a Hambourg, de passer avant l'expiration de trois mois leur obligation pour cela, et de promettre de payer la dite somme comme leur propre dette, au cas que les Danois différassent ou negligassent de la payer. laquelle somme sera augmentée et estendue de cent cinquante mille escus pour le fort de Cabo Corso, et pour les autres forts Suedois, et loges sur la coste de la Guinée. si par hazard, ce que l'on n'espere point, ils tomboient en d'autres mains, en sorte que les Danois ne les pussent pas restituer a la dite Compagnie d'Afrique en Suede.

Que ladite affaire estant en ces termes, et le Roy de Dannemarc estant a pres a obliger quelques marchands a Hambourg a intervenir comme cautions, suivant ledit accord, le Roy de Suede survint et fit une invasion par surprise dans le Royaume de Dannemarc, recommençant par ce moyen une nouvelle guerre, en rompant le dit traité de Roskilde, au grand scandale de tous les Princes et Estats voisins, qui en furent offensés, et particulièrement le Roy de France, par la médiation duquel le traité de Roskilde avoit esté conclu.

Qu'en suite de cela sa Ma^{te} fit l'honneur a cet Estat de faire concourir par son Ambassadeur icy a la Haye, avec le ministre d'Angleterre et les Commissaires de leurs Hautes Puissances les moyens par lesquels cette playe pust estre consolidée et guérie: En sorte qu'il fut aussi conclu un traité solennel entre ces trois Estats au mois de May 1659; dont sa Ma^{te} a une parfaite connoissance.

Et d'autant que lesdits trois Estats jugeront, que le Roy de Dannemarc ayant perdu premièrement par ledit traité de Roschildt une partie fort considerable de ses Royaumes de Dannemarc et de Noruegue, et qu'ayant en suite, par l'invasion surprenante du Roy de Suede, sans sa faute, fait des pertes inestimables püst on quelque façon estre adoucy, magé et soulagé, outre ce qui luy avoit esté laissé par le traité de Roschildt, il fut accordé et convenu entre l'Anglsterre et cet Estat qui avoient chascun une flotte considerable dans - et aupres de l'Oresfondt en presence et dans la maison de l'Ambassadeur de sa Majesté, que pour les dommages injustement soufferts par le Roy de Dannemarc, on luy feroit restituer Dronthelm et on le feroit descharger de la dite somme de quatre cens mille escus.

Qu'aussy en suite de cela Messieurs les mediateurs qui estoient sur le lieu ont obtenu lesdits deux poinets, ainssy que l'on peut voir aux articles 17. et 19. du traité de paix conclu depuis entre lesdits deux Rois du Nort a Copenhague au mois de May 1660.

Dont le 19. article, servant principalement a ce sujet, parle en ces termes,

Et afin que cette amitié qui vient d'estre renouvellee, soit bastie sur des fondements d'autant plus solides, sa M^{te} et le Royaume de Suede veut quitter et rompre, ainssy qu'elle quitte et romet par ces presentes le droit que sa M^{te} et ses sujets prétend pour l'affaire de Guinée sur les quatre tonnes d'or.

D'où il paroist manifestement que le Roy de Suede, ayant premièrement renoncé tout a fait a la prétension qu'il avoit sur le fort de

Cabo Corso, avec les loges sur la costé de Guinée,
et au desdommagement de toutes les autres pertes
moyennant la somme de quatre cens mille
escus, c'est adire, pour parler a la mode de ces
païs la, pour quatre tonnes d'or, et en suite
ayant quitté et renoncé au droict, qu'il avoit
sur lesdites quatre tonnes d'or, qui luy estoit
acquis par le dernier accord au lieu de sa
promiere prétension, ne peut presentement,
qu'a grand tort, et sans faire une dernière
injustice, former une nouvelle prétension sur
l'un ou sur l'autre.

Que leurs Hautes Puissances se sont d'autant
plus intéressées en ce qui a esté stipulé par
ledit dix neuvième article, que durant
ladite douzième guerre, et conséquemment
après la rupture du traité de Roschild, ladite
Compagnie des Indes Occidentales de ces païs
avoit acquis par achapt des Danois ledit fort
de Cabo Corso, avec lesdites loges, et s'en estoit
mise effectivement en possession, par le trans-
port, qu'ils en avoient fait.

Et pour ce qui est dudit Navire la Christine, il
est certain, que les Nègres, habitants du païs,
ayant pris par force ledit fort de Cabo Corso
sur ladite Compagnie des Indes Occidentales -
il semble qu'ils aient convié les Suédois par
lettres de venir reprendre possession dudit
fort, leur faisant entendre qu'ils le tenoient
pour eux.

Dont il s'en est ensuivy, que ladite Compagnie
des Indes Occidentales s'estant mise en devoir
de reprendre ledit fort, et l'ayant pour cet
effet ses vaisseaux devant son port, ledit
vaisseau Christine, destiné pour ledit fort y est
arrivé, pour en renforcer la garnison, ayant

nommement dans son bord un certain Hans —
Neuman, porteur de commission et d'instruction
pour demeurer dans ledit fort en qualité de —
Commandeur pour les Suédois, et ainsi pour —
empêcher d'un costé par des actes d'hostilité
autant qu'il eust pu, le recouvrement dudit
fort d'entre les mains des Nègres, et de l'autre
costé à dessein de se rendre le maistre luy mesme
pour les Suédois, d'un fort, sur lequel ils n'avoient
point de prétension, et n'en pouvoient point
avoir en aucune manière, ainsi qu'il vient d'estre
dit.

Qu'en suite de cela ^{le} dit vaisseau la Christine a esté
pris par les vaisseaux de guerre de la Compagnie
des Indes Occidentales de ces pais, et emmené au
Casteau del Mina: la ou le Gouverneur gene-
ral et le Conseil en ont fait une information
tresparticuliere, en suite dequoy le procureur —
general a conclu a la confiscation du navire et
des marchandises, qui y estoient chargées, non
seulement pour les raisons, qui viennent d'estre
dites, mais aussy particulièrement sur ce fondement
que la charge du dit navire, sinon toute, au moins
pour la pluspart, n'appartenoit point a des Suédois,
mais a des Hollandois; que la pluspart des —
marchandises y avoient esté amenées d'Amster-
dam, et y avoient esté embarquées sur l'Elbe,
et qu'une bonne partie des matelots avoit esté
levés en la dite ville d'Amsterdam, le tout directé-
ment contre l'octroy accordé par leurs Hautes —
Puissances a la dite Compagnie des Indes Occidentales,
et contre les ordonnances en suite par elles —
emanées sur ce sujet.

Qu'aussy en suite de cela ledit vaisseau la Christine
avoit esté confisqué, avec les marchandises, qui —
y estoient chargées par sentence definitive.
Et bien que ceux de la d^e Comp^e des Indes Occidentales
sur les dites raisons, comme aussy sur plusieurs autres,

Sur la loyalté de lad. Sentence, au moins que l'effect
d'icelle ne leur devroit pas estre osté sans les formes
de justice, que neanmoins luy Conseiller Pensionnaire
de Witt, afin de faire connoistre a mondit S.^r le Comte
d'Estrades, et au Roy son maistre, jusques ou il est
prest de son costé d'aller au devant des Suédois, afin
que sa Maj.^{te} puisse souffrir au louable dessein, qu'elle
a, d'augmenter tout bonne amitié et intelligence
entre le Roy de Suède et cet Estat, n'avoit pas en tre,
pris de justifier le dernier poinct, sçavoir la prise
dudit Navire la Christine, mais bien de proposer un
moyen d'accommodement, et promis d'y tenir la
main. Sçavoir

Que (moyennant que le Roy de Suède ne fasse
point d'autres poursuites pour lad. prétention
mal fondée, prétension sur le fort de Cabo Corso ou
sur les loges, et conséquemment en renoncant a
tout le commerce en ce lieu là et sur la d.^{te} costé
de Guinée) il on tascherait de disposer lad. Comp.
par l'autorité de leurs Hautes Puissances a resti-
tuer ledit navire la Christine, avec les marchandises
qui y estoient chargées, ou la valeur en argent a
ceux qui les réclament.

Ledit Conseiller Pensionnaire priant mondit S.^r le
Comte d'Estrades de luy dire son avis et son senti-
ment la dessus, et par luy aussy celuy du Roy de
France, son maistre; Sçavoir si sa Maj.^{te} ne juge
pas, promissionement que les Suédois n'ont aucune
prétension sur ledit fort de Cabo Corso ny sur les
loges. Et fondement si ces offres d'accommodement
ne s'estendent point jusques aux derniers termes
de complaisance, que l'on peut attendre et desirer
de ce costé. Protestant encore, qu'il est tellement
affeuré d'un costé de la justice et de l'evidence,
de l'affaire, et de l'autre de la parfaite équité et
justice de sa Maj.^{te}, qu'il se soumettra volun-
tiers, pour ce qui vient d'estre dit au jugement
de sa Maj.^{te}.

Rigsarkivet Kopenhagen

D. K. u. A. Nederlandene. A. II 15

D. K. u. A. Nederlandene. A. II 15

In top right hand corner of
1st page - "1666". but this
date is obviously incorrect as
the Treaty with Sweden was
dtd 16 March 1665.
[Aitzema Note book pp 55-57]

"Secrete Resolutien van de Staten van Holland en Westvriesland
... Joan de Wit als Raadcomissaris ... " (Juni 1717).

Interesse Deel

1717] July 16.

It is observed in the Assembly that notwithstanding the various previous Resolutions of their Hon. Great Highnesses the disputes between the King of Suseidon & the present S. A. C. on the one side & these High Highnesses & the Great WTC about both the fort Cabo Corp & some matters on the Coast of Guinea & about the capture of a certain Susedid ship named Christina, which have now continued for a considerable time past & have still remained unsettled & unresolved, & it being disclosed that these disputes could apparently be finally settled in such manner that the ship Christina should be ~~restored~~ ^{returned} to the WTC, & that not only the fort Cabo Corp & the said vessels should be left to that Co under the sovereignty of that State but also that on the side of Susedid a general remuneration should be made of the said Coast of Guinea no longer to navigate to it or let it be navigated under the protection of the aforesaid King, in any manner directly or indirectly, to given with the surrender to that State & the WTC of all such right or possession action or claim which this majority & the aforesaid so-called Affection Co might have to the said fort & vessels or to any other places on the Coast of Guinea, in consideration of the payment of the sum of 125,000 Rix-dalers.

Whereupon being deliberated it found good & decided that the WTC, urged by the strong recommendation & authority of their Hon. Great Highnesses shall be persuaded to the settlement settle the said disputes in the manner stated above & to offer & promise the said sum of 125,000 Rix-dalers in order that they entirely & finally to attain an amicable conclusion to these disputes, as for various equitable considerations their Hon. Great Highnesses are very highly concerned in it; & that further that, if necessary, the matter may be so directed as the Generality, in order that the authority of their High Highnesses may also be witnessed to that end.

[Stat. Holland. 2803].

Feb. 7th Stockholm letter. Resident Nicolaas Heins to Stat. of Holland

The letter from their High Mightinesses about the Guinea question, despatched on 21 Jan. last, in reply to what His Majesty lately wrote about it, I handed over, — on the date of its receipt the day before yesterday, — to His Excellency who promised to make it known to the Royal Council on the return of the other members... & also that he would favourably record the good intentions of their High Mightinesses, contained in their letter...

Mar. 16th Stockholm letter Same to Same.

Yesterday, at the second discourse His Excellency [i.e. Mr Secretary Hoochhuijzen] informed me that the King — having lately learned with satisfaction from their High Mightinesses' letter of their zealous endeavours to determine the Guinea dispute & of their promise to continue them in the future — was most anxious, provisionally to see the person of Theunis Adriaense Vos restored to liberty without further delay, who, as it was reported to His Majesty, after the surrender of the Fort at Cabo Corso, had been condemned by the servants of the Chartered W.C. of the United Netherlands to imprisonment or to banishment into the interior there, for some consecutive years. His Majesty sustains that Vos had been his subject for many years & that he still is, & he therefore desires that prompt orders be given for that person's release, for which he understands no opportunity is lacking as it has come to his knowledge that ships are now being fitted out in the fatherland to sail to Guinea shores, by which the required orders could be sent. Likewise also urgent & continual requests are being made at the Court here for this one being made by the wife of Vos.

Dec 27. Same to Same. [See Back.]

[Stat. Gen. 6537].

July 24 The Hague Memo. Resident Johan P. Silvercrans to Stat. Gen.

— Earnestly requests that, after waiting so long, they will at once let him have a reply or resolution in the matter of Guinea.

July 30. The Hague Memo. Same to Same

— Being informed that deputies of the W.C. are now here, he very earnestly requests a reply or resolution in the matter of Guinea.

Aug 29 Dr. Prosenlage. Memo. Same to Same David Appelboom to Stat. Gen.

— Having received the States General's declaration dd 15 instant in reply to the points of quiescence delivered in by him, he observes that, as regards the matter of the SAC. referred to in the 4th point that satisfaction has been sought for some years past, & also promised, but so far without any result.

[Stat. Holland, 1803]

382

Dec. 27. Stockholm letter. Resident Nicolas Henri to the States of Holland.

About the affairs of Puinca here they would be somewhat content with 150,000 Rixdalders, so that the difference is only 25,000 Rixdalders, as I informed Messrs Ommersen & Van Beuningen 3 weeks ago. If the State cannot resolve to meet this Canon further on the matter I submit it to Your Honorable Mightinesses' wise Judgement whether it would be unscrupulous to give some conditional promise or hope about it if one came to an agreement over the remaining differences. Otherwise I am afraid that the English will try to profit by these dissensions & also that that difficulties would be made about the guarantee from this side in the event of a rupture between England & our State, which otherwise would be expected according to the tenor of the mutual treaties last renewed at Elbinga.

1664.

214

SAC.[UIC. oc 28] Resolutions Chamber Zealand. USC

Mar 6. Read 2 letters from the Chamber Amsterdam both dtd Feb 29, with information about one Carlofft who without a commission from the Co had traded slaves on the Coast of Guinea; & therefore no agreement should be made with anyone about it but to inquire sharply about the freighters. This was noted for information.

August 4 Read an extract from the Resolutions of the Lords States of Holland & West Brabant concerning the claims of the King of Sweden to the Fort Cabo Corso & some lodges on the Coast of Guinea, & about the previously captured ship Christina, upon all which claims the Lords States would advise the Co to promise 125,000 Rixdallers in order once for all to bring to an end the long lasting & trouble some proceedings. Decided to give information about it where & as it is proper.

Augt 11. - Mr Van der Perre sent as deputy returned from Is. Gravenhage & reported what had occurred there about the claims of the Crown of Sweden to the Fort Cabo Corso, & the ship Christina. —

list of papers in order of date

[N.B. "Y.nb." = "Yellow Note book"].

Feb. 13.	Resolution, States General.		Y.nb. ② p 5
Feb. 3 (os)	Memo from Downing	separate Bound Pamphlet: "Verdrone Aentgekeninge h of Duplyke..." p. 175	
Feb. 26	Resolution. Stat: Pen:		
Feb. 16 (os)	Memo. from Downing	—	Y.nb. ③ pp 7-9.
Mar. 15	Resolution. Stat: Pen:	—	Y.nb. ② p 10.
May. 11.	Memo from Downing	—	
May 7 (os)	Memo from Downing	—	Y.nb. ② pp. 13-16.
June 5	Resolution. Stat: Pen:	—	Y.nb. ② pp 16-19
		{ Pamphlet "Deductio..." E	
June 9.	Resolution. Stat: Pen:	—	Y.nb. ② p 19.
June 12.	" " "	—	Y.nb. ② p 20
June 13.	" " "	—	" " p. 20
June 14/21.	Letter. Van Fogh to "Sijfher" Ruysch	—	Y.nb. ⑤ p 3
June 19/20.	Resolution. Stat: Pen:		
" "	Remonstrance, W.I.C. to Stat: Pen }	—	Y.nb. ② pp 21-25
June 24/27	Letter Van Fogh to Ruysch.	—	Y.nb. ⑤ p 5
June 26/27	Resolution. Ass. & W.I.C. — m's copy.	—	" " p 25.
June 27.	Letter Jan de Witt to Van Fogh.	—	
July 8	Resolution. Stat: Pen:	—	Y.nb. ② p 28.
July 8/18	Letter Van Fogh to Ruysch	—	Y.nb. ⑤ p 6.
July 15/25	Letter " " Jan de Witt	—	" " p. 25
" "	Letter " " Ruysch	—	" " p. 7.
July 21.	Resolution. Stat: Pen:	—	Y.nb. ② p 28
" "	Remonstrance, W.I.C. to Stat: Pen: with July 19. Declaration. Verthooven	—	Manuscript translation
		—	Typescript translation.
July 22.	Letter. Van Fogh to Jan de Witt.	—	Y.nb. ⑤ p 26.
July 23.	Resolution. Stat: Pen:	—	Y.nb. ② p 30.
July 25	" "	—	" " p 32.
July 27/8	Letter Van Fogh to Ruysch	—	Y.nb. ⑤ p. 8.
July 29.	Resolution. Ass. & W.I.C.	—	Y.nb. ④ p. 30
July 31.	Letter. Charles II to Stat: Pen:	—	Y.nb. ② p 33.

August 1.	Resolution. Stat: Gen:	Ynb ② p 35
Augt 5	" " " memo. Dorsing	" " p 35/6
Augt 6	" " " "	" " p 37.
Augt 6/10	Letter. Van Fogh to Ruysch. Pamphlet "deductie..." A.	Ynb ⑤ p 10
Augt 7.	Resolution. Stat: Gen:	- Ynb ② p 38
Augt 8	" " " "	- " " " "
" "	Letter. De Witt to Van Fogh.	- Ynb ⑤ p 28
" "	Letter. Van Fogh to De Witt	- " " p 29
Augt 9	Resolutions. States General. (one Secret)	- Ynb ② pp. 39-52.
Augt 11.	Resolution. Stat: Gen:	- " " p 52.
Augt 14	" " " "	- " " p 53
Augt 15	" " " "	- " " p 54
" "	Letter. De Witt to Van Fogh	- Ynb ⑤ p 29.
Augt 5/15	Letter Van Fogh to De Witt	- " " " "
Augt 5/16	Letter Van Fogh to Ruysch	- " " p 10
Augt 5/15	Letter Van Fogh to Stat: Gen:	- Ynb ② p. 61 (insert)
Augt. 19	Resolution. Stat: Gen:	- " " p 59.
Augt 23.	Letter. WIC to Stat: Gen:	- Typescript translation
Augt 25	Resolution. Stat: Gen:	- Ynb ② p. 62
Augt 26. } Sept 5 }	Letter Van Fogh to De Witt.	- Ynb ⑤ p. 30.
Augt 27.	Resolution. Stat: Gen:	- Ynb ② p 65
Augt 30.	" " " "	- " " p 64.
September 2.	Resolution. Ass. xix WIC.	- Ynb ④ p 50.
Sept 12.	Letter Van Fogh to De Witt	- Ynb ⑤ p 31.
Sept 3.	Resolution. Stat: Gen:	- Ynb ② p 64.
Sept 4	" " " "	- " " p 68
Sept 6	" " " "	- " " p 69.
Sept 9/19	Letter. Van Fogh to Ruysch	- Ynb ⑤ p. 15
Sept 18.	Resolution. Stat: Gen:	- Ynb ② p 70
Sept. 24	Resolution. Ass. xix WIC.	- Ynb ④ p. 53
Sept 25	Resolution. Stat: Gen.	- Ynb ② p. 74
Sept. 26	" " " "	- " " p 77.
" "	Resolution. Ass. xix WIC	- Ynb ④ p 56
Sept 29	Resolution. Stat: Gen:	- Ynb ② p 78
Sept 30	" " " "	- " " " "
Sept 29.	Letter. Adv. Admiral van Wassenaer. Obdam to De Witt. Manuscript translation	

October 3	letter	De Witt to Van Fogh.	Ymb. ⑤	p 33
Oct 3/3	letter	Van Fogh to Ruysch	" "	p 17.
Oct. 4	Resolution.	Ass. x ¹² WIC.	- Ymb ④	p 59.
Oct 6	Resolution.	Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ②	p 49-88
Oct 7.	"	" "	- " "	p 88.
Oct. 7/14	letter.	Van Fogh to Ruysch	- Ymb ⑤	p 18
Oct 8	Resolution.	Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ③	p 3
Oct 9	"	" "	- " "	p. 4
Oct. 11	"	" "	- " "	pp. 8-16
Oct 14/24	letter.	Van Fogh to De Witt	- Ymb ⑤	p 36
Oct 16.	Resolution.	Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ③	p. 16.
Oct. 14.	letter.	De Witt to Van Fogh	- Ymb ⑤	p. 34
" "	letter	Ass. x ¹² WIC to Stat: Holland.	- Ymb ④	pp 60-71.
Oct 17/14	letter	De Witt to Van Fogh to De Witt	- Ymb ⑤	p 39.
Oct 21.	Resolution.	Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ③	p. 17.
Oct 22.	"	" "	- " "	p 20
Oct 24	letter.	De Witt to Van Fogh	- Ymb. ⑤	p. 35
Oct 28.	letter	Van Fogh to De Witt	- " "	p. 44
Oct. 31.	Resolution.	Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ③	p 25
Nov 1.	letter.	Resident Le Maire to Ruysch (?)	- Ymb ①	p 60
November 6.	Resolution.	Stat: Pen:	- Ymb. ③	p. 26.
Nov 7.	letter.	De Witt to Van Fogh	- Ymb ⑤	p 39.
Oct 28 } Nov 7 }	letter	Van Fogh to Stat: Pen:	- " "	p 18
Nov. 19	Resolution.	Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ③	p 27.
Nov. 19/29	letter.	Van Fogh to Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ⑤	p. 21.
December 5	Resolution.	Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ③	p. 28
Dec. 11	"	" "	- " "	p. 29
Dec 12	letter.	Stat: Pen: to De Ruyster	- " "	p. 51.
Dec. 9/19	letter	Van Fogh to Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ⑤	p. 23.
Dec 17/24	letter	" to De Witt	- " "	p 42.
Dec 27	Resolution.	Stat: Pen:	- Ymb ③	p. 30
Dec. 30.	"	" "	- " "	pp. 31-50
Dec. 31	"	" "	- " "	p 60
" "	letter.	Stat: Pen. to King of Denmark.	- Ymb ①	p 65
Dec. 20.	letter.	Le Maire to De Witt (?)	- " "	p 70.

Note. The following Secret Resolutions of the States of Holland & Vriesland are published in the book:

"Secrecie Resolutien van de ... Staten van Holland en Vriesland ... Johan de Witt, Pensionaris ..."
(Utrecht. 1714. 2 Vols).

Vol II p. 420. May 23. 14 The ships Charles, James, & Mary

p. 426. Augt 6 Twelve warships to be granted to WTC, for Coast of Sumatra

p. 426. Augt 7. De Ruyter to go on account C Verde, Tacorary, Cabo Corso, &c

p. 428. Sept 26. Instructions for Capt. Johan van Campen in command of the Warships for Coast of Sumatra

p. 432. Sept 27 Instructions for Lieut. Adm^t van Wassenaer, to command the fleet under van Campen, going to ^{South of} Sumatra

p. 438. Oct 17. Memo. for Vice-Adm^t de Ruyter, in elucidation of instructions for van Campen.

p. 449. Nov 22. To send 2 warships with the WTC. ships going to Sumatra

p. 458. Dec 5.

p. 459. Dec. 10

p. 464. Dec 17.

} Vice-Admiral de Ruyter to do all damage to the English outside Europe

1664
England

[MSIC ac 6.]

Proceedings of the Ass. xix MSIC.

June 24

In the Name of the Lord Amen
5-Trade Hoag. 23 June 1664

ante meridiem

After the arrival of all the members of the Chamber, the members of the President Chamber & the Chamber of the Maze, having informed of the presence of deputies from the respective Chambers College of the University, who were summoned here to deliberate upon the safety of the sea as very great perils were being made in England - had consulted them especially about the affairs of the Co & the safety of the Coast of Africa. They were therefore agreed to report what had taken place in the afternoon.

Post meridiem.

The deputies here for the meeting of the Ass. xix reported in writing as follows:-

June 19.

The Assembly of the xix having been continued at the Hague on the 9th inst especially because advice had been received from England reporting that the English contrary to all right & reason had sent to the Coast of Africa some captured ships under one Capt Holmes with the intention of making themselves masters of the places which the Co, in the name of their High Majesty, have already for long years peacefully & quietly occupied, & to carry away everything that they could get, & that as a beginning of these stamping injurious proceedings they had already attacked & captured Cabo Verde & the ships there, & it was consequently it was necessary to consider measures to oppose the unbecoming such proceedings & to protect them in the future.

There have some departing of the Chamber who were here before the others & before the Assembly had begun, decided today to go & speak to His Highness who was about to depart to Holland. Having found him at Rome as yet absent this morning, they continued to run about the institution by the English, & asked his advice whether the State for the maintenance of the conquests in Africa & America, could not be disposed to allow the Co with some ships, soldiers, & a good sum of money. He replied that the proceedings of the English would be taken very badly by the State & he did not doubt that the Co would obtain the 2 subsidies for which they had asked their High Majesty's aid on the 23rd ulto but he saw no probability of the other two grants being granted & considered it inadvisable to pursue them. He also recommended them to write & come to an agreement in the most suitable manner, the deputies of the Ass. Co with Deventer & Salazar, because the State, for reasons, was not particularly interested in commerce with them.

Yesterday evening some have 2 persons who had sailed on the yacht Agulhas as mate & sail-maker, who brought definite news of the submission of Cape Verde to the English. Upon being heard they were ordered to write formally their actions before a notary & witnesses.

1664

Memorandum
for the Hon. Secy. of State

Recd

Delivered in } 21 July 1664

[519m. 5782]

The board of the char. wic. infestly make known that due days ago arrived before the city of this town de Cays ship "Zendacall" having sailed from the coast of Guinea a few weeks, the skipper of which, Francis Comission Vertholm, is at present in prison here in the hope, from what sworn Declaration has been answered J. H. m. will please to see with what assent of English, a plan videtur de Angliis, with a fleet of ships among which two of the King, commanded by one Captain Hides [Hides], have attacked the fort of the coast of Africa named by the said company in the name of the said company, J. H. m. with reputation a great profit, a captured some of them before the departure of this ship "Zendacall" who captured various valuable ships: with the firm resolution, many in all right reason, to make themselves masters of the entire Gold Coast, & the considerable effects that are on shore there & amount to many "tens" of gold. (King with a cont. power & of full great satisfaction in this state & the company), and to dispossess the company of everything there. Like as it also to be found that they were ready to succeed in this matter J. H. m. according to their power & great wisdom, in the neglect of the state & the consideration of the great interests of your faithful subjects for service de Coud & goods of so many sales, justice & wisdom into me state that it who, according to their resolution and in the Cays service with look to maintain your subjects in the utmost, & expect paper success - are pleased to make known, hereby, & without loss of time, with such means of help as you shall judge best, your utmost in the purchase, and within day, the business we will respectfully counsel, & otherwise requiring, & are also confident they will receive from J. H. m. in this matter used & deserving danger.

Translated from the Dutch.

Original in St.Gen. Liassen. W.I. 5782.

Copy in Aanw. 1896. XCV. 80.

On this day the 19th July 1664 appeared before us, Willem Goes Counsellor at the Court of Holland, Zeeland & West Friesland and Willem van Alphen Secretary in the same Court, ANDRIES CORNELISSEN VERTHOOLEN aged 28 years Skipper of the ship "Eendracht" in the service of the Chartered West Indian Company at the Chamber of Amsterdam who has now arrived here in this country from the Coast of GUINEA and has declared under oath this day administered to him at the request of the Directors of the same Company that it is true that he, deponent, sailed with his said ship on the 8th December last year out of Texel, and arrived on the 16th January 1664 at Cabo Verde, and on the 30th January 1664 again set sail from there to the Castle DEL MINE in Guinea, and being about six miles outside the Island, he, deponent, saw three ships coming out of the river of Gambia, which were seawards of him and over-sailed (over-loopen) him ~~himself~~ for so long until they could sail to him deponent, and then turned to him, deponent, so that he was obliged to turn, and to sail back to Cabo Verde in order to escape them, where he came to anchor under the Island towards evening; and as the English could not sail into the roadstead of the Island that evening, they occupied (beset) the Island with their three ships; whereupon he, deponent, sailed through, at night, between the land and them and proceeded on his voyage to the Coast of Guinea, where he arrived on the 12th March before the Castle Del Mina. And on the 16th or 18th April, when lying before COMMANI, three miles above the Castle Del Mine, he, deponent, received a letter from General Valckenburgh by which he was informed that eleven English ships were stopping before AXEM, about 15 or 16 miles westward of the said Castle, and that therefore he should come to and under the Castle. That he, deponent, in conformity with those instructions, proceeded thither, and that he, having lain there for three or four days, has learnt, seen, and spoken with Blacks from BOUTROU, who ~~had~~ arrived there with canoes bringing news that the English, on the 21st April, had, hostilely and with violence and by storm, captured the Fort TOCCORARI and that the English had made prisoners of the men in it and made themselves masters of everything that was therein. And that on the 23rd of the same month the English with eleven ships came before Del Mina, among which eleven ships he deponent has seen two large King's ships which were flying the King's flag; over which was Admiral, one Robbert Homes, who in the year 1661 had given notice (~~been insinueren~~) to the servants of the West Indian Company at Cabo Verde, in the name of his Royal Majesty of England, that they, within six months after the date thereof, would have to evacuate and abandon all Forts and places on the Coast of Africa for the behoof of his said

of Majesty; at that same time capturing by force the Fort St Andries which the West Indian Company possessed in the river Gambi; the aforesaid Robbert Homes being the person who, in February last, had deprived the said Company of their Fort on the Island Goeree at Cabo Verde. He, deponent, further declares that among the eleven ships hereinbefore referred to were three Netherland ships, captured from the aforesaid West Indian Company namely, the "Bril" & "Crocodril" of Amsterdam and the ship "Walcheren" from Zeeland; of the capture of ~~the~~ which two first-named ships there had already been information at Del Mine, but that at the time, namely on the 23rd April when the English came there, they have first seen and learnt that they had also overmastered the said ship "Walcheren", about which they also very much boasted, and turned the sternworks (Spiegel) several times towards the shore, and that at that time it was flying it ~~was flying~~ the pennon from the aftermast (besaens roij) as bear Admiral in the English fleet. And he, deponent, had learnt from the prisoners who had been captured with the said ship "Walcheren", and who had sailed over from Guinea hither with him, that the said ship ~~was captured before Assene and Abbene~~ had been captured before Assene and Abbene when it arrived there with its full lading. That also, towards evening the English sent a (chaloup) with men to the shore with a certain letter, but that they were sent back again with the same without being allowed to come on shore: and the next day a chaloup from the Company's ship named the "Valck" was sent to the English chaloup to fetch the letter, which also brought the same, by which they gave information that they had come to make themselves masters of CABO CORS; which he, deponent had learnt verbally from the Upper Factor named Wilr e and from other officers and Factors. That also on the following night (sic, night of the "next day"?) the English came with eleven chaloups and three large boats in order to cut out (affloopen) the Company's ships, four in number, lying there under the Castle Del Mine, but that they, coming to about the surf and seeing that these our ships were well on their guard, turned back. And that on the 24th of the same month they wrote to General Valckenburgh that he should fetch off the captured Netherlanders (being for the most part men from the ship "Walcheren" and from the Company's Fort TOCCORARI), from which they have then learnt the circumstances of the capture of the said ship "Walcheren"; from which prisoners he, deponent, also learnt that the English were representing that the entire coast of Africa belonged to them, and that they meant shortly to plant their standard on the Castle Del Mine, also that they were expecting eleven more ships from England for their assistance and relief, and to make themselves masters of the entire Coast. And that on the last day of April the three English ships with the fireship, which had remained before Del Mine, departed to CABO CORS, whither the others had previously sailed. That he, deponent, has seen and heard that the English fired very furiously upon CABO CORS; at a guess quite a thousand shots with heavy ordnance they fired that day; and that towards the evening all the English ships came to

anchor before CABO CORS. And he, deponent, by order of the General & the Council, departed from the Coast (sic) Del Mine at night about ten o'clock in order to go to Netherland and on the way to take in water at Axem and to await a letter from the General there; where he, deponent, lay ~~for four days~~ having lain for four days, he encountered (vernomen) two English ships ~~outside~~ the aforesaid eleven ships- which seemed to arrive freshly, of which one set course to him and chased him, firing meantime some shots upon him deponent in order that he should wait and strike; but that he, deponent, outsailed ~~him~~ after a sixty hours chase; and not being able to come up again he had been obliged to sail to the Fatherland as he ~~had got the~~, deponent, had got the luff (louf) of the Englishman; and so he, deponent, arrived here in the Fatherland in the time of ten weeks.

In witness &c. Sgd by Willem Goes & W. van Alphen.

=====

Letter from the Directors of the W.I.C. at the Amsterdam
Chamber to the States General. Dated 23rd August 1664.

Recd. 25th " "

(St.Gen. 5782.)

We have received Your High Mightinesses' letter of the 14th instant in which it has pleased Y.H.M. to send to us a copy of a certain Memorial delivered in to Y.H.M.'s Assembly that same day by the Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty of Great Britain, by which he complains to Y.H.M. that up till now no satisfaction has been made about various ships which the West Indian Company of these Lands had captured from the subjects of His Majesty, and that, on the contrary, a Protest in very impolite terms had been publicly sent by the Director General over the North Coast of Africa to the English Principal at Cormantijn, in which the said Director General had sustained that the entire Gold Coast was exclusively a conquest of this State: and thirdly, that the said Director, for sixty Bendas (Marken) of gold had persuaded the Natives to plunder the Fort Cormantijn: and lastly that a certain English Captain, named Cortwijck, wishing to trade, all the canoes coming to him had been prevented and his sloop with 5 men had been captured. To all which Y.H.M. by your said letter having ordered us to make report, therefore, in obedience thereto, we cannot neglect respectfully to report to Y.H.M. that we, having examined all the advices come to us from Guinea, cannot discover the reasons which have moved the aforesaid Mr Downing at present to complain to Y.H.M. about matters which are untimely, without prejudice, or entirely beside the truth, and by such like claims to give Y.H.M. bad impressions of us. For as regards the first point of his Honour's Memorial, we declare to Y.H.M. and it is common knowledge, that the W.I.C. of these Lands, never having had the intention to injure the English nation in the least, before the date of the last Treaty concluded with the Crown of England, has certainly seized some ships in Guinea, which, because they were found to be domiciled in Holland and had only provided themselves with an English Commission as a weapon against the West Indian Company, had been declared forfeited by the Judge there (i.e. Guinea) after proper legal proceedings; and that after the conclusion of the aforesaid Treaty not only has not one single ~~ship~~ English ship but also no such pretended English ship has been seized, and the contrary will never be proved. Upon which Y.H.M. will please to appreciate (appliceren) that with regard to the damages claimed before the conclusion of the said Treaty, satisfaction for the same has been completely accorded by the said King and by Y.H.M., so that Y.H.M. will completely understand that the W.I.C. having, in conformity with Art xv of the Treaty, handed over the catalogue of its claims, and Mr Downing being obliged to do the same on his side, no ~~claims~~ complaints can be made with regard to ships captured before

the Treaty, and none having been captured after the conclusion of it, the Company is entirely excused with regard to complaints after the Treaty.

What reasons that, on the second, can make the Company liable to ~~receive the censure of Y.H.M.~~ be subjected to the censure of Y.H.M. because the Director General Valckenburgh had used some uncivil terms against the English Principal, ~~cannot be~~ one cannot discover; especially also not the reasons why HH. complains to Y.H.M. as a great crime that the Company has tried to preserve its rights by a Protest, because a bare Protest can make no infringement (indraght) in the right of the Crown of England, and, like the accompanying Protest (n.o.r.) will be able to prove to Y.H.M., the same is only made in order to preserve the right of the Company against the invasion of the English, and that in such terms in which anyone may speak who will not suffer any opposition to their rights; which the English Principal in replying has not, ~~spared us~~ not only not spared us but has very injuriously ^{insulted} ~~insulted~~ the high respect of Y.H.M.

The third, which certainly appears to be the principle, might well have the appearance of some blame if it were true, and if true the Company could ~~give no just reasons for it~~ be given some just reasons for it through their hostile proceedings, firing with heavy cannon, as often as the King's health was drunk, ~~upon~~ in the Fort Cormantijn, into our Lodge Adia; and therefore we will with all submission report to Y.H.M. that we have found from the papers come over to us and from the verbal report of the Factor who was in command of our Lodge at Adia in February last and has been an Assessor in the Council, that it is true that on the 16th February the FANTIJNS came before the Fort CORMANTIJN, and on the 17th, having increased their force have had a ~~fight~~ fight with the English, in which no one was killed; but that the same was done not at the request of Director Valckenburgh, but because the English were protecting in their Fort one JAN CABES, a subject of the King of FANTIJN, who, having perpetrated some crime (delict) had taken refuge in the Fort, and the English refused to hand him over to the King of ^{another} FANTIJN; and moreover having cut off the ear of ~~a~~ FANTIJN they sent him very mockingly back again. Consequently it is a pure calumny with which the Director Valckenburgh is accused, as we will show to Y.H.M. by the papers transmitted and the verbal report of the aforementioned Factor (if necessary) who is now in Amsterdam, that their strange proceedings against the Natives was the cause of the attack and not the evil inclinations of the aforementioned Director General.

As regards the fourth Y.H.M. will please to excuse us on that as at present we can make no report of it as the name of the ship and the places of his trade being unknown, not being specified in the Memorial of Mr Downing, and we can find nothing in our papers of Captain Cortwijck. With which &c &c.

1664.

R.A.C.

"Memorandum for Vice-Admiral de Ruijter for the better understanding of some passages in the Order given him by the H.M. Lords States General on the 9th August 1664." (Q.V.Y.N.Bk. (8) p.48.)

(Aanw. 1896. XCV. 80.)

Whereas in the Resolution taken by their Ho.Mo. on the aforesaid 9th August it was stated, inter alia, that he shall attack with vigour & endeavour to capture or ruin; Firstly all those who should oppose the carrying out of his orders: Secondly all those who should hinder him therein: and Thirdly all those who have injured, injure, or shall attempt to injure the inhabitants of this State. Therefore shall serve for his information that a few days ago advices have come in afresh that the English on the Coast of Guinea have still further & further continued their begun acts of hostility, by the bombarding & capturing of Forts: and he will have to know, for the better understanding of the aforesaid passages in his Order, that all the English ships, whether of the King or of the Royal Company or in the service of the same, which he might find on the Coast of Africa ~~xxxx~~ in so far as they are mounted with any cannon or are otherwise capable of being able to make any offence or injury, included under which must be understood those which are a hindrance in the carrying out of his Order- must also be regarded as attempting to injure the inhabitants of this State. And, accordingly, that ~~he~~ for the fulfilment of the aforesaid two Articles, he will have to attack, capture or ruin all such English ships, whether of the King or of the said Royal Company or in the service of the same, which he might encounter on the aforesaid Coast and which he shall find mounted with any cannon or otherwise to be capable of doing any offence or injury; like as the English have attacked and captured various ships of the W.I.C. of these Lands; without that he shall let himself be brought into any ~~hesiti~~ hesitation by the following passage from his Order -entailing that he shall in no wise have to damage or prevent in their traffic the ships of the English or other allies of this State, as the same is expressly stipulated by the following words: "for as much and for so long as the same have not caused or have come to cause any damage or "wrong to the forts, ships or subjects of this State"; which then again agrees with (op een uitkomt) with the before referred to passage, to wit: "which have damaged, damage, or shall "attempt to damage the inhabitants of this State." And consequently must be applied by him only to any unmounted

merchant ships which could not cause any damage or wrong to the forts, ships or subjects of the State or ~~hinder~~ could hinder him in the carrying out of his Order, in case he might come to encounter any such ships on the aforesaid Coast; as also to all other ships, although mounted, both of the English or of other allies which he might encounter in Europe or otherwise outside the said Coast of Africa and which have not injured, injure, or shall attempt to injure the inhabitants of this State: but by no means to English mounted ships capable of offence which he might encounter on the said Coast, all of which, as above, he will have to attack and, with God's permission, to capture or to ruin. Actum in the Assembly of the Noble Mighty Lords Deputed Councillors at the Admiralty residing in Amsterdam the 21st October 1664.

(sgd) Jacob Lieftinck.

1664.

By order of the same.

N.B. Annexed to the above document are ~~the~~ two following ~~documents~~ Declarations:

19 June 1664. By Jan Jacobssen Ruijs, Mate of the "Lieve Justina" -about Holmes's attack on Cape Verde (not copied)

19 June 1664. By Andries Cornelissen Vertholen, Skipper of the ship "Eendracht" -about Holmes's exploits on the Gold Coast. (This has been translated from the original in S.G. 5782)

=====

The Title of ye English to CAPE COAST, & the Fort there, is in fact & right this.

THOMAS CRISPE be ng then Cheife Agent for ye English GUINY Company did in ye year 1649 purchase of ye King of EETOU, 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 SWEEDES, & a guard of Negroes. And yet as soon as ye authority of ye Country had notice of Our intencons 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 surprised 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 appears that Wee had ye premitive 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 poer 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.

"Brieven aan Johan de Witt" [letters to John de Witt].

edited by H. Japikse. Published by "Historische Genootschap te Utrecht".

Vol II p.185 [translated from the Dutch]

From Jacob van Wassenaer - Obdam. 29 September 1664

"I confess that I am extremely surprised, but possibly my small understanding is to blame, that the W.I.C. - which is the cause of the misunderstandings which hover between us & England & apparently will be the cause of still greater coming between us - is being assisted with such succour, especially as sad experience teaches that all the excessive costs which were formerly incurred in its favour when its cause appeared to be just were, as it were, cast into a bottomless pit. In this, the fleet is a surgeon who relies upon Capt Bancker, who was in Guinea when the Strong, about which the English chiefly complain was done to them, who cannot say enough about the cruel tyrannies with which those of the W.I.C. treated the others. And yet one will assist those people who, without doubt, are the cause of what we shall become involved in so dangerous & perilous a war. That, I confess, is beyond my understanding."

(if any)
[De Witt's reply to the above letter has not been noted]

Extracts and copies of letters from and to Sir George Downing, diplomatic agent at the Hague from 1661 to 1665.
(From "Life & Administration of Edward, First Earl of Clarendon", by T.H. Lister. (1837). Vol. III.

p.272.

CXXXII.

Sir Goerge Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, 8th Jan. 63, O.S.

(1664)

May it please yor Lopps,

There are no ships at present fitting out at Amsterdam for the coast of Guinie, but in the spring they intend to send two thence.

p.276.

CXXXIV.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, 12 Feb. 63, O.S.

(1664)

May it please yor Lopp.,

Hanniball Sested is now utterly fallen out wth them here. They had some dayes since begun to worke much upon him; but now, he saith, he seeth plainly that their intentions were only to lulliby him with a parcel of faire wordes, and to gett rid of him, but not to give his Mr anything of real satisfaction; but on ye contrary, more and more, to bring him into an esclavage, and to reduce him and his subjects to meere tributaries to their marchants. And being by him earnestly desired thereunto, I have, this weeke, given to ye Estates Gefill ye inclosed memoriall, for wch he hath retourned me many thankes, and saith that his Mr shall also thanke his Maty for ye same. He tells me that he findes that Monsr D'Estrade is much nettled att it; for that ye King of Denmarke had also desired ye French King to a peace for him; and great professions have been made of doeing anything that should be desired, and that they would be as ready in all thinges to assist Denmarke as well as Sweden, and as ready as ye King my Mr. And this putts him to it, discovers their being more for Sweden (as for certaine they will alwayes be); and if he should give a Memoriall for the Danes, especially in relation to ye businesse of CABO CORCO, he should offend ye Swede, who claime it also.

... Those of the West Indie Compy of this country haveing printed at Amsterdam another letter about ye dispute of ye English wth their people in New Netherland, I cannot but send you a copy thereof, wch otherwise I did not intend to have done. ...

p.279.

CXXXV.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, 12 Feb. 1663. O. S.
(1664)

May it please yor Lopp.,

Yesterday I had a conference with the Deputies of the Esta Genll, in the presence of the Directors of the West Indie Compy, concerning the shippes Charles and James; and it was a very full assembly, there being some of every Province; and it lasted full 3 hours, from 9 in the morning till 12. The Advocate of ye sd Compy spoke for them, and his discourse was upon two heads. First, he denyed that he had either boate or goods of either of ye sd shippes in their hands. Secondly, he did grant that they had hindred them from tradeing at the Port of COMENDA or COMANO, and at CABO CORÇO, but not at any other place; and that, as to their having hindred them from trading at those 2 places, that they did conceive that they had good reason so to do; for that as to ye Port of COMENDA, they had had a lodge there, and as to CABO CORÇO, that that Fort did belong to them; and that the natives about COMENDA had burnt and destroy'd their lodge there, and that the natives about CABO CORÇO had taken their fort there from them: and that upon those accounts they were in warre with both, and had besieged both, and that ye sd places being besieged, it was lawfull for them to hinder all nations from trading there.

I replied, As to the first, that this was matter of fact, and must depend upon prooffe; and that my prooffes would clearly make out, that they had not only taken, but did yet retaine in their hands both boate and goods belonging to ye sd shippes; to which I did referre them. To the second, I replied, that they had not only hindred ye sd shippes from trading at COMENDA and CABO CORÇO, but at other places also; yea, that the Dutch shippes did follow them from place to place, along ye sd coast, and still anchoring by them wherever they came to an anchor, neither suffering the boates to go on shore, nor those of the natives to come to them. And as for ye Ports of

COMENDA and CABO CORÇO, I had these things to say:- First, at COMENDA they had never anything but a lodge; and a lodge gives no peculiarity of trade: many nations have many times their lodges at ye same place; and that, among other, the English had one there, and a constant and antient trade; and that because ye Dutch had lost their lodge was no argmt why ye English must be kept from theirs, and from their trade there. Secondly, for Cabo Corço, that others as well as this country did claim a right to it. The Danes and Swedes, each of them, say tis theirs of right; and if that were now the question, that I did beleieve I could make out that ye English have a better right to it than any of them, for that they were the first Christians that ever traded there, and that they did build a house or lodge upon that very spot upon which ye Fort now stands; but that this was not at all materiall to ye question in hand. It was at that time in ye hands of ye natives, and those natives in peace with England, wth whom they had a free trade: and suppose the Spaniards or French should take any towne belonging to this country here in Europe, might not ye English, being in peace wth ye sd Spaniards or French, trade wth ye sd place while it were in their hands? Besides, ye country about their lodge at COMENDA, and about ye Fort at CABO CORÇO, were never claimed by ye West Indie Compy of this country. Their pretence was only to ye Fort and Lodge: but ye countries about them belonged to ye natives, who were souveraignes depending of themselves; and therefore suppose COMENDA had bin besieged, (whereas yet in truth there was nothing to besiege) and suppose ye Fort at CABO CORÇO had bin besieged, that these sieges could onely hinder ye English from trading wth ye individuall places besieged, but not wth ye countries about them, which is ye case in hand. As, for example, the towne of Tangier belonging to his Maty, but not ye country about it, suppose ye sd place should be surprised, and that his Maty should thereupon really besiege it: that by virtue of this siege he might, indeed, hinder all nations from trading wth the towne, but not wth ye country about. Besides, as to CABO CORÇO, the Fort which they pretend to, lyes upon one side of ye harbour, and a Danish Fort called FREDERICKSBURGH lyes opposite to it on the other side thereof; so, ye Danes having one side off ye land, ye halfe of ye harbour must necessarily belong to them, these being new conquests, and no prescription or other title to be produced whereby to claime the water or harbour, to belong to ye one or ye other: and therefore, that the Danes being in peace with ye English, they might upon their account lawfully enter into ye sd harbour, make use thereof, and trade in it, though ye

Fort of CABO CORÇO had bin actually in ye hands of ye Dutch; and that, upon this account, though they have now the Fort of CABO CORÇO, his Maties subjects will still enter into ye sd harbour, and trade there upon ye Danish account.

But setting all this aside, I further told them, that I would putt this matter upon that single point of these places being really besieged or not besieged, and that, for argument sake, I would grant that they had done well in hindring the sd shippes from trading at COMENDA and CABO CORÇO, in case that they were, at that time, actually and really besieged; but that by a siege is to be understood a close blocking up both by land and sea, and not ye riding of a few shippes before a place, and those not constantly, but by fitts: and therefore did desire that ye said Advocate, having laid this as ye foundation of their actions, would speake plainly and distinctly to it.

Hereupon ye sd Advocate said, that he must confesse that they had not any force upon ye land, either at CABO CORÇO or COMENDA, and that for their shippes that rode there, that he could not deny but that they had not rode there constantly; but (said he) tis not for any other to prescribe how, and in what manner, the Company shall proceed to retake their places; that if they thinke that the riding with a few shippes before a place, and that at certaine times onely, whereby to hinder other nations from trading with it, be a sufficient means for ye retaking thereof, they have no reason to be at further charge or trouble; besides that, in this place, there were such Serenes

(f.n.l. Heavy dewes falling at night, and causing malignant disorders in those who were exposed to them)

in ye night, as that they would kill any that should lye abroad: and therefore that, in this case, it was to be counted sufficient, and to be called a besieging, tho ye place ^{was} onely blockt up by sea.

Hereupon I appealed to ye Commds of ye Estates, and asked them whether, in their consciences, there now remained the least shaddow of a ground for what had beene done by ye said Compy. It is true, that where a place is actually besieged, as aforesd, by sea and land, trade may be prohibited with such pällce for such time; but when it was open to ye land, and free ingresse and egress by land into it, that upon ye account of ye said shippes all trade might be hindred with it, I had never heard, and was yet to learne; and desired them to consider examples of their owne making, and of a fresh date. When ye King of Sweden had lately a greatefleete before ye town of Dantzick, but no army by land before it, they sent their fleete and forced a trade with that towne, saying that ye

lying of a fleete before a place was not a sufficient ground to prohibit trade therewith, Further, that ye King of Spaine haveing lately not only a considerable number of shippes of warre upon ye coast of Portugall, but also a greate army in the bowells of that kingdome, and pretending, upon that account, that no nation ought to trade with that kingdome, that yu did returne for answer to ye Spanish Ambr here, within these few months, that if any particular place in Portugall were actually and really besieged by land and sea, that yu would forbear trading with such place for such time, but that more could not be expected from you. Further, I desired them to turne ye argument upon themselves. His Matys subjects have good ships and men of courage as well as they, and pretences for warre were never wanting, where there is an inclination thereunto. Now, suppose the Royall Company should take up^r their maxime, and where ever they finde that ye West Indie Compy of this country have a considerable trade upon ye coast of Afrōca, declare a warre with ye Prince of that country, and then appoint 2 or 3 shippes to ride before that place, where the Dutch trade is settled; and when any Dutch shippes come to trade there, give them excellent words, tell them they have strickt orders to hold all good correspondence with them (His Maty and this State being in amity) but that, for that place, the sd Company had warre with ye natives thereof, and ye sd place was besieged by them, and therefore they could not permit them to trade there; and therefore to desire them forthwith peaceably to depart, or else they must be forced to hinder their intentions, and to continue this warre until such time as they have compel'd ye Governr of such country to a treaty or agreement with them to sell the whole product of their country to them, and not to trade with any other nation whatsoever, - a thing which ye people of those countries would be easily forced to, if they see that they must either trade with them, or not at all. And I desired to know of their Lordshps what they would thinke of such a course, and what would be ~~the~~ issue thereof if ye English should thus proceed; - and what is lawfull for ye Dutch to do against ye English, is as lawfull for ye English to do against ye Dutch.

For what had ~~been~~ said, that none were to prescribe to the West Indie Compy, what meanes they were to make it use of for ye recovery of their places, I did grant ~~it~~; but unlesse they did thinke fitt actually and really to besiege a place by land and sea, that they could not expect the priviledge of an actuall and reall siege - that is to say, that other nations should forbear to trade with such places; and that never nation in ye world ever yet pretended to debarre other people from trade, but in ye case of such

a siege. That as to what had been said of ye Serenes, that this country was so well acquainted with ye besieging of places, that they knew very well how to overcome much greater difficulties than that. A tent or a hutt was a sufficient safeguard against a Serene. But grant that, by reason of ye sd Serenes, or some other incommodities, it were impossible to besiege CABO CORÇO by land, what is that to us? If it cannot be so besieged, neither then could we be hindred of our trade with it; and that I did much wonder such frivolous arguments and allegations should be produced. And then, the Directors of ye sd Company and their Advocate being dismiss, the Deputies of the Esta desir'd that I would permit them to withdraw into an inner room for a little while, to consider amongst themselves, and that they would returne to me againe; which accordingly they did. And having taken their seats, Dewitt, in ye name of ye rest, said, that they had seriously considered what had been said on both sides; that as to ye taking of any boate or goods, they did not yet see how ye Company could justifie ye same. Moreover, that if they had hindred ye sd shipp from trading at any other places, but COMENDA and CABO CORÇO, that they saw no ground for that neither; and that to alledge that such places were no entrées or ports ouvertes, and that ye coasts were rocky and dangerous, or ye like, that these were but frivolous allegations: that ye natives, being master of their owne countries, might trade where they pleased; and if ye English would hazard their shipp and men, what was that to this country? But for COMENDA and CABO CORÇO ye case seemed to be much different - the West Indie Compy pretending a right to places there which had been violently taken from them; and that by ye late Treaty with his Maty, no assistance was to be given to ye rebells of each other. Also that, by reason of ye Serenes, it was impossible to besiege CABO CORÇO by land; and therefore, that as to that place, it was deemed a complete seige, though onely blocked up by water, and to have the priviledges thereof.

I answered, that I was very glad to heare so much confest as was by him confest, viz. that he did not justifie ye keeping of our boates and goodes, nor ye hindring the sd shipp from trading in any other place, except COMENDA and CABO CORÇO; so that, as to these 2 points, I had nothing to do but to make good the fact, which I should accordingly, by depositions which I should give them very speedily, the time being so farre spent that it would be impossible to enter upon them then. For CABO CORÇO and COMENDA, that were the people there their subjects, the Articles in the late Treaty concerning Rebells might be applicable to ye case: but that they have never beene their subjects, and so could not be now termed rebells, but onely enemies; and

therefore that they could not demand anything from his Maties subjects, but what is forbidden to be done to ye enemies of each other; and it is not by ye said Treaty forbidden to trade with ye enemies of each other, but onely not to supply them with contrabande goods, or, in case of an actuall siege as above sd, not to trade at all with such place for such time. And for what he was pleased again to hint concerning ye Serenes, I desired to know of him in which of his bookes he had found that exception from ye generall rule; besides, that the consequence was very dangerous; for if at one place Serenes might be pretended, why was not as well some other as valied exception at some other place? and so all trade overturned. To which he reply'd not, and so ye conference ended.

Some of ye sd Deputies hapning that day to dine with me, one of them ieasting was pleased to say, "I doubt the Directors of ye West Indis Comy do not dine to day so merrily "as wee," adding, "I perceive Pergens" (who is a principal one of them) "his countenance to change very often;" and, said he, "I must confesse there are very exorbitant "and unwarrantable practices;" and (Merode) another of them said at table, "I saw to day ye old proverb made "good" (ne sutor ultra crepidam). "Our Pensioner", said he (meaning Dewitt), "talked very much beside "ye matter, when he talked about ye besieging of CABO "CORÇO, and ye Serenes, and as if a good tent or hut were "not a good shelter against such an incommidity: but tis "hard maintaining a bad cause: better order must be "taken."

I had forgot ye last part of Dewitts discourse, wch was that they should be very glad, upon this occasion, to enter into conference with me, and to frame a Treaty for ye regulating trade within and without Europe. I replied, that I came thither at that time, only about ye business of ye shippes Charles and James; moreover, that any treaty now to be made, could not operate backwards, and so will do me no good in this matter; that I did demand satisfaction and reparation, according to ye treaty already made with his Matie, and the laws and customes of nations now in practice; neither had I any order or instruction concerning any such Treaty, either at that or any other time. That for our parts, wee should be very well satisfied, so wee may but quietly injoy what is already law and right; but that if they did thinke there were need of any such further Treaty, and should make me any overtures thereupon, I should not fail to send ye same to ye King my master, and to do them all the good offices I could.

This Treaty Marine

I am, my Ld, yr Ldps most obedt humb. servt,

(sgd) G. Downing.

1664.

CXXXVIII.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, 18 Mar. 63, O.S.
(1664)

May it please yo Lo,
Having bin(as I wrote in my last)desired by Monsr De Witt
to agree to have a conference with the Deputies of the States
of Holland in particular,concerning the matters about wch
I was more in dispute with the East and West India Com-
panyes of this country; for that (said he), although I have
given an accompt,as well as I could,of what passed con-
cerning them in the conference held with the Deputies of
the States Geall,yet that he knew that it would be more
convincing and satisfactory,if they saw me and the Direc-
tors face to face,and heard the matters argued at large be-
fore themselves. Yesterday,accordingly, I had a conference
with them concerning the ships Hopewell and Leopard,
there being also present the Directors of the E.Ind.
Compy with their Advocate;

In conclusion

I added,that wheras a preposiçon had bin made to me,in
the last conference with the Deputyes of the States Geall,
concerning a reglement for the avoiding of such disputes
for the future, I declared that I was very ready to employ
my endeavrs therein,and to that end to receave and debate
such imposiçons as should be made for the better ordning
the affaires of the two Companyes. And both De Witt and
the sd Advocate said,that they also were very desirous
thereof. I told them,that if this were done, it would be
a great profitt to both,and that their actions would be
worth yet one 50 more p.cent; and so the conference
ended. I am, my Lod,

CXXXIX.

Sir Goerge Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, 18 Mar. 63, O.S. (1664)

There are severall letters come
this weeke to particular people here from London, that
some of our ships upon ye coast of Guinie should have
very meanly declined ye Dutch ships there.

I am, my Lord,

1664.

CXLIV.

Sir Goerge Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, the 29th of Apr, 1664. O.S.

May it please yor Lopp.,

... ..

Yesterday I was with Monsr Dewitt; I told him it was more then time to think to come to such reall resolutions and effects, whereby his Matue might be satisfied. I found him mightily nettled; and withall he said that he would do his utmost to give his Matie content. I perceive they doe designe one more conference between me and those of Holland. Loth they are to come to reason; and, on the other hand they see now see a necessity of it. He said also that he would endeavr that I might have a private conference with 2 or 3 of the principall of them, whereby to trye how neer we can come to understand each other, both as to the pointe of satisfaction for what is past, and a reglement for ye future in ye East Indies and upon the coast of Africa.

CL.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, the 29th off July, 1664, O.S.

May it please yor Lopp.,

Satterday Dewitt was with me, and this afternoon I with him: good wordes enough; but wñ it comes to ye points in difference, I very much doubt. So far as yet I see, for ye Hopewell, Leopard, Charles, James and Mary, he is content satisfaction be made; but for ye Bona Esperanza and Bona Adventure not: and they have putt into ye list of damages, ships taken and stopped by Cromwells fleet before Ostend, for ye King to pay for;
... He saith they are ready to make a reglement for ye future; but whether such as my orders beare, and as will do ye business, I doubt; and they will have [he saith] an Article added, for ye restitution of their places and ships in GUINEE. This was xye substance of his discourse. Its my duty in time to let his Maty knowe wt is is to be expected, yt he may cast about accordingly.

I am, (&c)

G. Downing.

Dewitt speaks not this afternoon so hot of sending imme-

1664.

diately to GUINEE, as he did Saturday last.- Just now one
one of Obdams footmen is come to town wth news yt six out of
Obdams ships, ... are carryed to the Pesthouse having the
plague upon ym.

CLI.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.) ...

Hague, Aug. 9th, 1664, O.S.

May it please yor Lopp.,
There is a ship arrived from GUINY, wch saith she mett ye
East Indie fleet of this country in ye latitude of 45 de-
grees, and that coming about by Scotland she had given
notice thereof to Trump: she said they are 11 in number,
6 whereof for the chamber of Amsterdam. I need not tell
you, what joy this news makes here; and when they are
in harbour, they will then discover their temper: and the
Admiralties are to be here ye end of this month, and we
shall then particularly see what they will doe about the
business of GUINY, 4 of the 12 ships designed for wch place
are beginning to be made ready at Amsterdam; but Hol-
land doth not as yet push on that business wth zeale in the
States Genall, but under hand they doe their utmost: they
would have some of the other Provinces declare first, or at
least be sure of them to second them.

I am (&c),
G. Downing.

CLIII.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

Hague, 26th Aug. 1664, O.S.

May it please yor Lopp.,
... .. Tuesday I ex-
changed the list of damages, ye wch being too long to copy,
I have sent it by this post to Seÿ Morice; and yesterday
I have also, wth a short Memoriall, given ym what his Matie
demands for a reglement for the future; to wch I have
added ye last Article for the declaring null of VALKENBURGH's
declaration, whereby he demands ye whole GOLD COAST; and
also of another of ye like nature lately putt out by those
of the East Indie Compy, whereby they claime ye South
Sea and I know not what more. And I did thinke it very
necessary to adde this Article, - these being matters of great
moment, and better put ym in now then afterwards; and

if yor Lopp.do approve thereof, I desire I may have ye signification of his Maties mind concerning the same. If not, there is no hurt done: I can quitt it upon the first conference; but I suppose it will be thought very necessary to be insisted on.

For the list of damages wch I gave them, they have sent copies of it to the respective Admiralties, and to every Province, and to the East and West Indy Compies so much as concernes them respectively;.....

CLIV.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, Sep. 2nd, 1664, O.S.

They have prohibited all booksellers from selling any of his Maties answers to Vangoch upon great penalties; but yett I finde wayes of disposing of them.

CLVI.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, ye 9th of Sep. 1664, O. St.

I had ~~a long~~ ^{yesterday} a long conference with Dewitt. He still speaks resolutely as to the sending their fleet for GUINY, but yett would make me beleive that they goe to doe no hurt to ye English neither in their places nor shipping, but only agt such as should or have done them any wrong, to defend what remaines, and regaine what they have lost, and much of this kind, wch what it meanes, you will easily judge; and I finde that Prince Robert's being to goe doth much nettle them, for that they thinke he will not goe without a good force. Yett lett me tell you, that the ships they send are very considerable ships, and extraordinary well provided, and doe carry the 425 land soldjers, and officers proportionable to them, over and above their full number of marines; so yt if his Matie had but 200 land men, it will beare no proportion; and if ye should be baffled in this business, ye consequences would be greater then is

readily to be apprehended, and it is yr own fault if ye be overmasterd, knowing how and when they goe. And, without peradventure, this their endeavouring by force to right themselves, is an absolute breach, by the State, of their Treaty with his Matie; and thereby they lay themselves open, without all pretext of complaint, (if you will husband your business,) to loose the whole coast of Africa, and their Fort at Bona Cape Bona Esperanza also, (if opportunity serve to take it,) wch is the place where their East India fleet doe constantly refresh. And in my opinion this country could not possibly have given his Matie so great an advantage for the justifying of himself and his proceedings to all ye world, as by this their rash and hasty equipping for GUINY - it being so directly contrary to the very letter of the 14th Article.

I had also much discourse with Dewitt about the reglement for the future. He did not object agt any one Article of what I had given in; withall confessed yt ye most of them were very rashonall and fitting, but then added that their intent was not to make any reglement for matters out of Europe only, but to have Europe included also. I told him that that was a new matter; that the conference wch we had had, upon wch that reglement was propounded, had bin only concerning matters out of Europe, nor did my orders goe any farther; and that in former times, as in the yeares 1614 and 1622, Treaties had bin made concerning ye East Indies only; withall, that yt of Europe and other parts were of quite a different nature, and so the Treaties about them must be quite different; farther, that as to Europe, there were so many things to be considered, yt it was impossible in a yeares time to bring it to any issue: yett he continued stiff to what he had said, whereby your Lopp may see what is like to come of our reglement.

It hath bin confidently, this week, sayd at Amsterdam, yt De Ruither shold have bin privately ordered a moneth agoe, to goe directly from Cadix wth 8 ships or more, if he had ym, to GUINEE, and wagers offred yt ere this he was gone or going; but now ye report begins to dye: and to be sure no such deliberation hath bin heer in ye Estats, much lesse resolution taken concerning ye same. And among other discourse wth Dewitt, I asked whither De-ruither would goe wn he had cleaned his ships, or tryed his utmost whether he might cleane ym or not. He sayd, back to Algiers and Tunis, to ransom their people yt were yet there. This he sayd to me: but upon all adventures, if it be not already done, I humbly think it necessary, yt as De Ruither doth marck wt Sr John Lawson doth, so yt he have an eye upon De Ruither, and have orders how to comport himselfe upon all evenements; and yt his Majties Consuls in al yt part of France, and Italy, and Spain,

have also their eye upon his motions, and to give forthwith notice to Lawson as well as back to England; for if such a thing should happen yt he should go, and ye other putt to stay in expectance of orders from England, this might cause a great mischæfe, and they heer have at Cadix and elsewhere thereabouts necessaryes to provide yt fleet. And I pray, what if Sr John Lawson should have an order to meete Prince Rupert, therby to make sure worke, and to give out that he were returning home, and not let any about him know ye contrary till off all land? yt would putt an immediate end to that busines, if this be practicable, wch I heer can not speake to, not knowing how he is provided.

... ..
and am,

My Ld,

&c &c &c.

G. Downing.

CLVII.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, 12 Oct. 64, O.S.

They begin now to apprehend that the King of England is in earnest. De Witt asked me if there were no way to accomodate matters. I replied, yea if he pleased; and presently hee fell againe upon ye business of GUINEE. I replied, as formerly, that we must not begin there, but take things in order as they had happened; and if so, yt might be brought to a good end, not otherwise. Now, this is that I desire to know;— Suppose that their stomackes shall come down as to other matters, how far shall I go therein? or otherwise it is impossible for me to do any thing, and whatever is done with these people, as I have alwayes found by experience, must be done in a lump and in a moment: and what say you also as to ye business of New Netherland?

... ..
[Life of William III.] ...

CLVIII.

The Lord Chancellor Clarendon to Sir George Downing.
(From the Bodleian Library. A copy in the handwriting of Lord Salisbury Cornbury.)

Sr,

[CLVII]

8ber 28th, 1664.

I have recd yours of the 21st, and have seene both yours

to the Secretarys;

1664.

and though I am very glad to finde any temperate and sober considerations, wch dispose that people to peace, I wish they had entertained it sooner, for I scarce see time left for such a disquisition as is necessary. They have too insolently provoked the King to such an expence, that fighting is thought the better husbandry. Methinks they should by this time have found, that threatening is not a good preamble to a Treaty with our Master; and they have no reason to imagine that his Maty will ever invite them to a Treaty, by promising to deliver any places back to them, especially those, wch in truth doe of right belong to ~~them~~, and have been only usurped by by them; for they have no colour of right to pretend to the ... (1)

(f.n. not legible, but N. Netherland meant)

nor is our possessing that, the least violation of the Treaty; wch, upon examination, will be most manifest.

If all other matters were well adjusted, I doe in my owne judgement not make any question of the redelivery of Cape de Verte; for it was taken without any authority, and without any shadow of justice, and if they would have had the patience to have stayed till Holmes had returned, I doe verily believe they would have seene him punished; and the place must have been delivered: but their imperious way of demanding it, without suffering any examination, was not to be endured. If they doe really and heartily desire a peace, they will keepe their fleetes within their harbours, and spend this winter in making cleere and frank overtures; but if their fleet come out, nothing but a miracle can revent fighting, for we are angry and loath to be mocked after all this preparation: and this is all I can say to your Cypher.

... ..
I doe confesse I do not, nor ever did, thinke that De Ruiter was gone to GUINNY, but the Duke doth still believe it; and it is a marvellous thing that they there can please themselves with an opinion, that our apprehension that he is gone, can dispose us to anything but indignation; therefore they are not wise in letting us beleve that, if it be not true.

... (refce to P.Wm. & Col Killebrew)

Sr,

Your, &c.

Worcester House, this
28th 8ber, 1664.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, ye 4th of Nov. 64, O.S.

Having yors, I sent to Mons De Witt to give him a visitt; but he would come to me. I explained mysele to him att large according thereunto, backing what I said with many reasons, wch, wth repleyes and rejoinders, made it a conference of above 2 hours long. In fine, he was not so hot as to ye restitution of Cape Corse and New Netherland, and I beleive that that difficulty might be surmounted; but as to ye reglement, still he would have it for Europe alsoe: yet even as to this, I doe not finde but yt possitively something might be done. But when we came upon the business of satisfaction for damages, as to this, indeed, he sayd that indeed he would be content to give it, but alwayes understood that the like be done, as he sayd, to them; and so in truth, as I finde by the story, he would give just nothing. To wch I replied, yt I had otherwise understood his paper, and that ye meaning thereof had been to haue spoke nothing of their pretences, but seeme grosse ("sic") to have given a sume; and that if his meaning were otherwise, that there was, then an end of that paper, and of all Treaty thereupon.

I told him of the hurt that the beleefe or doubt of De Ruter's being gone to GUINNE did doe: to which he replied yt as to that he should say no more then he had done; and that if we did beleefe it, that notwithstanding what I had said to ye contrary, that he did not thinke that that beleefe could do any hurt. Discoursing how they have forced his Matie to arme to that degree he had now done, and to make so considerable an expense, he said that they had not putt ye King thereupon, but that themselves had bin forced to do what they did by ye crie of ye Parliamt. To which I answered, that he knew very well that ye Parliamts crye could not hurt ym; that they had seen how temperate and friendly an answer his Matie had given thereunto, and that he would first cause matters to be examined, and reparations sought in a friendly way, by me here att ye Hague; that he could not be ignorant that his Matie, to verifie his peacable intentions, did not begin to take in hand any extraordinary equippage; moreover, to putt ym out of all apprehension, yt I did assure ym, in a publicke conference, yt his Matie would not attaque ye or trouble their fleete, which they then expected from ye Streights, and ye East Indies: yet notwithstanding

all this, and without any shadow of reason, they immediately sent three or foure hundred carpenters to worke upon their shipping, night and day, Sondays as well as working dayes. Moreover, as to their letter that they wrote to his Matie, that if he would keep his fleetes in harb'r, that they would doe ye like, it is to be observed, that before they writt that letter, they had actually sent out a fleet of 16 or 17 men of warre to the Northward; wch was, in truth, a greater strength then his Matie had, at that time, in all, in readinesse in these seas; and yⁿ they tell him, y^t if he pleased to keep in his fleet, they would keep in theirs. So that, in truth, it was no better yⁿ a mere mockery.

Then he said that he very much wondered y^t his Matie should take in so ill part their instructions to Van Campen. I replied, y^t I beleive y^t no Governmt in ye world, that was able to take it ill, but would doe it, to be menaced in that kinde, and contrary to ye Treaty, and all right and rule; and that, in truth, it was an affront of ye highest nature. But, said he, ye King had taken CAPE CORÇO, and New Netherland by force, without so much as saying a word to us; and ye orders for the doing thereof appeared to have bin given before our arming here, and so cannot be grounded on that.

As for New Netherland, I replied,

And as to CAPO CORÇO, I told him that he could not but remember that a yeare agoe, in conference wth ye Deputies of ye Estates Genall, and in another presently after in ye Estates of Holland, I had att large debated wth them ye businesse of CAPO CORÇO, shewing that yⁿ that that place did of right belong to his Matie, and not to y^m, wch was notified cation enough. But, said he, you did not demand restitution thereof. To that I answered, that it was to no purpose to do it; for if, in so many yeares, we have not bin able to get right in any ye least matter of violence offered by y^m to the English, in relation to any single ship, or parcell of goods, or ye like, how could it be expected y^t we should be able to prevaile wth them in a business of that importance? And his Matie would be justifiable before all ye world, in taking this course in this business upon that account; and that he could not but remember y^t ye French King had taken ye like course in relation to Cayana, and yett they had never so much as offered to complain thereof.

When Monsr De Witt was last wth me, it was agreed between us, that before ye goeing away of ye post I should give him a visitt to see if he had anything farther to say to me; and, accordingly, I have bin this afternoon wth him; but instead of advancing, I found him recoyling. He said, that as to anything of a sume of money, that he

judged yt their pretences would ballance, and so yt yt buisness was to be left; - that as to New Netherland, that it must be restored; - that as to CAPE CORSE, that because ye title was more disputable, yt they would be content if it were slighted, & so left free to both to trade there. This was in some (sum) what he said; withall adding, yt he thought yt it was a very great **condescension** in them to yeald so farr, and desired I would make it known to the King; wch I said I should, but that I beleved it would be very far from giving him satisfaction.

CLX.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, ye 25 Nov. 64, O.S.

This morning Van Beuningen hath bin with me, to take his leave of me, and lett me know yt he intends to begin his journey this afternoon or tomorrow; and withall, yt by his instructions he may pass from France into England, according to ye occurrences of affaires. All their hopes is upon this journey of his, and yt he shall be able to work wonders, either by ye French King to induce his Matie to their termes, or to draw yt King wholly into their party; and they doubt not but to be able, in case matters are not composed, to drive the English quite out of ye East Indies; and they also make no question, but that all will be settled in GUINY, and those other parts, to their hearts desire, by De Ruyter.

CLXI.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, ye 6 of Dec. 64, O.S.

May it please yor Lopp,
Saturday last it was resolved by De Witt, with his Juncto of the States G'rall (being not above four), that orders be forthwith sent to De Ruyter, yt when he shall have done all in GUINNE, that he goe thence to Barbados and other of the King of England's Colony's thereabouts, and thence to Virginia, New Netherland, New England, Newfoundland, to take all the ships he can, and do all the mischief he can, and yn to returne home round Scotland wth what he shall have taken.

This intelligence I have from one of my old and constant

friends in the States G'rall; and he had it from one of his comrades in the States G'rall, and who is of the same Province, and one of De Witt's Juncto, and who was present with De Witt at the taking of this conclusion.

This friend hath bin absent ever since my last coming over, else I am sure he would in like manner, in time, have found out and acquainted me with ye business off the orders for De Ruyters going to GUINNE.

No Admiralty knows any thing hereof, but only De Wilda, Secretary of the Admiralty of Amsterdam; and he is to take care that victualls, and all things necessary, be sent him; and he absolutely governes in ye Admiralty. These orders went hence the same day, and are to be sent to him, for more suremesse, by four severall ships, whereof some to adventure through the Channell, and the rest round Scotland. So if the King doe nothing, you will see what a ruine will immediately fall upon all his Coloneyes. If he doe send, as I suppose he will, it must be done immediately, and with absolute secrecy, so as yt there may not be any suspition of the King's sending, till the fleete is gone. Lett not the Royall Company, nor so much as any Committee of them, know anything, nor any of the fleete, but only Prince Rupert himselfe. If any thing is wanting it may be putt on board in a day or two, and they not know but that they are only to go a crossing the Channell. In a word, all imaginable is to be done; first, yt they may be gone before it is imagined yt they are to goe; and secondly, after they are gone, to disguise the designe whither.

Floswicke of Amsterdam was sent ye last weeke to Helvort, to despatch away the ships of the West Indy Company for GUINNE, with only the two of Van Campens mentioned in mine to yor Lopp. upon Friday last: but he returned, and made report yesterday, in the States G'rall, yt he could not perswade the Masters to adventure now round Scotland; but att ye same time some other seamen being called in, and proffering to goe, he was immediately, the same night, sent back with De Wilda, above mentioned, to force them out, and not to return till they be gone. So if Prince Rupert make hast, he will very probably be in GUINNE before ym; and so they will fall into his hands, with the four hundred souldiers, and all the provisions and merchandises aboard ym.

And suppose, when they begin here to take allarme, De Witt would send more ships after; here are only ye other eight of Van Campen in any readinesse; and besides, they would come too late, for yt the Prince would be so much before them; and ye more, for yt they also must round Scotland, the King keeping his fleete yett a while together. And when the Prince should have done in GUINNE, he might on a little further to Cape Bona Esperanza, to wayte for their ships from the East Indyes.

De Ruyter hath but 12 ships with him; what he may have

taken since I cannot say, but he could gett no more men.
It will be of mighty import to fall upon him, before ye ships
and men now going hence come to him.

One thing, by the way, give me leave humbly to hint;
wch is this, - that when Van Goch comes to the King, he is
wont presently, for ye most part, to give him his answers,
ye wch doth so much ye more forward their business
here; whereas the States G'rall take always a very long time
ere they give any; and it many times falls out, in ye mean
time, by some imergent accident or change of affaires, they
see occasion to vary from what they would have bin if they
had bin presently given. Moreover, when the King deales
frankely, as in ye business of CAPE CORSE and New Netherland
land, supposing ~~that~~ ingenuity might worke something with
them, on ye contrary, they only make use thereof to irritate
the people against him, and to make the King the aggressor,
and thereby ye more to worke upon the King of France, and
to declare for them; whereas, on ye contrary, they will never
owne anything, ye avowing whereof may in any kind make
against them;

And you see, in ye business of De Ruyter's
going to GUINNE, with what dissimulation, and lying, and
cheating they kept it up;

CLXIII.

Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, 29 Dec. 64, O.S.

I need not tell your Lopp. what a noise the business of
De Ruyter's success in GUINY hath made here, and how
much it hath putt life into ye comon people: on the other
hand, those that looke higher and neerer into businesse,
say that this doth justifie, beyond all dispute, what his
Matie hath done here in ye Channell; yea, that knowing, as
they see he did, of De Ruyter's designe, however they
here endeavr to smother it, yt he could not have done less;
and that these people now must justly, by all men, be called
ye aggressors, and the causers of what ever mischief shall
follow.

Had (they say) De Ruyter only fallen upon such places
as had either bin taken from ym, and such ships as had
done ym hurt, somewhat of excuse and reason might have
bin pretended; but ye ships he fell upon being such as

were newly come from England, and not accessory to any thing yt had been done agst ym, and yt so soon as he had seised ym, he broake their bulke, and putt all their lading in ~~their~~ his own ships, and when they had not so much as shott a gun agst him, and this by a fleet belonging to ye State itselfe, - for these things nothing can be said.

(Swedish Minister at the Hague)

Monsr Applebome /told me yesterday, in ye afternoon, yt he thought yt this would be ye welcomest newes in Sweden yt had come thither in some monthes; for yt now ye treacherous and base dealing of this country was hereby so notorious, and yt they, and not his Matie, were the beginners, yt his Master and his Ministers would not need streining themselves over much to answere ym, in case they should come to trouble ym about asking for any assistance upon the account of their Treaty wth ym.

(Danish Minister at the Hague. (meaning Charisius?))

Monsr Canizius/ also told me, ye same afternoon, yt he had very earnestly, by order from ye Ki of Denmarke, but ye day before Van Breningen went hence for France, asked of him whether De Ruyter were not gone to GUINY, for yt, said he, ye Englishe doe at my Master's Court found all they doe upon yr account; and yt he did answere him positively yt he was not gone thither, and yt he might assure ye King of Denmarke thereof; but yt ye reason why they did not wholly disabuse ye English in this matter was, yt their beliefe of his being gone thither might make ym ye more inclinable to an accomodation of matters. I asked M him whether he had accordingly writt into Denmarke; to which he replied yes, and therefore yt his Master would be so much the more angry wth them when this newes should come thither.

D

1664

England [RAC]

Extracts from D'Estrades

were newly come from England, and not accessory to any thing yt had been done agst ym, and yt so soon as he had seised ym, he broake their bulke, and putt all their lading in their his own ships, and when they had not so much as shott a gun agst him, and this by a fleet belonging to ye State itselfe, - for these things nothing can be said.

(Swedish Minister at the Hague)

Monsr Applebome / told me yesterday, in ye afternoon, yt he thought yt this would be ye welcomest newes in Sweden yt had come thither in some monthes; for yt now ye treacherous and base dealing of this country was hereby so notorious, and yt they, and not his Matie, were the beginners, yt his Master and his Ministers would not need streining themselves over much to answere ym, in case they should come to trouble ym about asking for any assistance upon the account of their Treaty wth ym.

(Danish Minister at the Hague. (meaning Charisius?))

Mons Canizius/ also told me, ye same afternoon, yt he had very earnestly, by order from ye Ki of Denmarke, but ye day before Van Breningen went hence for France, asked of him whether De Ruyter were not gone to GUINY, for yt, said he, ye Englishe doe at my Master's Court found all they doe upon yr account; and yt he did answere him positively yt he was not gone thither, and yt he might assure ye King of Denmarke thereof; but yt ye reason why they did not wholly disabuse ye English in this matter was, yt their beliefe of his being gone thither might make ym ye more inclinable to an accomodation of matters. I asked M him whether he had accordingly writt into Denmarke; to which he replied yes, and therefore yt his Master would be so much the more angry wth them when this newes should come thither.

D

1664

England [RAC]

Extracts from D'Estrades

D'Estrades, "Lettres, Mémoires, et Négociations de Monsieur
de Comte D'Estrades Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Très-
Chrétienne auprès de leurs Hautes Puissances Impériennes
les Etats Généraux des Provinces Unies des Pais-bas
Pendant les années 1662. jusques 1668 inclus."

Bruxelles Moury le Jeune 1709.

(5 Vols.)

Vol I 1662, 1664.

Lettre. Comte d'Estrades à Mr de Lorraine 25 Octobre 1663

... à l'égard de la contestation contestation qui se renouvelle en
Angleterre au sujet de la pêche, & l'empêchement que l'on donne de nouveau à nos
pêcheurs, ... en l'année 1661. il en fut fait une toute semblable, par la prétention
de l'on est que dans la franchise des cinq Ports mal étrangers n'ont droit de pêcher
qu'en vertu des Ordes du Gouverneur desdites Isles, qui est Mr le Duc de York.

Lettre. Comte d'Est. au Roi. 13 Dec 1663.

... Downig à présent un Mémoire, par lequel il se plaint de
quelques dégradations qui ont été faites en Finnée sur des Vaisseaux Anglois, par
ceux de la Comp. Occidentale de cet Etat, dont il demande satisfaction.

[— Refus, ^{à complaire} de W^{ts} selonc par lequel q^l 17 Mars. & L^{rs} de W^{ts} 10 Span. Reels.]

Lettre. Comte d'Est. au Roi 5 June 1664

Bo. ... Il y a long-temps que j'attens Mr de W^{ts} sur le différend d'Angleterre ... à la
fin, il y est venu de lui-même, & il en a pris le tous dans une Audience qu'il me
demanda il y a deux jours, où il m'a expliqué au long toutes les plaintes que forme
l'Angleterre qui sont tout le fondement de la guerre, dont elle semble

1664

menaces et blâts, & une ligue qui il avoit faite de 9m les États d'un vint avec
moi à cette convention & afin que... j'en puisse rendre un compte plus exact à V.
M. il me suffisoit de m'en tenir les Mémorables ci-joints [p. 2], qui contiennent une Relation
de toutes les demandes des Anglois & des raisons qu'ils m'en ont dites de si en disant.
Si les faits ci-dessus sont véritables & justifiés par pièces avec lesdits Mémorables, il
paraît que j'aurois prétensions n'ont été si mal fondées que celles-là; il ajute que
c'est de leur intérêt de demander qui j'aurois à répondre, qu'il aient bien des prétentions de
des Marchands, unies avec avec l'autorité de la P. A. & l'opinion par une somme [31]
médiane, que pour cela il suffirait le Conseil du Roi d'Angleterre, supportant contre la vérité
des Quatre & des Sept, réunis à la Mer par les Anglois, qui de si malicieusement souffrent contre la vérité
un si forte et si injuste sujet étoit capable de leur attirer une guerre, ils ont voulu cet
avantage de faire connaître à toute l'Europe la vérité & l'injustice par laquelle ils s'y
voudroient engager; que pour cela ils se proposent à vous par surprise, qu'ils ont bien
été le fond de leur discussion pour l'événement
tant l'importance de guerre peut à votre honneur & la justice de votre cause qu'ils
comptent pour ces avantages au point de la justice de V. M. & des raisons qu'ils s'en
proposent pour vous & leur d'amicie qui vous rendraient dans l'obligation de leur & d'
engager vous, on elle étoit avec vous par & de vous Traité; qu'ils coten-
tentent pour eux-mêmes par s'insinuant des sujets de cette guerre, de vous que d'
venir à lui représenter l'injustice qu'elle étoit allée d'y prendre.

lettre
Conte d'Enn au Roi
26. June 1664

Je s'envoie à votre Majesté les lettres ci jointes, qui contiennent les raisons que
Doming a expliquées en 1662 avec des lettres de M^{rs}, les Etats, qui sont ces
autres dont il peut se servir au point lui son des jureurs, & sur ce qui le

[Hm]g

342] représenté par M. Boreel, elle pourra mieux juger des prétendus de cette Couronne. . . . Ils [les Etats] ont ajouté aux ordres de l'Ambassadeur van Soeth, & depuis son départ une lettre qu'ils écrivent au Roi d'Angleterre pour se plaindre de la prise faite depuis peu par les Anglois de l'île de Cabo Verde et des trois navires appartenant à la Cie des Indes Orientales (sic) dont ils demandent réparation, de même qu'ils l'offrent, dès lors qu'il sera justifié que leurs Compagnis auront fait souffrir à ses sujets

343] ^{diffé.} Roi au C d'Etat 29 Juin 1664

. . . j'ai considéré les nouvelles Mémoires que le Sieur de Wit vous a remis sur le différend des Etats avec l'Angleterre touchant les deux Vaisseaux B.E. et B.A. & mais je craignois ce que les Anglois pourroient alléguer pour soutenir avec quelque fondement de justice leur prétention.

346] lettre, C d'Etat: au Roi 3 July 1664

. . . les lettres qu'a écrites d'Angleterre l'Ambassadeur van Soeth, portant qu'il a ^{eu} en trois Audiences sur les affaires présentes, l'une du Roi et l'autre de M. le Duc de York & la troisième du Chancelier; que le Roi lui a témoigné n'avoir pu ^{refuser} son assistance à la plainte de ses sujets que son intention avoit été d'en examiner la justice, sans en venir à aucune action qui pût le moins du monde altérer la bonne intelligence qu'il avoit par avec ^{M. le} les Etats; qu'il n'avoit pas connaissance de l'^{invasion} ^{corruption} de Cabo Verde, dont ils se plaignoient; qu'il s'en feroit informer pour leur en faire raison, & qu'il s'étonnoit que sur une simple plainte ils se fussent avancés à un ^{armement} ^{attaquer} si considérable que celui qui se préparoit dans leurs Ports. Les ordres de M. le Duc de York & de M. le Chancelier ont été à peu près au même sens, ^{sons} ^{hors} mais qu'ils ont exagéré l'un & l'autre l'intérêt des Marchands

menacer cet Etat, & me témoignâ qu'il avoit ordre de M^{on} les Etats d'en venir avec
moi à cette communication & fin que ... j'en puisse rendre un compte plus exact à V.
M. il m'a envoyé ce matin les Mémoires ci-joints [11.02], qui contiennent une deduction
de toutes les demandes des Anglois et des raisons qu'on ^{M^{on} les} Etats de s'en défendre.
Si les faits avancés sont véritables & justifiés par pièces aux termes desdits Mémoires,
paraît que jamais prétensions n'ont été si mal fondées que celles-là; il ajouta que
c'est le seul intérêt de Danmark qui faisoit ce différend, qu'il avoit traité des prétendus droits
des Marchands intérieurement aux deux Vaisseaux de la B.A. & l'espérance ^{Bonne fortune} pour une somme
modique, que pour cela il enflammoit le Conseil du Roi d'Angleterre, ^{supplément} souffrant contre la vérité
des Faits & des torts, reçus à la Mer par les Anglois, qu'ils n'auroient point soufferts: que
un si faible et si injuste sujet étoit capable de leur attirer une guerre, ils auroient cet
avantage de faire connaître à toute l'Europe la violence & l'injustice par laquelle ils s'y
voudroient engager; que pour cela ils se prépareroient à venir par surprise, qu'ils auroient
tous Vaisseaux de guerre prêts à mettre au jour à la première irruption. Mais qu'ils
compteroient peu ces avantages au prix de la protection de V.M. & des secours qu'ils s'en
promettoient & par le lien d'amitié qui leur rendoit leur Alliance chère & l'
engagement encore, où elle étoit entrée avec eux par le dernier Traité; qu'ils com-
~~menceront~~ ~~par~~ ~~mençoient~~ par s'informer des sujets de cette guerre, de tant que de
venir à lui représenter l'intérêt qu'elle étoit obligée d'y prendre.

Lettre Conte d'Esté au Roi 26. June 1664

J'envoie à Votre Majesté les Mémoires ci-joints, qui contiennent les raisons que
Danmark a répondues en 1662 aux demandes de M^{on} les Etats, qui sont ces
mêmes dont il peut se servir aujourd'hui sur les justes, & sur ce qui le Roi

342] représenté par M. Borel, elle pourra mieux juger des prétentions de cette Couronne. . . . Ils [les États] ont ajouté aux ordres de l'Ambassadeur van Soth, & depuis son départ une lettre qu'ils écrivent au Roi d'Angleterre pour se plaindre de la préci faite depuis peu par les Anglois de l'Île de Cabo Verde et des trois navires appartenant à la Cie des Indes Orientales (sic) dont ils demandent réparation, de même qu'ils l'offrent, dès lors qu'il sera justifié que leurs Comptes aient fait souffrir à ses sujets

343] ^{lettre} Roi au C d'États 24 ~~juin~~ ^{juin} 1664

. . . j'ai considéré les nouvelles Mémoires que le Sieur de Wit vous a remis sur le différend des États avec l'Angleterre touchant les deux Vaisseaux B. E. et B. A. & moins je vois ce que les Anglois peuvent alléguer pour soutenir avec quelque fondement de justice leur prétention. . . .

346] lettre. C d'États au Roi 3 July 1664

. . . les lettres qu'a écrites d'Angleterre l'Ambassadeur van Soth, portant qu'il a ^{eu} trois Audiences sur les affaires présentes, l'une du Roi et l'autre de M. le Duc de York & la troisième du Chancelier; que le Roi lui a ^{refuser} ~~convoqué~~ n'a ^{pas} pu ^{refuser} son extrême à la plainte de ses sujets que son intention avait été d'en examiner la justice, sans en venir à aucune action, qui pût le moins du monde altérer la bonne intelligence qu'il avait par ^{M. M.} avec les États; qu'il n'avait pas connaissance de l'^{corruption} ~~imposition~~ de Cabo Verde, dont ils se plaignaient; qu'il s'en serait informé pour leur en faire raison, & qu'il s'étonnait que sur une simple plainte ils se fussent avancés à un ^{armement} ~~armement~~ si considérable que celui qui se préparait dans leurs Ports. Les ordres de M. le Duc de York & de M. le Chancelier ont été à peu près au même ^{sens} ~~sens~~ ^{hors} ~~sens~~, hors qu'ils ont exagéré l'un & l'autre l'intérêt des Marchands,

1664 I ^{gules}

Anglais, les armées qu'ils saffrent tous les jours dans leur commerce par les Cies. Holl. & 347] les obligations qu'avoir le Roi d'employer toute son autorité, pour leur en procurer une réparation. Il paroît par là que l'on se rasseroit; & comme M. van Gath fait espérer en peu de jours le retour de Doming, il y a apparence qu'il sera chargé de quelques propositions qui pourroient être suivies d'un accommodement. Cependant on ne relâche rien ici des préparatifs qui s'y font pour la guerre.

349] lettre . C. d'Isr. au Roi . 10 July 1664

J'ai reçu la dernière dépêche de V.M. suivant laquelle je me comporterai ainsi qu'elle l'ordonne sur l'affaire d'Angleterre. Les lettres de l'Ambassadeur van Gath de cette 350] date, assurent que le Roi d'Angleterre permettra toujours dans les premiers protestations qu'a faites de ne vouloir en rien fléchir l'Alliance qu'il a avec Mm. les Etats; mais seulement permis à ses sujets une prompte réparation des torts qu'il se justifiera qu'ils ont reçus des Cies. Holl.; qu'il doit faire partir dans deux jours Doming, pour entrer en Espagne là-dedans avec les Commissaires de l'Etat, si bien qu'il est attendu avec espérance que cette négociation finira heureusement, & sans qu'il en faille venir à aucune action d'hostilité. . . . e de peur de l'interrompre [i.e. de négociation] Mm. les Etats ont refusé à la Cie des Indes Occ. 3 Navires Marins de guerre qu'elle leur a demandés pour aller à la rencontre de ses Vaisseaux. . . .

351] lettre du Roi au C. d'Isr. 11 July 1664.

Je vous dirai après cela, que jusqu'ici je me suis tenu sur les différends que l'on a eus entre depuis quelque temps entre le Roi de la G.B. & les Prov. Unies, parce que j'avois cru que n'étant question que de quelques faibles sommes d'argent, pour des dédommagemens prétendus des fruits de Vaisseaux, & les parties ayant, ce me sembleroit, grand intérêt toutes deux de n'en venir point à une rupture, l'affaire s'accommoderoit aisément.

par la voie de la négociation, notamment quand je considère que les Etats. Gen.
seul auroit d'abord nommé un Ambassadeur, & l'ont fait partir en diligence dans le des-
sein, à ce qu'il parût, de donner toute satisfaction raisonnable audit Roi; mais appren-
ant aujourd'hui par les avis que j'ai des deux costez que les esprits s'échauffent, voyant
ailleurs que le moindre incident les peut encore aiguër davantage, & que les armemens de
l'un s'avançant cependant de part d'autre avec grande application & beaucoup de dépense,
ma sincère affection que j'ai pour le bien & le repos de l'un & de l'autre Etat, ne me permet
pas de garder le silence, & je desire qu'aussitôt que cette lettre vous aura été rendue,
vous demandiez une Audience expresse aux Et. Gen. ou après leur avoir expliqué ce que
je viens de dire des motifs qui m'ont jusqu'à présent retenu de parler sur ce différend,
vous les représenterez vivement combien par prudence on doit toujours, autant qu'on le peut,
éviter une guerre, dont les événements, quelle que l'on aie... démentent
à la disposition de la fortune; combien la durée d'une bonne paix est préférable,...;
combien leur Commerce... pourra souffrir en toutes les parties du monde, par une guerre
avec l'Angleterre; ... comme d'autant autre côté je charge le Sieur de Cominges
de faire le même office en mon nom auprès du Roi de P.B. ... Vous ajouterez
seulement que si ledit Roi & les Etats obtiennent que mon entremise puisse être utile, pour
engager plutôt un bon accommodement, j'offre de bon cœur & avec une entière
sincérité aux uns & aux autres ma méditation... - There is another way
to preserve peace & more certain to the promotion of peace between the 2 Nations
would be that of me sending Ambassadors of their Affairs, submitting them to my
judgment & s'obligeant de part & d'autre à l'accomplir - une autre
suspension de la continuation of their armaments. -

1664. I

254 | Letter C d'Étr. au Roi 17 July 1664

— Admiral King's letter of 11th July. — He has informed us de l'état of its tenure. He replied to me that he was much obliged for the honour done by you in your manner of proceeding — & he could assure me that the States would be sensible.

255 | Concluded by the offers made to them of your mediation other provided the King "en usât de même" there was room to hope that a quiet accommodation could be reached, that the return of Downing was being awaited, but not much was expected but it is view of the latest reports from Prussia: Van Goch —

259 | Memoirandum. C d'Étr. to S.G. p 17 July 1664

— In a formal note, d'Étr. offers the mediation of the King of Fr. to settle the disputes between the Crown of England & the Protestant Congress of the States, in terms following the King's letter of 11 July. —

263 | Letter C d'Étr. to King. 21 July 1664.

— The States have not yet replied to the offer I have made them of Y.^r Mediation. I understand that the Deputies have received orders from their provinces to accept except Zealand — ... Perhaps même qu'ils sont bien aise de voir hors de l'É. & l'É. quel que soit le d. & le reproche leur conduct occasionnels. Downing returned 4 days ago.

264 | He has not yet visited any lady & one is waiting to know his orders. The States n'ont pas promis rien qui aille à l'accommodement, lequel semble devoir être plutôt exercé à la mediation of Y.^r M. vray est que nous nous sommes préparés pour after the capture that the English have made in Tunisia of 4 ships of the W.I.C. which they prennent pour la première agression & attendant qu'elle soit suivie nouvelles hostilités ... I expect you will already have observed that this

64

71 lettre C d'Estre: au Roi. Y. Augt 1664.

On 5th inst. he presented a Memorandum which adds to the old claims a new one
against the E.I.C. . . .

I have been given advice that a treaty has been made in Spain with the English Guinea Co. by which this Co. undertakes to supply the Spaniards with 600 negroes annually at 100 "picas" [5 fr ?] to transport them to Jamaica from where they are to be distributed by the Spaniards in the "colitacion's de las Indias" or else for their own use. The Commerce is accorded to the English in quelque partie des Indes.

1664. I. 371] Lettre. C. d'Étr. au Roi. 18 September 1664.

I have had time to visit the Signatures of the Cities ^{towns}, before the opening of the Assembly ... Most of them were persuaded that Y^m had only used your mediation here & in England, as a matter of form & to satisfy, in appearance, the obligation of the Treaty of Oliva 372] that your real interest was to prevent the rising war of the States with England, the "conjoncture praeliminaire" of the King of Spain, in order to find less opposition in to gather the rights of succession of the Queen in the Low Countries; other measures they were moreover informed that a Treaty of Commerce was being made in France with England & could only be very prejudicial to the States; that they did not know the conditions, but that they had good cause to be alarmed about it This day . . .

373] This discourse remained then somewhat but does not prevent them desiring something from Y^m. au de-là de ce qu'elle a fait depuis au Roi d'A. ... During the month of July in 17th he said the same thing as I had already heard from the majority of the deputies of the Cities towns & "ne disputa ces bruits, non pas comme en étant persuadé mais comme un poison qui se glissoit dans l'esprit des peuples" . . . "et qu'ils condamneroit tout le premier, comme contraires aux marques de l'amitié sincère & la bonne foi qu'ils ont reconnue en V^m. par les offres de sa médiation; mais qu'ils auroient à desirer, pour en rendre tout le monde persuadé, qu'elle eût la bonté de faire entendre au Roi d'A., qu'ayant été informé par leurs États, ou par mes lettres, des plaintes qu'ils font des entreprises passées en Flandre, elle [ie Y^m] auroit vu qu'ils content pour cela la prise des Forts de Cabour^{Verde} [C&A.] & Toracy [Tahrad] & de quelques bastions que comme S. M. Brit. a témoigné par toutes ces apparences n'en rien savoir, & être porté à la paix, il sembleroit à V^m. que le moyen de

plus prompt d'y parvenir seroit de restituer ledit fort & les navires, suppose'
 qu'ils aient été pris & qu'elle vaudroit bien faire quelques instances pour cela;
 Et de Stetes desire so well persuaded that their interests are dear to your Majesty
 ... that they were very disposed to submit them entirely to your judgment, & to
 let of your Parliament of Paris & to such Commissions you should wish to apply
 in the difficulty which is found in the explanation of the words litum incipiam
naequi, in Art 15 of Treaty between England & the Stetes where is the word
 of the principal "contestation"; "qu'ils ne puissent éviter la guerre dont ils
 sont menacés que par là" & que in case de intervention of Ym. ...
 does not produce with the King of England the good effect which might reasonably
 be expected from it, at least they would be justified in thinking it entering into
 war, which being blamed by any one, with all the means God put in their hands.

[26] Mieux Ym de general ^{requisit} Memoranda of the 2 Nations, the acts of the King of England
 & those of Ambass. Van Goch & Memo presented by Downing to the Stetes, "dont le
 rédacteur François & le galimatias fatigueront assurément celui qui voudra
 prendre la peine d'en faire la lecture."

Lettre C d'este. au Roi 25 September 1665
 By the resolutions which the Stetes took 6 days ago on the affairs of England,
 was said that Mr Downing would be invited to produce the proofs of the
 complaints made by the King of England against the Dutch General in Guinea. &
 it was said if it sh^d be found that this General "se fut mal comporté" contre
 English, the whole Stetes charged itself with the reparation which might be

378 | Legitimely due. To the knowing the right that he had not yet rec'd the
proofs but that he "des attendre."

Nothing has yet been resolved in the Assembly of the Commons; but next week some
may be resolved upon; cependant proving continues to say that the King his
Master is not at all satisfied with all what the States have alleged or could
allege on the explanation of the words litum inceptum protequi, au sujet
du différent des deux souverains B.E. & B.A.; et qu'il ne souffrirait souffrir
point qu'un tiers soit juge de cet a god party le judge of their meaning.

Letters from England bring that the King has said to Ambass. van Gach. that
he was not at all satisfied with the proceedings of the States; qu'il enverrait
a good number of ships "sur" les Côtes de Guinée & that 6 months afterwards one
could be assured that he "porterait" the war in Europe, & the Duke of York s'est
voulu à lui-même that next year he would command the fleet in person
& thus defend the rights of his nation.

The navy of this State s'est rendue par son ordre devant Guinée.
It is being deliberated et pensant if on lui force encore tenir la mer on
retirer dans les Ports because at the end of this month it will begin to
lack provisions victuals. It is still uncertain if the ships of the State will
^{act} as a second given to the Company: but preparations for that continue.
379 | There is news here that the English have taken the place in
America called Long Island.

379 | Letter. C d'Esté au Roi 2 October 1664.

The letter rec'd from you [y. or.] has reassured M. de Wit of the affairs he had

... of the body of England. He appeared some time sensibly
touched by the manner ^{de son} en lequel V.M. les poud a propos de faire passer son officier
près du Roi d'A. on de subject of the différens de Guinée & il estime qu'il y
a lieu d'en attendre un bon succès, & ~~le bon succès of son "entreprise"~~ & par
considération de son entremise, & par ce que le Roi de A. ne peut alléguer
autres raisons de l'injure qui a été faite aux forts de C. Vert Socorani &
aux vaisseaux de la Cie. des petites Indes, que les torts & dommages, que prétendent
avoir reçu d'elle ses sujets dans ses côtes, par lesquels elle s'est attirée cette irrup-
tion, & que jusques à ce qu'ils soient connus & réparés il ne peut ordonner aucune
restitution, auquel cas V.M. s'engageant de prier auprès de Mm. les
Etats, la réparation desdits torts quand ils seront plaimement justifiés, & donnant
à grande Royale pour cela, il sembleroit que ledit Roi ne pourroit se
30 | défendre en justice de consentir de ladicte restitution, & V.M. pourroit
objequer pour raison de la bonne disposition, on sont lesdits Etats de le satisfaire
dessus, les offres qu'ils font déjà par leurs Resolutions des 18 & 25 Sept., de
payer les pertes qu'ont souffert 5 Vaisseaux Anglois, pour avoir été empêchez
leur Commerce, dans les grandes & petites Indes, ainsi qu'elle le verra dans
Mémoires que m'a communiqué M. de Wit, & que je lui envoie; C'est ce
qu'il desireroit de V.M., & je me suis chargé de le lui faire savoir.

Elle verra, mieux que personne, si ces nouvelles instances conviennent a
ses intérêts, & elle ne manquera pas de marquer, que par ce premier relâche-
ment que font Mm. les Etats, ils semblent insensiblement danner les mains
à ce que les Anglois ont désiré d'eux en leur faisant cette querelle, &
convaincre presque d'en sortir, pour l'argent, ainsi que Doming se l'est toujours
proposé.

185/ lettre C d'Entr. au Roi. 16 October 1664.

The last letter from You of 10th inst gave me occasion to see M. de Wic
 & let him know that you are leaving no opportunity to employ yourself with the K. of Engl.
 186/ to porter him to an accommodation by the resolution you have taken to send
 our orders to M. de Commaiges in order that he "fasse valloir" de justice & the
 results of the proceedings of the St. States "sur" les offers that they made to
 pay the losses suffered by the 5 English ships who claim to have been hindered
 their trade of the Indies . . . He has given me to understand that "comme"
 the States are infinitely obliged for such marks of your Royal "bonte", they
 were "bien marrie" (sic) to observe from the conduct of the K. of Engl. that
 they did not produce any effect on his mind which could have made them
 hope that their differences will finish with a peace; but they had advice that the
English had "encore" captured in Pinnia the Port of Cabocors, that they
 were continuing their hostilities on all that Coast, that when at the time their
 Ambassador made his complaints to the King of Engl. of the capture of that
 of Cabo Vert he had replied as one who had no part in that action & as if
 it had been committed only by the English Coys alone, altho the warships
 had sailed under his flag; que depuis il s'estoit formalise de l'armement
 que faisoient sur les Etats, & had made known that feeling himself
 strictly obliged to arm on his side, he took them to be the aggressors, &
 claimed compensation for the expense he had been put to by that; that all
 of this procedé showed his intention of causing a war over private
 disputes which ought naturally to be ended by a "justice reglee" or by
 arbiters convenus; that they again offered to submit the interpretation of

de *liberis* *alim* *inceptionem* *praeque*, in the judgment of
 France, & of the Chamber de *Spain*, & in that of all *dominions* *juris*;
 qui *auspicio* *est* *de* *extraneis* *of* *foreign* *with* *the* *State* *which* *is* *particular* *to*
 a good accommodation, the office which you *present* *power* *to* *his* *ambassadors*
 à *cette* *charge* *de* *devoir*, if they were not *regis*, they *justified* *to* *an* *ambassador*
 the justice of *their* *protest*, & *attendant* *that* *you*, *occasionally* *to* *the* *ambassadors*
 of his *high* *beities* & of the *conscience* *guarantee*, which *the* *power* *offered*
 to *take* *into* *de* *non* *into* *them*.

justified *them* that it would be *very* *to* *arrange* *the* *offer* *presented* *to* *the*
 was "institutions" of *you* *at* *Chargés* *offre* *presenting* *themselves* *at* *the* *K. of*
 Eng. instead to come to a *private* *negotiation* *with* *them*; that *you* *are* *now*
 free in the obligation of his *refusal* *with* *any* *of* *his* *deaths*. *in* *dispute* *with* *the*
 State who were the *deavour* *of* *one* *of* *them* *to* *him*; at *that* *the* *time* *had* *not*
 come to ask for the offer of the *guarantee*; that *he* *would* *remember* *that*
 the *freely* *explaining* *the* *give* *the* *the* *offer* *that* *might* *be* *concluded* *in*
simple; that up to the present we *are* *disposed* *between* *them* *regarding*
 only regarding the *dispositions* *relative* *to* *future* *done* *relative* *simple*,
 388 / on *dehors* *de* *the* *legation* *by* *which* *was* *contracted* / *de* *English* *of* *long*
 committed *to* *another* *by* *virtue* *of* *which* *they* *had* *the* *right* *to* *ask* *for* *the*
 offer of the *same* *guarantee*.

the *fact* *has* *been* *settled* *at* *Paris* *&* *other* *places* *where* *it* *was* *settled*
 to go to *France*.

1 / lettre. du Roi au C d'Etat. 17 October 1664

96 [sic - meaning de Cominges?] me manda là-dessus que le Roi said
the King that at present, qu'on ne pourroit plus donner desdites prises &
et en consequence he could declare himself if he had sincerely in view to ^{let} remettre
de les rendre as he had given the Ambassador of Holland to hope, that this
Edon had always appeared to be a good & true means of making an accommodation,
the other differs only consisting in some compensations of for ships captured
the one side the other. that it seemed that God would furnish this means
to the parties & to those who only desired peace, in order to enter into a true
sincere negotiation & cause apprehensions to cease, which were so considerable
on one side or the other that every thing was to be feared, to cease. He added
that having order from me to profit by every occasion which could serve for
an accommodation he embraced that one to tell him that I was always of the
same mind to offer my mediation what or in intention than peace.

The King of S.B. replied that he wd never make difficulty about restoring
placing his into those of the Nation in ~~any~~ any hands, that if he had not
accepted my mediation formerly, it was that truly he had not believed that
90 / that one was coming to a rupture; but that "presentement" qu'il
savait de bonne part que le Ambassador of the States lui devoit
declarer, that the fleet of Tunis was ready to sail thro' the
channel under Obdaim's escort, he could not s'empêcher, without
prejudice to his dignity & honour, to make use of the means God had
placed in his hands to prevent the progress of their unjust designs;
that he was persuaded I would not find fault if I judged others

70 1664. I

the feelings of others by my own. As for the proposal to render the
 ports religie he did not autrement explain his intentions. & will be
 soon if he will disclose them at the second enquiry which Sieur de
Commaques has orders to make as I remarked in my last despatch.

390 | Lettre. C. d'Etat. au Roi 23 October 1664

My 2^d letter to [H.O.R.] contained in the 4th despatch of 18th inst
 [supra] I have seen the K of A's reply to the requests of M. de Commaques &
 having informed M. de Wit of them I have informed him in his opinion that you are
 having no objection of showing your friendship with the States that you desire,
 with all the feelings of a good ally, to ^{ward off} detour the war with which they are threatened.

391 | At the same time he is persuaded, both by this reply and by the advice that
Franscesco van Gork gives, that the K of Eng. is far from being accommodative & ^{that in}
 preparing ^{himself} for all fauteux events which could "entrainer" a rupture, it is his
 part to desire that you be se debatte par de gros offices, & he flatters
 himself that perhaps in the end the Ministers of England finding themselves
 pressed by the offers you will make to procure a just reparation of all the
 losses which are causing the present differences, they will not be able to deny
 themselves to accept them; & as you will have seen by my last despatch
 that is the strong desire the States have to avoid ^{any} war, its former violent
 voluntaries condemnation sur quantité de chefs, even disputable, by the
 mediation of you. I persuade, ^{conceive} still today, that provided the ports &
 ships which have been taken from them in Guinea be restored to them,
 they will submit blindly, to the mediation of you, all the other claims

even the compensation they have the right to claim for the "degradation" of the
said forts, intervention of musketry, artillery, & losses suffered on that
occasion; "si bien qu'il se pourrait faire" that the restitution of the
said forts & ships being assured, the English would come out ^{would} advantageously
for all the demands they have made, l'indemnité ^(sic) de l'argent, as they
have claimed it, for the compensation of the losses of which they complain,
that they will submit now to these conditions & refer to the mediation
of Gen. the Prince

192 / The Prince's fleet - 16 ships - is about to sail the wind being favourable
that it will be escorted as far as to the Coast of Spain by that which Admiral
Munroe - 23 large ships of war, & will pass through the Channel.

! Lettre . au Roi au C. d'Etat 24 October 1864
I have learnt I am very ^{glad to learn} from your last despatch of
[p 64 supra] that Mr de Wille has testified to you that the S^t. feel
intensely obliged for the proofs I give them of my good will by the advice
to persist continually to Sieur de Comminges to displace the K. of Rome. to an
accommodation & you can assure him that I shall not leave anything to act in it
with great eagerness & sincerity, altho' up to now my efforts have not produced
the effect that I would have wished. On the contrary S^t. de C. expects to see
that a great Council has been held where I'm pretend that by common
consent it has been resolved that on these matters the war against the Hollanders
must ^{continue} & until they have made had satisfied the complaints others they have
made the nation suffer, & that on this occasion the Duke of Fribourg had offered

his terms which had been accepted. I have seen the offer made by the States to submit
 the explanation of the words litum incaptum prosequi to the judgment of some
 Parliaments of France or of the Chambre de Spire. This is doubtless a great
 advance towards peace, & partly joined in conjunction with the promise of compensa-
 ting the 5 English ships for the loss they have suffered in their trade. But
 the latter point (noted) of the matter does not consist in that & I believe even
 395 / that the English have sufficient repugnance to enter on war, in order to
 arrange such accounts easily on all that "regards de parts & d'autre"
 of the captures of ships & of reciprocal compensations, either by a
 submission to arbitration - although they have not yet been willing to do this -
 or by way of negotiation between the Ministers of the two States. But they
 explain that they do ^{not} are not willing with an accord on particular points
 if all the differences are adjusted at the same time, and the principal
question is the portion of Tunisia on which neither of the parties are willing
to relax. That is why - when you "me mandez qu'il vous semble avoir
 reconnu" that the States are only seeking only an honest means of making
 peace & to give ^{almost} nearly that which is asked of them while saving the honour
 reputation of the State & that they would consent to submit to it if I had
 condemned them & it is necessary that you should show me precisely "si
 vous estimez que l'Etat soit aussi bien dans cette disposition pour
 ce qui regarde la portion de ladite Côte de Tunisia & l'abandonnement
 des forts qui leur ont été pris, comme ils sont disposés à se sou-
 mettre à mon jugement sur les réstitutions ou dédommagements des
leurs navires qui ont été pris de part & d'autre ou empêchez

as her Commerce." Without that I see well that I cannot usefully work
on this accommodation. But to tell the truth, what makes me have my little
spe. is that when the States should have entrusted the one or the other
suit to my decision, I do not think that England would be willing to
do the same thing for that which concerns the ports on the said Coast,
at least up to now nothing has been explained which would make me
6 | see that there was the least inclination for it. However, I have been
glad to see that you have "fait convenir" to the King that tant que
l'Anglais n'aura point d'armes hostiles en Europe les Etats nee have
no right whatever to ask for any effect of the guarantee.

1 | lettre C a lors to King 30 October 1664

I am informed by the last despatch of Yr. of 24th inst [supra] in the
manner that I had that the real subject of the war which is being prepared in Eng-
land this State, is the desire that that Crown has to make herself mistress of
Coast of Guinea, by the utility & the advantage that the new City, will ac-
quire, which is situated in England under the protection of the Duke of York,
to receive from it; that the large demands which ^{she} [Crown] has made for the
services suffered at sea by her subjects are only the pretext for it, rather bearing
away the Hollanders from most of the ports which they occupy on that
coast she will with difficulty resolve to remette them by the mediation of Yr.,
because reason you might have thought on the other claims; but la-dessus
must represent to you all the claims which have been deduced to me by the
King, drawn from the present state in which the affairs of the States are
at present, by which he is ported to hope some good yet from son entremise.

17. 1664. I

being, it is well known in certain de de Bayle the best secret means to pass
391 | from the de de Bayle ¹³ de de Bayle ship, after having visited in
6 months at Cadiz, under pretext of going visiting with one of the friends of Solé;
the intention was to look again in England & into some ruin in the Court of Spain,
the intention is so great as to state to carry out everything he should wish
to undertake. So well so that that part of 13 days, returned to destination
that of the English, being able to disembark 2500 soldiers, would
opponents have the time to negotiate all the last part & since he is a state
to that at sea everything will again appear under the English flag; that the
certain will use the ^{Count} name of Prince Rupert, who ought to be said,
the less counteracted; that in this sense it is made public in England that
the Duke of York has been offered in the voyage; that he would be pleased
to see the Prince of the Bishop's authority & the English power that are being
prepared under in that; that state should not really have to sail to
unfavourable de Bayle could well give cause to the H. of Eng. to think,
to make him to admit something of the intention, on il a grande
posse, de de Bayle de de Bayle, de de Bayle de de Bayle, de de Bayle de de Bayle,
that will have more the effect to the States to change itself with the
capture of nothing was afraid to England in the de de Bayle de de Bayle
the time from de de Bayle de de Bayle, from all the parts they are occupying;
provided that the de de Bayle be prolonged in 25 years, that they might
any to carry out, that even the parties interested in the English E.C. from
day 50 years that one has since been that is known they "vicarious"
396 | such complaints against day were; that they would public that they

the sole interest of the Duke of York & of some of the Officers of the Court engaged with
 in who ^{form it} "la Formet", that it is not just for the greed & profit of a and Coy
 & for the comfort of a small number of people of quality [personnes qualifiées]
 who compose it, that one should break without reason with the allies who offer
 to submit themselves to a reasonable accommodation, and ^{thus} ruin the most powerful
 merchants of England & an infinite number of families who are embarked with
 them in trade. Il ajoute à cela que c'est très-facile de donner des
 affaires au R. de Engl. & ses Etats, que la division des créances fait un
 nombre de malcontents que l'on peut sans peine exciter & porter à un
 soulèvement, lors que les forces de ces Programmes se trouveront occupées
 à fort distant places; que already the Presbyterians of England & Scotland
 & sont laissez entendre là-dessus à quelques Ministres des Min. des Etats, &
 que they will employ all things possible pour y s'attacher ^{du} & ~~trouver~~ lors qu'ils
 auront perdu perdu all hope of ramener things à une voye d'accommodement;
 mais qu'ils n'en scauroient encore desesperer; que Ambassadeur van Gack
 informs them that he has seen M. de Comminges; que he has learnt from him
 that the R. of Engl. has replied more "douxement" to his last "instances" on
 the Mediation than he had yet done, & that he is asking from him a memorandum
 which instructs him of the "raisons" of the States he seemed to be more
 "opposé" de l'accommodement than he had been up to now; & that this would
 be a "pretexte" of the report of slowness of the next preparations which
 3991 were being made here, of the interest of the Chancellor & of the
 Duke of York does not go away from the English Court, & perhaps of the
 complaints of the merchants interested in the English E. I. C.

That if it be possible conjuncture You had the goodness to come to be
received by his Ambassador his "instances" with the King of England, & aller
jusques là que de faire connaître, dot de "chaleur" dot You make paraitre
for an accommodation, only comes from a strong desire dot You have to entre-
tenir toute forte way kind of good ^{understanding} ~~intelligence~~ with him & si de fear
which You have dot this good ~~intelligence~~ ^{understanding} way not come to be
disturbed by the consequences "suites" of this war & by the interest which
You would be obliged to take in it if it ~~continues~~ ^{continued} should continue in Europe;
this last interest from being debilitée with the ^{necessary} ~~inconvenient~~ ^{inconvenient} reason
would strengthen all the others & would alone make capable of "determiner"
des conseils "sages" which are suggested to him by the Duke of York
or the Coy which he protects, the interests of which makes the entire
subject of this war.

That the States would wait for some time yet to see what all these
means could produce, & that afterwards they will make use of such store
which God had placed in their hands pour se faire raison de l'invasion
which has been done there with so much violence, if England refused
them it by Your mediation.

These, Sir, are reasons of which You will know the merits
better than I should be able to do with all the knowledge dot
& long experience of these people has enabled me to acquire; & You
will see là-dessus à prendre le parti which conforms most to Your
interests. What is certain is dot the people here wish la paix,
dot they will buy it at a price ^{with} ~~at~~ which England could

content if he could resolve not to retain Guinea, & that if de Ruyter does
 not stay long that which is promised here from him that he will accept the
 the already occupied, that he will bear what he encounters of English ships,
 Ym's mediation will infallibly be rec'd by the English & will procure a peace with
 that the 2 parties will be satisfied. ^{Capitaine} Monsieur Iacute Mr de Wit & the
 chiefs of the State as much as I can to accept the offers of the E.C. &
 to employ de Wit to prevent all things to affirmer their enemies; for I am
 persuaded that if some check rec'd or the legitimate fear of seeing one does
 no "ramener" the English from their orgueil naturel, to a treaty, he (sic)
 will, in propriety, refuse all those which will be proposed to him by the
 mediators, & will cause useless "instances" like made to Mr de Comminges
 if they (elles) are not continued at the same time by some vigorous
 action on the part of the States.

1 ^{lettre} C d'Etat. to the King 30 October 1664

Mr de Wit having been to see me today & having "remis" me on the same matters
 which we had "entretenus" some days before, I have again had the opportunity to express
 myself more clearly on the obligations of the last Treaty, & to make him understand
 up to the present they only engage Ym. to single officers with the K. of Engl. to bring
 to peace, to which you had fully satisfied that you would continue with such "chaleur"
 the States would have every reason to be content with it. He replied to me that you
 had add to that which he had already represented to me & which I referred to 2 other
 things, which is to faire entretenir to the K. of Engl. that you would be obliged to
 have an interest in this war if it came to be continued in England Europe, & that
 on the fear he would have of that, you would be able at least to bring him to

10. 1664. I

consentir que le ne se fit aucune hostilité between de 2 Nations & de luy led
to live in all de étendue of Europe with de good understanding & union which
ought to be kept between Allies; & de-là au de-là la guerre se pourroit
pousser, ainsi quil seroit jugé plus avantageux to each party: Que pour
cela il se feroit fort d'en donner faire donner avis à Vm. par l'un
de States & de les faire consentir to a Treaty of this nature, de-là is to say, de
luy "entendent avoir" de liberty of making war "par tout hors ou dans"
Europe, & s'ils y trouvent quelque avantage. I have rec'd this proposal
with de more facility as it appeared to me to fall entirely within Vm's inter-
& this, de-là luy such a Treaty, if England could agree to it, it [proposed] avoided
a war almost infallible & persuaded him unless de-là elle [V^m] made
this overture only to be ^{in order} to converse in friendship with elle [V^m]
this came to cease de only occasion which presents itself of troubling it, . . .

402/ lettre. King to C. d'Orléans. 31 October 1664.

I have rec'd your despatch of 23rd. [P. 40. infra]. It clarifies a doubt which I
had in which I testified to you in my last, to know if the States were
sufficiently well disposed to remettre to my judgment de-là which concerns
de Ports of the C. of Guinea. the ships which have been taken from
them come to be taken from them, as de other claims which the English
have for compensation; for I see from the conversation you have had with
M^r de Wit de-là it is only this last point de the States are willing to
submit to my decision. I shall also soon be enlightened from the side
of England of their intention on the one & on the other; for M^r de
Comminge has presented a Memoire in writing to de K. of G.B.

the substance of which is: — that provided that il sembleroit assurer la
restitution of the Ports & ships I would charge myself to cause him to
 be given entire satisfaction by the States on his claims of compensation, &
 en prendrai ^{mes} assurances des Etats pour lui en pouvoir mieux
répondre: de s'd thing had promised M de C. to let him know
 his resolution on the s'd Memo & had not yet given it him on the
 departure of the Ordinary which left London on 23rd. As soon as
 I shall know ^{more} about it you shall be immediately informed

lettre C d'Est. to the King 6 November 1664

M. could not act with more zeal with the K. of Engl. in the int^{ts} of the States;
 last despatch of 31st ulto [supra] makes that well known, that de l'Est to whom I
 has communicated it, is fully persuaded of it, so much so that he hopes that the new
 "tances" of which you have charged M de Comminges after the receipt of my letters
 the last Ordinary will produce in that Court new dispositions for peace which
 he be able to render your negotiations successful; but if the contrary should happen,
 under the resolution of the States to "continuer" dis war rather than abandon Guinea
 the means they are preparing for that in the extremity, they will accept the proposal
 made to them by the E.I.C. ^{to change} & charge themselves to retake at their expense the
 last Ports, & to maintain all that Coast under their obedience, "moyennant"
 la cession que lui en offre la Cie. d'Occident." Elle [i.e. EIC] however
 come its int^{ts} in this treaty because in ^{the} case that Guinea demeure
 aux Anglois, its Commerce of the grandes Indes en recerra de la diminution.
 14) the on Cris's affairs being in a bad state, les accommoder en
 quelque façon en s'imissant à celle-ci qui est puissante, &

in a state to maintain 10,000 men & 50 ships at sea.

405/ Letter King to C. d'Este. 4 November 1664

I have rec'd your 2 despatches of 30th ulto [pp. 73. 74. infra] & seen all the
causes Mr de Wit has represented to you, & which make him still hope for some
success from my mediation. In the accommodation of the 2 States, notwithstanding the
design that it seems that each of the 2 parties have formed for the portion of
406/ the Coast of Guinea, it has nevertheless happened otherwise, & the reply
from the K of G. B. has made to the writing which my Ambassador presented
to him, the copy of which I sent you 8 days ago. [no. 17] in the King's
letter of 31 Oct supra p 78] will have made known to you the Mr de Wit
that he [i.e. Cummings] was wrong in the judgment he formed. I am very dis-
pleased about it. I shall not, however, be damaged & you can say, on
my behalf, that Mr de Wit ^{with yet} does I much desire to do what the States ^{desire} would
from my friendship "pour éviter de porter" de K. of Engl. "à se
contenter; but if war between the 2 nations is inevitable it
ne se fasse at least que hors de Europe, lui représentant là-dessus
the causes which Mr de Wit touched upon to you, & add the letter to
oblige him to "embrosser ce parti", & me faisant fort d'y avoir faire
donner les mains aux Etats. This new instruction to Mr de C. will go
tomorrow without fail & you will be immediately ~~certified~~ notified of the
success of this last attempt will have

10. Letter C d'Esté. to the King 13 November 1664

The reply which the King of Engl. has made [n.o.r.] to the Memo of M de C. [n.o.r.] which he has since made to the "instances" of Ambros. van Gah, adherent de presider de Stato of the resolution he has taken to make war, & they are talking all their measures on that footing, without abandoning ^{de} hope they have that Y.M. continue your offices to dissuade him from it.

The fleet of Guinea is always in the roads of Goerée. It has renouvelée retards it is believed it will sail with the 1st good wind, notwithstanding ^{de} sumas that it would not make the voyage since de Rugier has gone there, but it would not stay where it is except to "amuser" that of England, & dormir loisir à Pantier de reprendre les ports perdus. One has even wished to understand that the States would send him 6 large ships in March which would take course by the North of Scotland; a little time will enlighten us that every thing.

11. Letter C d'Esté. to the King 20 November 1664.

... M de W^{te} still hopes that the K of Engl. would be able to change his mind design of making war on them on this last recharge, that Y.M. has given orders M de C. to make to him, that perhaps that will bring him to accept only war in Europe.

The fleet of the States is always retained by contrary winds. Admiral Olden is in ^{great} danger of death. If the gales come, the ice will prevent that going out it would have to wait for the Spring to make the voyage to Guinea.

2. 1664. I

410 | Lettre C. d'estr. to the King. 24 November 1664

I have communicated to Mr de Wit the copy of the K of Engl. on the first proposal of Mr de Comminges made to him on Y^r Majesty's behalf to renvoyer de war & all hostilities hors de Europe, & amends he made him understood, in the terms of Y^r Majesty's despatch, the advice Y^r Majesty gave the States to retenuir des flots in their ports under some pretext, in order that we had d'autant plus de moyen & de temps to manage an accommodation.

Mr de Wit told me he was going to the Assembly to communicate it to the States 411 | States that he did not doubt that they would give very great reason to the good cause the advice Y^r Majesty gave them.

Dès le soir même he came to me on behalf of the States to tell me that, following Y^r Majesty's advice, they had resolved to retenuir des flots until such time as it shall suit the Spring; but that he was charged on their behalf to represent to me that after the rupture which the King of Engl. had made in Tunis, without having given them any satisfaction on their complaints, but on the contrary had given new orders to take the whole of new Holland on the Coast of Alca which the States had possessed for 60 years, had afterwards refused the proposal Y^r Majesty had made to renvoyer de war all hostilities hors de Europe, & continued not to denie Y^r Majesty's mediation, these were sufficient evident marks that the K. of Engl. "n'empait avec eux de gayeté de coeur, que cela étant ils ne doutaient pas que V^r Majesty ne fût en volonté d'acquerir the Peace of 1662, que si elle avoit été possible vu l'éclaircissement qu' Elle a de leur conduite, & of their proceeding in the whole course of this affair, de faire entendre, par Mr de C.

Mr. d'A., que attaquant M. les Etats sans aucun raison dans l'Europe,
ne m'ait le obligé to declare myself for them, la vertue of the Treaty, they
are assured that the K of Engl. will be very glad to be "entendre" a good
accommodement rather than expose himself to a breach with Ym.
He told me from that Sweden & Denmark assured them of their desire to
observe the treaties they have with them, & even to wish to make closer Alliances,
inter d'affaires pour les différends qui sont entre la Suède & cet Etat sur
the Treaty of Elbing; that likewise the King of Denmark asked that one did not
leave him for the payment of the sums he owed to the State, qu'avec les uns &
autres, M. de Stoles passeront toujours par la médiation of Ym..
As they know that the Ambassadors of England have been refused, at
the Courts, the proposals they have made against the States, that they did not
doubt that after Ym. ~~shall have~~ se sera expliqué au Roi d'A. sur l'en-
gagement on elle est par le Traité de 1662, with the sd States, the 2 Kings
Sw. & Den. ne déclarent la même chose, & Ym. will have the glory &
the advantage of having procured the peace & the repose to his allies, by his
mediation by his authority, to which the States will not fail, on their side, to
attribute all that could lead to the same end, both in following the good salutary
voice of Ym. and in any other way.

I replied to him that I would give an acct to Ym. of all he had said to me
behalf of the States, but that I could tell him, in coherence, that Ym. had
gone up to the present all that Ym. could to bring the K. of Engl. to peace;
as I did not doubt that Ym. would carry out, in good time all that ^{was} which
the Treaty of 1662 engaged for, provided that on their side they acted

84. 1664. I

[414 Paris?]
[a league frequent understand of Ambrose was preparing & in which
provision was being taken for the same.]

"settlement" & without listening to proposals contrary to Y^ris interests. He assured me
413] that there will be no subject of complaint against the 3d States that things are
at present on a footing which would never separate them from Y^ris interests.

416]. Letter C d'Estz. to the King 4 December 1664

414]. Comma Troup sailed from Goeree, 2 days ago, with 18 ships; 10 of them
destined for Tunisia, 4 for the grandes Indes, & 4 for Smyrna, he will pass by the
North Sea behind Scotland. The rest of the fleet is at Goeree & will stay there for some
days making semblance of wishing always to pass thro' the Channel & order to
keep the English fleet together on that side others under Troup's passage more secure.
In 8-10 days the rest of the fleet will return, each squadron to their Admiralties.
The war has been given secretly to disarms but 4,000 sailors are being kept
who will be quartered in the maritime towns & will receive 5 sous per day while
they are on shore.

Knowing ^{well} ~~well~~, perhaps, very well have read a reprimand from his Master for
not having given advice of the departure of this fleet, as he had in of the
voyage of de Ruyter. Business is at present being conducted very cautiously
with more secrecy than it has ever been done & now it will be that M. de Wit
thrust of the Deputies of Holland have wished to make me acquainted with
that, that they have nothing in reserve for Y^r. I should have known nothing about it.

420] ... M. de Wit avows that he is 'se incompété' in believing that

421] the last recharge that Y^r has made to the H. of Engl., l'auroit
pû disposer to accept the mediation of Y^r. on which accommodation
have infallibly refused; but that it appears from this refusal that he will

break with the States & to attack them "de gaieté de cœur"; they hope to
 be sustained by Y.M. according to the reciprocal obligation of the treaty of 1662.
 I find herein that in general terms the Gov. was always very well intentioned for the
 sake of which they read works daily & that Gov. would assuredly do all Gov. could
 procure peace between his allies & avoid the ill that war would bring to each
 party; I would not enter into this matter further. ...

Letter C d'Esté to King 4 December 1664.

Monsieur de Wic came to see me on behalf of the States Gen. to tell me that they had
 decided to send Mr van Benninghen to Y.M. to inform you particularly of their
 conduct on everything that has passed since 6 months between the H. of Engl. & them.
 They are giving him orders to ask for good advice upon everything, that they wish
 to follow absolutely & to regulate themselves according to your "sentiments" & to make
 known by all their actions to Y.M. that you have no allies more faithful nor
 "affectionnez" to your service than them.
 I replied to him qu'il avoit eu connaissance du sujet que j'avois eu de croire que
 M. V. B. was not well intentioned; that moreover he knew that when he got an
 opinion into his head nothing was able to change it, & that this way of acting was not
 agreeable to Y.M. . . . Afterwards the said V. B. came to see me twice . . .
 added that he had got the content of the States & not to remain a day in France after
 he had testified that his person was not agreeable to him. I believe after this declaration
 that he will conduct himself in a way that will satisfy Y.M. I have got a copy of his
 instructions by means of one of my friends. Y.M. will see the orders given him.

423] Letter from the King to C. d'Orléans, 5 December 1664

When Mr de Wit ^{on behalf of the States} expressed the desire to you on behalf that I should make known to the King of Engl. the obligation I had contracted by our last treaty of assisting them against whomsoever shall attack them in Europe, & so Mr de Wit did not know what I have since informed you, that I have made entendre the matter to "niboras" Hollis & Fijandui [fitzhanding? - vide Wagenaar xiii 132: p 62 fustis] in my clear & intelligible terms on the occasion qu'il s'est reparlé ici of the project of the Treaty of Commerce with England. Neither this declaration, nor contrary to de Wit's opinion, has not prevented the English from persisting in their resolution to attack the Dutch fleet if it should appeared in the Channel.

As to the assurances that Mr de Wit continues to give you that the States will not "attender" to any proposal that may go against my interests, for which 424 | they will never separate themselves, to speak to you frankly & in confidence I believe that I can be assured of it "tant qu'ils" as long as they will remain in the danger in which they find themselves of having to sustain a war against England; I do not know if when their affairs shall have taken on another face for the occasion of their differences, I can well promise myself that they will no longer be so true to the rupture of the Bp. of Munster & league themselves with the Emperor & the other Princes of the Empire, & perhaps with the Crown of Spain, "même pour les différents différents des Pays-Bas", tant qu'ils sont frappés de l'imagination" that nothing can be more contrary to the interests of their States than yz "progrès" dans la Flandre & le voisinage of the armées of France. C'est pourquoi si le cas arrive, qu'ils me puissent faire une instance formelle to give them assistance i.e. w. this last Treaty;

believe that, as by same treaty they are ^{expressly} obliged towards me to conserve in stability & friendship with this State, rather to do anything contrary to my interests, as true friend ought to do, I shall then be equally "en droit" before giving them positive assistance, to ask them that they give me a new assurance in the name that I shall desire for my entire security, qu'ils n'entendront jamais avec aucun Prince à une pareille ligue so contrary to my int^s, autrement il se trouveroit dans la suite que I shall myself have furnished them with the means of doing me wrong. ^("mal") All this must be kept to yourself & not being yet time to s'en expliquer. But it is good that you be warned advance afin que vous proposant toujours cette visée you may be better missez de bonne heure disposer les choses.

5! I have fort agréé de offer you de Wit how much you to remettre my Prediction all the differences de U.P. could have with the Kings of Sw. Den. . . .

1^{re} Lettre. C'd'Etat. to the King. 11 December 1664. ^{idea}
I have rec^d your despatches of 5th inst. nothing can be added to the pensée & you have for taking precautions, before you may be pressed by the States to declare self against England 10th Dec. 1662. I would have well wished excuse myself of touching on this matter until now orders from Y^r M. because in order me to keep the communication of this pensée to myself, de "cas" & having yet arrived to speak of it; but being informed that on the 1st despatches from England, from the rupture of that Kingdom with the States, they have sent a courier to Mr V. Berniergen to ~~bring~~ expressly to charge him to ask of Y^r M. the 12,000 men for the help

426 | stipulated for by the 50th treaty, at the moment the rupture shall be made,
I thought it would be for your service de présenter comme de moi-
même without engaging you in anything, what are the sentiments of M. de W^{te}
on this pensée of Y^m. M. de W^{te} having come to see me & m'exagérer
de rupture of the K. of Engl. by the arrest in his ports of all the ships of
the State the capture of those which were coming from Bordeaux & other French
ports, told me that the States hoped that Y^m. i.e. W. the treaty of 12,000 men
de secours, after the act of hostility which the English had committed: & that
ensuite après le temps marqué you would declare yourself tout-à-fait.

That the States were giving V. B. order to ask you for it & to press for it,
not doubting that such a solemn treaty ^{with Y^m} would be fulfilled in all points.

I replied to him that he had seen by my last despatches how Y^m had done
everything that the States had desired both in using his officers with the K. of Eng
in their favour, & by the advice you had given to "Milords" Holles & Fitzjardin
[Fitzharding], that he had bestowed time on behalf of the States that Y^m.
could not do more; but that in speaking to me at this hour of a success
of 12,000 men & ensuite of a rupture by Y^m. I could not speak to
him for myself not having any knowledge of the articles of the 50th treaty
nor what engagement there is of rupture de part or d'autre: & pretending
ignorance of it & in order the better to recommend his sentiments on the subject

427 | of the despatches from Y^m. without him being able to penetrate my
purpose, I told him I could not conceive understand how this treaty
had been conceived in the manner he told me, that you might possibly
turner son avantage, en ce que les Etats had several Kings &

seign Princes their neighbours who had often les d'émêles with them, & that
 for (elle) ^{would} ~~would~~ be always à la veille of having a war for their interest,
 & qui n'étoit pas égale du côté de V.M. not being able with their soldiers
 to have anything to démêler but with the K. of Spain, & thus they had nothing
 to fear entering into a rupture for V.M.'s int^s was except with that King,
 qui faisoit que je ne trouvois pas les conditions, qu'il disoit, si favorables
 for V.M. as for them.

He replied that that V.M. was not obliged to defend them if they were the
 aggressors, without protest a legitimate & verified pretext; but only when they
 should be attacked, as they are at present by the K. of Engl.; but if the
 King of Spain attacked them they would break with him on sea & on land;
 also if for attacked him without verifying the legitimate pretext, they ^{would} ~~would~~
 be obliged to give help, which, he said, is ^{expressed} specified in the treaty ^{on each} to each p.
 & that, I said to him, pretending not to understand what he said was ^{in the} ~~in the~~
 the treaty, but if the States had found reasons to justify qu'ils n'ont
 pas manqué à V.M. in the peace of Munster, ils en trouveront bien
 quand le cas échoira, pour faire voir that V.M. attaquée de K. of Engl.
 8 | Spain sans sujet, quoi qu'il y en eût pour se dispenser du secours
 qui est porté par le dit traité de 1662, qu'il seroit bien mieux that
 the States should effectively give a new assurance to V.M. in the form he
 desired it for an entire security that they ^{would} ~~would~~ rather listen to my
 proposals of league with the Emperor or other Princes of the Empire,
 or with the King of Spain for the defence of the Low-Countries
 so contrary to their int^s.

de l'opinion de M. se devait fier à eux, de l'idea of giving this
article to M. was quite contrary to the se treaty, & not only notably to the article
de garantie, but that could only be done by breaking the treaty & causing a very
bad effect i the minds of the people, qu'ils se resoudraient plutôt à
essayer eux seuls de venir of ^{de} ~~war~~ with England & to see themselves abandoned
by M. than consent to that treaty being altered; but I knew that in order
to add the article of guarantee of Dunkirk, on avait été 6 months pour le
faire comprendre; que cela n'alterait pas celui qui avait été fait à Paris
& that already i the Province was ~~so~~ being published that there was no reason
à that which had been treated i Paris with M.

Not pour ôter all ombre of the objections ^{des} that I made to him ^{assured} ~~that~~ was only one
means, which was to reprendre the Project which had been made between us
both, but he had always believed by that par là to attach for ever the State
to M. & to ôter all sorts of proposals by a "partage" which decides all the
differences which ^{the} ~~will~~ arise between us i the future.

429. I replied to him without wishing to enter far into the matter that was being seen at
the treaty I only told him in my own sentiments i a conversation into which we had fallen with
purpose.

M. will see how all the above & my other letter de meunes for ought to take
the States, I apprehend that if once they are persuaded that the treaty of 1662 is not or
sound, all that which Downing has said shall put i the Gazette, other which Frig
& Richard have published, will oblige us gens ici to prendre le parti qu'on leur
offre; And I strongly suspect that M. de W. who is firm & adroit, will not
any measures with Friguel en cas qu'il doit voye that we is seeking some means

to carry out the treaty of 1662. But you know your wife better than anyone

1. Letter C d'Esle to the King. 11 December 1664.

I send you copies of 2 letters rec'd by the States from England from their
 number 430 | Ambassador which marquent the rupture; I have also retire'
 of my friends de resolution they have taken là-dessus & sur tout to send
 express to M. V. B. to press you to satisfy the conditions of the treaty, ~~mais~~
 que la rupture est faite.

Downing has had put in the Gazettees des Hubert Sijardin [Hitzharding]
 returned very content & satisfied with Y.M. on the assurances you had given him of
 assisting the Hollanders, dont the King his master "s'estoit expliqué" au Public.

2. Letter King to C d'Esle. 19 December 1664.

As rec'd your despatch of 11th [Sept], & as we have been très-aisé to learn
 it passed & a conference you had had with Mr de Wit when you tooked upon -
 winning from yourself, what I have manded you of the inequality of the conditions
 of the treaty ^{with the States} of 1662. Il n'y a aucun raison de dire que ce seroit altérer le traité
 & me donner the assurance of which you spoke to him. On the contrary, it would
 & means of affirming the eternal duration of it in lestant de part & d'autre
 de de outrages. But that is not my greatest difficulty, for I believe that
 regard de difficultés which proceed from the constitution of their State where
 every is difficult to maintain, it would be easy enough to enable them under-
 stand that it is not very just that I should sustain them in all the wars
 with which they are menaced from various places, pour me troubler après
 cela leurs forces sur mes bras dès que la seule occasion où je puis

avoir besoin d'eux arrivera. Mais mon inquiétude est de quelle sorte
 est-ils, carde présentement que me agnost des fear, it will not be sufficient
 for me to reply to myself that they would not use it otherwise when "cette occasion
 shall arise, so frapper tant est ils sont frapper de la fâcheuse opinion
 that they have a great interest in always having a barrier between France & their State.
 435] As to their union with the Emperor for the defense of the Low-Counties, I do
 not think that there is much to apprehend, at least for a long time, on bien they
 conduct themselves very imprudently; for they would not doubt that the Emperor would
 not be at all times disposed to understand when they demand it & par consequent
 ils n'ont aucune nécessité de se hâter là-dessus ni de me choquer, pour faire
 prématurément a thing qui dependra d'eux en tout temps.

However I avow that I find myself in no small embarrassment,
 considering that if I fulfil the Treaty of 1662 to the letter, I shall cause a
 very great and prejudicial to my ^{particular} interests, ~~or rather that I shall~~ and do
 for people from whom I shall not only never receive any assistance, but that I
 shall find directly contrary in the sole case in which I shall have need
 of having them favourable, when the assistance that I shall have given them
 will turn against myself. Besides that, I lose England which is on the
 point of tying herself closely with the Spaniards for the same subject, in
 case I reject her offers, & these offers are (I can well assure myself
 that I shall be to you) quite blanche is everything that I could desire for the Low
 Counties without claiming even a foot of land there for herself. Moreover,
 the King of Engl. himself requests to me the means of being able to
 dispute myself of the honour with honour of assisting the Hollanders; he

41 | should be a consent to join Y^m. in the conquest of Flanders, & that this
could be kept, I doubt that we will be able to "ajuster" les avis of de Tournay
in the carrying out of what had been agreed when the "cas seroit échü". I
judge it thus by the experience I have of their way of acting. I have seen the
affair of Malines ajusted 10 times & broken by the advice of a single Deputy
of the town of Utrecht, who will not agree to it. An infinite number of other
places have fallen thro' by the false impressions that is given them of the ambition
& grandeur of Y^m.; I know better than any one how ~~very~~ susceptible they are
of it, & in all matters it has been necessary to act towards them, viz. that is to say
with a care & unceasing application pour les détromper, & after it all there
comes a new Assembly of Holland filled with new deputies who change their
minds & reverse everything the others have done. - ~~Samuel~~, as regards l'avis ce
qui regarde le dégoût que l'on peut prendre des Etats; it remains to con-
sider what in consequence it can produce & there is great probability that they
will attach themselves to the Emperor & the House of Austria in the defence
of the low Countries as soon as they shall see that Y^m. will not join
with them against England. They are not capable of understanding any
reason la-dessus, quoi que toutes celles en soient d'assez fortes, & cela
inclut. M. de Lionne writes me, that they have instructed their Ambassadors
at Madrid to listen to the proposals the K. of Spain will make to them
42 | in the defence of the low Countries, ^{as above} accuses them of the "faute" of
being the first to retract the treaty of 1662, & dispenses Y^m. of the
obligation of executing it.

Thus, all things being well weighed, it seems to me that to be more

advantages to Ym refuse subjects to prefer England to the States; the
 couders that the K of Engl. offers to Ym. being too reasonable to expect
 since he claims nothing to the conquest of Flanders, & que les Etats
 ne traitent jamais avec elle, qu'ils n'aient le partage projeté.

The help Ym will see from England will be incomparably more
 prompt & more sure, for in a moment of orders for it can be given by
 the King & executed in a "marée", because of the proximity of the places.

It is the contrary with the States; it would sometimes be necessary to
 wait for 5 or 6 weeks before the resolution of the States have come
 after that perhaps for 3 months the ships destined for the service would
 not be able to leave the harbours, "joint", que if England is united
 with Spain against Ym. Ym would have it on Ym hands in every
 sea, Ym subjects would ^{never} be able to be at peace in their trade,
 dont ils se refroidiroit; instead of which if England is in Ym interests
 they will be more ^{regrain} échauffez, & one would be able to be ^{regrain} hotly
 mutually ^{regrain} to open on a trade, & s'entre-aider, soit dans les Indes
 on dans le Levant, rather profit from the decay of that of Holland,
 which will inevitably come, having begun to appear in Augt in this
 443 / year where trade has rapporté 10,000,000 less than the last,
 because of its loss, & all the other towns in proportion.

On the contrary if Ym were tied with the States, i.e. hotly, they
 will do all they can to prevent Ym subjects entering in any trade &
 will make use of every imaginable means to ruin them.

Ym. can also, by a hotly with the K of Engl. have restored

to for Acadie, from Patagonet to C. Nelson which is 24 leagues of Coast where there are good harbours, & oblige the K. of Engl. by the same treaty to declare war on the Triffuris whom the Hollanders, who have their ^{neighbouring} dwellings, have always helped with arms & munitions against us.

By this means Y^m. would render Canada so free from ^{for} ~~their~~ only enemies: i. e. the country & attacking them from the côte of Canada why not while the English are occupying they would all be destroyed: a fear & thus reflecting on all the above I persist in the "Gentiment" that there is more security & more advantage de se l'ier with the English than with the Hollanders: what the ill is more to be feared i. having the former "contraires" than the latter.

4/4/4! . . . Y^m. will permit me to say that if you desire that which is treated between you & the K. of Engl. should be secret, it is necessary that you ~~knowing~~ ^{not} ~~knowing~~ ^{not} know about it for he has already published too much here, even to the extent of having inserted in the Gazette that the good understanding there was between Y^m. & the King his master. He has been told several of the States that there was an offensive & defensive league between France & England & that in England nothing would be done except in concert with Y^m.

The Secretary of the Ambassador of Holland in England, named Cunaejus, who is a creature of Mr de Wit arrived 2 days ago. He has said in several places that Mr V Gorch had great suspicion of some secret understanding between Y^m & the K. of Engl. & that he had been sent to the States specially to give them advice of it.

98. 1664 I

445) In the conference I had today with Mr de Wit . . .
in half an hour I noticed he was very "inquiet & interdit": in the
course of $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour he asked more than 10 times if I did not believe
that Ym was carrying out the treaty of 1662. I replied that I believed you
did do everything to which you were obliged & so that ^{it was necessary} he ought to put papers
on the table & examine the obligations de part & d'autre of which he could
be informed by the conference Mr V. B. will have had with Ym. . .

As to the thought concerning Mr de Wit coming to me, & this will be
an inconvenience yet to be feared, en se desmettant d'avec de Stetes,
which is that lui & sa Cabale ne se trouvant accablés & ruinés
by celle du K of Engl. who taking the authority in the State & remettant
the Pr of O. his nephew in his "charges", will thus remain the master
in these Provs. que Vm will only have the credit for it while the sd
thing will wish you to have: which is what I submit for Ym's action
so that you may examine if this precaution be reasonable, & if the you
have a des voyes to remedy it & talking for it such measures with
the K. of Engl. as you shall see fit to do.

444) 1. lettre. King to C d'Est. 26 December 1664

I have recd your despatch of 18th seen what Mr de Wit said
to you when you discoursed with him what I found apropos that you
should open to him as you yourself. But to tell the truth I quite
realize that I should decide myself if I wanted as anything all the
fine words he has said to you. He speaks comme il doit & d'ailleurs
en certain conjonction; mais quand cela ne servira pas bien bien

de son intention, as I am assured, I quite see that he suggests neither his
 Masters nor himself to anything, having ^{always} ready this evasion, for the need
 when the case arises ... This word of "clear rights" which he ^{has} used
 is also another loop hole all prepared; for there is ^{not} ~~no~~ ^{guarantee} ~~de si~~
 clairs au monde à quel-quer différence there may be, ~~et~~ qui n'ayent
468 some exceptions or contrary reasons which each one admits as good
 i.e. his duty or his int^t or puts the ~~or~~ party in the wrong
 for his zeal which he wishes to persuade that the States, being in full peace,
 will have in following my interests, scarcely accords with the very certain
 advice that I have that the States have already given orders, very recently,
 to their Ambass^r in Madrid to listen to all the proposals which shall be
 made to him about the League for the defence of the Low-Countries, & to
 report on them with the same secrecy. In which, if I could prove the matter
 without compromising the person who has given me this advice from Madrid
 itself, which I will with not ought to do, I could formulate a very just
 complaint that the States have already begun to "manquer" à our
 treaty since we have actually promised each to promote the advantage
 of his Ally, & by another clause to give advice, one to the other, of all
 that may shall happen to the prejudice of one of the two.

In the meantime, the States do not at all satisfy on these 2 points
 but giving orders, in great secrecy, to their Ministers to work to the very greatest
 prejudice that they are capable of promoting me. As to what Mr de Witt
 has said to you qu'ils ne servent long à rien, s'ils n'agissaient at
 all times with the sincerity & the reconnaissance that they ^{are} deserv^t

I should not have much trouble in according him the consequence that he draws
 & for know what ^{admirable} the gratitude ^{generally is} of republics, & of this one in
 particular. You also know what retribution I recd at L'Anvers for the obligation
 449! they owed to this Crown for their Sovereignty, their establishment & their
 greatness. It is $\therefore$ very to offer me other things than five words if they
^{pretend} to persuade me: & as I have already "inade" for, what causes me
 the greatest embarassment in this "occurrence" c'est que je ne sçai^{pas} bien
 en même ce que je leur pourrais demander pour me pouvoir pleinement
 répondre of having complete security of not some day seeing their arms
 turned against mine after I shall have sostenus them against enemies
 which they have se attirer sur les bras, for making to profit by all
the trade of Africa, which is a part of the world for which I am
 engaged to nothing towards them by their treaty. There are in doubts, my
 suspicions, or rather in my just fears on which I await^{avec plus} with the more
 impatience because Mr V B. has arrived, who has already seen those
 who serve me & asks to see me, that is to say to put me for things
 very disagreeable, at which I can say qui me le seroient pas. if I
 had the least assurance of employing my assistance usefully to advance
 my own affairs & of not having the doqrin of acting against myself.

449. lettre M^r de Lionne to C d'Etat. 29 December 1664

Mr V B. has yday sent the King in private & had the convenience
 of instructing Him for a good hour or a half. that is to say as long
 450 as he wished. Him said he would give me great content to
 all he had represented, & would then let him know his intentions by me.

100a

The reciprocal obligation de s'entr'aider & defendre
tend aussi pour être Sa Majesté & de States leur
leurs canaux, subjects conservés & maintenus i all their
leurs ports immunités débitees both i navigation & i
comme fishing & autres quelconques, by sea land, which
trouveront leur appartenir par le droit commun, a toute
acquiesce & l'usage made or to be made i de maniere susdite
leurs & entre tous King Princes Republics rois States Souv
tés : in sorte que if toute préjudice of de sd tranquillité
de franchises immunités soient a l'avenir Item a de 59.
de toute licence attente or i any maniere hostile i de portons
requies of de States dans leur Places avec immunités
tés of leur ^{navigation} ~~navigation~~ fishing or autres quelconques. ~~(navigation)~~
de the Sd. a being advertis & requis, l'un par
autre, they shall in sooth do all they possibly can
make the world a liberty from the repair de leurs
injuries which shall have been done to de as a fr.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document, written on aged, yellowed paper. The text is arranged in approximately 15 lines, sloping downwards from left to right. The script is dense and difficult to decipher due to its cursive nature and the fading of the ink. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.

not attacked or troubled; & neither during the said time will give a powerful
succour to his ally such as shall be agreed upon by the separate Articles...

6] Demeurant entrepris, après l'expiration of the said period of 4 months,
or le choix of that of the Allies who shall be in rupture, to continue to enjoy
the fruit of that succour, au cas que la conjoncture du temps & la constitution
de ses affaires lui en fût préférer l'effect à celui de la rupture avec
de son Allié.

VI The reciprocal guarantee being in this way established & promised,
when one of the Allies shall be attacked or troubled, if the States
of the U.P. may come to be that one & finding themselves obliged to enter
into open war, H.M. shall likewise be obliged to break with the aggressor or
disturber, & to employ all his power & all his forces by sea & by land, ~~jointly~~
to join them to those of the said S.G. when he shall judge ^{propos} à propos, in order to
redress the common wrong to an ^{honorable} accommodation, ^{seize} & equitable
with France the sd U.P.

VIII The same shall be done by the States if France is attacked or troubled

4] IX. Once there is open war, only a truce jointly & with common consent.

X only joint negotiation with ^{common} ~~France~~ for Peace or truce

(Beatitudine), having the greatest honour and respect both for his office and his person, and looking upon him as a pillar, not only of the Greek, but of the whole Christian church. Wishes him a blessed Easter, and a long life full of happiness and prosperity. *Italian. Letter Book, ii, p. 103. ½ p.*

LORD HOLLES TO THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, April 7-17. Paris.—When I received yours, I was putting pen to paper to send you a letter from Madame desiring your assistance for such French in the Grand Signor's dominions as may stand in need of it, "who are supposed to be now in no very good condition of safety, in regard their King doth send aid to the Emperor." I obeyed her Royal Highness' command very willingly, both for her sake and its being an act of great charity, and also because it gave me an occasion to kiss your lordship's hands. You mention a former letter, seemingly concerning this very business, but I never received it.

"As for Mr. Smith, I have done all which your lordship desired, recommended him to the Hollands Ambassador here, and written to Sir George Downing our Resident there; it is trewly a very greate and high oppression and injustice, but the Dutch have of late been very bold with us, refuse us trading upon the coast of Guinee, claiming it to themselves by conquest from the Portuguez, refuse likewise rendring the Isle of Poleron, and putt twenty slurs upon us, of which I hope they will not bragg in the end. I have here likewise mett with some difficultyes, for I had audience but the 20th of the last moneth, and I came to this towne the beginning of August. The contest was about the precedency of the Princes of the Blood, who pretended to have their coaches goe before mine at the entree, an incroachment upon the rights of ambassadors obtained and practised only since our troubles in England, and submitted unto by the Spanish and all other ambassadors; but I made it appeare that never any of ours did it, so at last with much adoe I had my audience, and no Princes appeared, and all was terminated very well. Your Grand Signor's greate preparations trouble us very much, I wish they were as forward in Germany for the defensive part, but a worke which must be carried on by a concurrence of so many severall heads and hands goes allwaies slowly on. Many yong gallants volontiers goe from hence, but the forces which this King sends are onely six thousand men, the numbers that his part comes to for the territories he holds in Germany, and which by the association of the Princes of the Rhine, of whome he makes one, he is bound to furnish upon all occasions, which may be well alledged for the indemnifying of his subjects within the Turk's dominions, that their King does no more but what he is obliged to as a German Prince; but I need not instruct your lordship what is to be said and done by you in their behalves." *Holograph. 2 pp.*

THOMAS ANDREWS TO THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, April 8. London.—According to your lordship's desire, I have made diligent enquiry concerning the island of Jamaica, and am told "that the soyle thereof is wonderfull fatt, and at present is found too high for sugars, for that the canes run out to that heighth that the bodye thereof reteines but lytell substance." The people there "doe not much mind planting," as they cannot do it "without abundance of negroes or blacks, which some there had purchased with great charge, and had not been long with the English but toke there oppertuntie and fled to the natives of the island, which are not yett reduced, butt be up and downe the woodye places . . . soe that our people, since they have bene there, have not much improved the iland, but rather imploied themselves to fortifie the towne and haven, and to sett out shippes of warr, soe that at present it is rather a place of soulderye then of planting; and indeede I heare of but very lytell trade from thence; but I understand that at Seranam [Surinam] (which is more southerly upon the mayne land), our people doe plant much there, and have bene very sucksessfull. . . . " 1 p.

CONSUL LANNOY TO THE SAME.

1664, April 23. Aleppo.—The King of Persia has cut off four or five of his greatest ministers, and taken the government into his own hands, to the great contentment of the people, "and not without some hope that the English East India Company's affaires may have better successe for the future . . . The Vice Re of Goa intends a fleet this yeare in the gulf of Persia, chiefly against the Persians, which makes the Persians begin to repaire their old forts." Vessels have come from India to Muscat to buy corn, as for want of rain there is like to be a great famine there. Sir Abraham Shipman still remaines upon the island [of Angidiva] and (as the President hears) hath lost the greatest part of his men; "not so much by the bad aire as the want of necessaryes and their own deboistness." Of the officers he brought from England, not above three are alive. The Portugals have had some losses about Bassin, where Orangzeb's Moors continue conquerors.

Since the Portugals have heard of our peace with the Dutch, they blame our King, who, they say, made it to their disadvantage.

Their Vice Re, Antonio de Melo de Castro, still refuses to deliver Bombay, "though shakes for feare that an order will come very suddenly to apprehend him for disobedience unto his owne master. The Portugalls of all sorts conclude their Vice Re to be the greatest tyrant that ever came of his quality into India, his cheifest practise being rapine and stealing all that ever he can from them. The Great Mogull, Orangzeb, is struck halfe his body with the dead palsie. The Dutch have

Excellency is prayed to take some course to prevent the mischief he intends, as otherwise they will be forced to battulate their trade until they have more security. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

SIR WILLIAM MORICE to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

[1664.] May 7.—“ I have taken the occasion to reflect som light uppon your Excellency in what posture things stande heere, and what have beene our transactions in parliament, wherto you would not willingly be in the darke. At our first meetinge we repealed the act for a triennial parliament, the mode of conceivinge wherof was thought unsuitable to monarchy. We have past a bill for the better conductinge and regulatinge the collection of chymney mony ; som other billes are agreed uppon of common concerne, but the great busines hath beene a vote of the Committee of trade that the indignities and injuryes offered this nation by the Hollanders is the great obstruction of our trade, and that his Majesty be desired to take such course as his justice and wisdom attended by his power shall direct. The house of Commons concurred with their committee and peeced out their vote with a protestation that in pursuite of these endes they would stand by the Kinge with their lives and fortunes. The Lordes house agreed and conjoynd with the house of Commons and both waited on the King with a solemne addresse, wherunto next day he sent a gracious answer, thanking them for their care of and inspection into trade, wherein consisted the honor and wealth of the nation, promised to examine the causes and grounds of the complayntes, and where he found cause, to demand satisfaction ; which if it were not given he would prosecute it in such wayes as should be necessary and expedient, wherin he depended uppon their aydes accordinge to their engagement. The warre is already in som sorte begun betweene private adventurers at Gambia, where captaine Holmes, sett out by the Royal Company, hath taken a forte of 24 gunnes from the Dutch West India Company, and sunke one of their ships. All ships comming from Amsterdam or the Maez are put under regulation and to complete a trientance before they land or unload by reason of the plague at Amsterdam, and Zealand ships are prohibited to unload at all any goods save those consigned to English, having donne som dishonour to the Duke of Yorke by posting up som pretended bills of his which were not his, and had they been so, yet this is only donne in the case of bankrupts, but they have now given satisfaction by inflictinge punishment on the actors, as Holland had donne formerly, but all this tends to breed ill blood betweene the two nations, and are dispositions previous to a disease. There is heere an Imperial Envoy, the Count of Coningsegge [Königseck], to intercede for succors against the Turke, but nothing wilbe donne to imperil your Excellencyes saftety, or hazard our trade there. . . .

THOMAS ANDREWS to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, April 8. London.—According to your lordship's desire, I have made diligent enquiry concerning the island of Jamaica, and am told "that the soyle thereof is wonderfull fatt, and at present is found too high for sugars, for that the canes run out to that heighth that the bodye thereof reteines but lytell substance." The people there "doe not much mind planting," as they cannot do it "without abundance of negroes or blacks, which some there had purchased with great charge, and had not been long with the English but toke there oppertunitytie and fled to the natives of the iland, which are not yett reduced, butt be up and downe the woodye places . . . soe that our people, since they have bene there, have not much improved the iland, but rather imploied themselves to fortifie the towne and haven, and to sett out shippes of warr, soe that at present it is rather a place of soulderye then of planting; and indeede I heare of but very lytell trade from thence; but I understand that at Seranam [Surinam] (which is more southerly upon the mayne land), our people doe plant much there, and have bene very suckessfull. . . . " 1 p.

CONSUL LANNOY to THE SAME.

1664, April 23. Aleppo.—The King of Persia has cut off four or five of his greatest ministers, and taken the government into his own hands, to the great contentment of the people, "and not without some hope that the English East India Company's affaires may have better successe for the future . . . The Vice Re of Goa intends a fleet this yeare in the gulfe of Persia, chiefly against the Persians, which makes the Persians begin to repaire their old forts." Vessels have come from India to Muscat to buy corn, as for want of rain there is like to be a great famine there. Sir Abraham Shipman still remaines upon the island [of Angidiva] and (as the President hears) hath lost the greatest part of his men; "not so much by the bad aire as the want of necessaryes and their own deboistness." Of the officers he brought from England, not above three are alive. The Portugals have had some losses about Bassin, where Orangzeb's Moors continue conquerors.

Since the Portugals have heard of our peace with the Dutch, they blame our King, who, they say, made it to their disadvantage.

Their Vice Re, Antonio de Melo de Castro, still refuses to deliver Bombay, "though shakes for feare that an order will come very suddenly to apprehend him for disobedience unto his owne master. The Portugalls of all sorts conclude their Vice Re to be the greatest tyrant that ever came of his quality into India, his cheifest practise being rapine and stealing all that ever he can from them. The Great Mogull, Orangzeb, is struck halfe his body with the dead palsie. The Dutch have

Excellency is prayed to take some course to prevent the mischief he intends, as otherwise they will be forced to battulate their trade until they have more security. 1½ pp.

SIR WILLIAM MORICE to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

[1664,] May 7.—“ I have taken the occasion to reflect som light uppon your Excellency in what posture things stande heere, and what have beene our transactions in parliament, wherto you would not willingly be in the darke. At our first meetinge we repealed the act for a triennial parliament, the mode of conceivinge wherof was thought unsuitable to monarchy. We have past a bill for the better conductinge and regulatunge the collection of chymney mony ; som other billes are agreed uppon of common concerne, but the great busines hath beene a vote of the Committee of trade that the indignityes and injuryes offered this nation by the Hollanders is the great obstruction of our trade, and that his Majesty be desired to take such course as his justice and wisdom attended by his power shall direct. The house of Commons concurred with their committee and peeced out their vote with a protestation that in pursuite of these endes they would stand by the Kinge with their lives and fortunes. The Lordes house agreed and conjoynd with the house of Commons and both waited on the King with a solemne addresse, wherunto next day he sent a gracious answer, thanking them for their care of and inspection into trade, wherein consisted the honor and wealth of the nation, promised to examine the causes and grounds of the complayntes, and where he found cause, to demand satisfaction ; which if it were not given he would prosecute it in such wayes as should be necessary and expedient, wherin he depended uppon their aydes accordinge to their engagement. The warre is already in som sorte begun betweene private adventurers at Gambia, where captaine Holmes, sett out by the Royal Company, hath taken a forte of 24 gunnes from the Dutch West India Company, and sunke one of their ships. All ships comming from Amsterdam or the Maez are put under regulation and to complete a trientance before they land or unload by reason of the plague at Amsterdam, and Zealand ships are prohibited to unload at all any goods save those consigned to English, having donne som dishonour to the Duke of Yorke by posting up som pretended bills of his which were not his, and had they been so, yet this is only donne in the case of bankrupts, but they have now given satisfaction by inflictunge punishment on the actors, as Holland had donne formerly, but all this tends to breed ill blood betweene the two nations, and are dispositions previous to a disease. There is heere an Imperial Envoy, the Count of Coningsegge [Königseck], to intercede for succors against the Turke, but nothing wilbe donne to imperil your Excellencies saftety, or hazard our trade there. . . .

Postscript.—"His Majesty hath resolved the parliament shall this day sevenight be prorogued, and intends to demand nothing of them this session." *Holograph.* 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

CONSUL CAVE to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, May 17. Smyrna.—Arrived safely on the 11th inst. His Excellency's commission for the examination of John "Bradgate" has been executed, and the particulars are sent herewith. Is sending him to England, where he may make his answer to the Company. He is still "pertinacious in his way . . . and his carriage is soe universally obnoxious, none cares for his company." It would be well to send him by the *Prudent Mary*, as there will be no other passengers upon her, "and that commander will handle him best."

Thanks his Excellency for his many favours, so nobly and freely bestowed upon him. 1½ pp. *Seal of arms.*

JOHN FLESHER to THE SAME.

1664, May 18. Aleppo.—Fears that his Excellency has been ill informed of him by Mr. Frampton. Does not owe a penny to him (or to any other) and has always been the more ready of the two to put an end to their difference. 1 p. *Seal of arms.*

Also, a letter to Paul Ricaut, on the same subject and of same date.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS ESTATE.

1664, May 20. Pera.—As to Mr. Walrond, since the Lord Chief Justice and my cousin Solicitor think he should be continued in his employment, I rest satisfied in their judgment; and since he is "providing me a steward worth 1,000*l.*" I desire he may be a sober person, a gentleman, and of good reputation; "to such an one, I shall not value 20*l.* or 30*l.* a year more than ordinary, as he shall merit." He must ride into Yorkshire, Sussex and other parts as often as necessary, for which end you may give him leave to keep one horse in Eastwell Park and two at Watton, at grass, besides his usual horse in the stable. His constant residence should be at Eastwell, though for the first year his presence may be most useful in the North. Let a survey be made of all my quit-rents, for which purpose the stewards of my manors must warn in juries, and the register thereof be entered in the court-rolls.

When my cousin Solicitor is too much charged with business "to give you access," I would have you consult with Lord Justice Bridgeman, whose opinion shall be as valid as the other's.

"At the next Christmas, I would have my son allowed a footman in a plain red livery, and if Mr. Dodson's wife be a

prudent, careful woman, I would have my son Heneage put to school at Wye with his brother, and also to my son Maidstone I would have you yearly allow a suit of clothes extraordinary." *Letter Book*, ii, p. 120. 2½ pp.

Also, Letter to Amos Walrond, consenting to keep him still in his employment, but urging him to comport himself with such respect to the Duchess [of Somerset] as will enable the Earl to continue him with "the more confidence and cheerfulness." *Ibid.* p. 119. 1 p.

CONSUL LANNOY to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, May 25. Aleppo.—By a letter of Jan. 18 from Surat I am advised "that a few daies before, a great rebell of the Mogulls unexpectedly surprized Surat, burned downe and destroyed two-thirds of the towne, plundering and carrying away in money, jewels and portable merchandize to the value of above one million of pounds sterling, all in six daies time. The remaining part of the town was protected by the English East India Company's house, in which was 150 merchants and seamen. My packets from the President are not yet come to hand."

We have letters from London of the 21st of March. "The parliament was then newly convened. . . . The Earle of Bristow privately endeavours to disturbe the peace by making factions. He appeared at his parish church and professed himself a protestant. The affronts lately committed by the Dutch to our trade, both in the East Indies and upon the coast of Guinea, hath much incensed his Majesty. It is conceived we may have another warr with that nation, both sides are fitting out ships, and his Majestie hath ordered his magazins to be replenished."

If the French consul should write about the protection of strangers, the plainer your Excellency replies the better, "because he retaines fancies in his head that the priviledge of protecting strangers belongs only to his King, and that none hath power to alter it."

Concerning the consulage due to the Company by Philip Strode, deceased, the said Strode died here in Oct. 1660, leaving Messrs. Stanton and Bishopp his assigns, to whom I gave possession of all his estate, but they have not yet paid anything to the Company.

As to the difference between Mr. Frampton and Mr. Flesher, the latter affirms that it was adjusted in 1656 at Stamboul. He is a person of worth and credit, and though he came here intending to travel, he has settled himself in this factory. I know he abhors the doing of any unhandsome action, and pray you to have copies of what relates to the business taken out of the Cancellaria, when the truth will appear.

A vizier called Useph Bassa has arrived here, who has orders from the Grand Signor to ride the circuit of these parts of the Empire, to do justice upon offenders and to force all spahis

and janissaries to the wars. I have sent him his present, and shall to-morrow pay him a visit. 3 pp.

CONSUL LANNOY to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, May 27. Aleppo.—I had audience yesterday of Useph Bassa, who received me with more kindness and respect than such persons usually give to foreign ministers, and “did often expresse how much the Grand Signor and himself did respect our nation,” and promised us his protection. But to-day I hear that he is suddenly to return to Stamboul to be Chimacam there. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE BRIDGMAN.

1664, June 1. Pera.—Thanking him for his extreme kindness in regard to the affairs of one “so long absent and far distant,” a kindness which has encouraged him to desire his commissioners to consult his lordship in all matters of importance, and (if his cousin Solicitor is too busy to give his aid) to rely wholly upon his sentence.

And, to show how much he desires to make his lordship’s judgment the rule of his life, he prays his resolution in the three following points:—

1. Whether the ambassador is liable to be called to account by the Levant Company for necessary disbursements made for their benefit, but without their particular order?

2. If so liable, whether his warrant to the treasurer will be “a sufficient plea and bar” to keep the said treasurer indemnified?

3. What judicatory power the ambassador has in civil causes between merchant and merchant, and how far his sentence is liable to be annulled in the English Courts upon appeal?

He does not send these queries because there is any dispute between himself and the Company, but merely for his own information, and therefore shall keep the answers entirely private, and never make any other use or mention of his lordship’s favour. *Letter Book*, ii, p. 122. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

THE SAME to [DR. HENCHMAN], BISHOP OF LONDON.

1664, June 1. Pera.—“For want of the presence and power of an English bishop whose jurisdiction might reach the clergy of England inhabiting within the dominions of one of the seven churches of Asia, I have adventured, by vertue of that commission his Majestie was pleased to give me, to supply that office my self, by discharging one John Broadgate, Chaplaine to the English factory at Smyrna, from his office there, and embarking him for England to receive farther what ecclesiastical censure your lordship shall thinke fit to impose upon him. An account of his misdemeanours your lordship will receive from the English Consul of that place by the

him by the merchants in naming their new frigate by his title. Prays that a barrell of pickled herrings, another of red herrings, and some salt salmon and bacculear [*baccalare*, stockfish] may be sent for his Lenten provisions. *Letter Book*, ii, p. 176. 1½ pp.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to THE FRENCH CONSUL
at Athens.

1664, Oct. 5.—Has received his information of the wrong done to the French trade, and also to an English ship, by a Greek, and sends an order from the Porte forbidding such conduct in the future. The Resident of Holland has promised to remove the man from office before the 1st of February next. *Italian. Ibid.* p. 178. ¾ p.

Also, A like letter to "Signor Giovanni Girand." *Italian. Ibid.* p. 178. ¾ p.

THE SAME to ROGER COOPER.

1664, Oct. 5. Pera.—I have sent you a box of wild chestnut and "cyprus" seeds, consigned to Mr. John Buckworth in London. The chestnuts are rather for beauty than use, "because it is an extraordinary fair tree, and bears a pleasing blossom in the spring, and grows speedily to perfection." Both these and the cyprus seeds I would have planted either in Finch's wood or the new nursery, but one quarter of them you may present to my brother Toke. The cyprus seeds I hope will plant the wilderness I intend near the melon garden, and the chestnuts for some walks. I intend, at my return (if God blesseth me) to plant 500 acres with cherries, apples and walnuts; all the land on that side the double dike, next Mr. Tuck's, and very much of Dod's farm and others in Eastwell and Wye; the walnut trees to be next the hedges, to keep off the blasting winds from the gardens, and "for the fields within, one cherry and one apple tree, so that when the cherries be decayed, the apple trees and walnut trees may be grown to some perfection. This will increase my revenue, and beautify my estate." I desire you also to provide, against my return, at least ten thousand fir trees, "for I intend to plant whole woods of them." *Ibid.* p. 180. 2 pp.

ROBERT FRAMPTON, Minister, to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

[1664,] Oct. 5. Aleppo.—May it please your Excellency to read the following lines by a man not known to you, "nevertheless, an old son of the Church of England, a loyal subject of his Majesties, and an affectionate servant to your Excellency."

Being lately with the French Consul (Monsieur Baron) he told me, as a secret, that this summer there came to his house "a man very considerable in all respects, sent from the west unto the east, about some businesses of great importance";

and janissaries to the wars. I have sent him his present, and shall to-morrow pay him a visit. 3 pp.

CONSUL LANNOY to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, May 27. Aleppo.—I had audience yesterday of Useph Bassa, who received me with more kindness and respect than such persons usually give to foreign ministers, and “did often expresse how much the Grand Signor and himself did respect our nation,” and promised us his protection. But to-day I hear that he is suddenly to return to Stamboul to be Chimacam there. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE BRIDGMAN.

1664, June 1. Pera.—Thanking him for his extreme kindness in regard to the affairs of one “so long absent and far distant,” a kindness which has encouraged him to desire his commissioners to consult his lordship in all matters of importance, and (if his cousin Solicitor is too busy to give his aid) to rely wholly upon his sentence.

And, to show how much he desires to make his lordship’s judgment the rule of his life, he prays his resolution in the three following points:—

1. Whether the ambassador is liable to be called to account by the Levant Company for necessary disbursements made for their benefit, but without their particular order?

2. If so liable, whether his warrant to the treasurer will be “a sufficient plea and bar” to keep the said treasurer indemnified?

3. What judicatory power the ambassador has in civil causes between merchant and merchant, and how far his sentence is liable to be annulled in the English Courts upon appeal?

He does not send these queries because there is any dispute between himself and the Company, but merely for his own information, and therefore shall keep the answers entirely private, and never make any other use or mention of his lordship’s favour. *Letter Book*, ii, p. 122. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

THE SAME to [DR. HENCHMAN], BISHOP OF LONDON.

1664, June 1. Pera.—“For want of the presence and power of an English bishop whose jurisdiction might reach the clergy of England inhabiting within the dominions of one of the seven churches of Asia, I have adventured, by vertue of that commission his Majestie was pleased to give me, to supply that office my self, by discharging one John Broadgate, Chaplaine to the English factory at Smyrna, from his office there, and embarking him for England to receive farther what ecclesiastical censure your lordship shall thinke fit to impose upon him. An account of his misdemeanours your lordship will receive from the English Consul of that place by the

him by the merchants in naming their new frigate by his title. Prays that a barrell of pickled herrings, another of red herrings, and some salt salmon and bacculear [*baccalare*, stockfish] may be sent for his Lenten provisions. *Letter Book*, ii, p. 176. 1½ pp.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to THE FRENCH CONSUL
at Athens.

1664, Oct. 5.—Has received his information of the wrong done to the French trade, and also to an English ship, by a Greek, and sends an order from the Porte forbidding such conduct in the future. The Resident of Holland has promised to remove the man from office before the 1st of February next. *Italian. Ibid. p. 178. ¾ p.*

Also, A like letter to "Signor Giovanni Girand." *Italian. Ibid. p. 178. ¾ p.*

THE SAME to ROGER COOPER.

1664, Oct. 5. Pera.—I have sent you a box of wild chestnut and "cyprus" seeds, consigned to Mr. John Buckworth in London. The chestnuts are rather for beauty than use, "because it is an extraordinary fair tree, and bears a pleasing blossom in the spring, and grows speedily to perfection." Both these and the cyprus seeds I would have planted either in Finch's wood or the new nursery, but one quarter of them you may present to my brother Toke. The cyprus seeds I hope will plant the wilderness I intend near the melon garden, and the chestnuts for some walks. I intend, at my return (if God blesseth me) to plant 500 acres with cherries, apples and walnuts; all the land on that side the double dike, next Mr. Tuck's, and very much of Dod's farm and others in Eastwell and Wye; the walnut trees to be next the hedges, to keep off the blasting winds from the gardens, and "for the fields within, one cherry and one apple tree, so that when the cherries be decayed, the apple trees and walnut trees may be grown to some perfection. This will increase my revenue, and beautify my estate." I desire you also to provide, against my return, at least ten thousand fir trees, "for I intend to plant whole woods of them." *Ibid. p. 180. 2 pp.*

ROBERT FRAMPTON, Minister, to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

[1664,] Oct. 5. Aleppo.—May it please your Excellency to read the following lines by a man not known to you, "nevertheless, an old son of the Church of England, a loyall subject of his Majesties, and an affectionate servant to your Excellency."

Being lately with the French Consul (Monsieur Baron) he told me, as a secret, that this summer there came to his house "a man very considerable in all respects, sent from the west unto the east, about some businesses of great importance";

that your Excellency knew his business and that he (the Consul) furnished him with money, which he was sure to be re-imbursed by you. If he have not written to you, he will do it ere long. Meanwhile I crave leave to tell you "that though M. Baron be a worthy gentleman, full of many zealous and gallant thoughts . . . and devoted to your Excellency, yet is he, in my opinion, noe way fitt to be trusted with great secrets, his talke being too free and his choler masterlesse ; in a word, his discourse soe aery that tis rather like distraction than honest reasoning. These things I never should make knowne, for he is my freind, and shewes me love even to excesse, were it not to prevent such dangers as the concealing of them might produce." 1 p. [*Year date given in endorsement.*]

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to SIR HENRY BENNET.

1664, Oct. 8. Pera.—On the Grand Signor's impending removal to Yamboli, an obscure town out of all roads (a step which is believed to be contrived by the Vizier, to prevent him learning the true history of the summer's misfortunes). Also on the prospect of a peace with Germany, and the possibility of one with Venice, and the need in that case, that the English Ambassador should be with the Court. *Letter Book*, ii, p. 183. 3 pp. [*The original in S.P. Turkey.*]

PARIDE GIUSTINIANO, GIACOMO CASTELLO "ET COMPAGNI"
to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, Oct. [10–]20. Scio.—It is needless for them again to relate to his Excellency the terrible persecution they have suffered from the Greek Metropolitan. Their only trust is in God, who may remedy all things, even when they do not dare to hope, and are weeping and afflicted in view of fresh persecutions daily designed against them. They pray his Excellency, as a slight token of their gratitude for his kindness, to accept a case of lemons and two vases of gum, which they send by Signor Georgio d'Andrea. As to a huntsman, they have not forgotten his Excellency's wishes, but are endeavouring to send one who will be entirely to his satisfaction. *Italian*. 1 p.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to THE BISHOP OF SCIO and others.

1664, Oct. 24. Pera.—Deeply deploring the issue of affairs at Scio, and assuring them of his desire to serve the interests of the Latin rite when it is possible for him to do so. *Letter Book*, ii, p. 187. *Italian*. 1½ pp.

SIR WILLIAM MORICE to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, Oct. 31.—"Our traverses and agitations with Holland, the presumption and prognostick of what may be the result thereof, and our great naval preparations to answer any whatsoever event, is that which convertes many eyes towards

us, takes up all the vogue here, and is only worth your notice from hence. I long since acquainted your Excellency how a fire was likely to be kindled between us, it smoked then, hath been fuelled since, and is now ready to breake out and flame. The Parliament had notice and tooke a sentiment of the injuries and indignities done us by the Dutch, how they undermined or retrenched our trade every where, and recommended to his Majestie the care and redresse thereof by proper remedies. His Majesty, with great temper and moderation, answered that hee would notify this to his good allies and demand satisfaction where it was requisite, and seeke to prevent any growing mischief, and doubted not but they would doe him right in accomodating things complained of, otherwise hee would seeke it by all expedients in his power. The Dutch presently take this as an alarme, fall to equippe ships with all imaginable diligence, not forbearing to worke upon Sundays, and his Majestie to prevent surprize, setts out a more then usuall Summer Guard under my Lord of Sandwich; hee remandes his Envoy from Holland, not as the prologue to a rupture, but as an expedient to prevent it, instructs him in matters complained of, his demands of reparation, the wayes and modes of regulating trade, thereby to obviate farther quarrells, and thus imbued, remits him. In the interim the Afracan Company, that had suffered much from the Dutch West Indian Company and had often complained to the States Generall without fruite or redresse, resolved to take that right which would not be given them, and commence a kind of warr, which is a wild kind of justice, take sundry of their ships, and one of their forts at Cabo Verde, another at Cape-Corse (but to this wee can make good title, and it was a redemption from unjust possessors). They forthwith make by their embassador a sharpe complaint unto his Majesty, who with great equanimity tells them, that hee knowes nothing of this, not that it was done, or if so, yet it was done without his commission or authority; that hee expected the returne of Captaine Holmes, who was accused to have been the actor, and being returned hee would examine the matters and take account thereof, and doe them right, if it should appeare due, but hee could not order the restitution before hee was sure of the wrong, nor condemne his subjects before hee heard them; and hee had been demanding justice from them for his subjects three or four yeares and was yet delayed it, and they had pretences still of deferring it from the absence of one or another concerned, and the expectation of the returne of this or that person. The Dutch, not content with this discreet and rationall answer, supposing to strike terror by their quick arming, vote the sending twelve of their men of warr and four of the West Indian Companies to Guiney to recover their forts, and recompence their losses. His Majestie advises them to forbear, tells them if they will espouse all the quarrells of the Companies it will be impossible to preserve

the peace; that if they would defend their subjects hee would not be wanting to protect his; that hee should construe this as a breach of the Treaty, by the 14th Article whereof it is provided, that if any wrong or violence be done by the subjects of one Allye to the other, that if upon complaint and demand of satisfaction (if by proof it appeared to be due) in one yeare, then other remedies might be used to enforce it, but all till [*sic*] the yeare elapsed, but they by such precipitate arming seemed to protest against or renounce the Treaty. They persist in their resolutions, and continue their preparations, and send his Majestie a manifesto of their grounds and reasons of doing it, which hee interpreted justly to be a kind of grant of letters of Mart against the African Company and any of his subjects that should lend them any assistance. Hee equipps twelve royall ships and the Royall Company set out six more; those with neare two hundred land souldiers (the Dutch having levied five hundred) fell downe the river under the command of Prince Rupert, and rode in the Downes, expecting an east wind to fill their sayles; wee being first ready, though they began first to equippe. But as the ships lay expecting such gales, Sir John Lawson arrived, having been commanded from the Mediterranean, and another sent thither in his place, and hee brought vehement presumptions that De Ruyter was gone from the Straights towards Guiney, and this intelligence put us to a stand. Wee were assured noe such order issued from the States Generall, and for lacke of victualls and sheathing, many of the Councill were confident there was noe such thing; neverthelesse there were some that tooke the advantage to stay the fleet at home, whose principle it had been ever to begin the warr in the Channell nearer home, and most conceived that to provide against the worst that might happen, it was not advised to leave the Prince obnoxious to be entrapped between two fleetes, his being gonne, ours that remained being at first not able to intercept or repell theirs; but the wind hath been favourable to us, having blowne westerly so long as that their fleet could not yet get out, and wee had time to furnish so many ships as to impede them. His Majesty gave them notice, if they attempted to passe the Channell, hee would take it for a rupture; They thought to have frightened his Majestie by their brisk resolutions, and that hee had been so indigent of money as not to be able to sett out a fleet till the Parliament mett to supply him, and in the interim they should doe their worke; but finding the greatnesse, both of his Majesty's courage and preparations, the Citty having lent him twice one hundred thousand pounds and the affections of his people growing towards him and a warr, they mixe water with their wine, and sing to another tune and lower note. They are in perplexity, and hold a wolfe by the eares; their reputation is engaged to send, and the peace at a breach if they goe; they have made some overtures to make satisfaction

in grosse and in the lumpe, for the wrongs and damages suffered by his Majesties subjects, but those offers are generall, not certaine or definitive, and attended with demand of restitution of all places and ships taken by us in Guiney and New Netherlands (anciently a part of New England) whither justly taken or not, and before the examination of the matter of fact or right; and there is noe satisfaction proffered for the great charge they have put his Majestie unto, by their precipitate equipping. His Majestie hath forty ships ready, and will have fifty about the beginning of the next weeke, and when the whole fleet is ready, his Royall Highnes (whom it is impossible to divert from it) will imbarque with divers of the nobility. Wee have an envoye at Stockholme, Mr. Coventry, and another at Copenhaguen, Sir Gilbert Talbot, negotiating with those Kings in this juncture, and in reference to the present posture of affaires." *Signed.* 2½ pp.

SIR HENRY BENNET TO THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, Nov. 1. Whitehall.—Since my last letter, "there are hap'ned great alteracions, the first not unknowne to you at Constantinople, viz. the peace or truce betwixt the Emperour and the Grand Seignor, which hath rejoyced the greatest part of Christendome, though there are yet some not at all satisfied with it; the French for not having been privy to the transaccion; the Venetian for having been left singly again to defend their quarrell alone against soe powerfull an enemy, and last of all our neighbours the Hollanders, who, apprehending a rupture with us, would be sorry to see the Emperour and other Princes of Germany at leasure to make use of this conjuncture for the dispute of their particular quarrels with them, and according to this it will be fit your Excellency should know how near we are to a breach with those our unkind neighbours." [*Here follows an account agreeing in its main points with that given by Morice.*]

"In this state wee are, God only knowing what will bee the successe of it; the guesses are that they will demand peace, which after such a provocacion would not be granted but upon termes of honour to his Majesty.

By the King's command I signified to the Turkey Company his pleasure that they should more cheerfully supply your extraordinary expences. They do not yet agree, but his Majesty bids me assure you that he will take care in future to see you well provided, and that "he understands it is incumbent upon the Turkey Company and upon them alone to see this made good to you."

Postscript.—"Some few days past news is come from New England that our countrey men there ressenting with the same spirit (as they doe in all places else) the wrongs done them by the Dutch, have proceeded to take into their possession by force a place usurped by them upon us called New Amsterdam, to which they have given now the name of New Yorke,

which hath augmented and inflamed their complaints upon us." Signed. 7 pp.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to WILLIAM MICO.

1664, Nov. 9. Pera.—Has received the Florence wine, which is good, but not so exquisite as that of the year before, which was "of a hard dry taste" while this is sweet. As to the gloves, those which he had used tear in the seams immediately, probably because they are "old sewed." Desires another dozen of the best sort and "latest made," and sends an old glove to show the size. His wife offers her best thanks for the chest of lady's wine and the barrells of olives and anchovies, which are all come safe to hand. He has also received the draft [drawing] of the *Winchilsea*, in a gilded frame, which he has placed in a room to which he often resorts. Hopes that the ship will always be prosperous under this name, and very profitable to her owners, and sends his own and his wife's arms, to be placed on the stern. Has likewise received the excellent gun, and is much pleased with the greatness of the bore, the fashion of the stock, and the commodious gun-sticks, but though the barrel is "extraordinary good" he likes the dark blue colour usual in France rather than bright and the locks gray as they are taken out of the fire and the stock plain, not inlaid with ivory.

Has lately had a gun made at Marseilles by one B. Coste which, as to the workmanship of the lock, and the curious grain of the stock, "which is walnut tree," greatly surpasses the other. Desires Mico to provide him with a great gun, "on purpose to shoot in a boat, or at land upon a rest, that may kill swans and wild geese" at the greatest distance possible, such as the Grand Duke has, or better if that may be, "as substantial and curious as is possible, only plain and of a dark colour," with rest, gunsticks, moulds for shot and bullets &c. The lock he would have made by B. Coste at Marseilles.

As to the state of the French here, as yet they have not suffered, but the feeling of the Turks is shown by an incident at Adrianople, where one of the French druggermen demanding licence for their agent to have his wine free of impost, according to the rights of public ministers, the Chimacam took occasion openly to reprimand the infidelity of the French, "that under their banner all piracies were committed upon the Turks," and ordered the druggerman to withdraw, or else he and his agent and all the French nation should be sent to the gallies. *Letter Book*, ii, p. 188. 3½ pp.

THE SAME to SIR H. FINCH.

1664, Nov. 9. Pera.—Concerning Walrond's conduct, and his own money matters. If the war with Holland goes on, he will not be able to remit money to England with advantage,

and finding that in consequence of the war with the Emperor many "here" become poor, and jewels are fallen to a very low rate, he has invested a good part of his money in them, and doubts not but that they will sell to great advantage in England. *Letter Book*, ii, p. 192. 3 pp.

Also, Letter to his "brother," Capt. Nicholas Toke, on the same subjects. *Ibid.* p. 194. 1 p.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to CONSUL MORGAN READ,
at Livorne.

1664, Nov. 9. Pera.—Is heartily sorry for the hard fortune of Consul Browne and the merchants at Algier, but little better usage can be expected from a government so wholly barbarous and devoid of humanity. Would gladly assist him, but commands from this court are of no validity there, as these ministers know very well, and so, "will scarce pretend to send any," knowing how little they are obeyed. *Ibid.* p. 196. 1 p.

THE SAME to LORD HOLLES, at Paris.

1664, Nov. 9. Pera.—The chief matter here at present is how the Turks take notice of the assistance given to the Emperor by the King of France, the invasion of Barbary, and the hostilities done them at sea under the French colours. "These matters no question but are resented by the Turk, but as yet, perhaps out of design to see the treaty concluded first with the Emperor, neither the French agent nor merchants have been either questioned or suffered." An incident at Adrianople, however [here follows the account already given, p. 340] shows that the Turk probably only conceals his displeasure for a time, and certainly unless some expedient be provided by the King of France to secure the estates of his subjects in these parts, they run a great hazard of being lost. I have done what good offices I could, and might do more if the French King would request our Master to command me to act vigorously therein. I desire this the more in order to "have opportunity of making this example of invading Barbary to be judged no breach of the capitulations with the Grand Signor, so as to serve for a precedent to us for the future, when his Majesty shall think fit to revenge the piracies of that country in the like nature." *Ibid.* p. 196. 2 pp.

THE SAME to SIR HENRY BENNET.

1664, Nov. 9.—The Prince of Wallachia is fled, but the old Prince of Moldavia is come to the camp, and the Vizier may probably pardon him. Many believe that the much talked of truce is only an artifice to quiet the people, in whom it has wrought a general joy, the wisest sort believing that had the Emperor prosecuted his victory, he might this winter have got as far as Belgrade. [Concerning the French druggerman, as on p. 340.] *Ibid.* p. 199. 2 pp. *Original in S.P. Turkey.*

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to SIR HENEAGE FINCH.

1664, Nov. 19. Pera.—As my five years residence here expires in January come twelvemonths, I thought it not too early “to beginne to consider seriously with so wise and faithfull a friend as yourself the weight of arguments which may perswade mee to a longer continuance. For first I consider the hazards I have allready passed in my voyage to this remote place and the casualties of sicknesse which our bodies are subject to in climates so different to our naturall temper. Then I have voluntarily deprived myself of the societie of my children and relations and particularly yours, which requires alone strong considerations to recompense, and all to no other end then to cleare my debts and advance the revenue of my estate, or at least some thing before hand, so as not to come naked into England with no other provision then the bare rent of my lands. But because by that time this end cannot wholly bee effected, nor doe expect to peice out my wants by preferments and offices at home, inclining rather to a retired life and enjoyment of the fruit of my labours, at Eastwell, I thinke it hath more of prudence to resolve to continue longer, and most of honour not to frustrate the intention first designed, or to quit a certain good for one that is uncertaine though greater.

“But by the way I would have you know that the Turkey Companie wrote to Sir Thomas Roe before the expiration of his terme agreed on inviting him to continue longer in the Embassy, and to induce him more forcibly to it, sent him a present of 500*l*.” I think I may with good reason insist on having as honourable and profitable terms, but in the method of managing this negotiation I must request your aid, as, whether the proposition of my continuance should come first from me or from them, and whether I ought to acquaint the King with my desire, and also to intimate my resolution to the Council or Secretaries of State. If you think the negotiation not proper for you, and that I ought to send Ricaut, I will do so, with orders wholly to regulate himself by your orders. I should agree to two or three years more, insisting upon the 500*l*. as to Sir Thos Roe, “though not to break off upon the denial.”

I have written of this to my Lord Treasurer (but to none other), so that you may consult with him and also with Lord Chief Justice Bridgeman, “who is, I am sure, so much my friend as not to think a few hours’ consideration of my business to be troublesome.” *Letter Book*, ii, p. 201. 3 pp.

Also, Letter to the Earl of Southampton, briefly to the same effect. *Ibid.* p. 204.

Narrative sent by CHARLES II. to Parliament.

[1664, Nov. 24.]—“A Briefe narrative of the late passages between his Majesty and the Dutch, and his Majesties

preparations thereupon." *Endorsed by Williamson*, "Sent by his Majesty to each of the two Houses of Parliament the first day of this sessions." 16½ pp. [*Printed in Lords' Journals, under above date.*]

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to THE DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

1664, Nov. 28. Pera.—I have written your Grace several letters of late, which I hope are come safe to your hands, and therefore need not repeat more than that (God be praised) we all continue in perfect health. Your Grace may remember that at my departure out of England, I agreed with the Turkey Company only for five years continuance here, but finding that my debts will not then be fully paid, I am forced to resolve upon a longer time, and have written to my cousin Solicitor to make the most advantageous conditions for me that he can, who will give you more particular knowledge thereof. Your Grace's secrecy will be requisite, as if the Company were assured that I am resolved to stay, they would be "more backward to condescend to those conditions I demand." *Letter Book*, ii, p. 205. 1 p.

CONSUL LANNOY to THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, Dec. 2. Aleppo.—The Levant Company write that they have recommended your Excellency to procure us an order that our Emeen may give us no disturbance; but I do not apprehend that he will dare to do anything that may bring him into trouble, "with whom at present I have a very good understanding; however, Turks promises of fair usage last no longer than they conceive may be for their advantage." ¾ pp.

THE FACTORY OF ALEPPO to THE SAME.

1664, Dec. 5. Aleppo.—Concerning the flight of Mr. Stanton and Mr. Bishop, and the indignation of their creditors, who wish to put the debt upon the whole English nation there. Fear that the business may be carried to Constantinople, and pray for his Excellency's support. 2 pp. 31 signatures.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA to ROBERT FRAMPTON, Minister at Aleppo.

1664, Dec. 9. Pera.—I am much obliged by your caution respecting Monsieur Baron [*see p. 335 above*] but I have never written to him more than two or three times, in answer to his, "and should bee farre from confiding secrets to him upon so bare a knowledge; especially his being a Frenchman would cause mee to bee more scrupulous in taking testimonies to vouch him free from his nationall imperfections." As to the gentleman who travelled from the west to the east, I know not who he means, unless an Italian to whom I gave a passport on the recommendation of the Prince of Vallachia, but never gave him countenance "further than the interest of one

night's expenses; but some men catch hold on all things, and a compliment . . . is interpreted for an engagement, and an ordinary discourse for the height of friendship and intimacy."

Guessing at your affections to me by your kindness, and already knowing your other deserts, I cannot but wish that your curiosity would carry you home by way of Constantinople that we might enjoy your society, and I might have an opportunity of evidencing my esteem. *Letter Book*, ii, p. 206. 1½ pp.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA TO MONSIEUR BARON.

1664, Dec. 9. Pera.—Your last, touching Col. Deti, gives promise of a happy journey for him. When he was here, I gave him a passport, and showed him the courtesy due to all strangers, but I am quite ignorant of the motives for his journey, and not interested in its success, excepting as all generous minds must wish well to men of merit and virtue. *Ibid.* p. 208. *Italian.* ¾ p.

CONSUL LANNOY TO THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

1664, Dec. 10. Aleppo.—"The 3rd present, Mr. Stanton and Bishop ran away from Aleppo, indebted to the Turks upwards of 50,000 dollars. . . . The 4th present, I first heard of it, when his creditors, very many and powerfull men, came clamoring to my house; to whome I gave for answer, I was sorry for the disgrace our nation had received by so villanous an action, but could give them no other comfort then that they must seeke their satisfaction from them only whom they trusted, for no man was to be questioned for the debts of another, as was carefully provided for in our capitulations. This answer gave them little satisfaction. They made their laments to the Caddee and other ministers, desiring their assistance to force us to pay Stanton and Bishop's debts." The same day I was summoned to the Caddee's, where were several ministers and the creditors. I insisted upon the privileges of our capitulation, but the meeting ended by the Caddee declaring that our nation owed the debt and ought to pay. [Here follows a long account of the meetings and discussions on this subject, in which by degrees, the officials were won over to a more reasonable view.]

Ships have now arrived with goods consigned to Stanton and Bishop, some of which belong to themselves, some to Sir Sam. Barnardiston and his brothers, some to Sir John Frederick, Mr. Richard Holsworthy and his brothers. I have warned the captains not to unload, as I am sure the people mean to give us trouble when the goods are landed. If your Excellency could find out a way to preserve them, it would be very acceptable to the proprietors.

At last I have brought the Caddee to give judgment that the creditors cannot pretend upon us. My next work is the

Wederlegginge

van 't gefustineerde

V A N D E N

Coningh van Groot Brittannien,

Dat d'Heeren Staten Generael souden

gecontravenieert hebben het

T R A C T A E T,

door 't affenden van Schepen naer

G U I N E A,

Ende de last aenden Commandant
over de selve gegeven.



I N 's G R A V E N - H A G E,

Inde Maent November 1664.

Wederlegginge van't gesustineer-

de vanden Coningh van Groot Brittannien, dat d'Heeren Staten Generael souden ghecontravenieert hebben het Tractaet, door 't affenden van Schepen naer Guinea, ende de last aenden Commandant over de selve gegeven.



De Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden hebbende upt vyzond-naebuyzlycke affectie / ende met een vrede-liesbendt ghemoedt aenden Coningh van Groot Brittanien by schyftelycke Acte van dato den 29 September lestleden / ghecommuniceert de bewegende oorzsaecke die haer heeft doen resolveren tot het affenden van thien Oorzlogh-schepen upt dese Landen na de Custen van Guinea / mitsgaders oock de last ende Instructie by haer Ho: Mo: gheaysteert vooz die geene die de voozsz thien Oorzlogh-schepen staet te commanderen / hadden niet anders verwacht dan dat den hooghst gemelten Coningh 't voozsz officie vooz seer aengenaem opgenomen / ende oock by reciprocatie haer Ho: Mo: met gelijcke confidentie te aensien van Synne Majesteits nabale macht albereyts naer de voozschzebe Gelwesten uptgesonden / ende noch derwaerts ghedestineert / bejegent soude hebben. Ende sijn derhalven seer gefurpzeeneert gheweest / als haer vooz schyppens van haren ordinaris Ambassadeur aen 't Hoff van Synne Majesteit tydinge toegekomen is / dat de selve Synne Majesteit sich ter contrarie / naer de vooz-geroerde ontfangen communicatie 't onvzeede gethoont heeft / over den innehoude vande voozsz Acte / ende particulierlyck over ende ter saecke dat d'orde aen de voozsz Commandant gegeven van dat hy de Subjecten van Synne Majesteit greensints sal hebben te beschadigen / of haer in hunne Traffique te beletten of 't incommoderen / gelimiteert was met de naervolgende woorden / te weten voor soo veel ende soo lange de selve geene schade of ongelijck aen desen Staet , of de goede Ingesetenen van de selve hebben toegebracht , ofte komen toe te brengen. **Iae dat meer** / dat Synne Majesteit gesustineert soude hebben sulcx te impliceren ene contraventie van 't veertthiende Artijckel van 't Tractaet jongst

met syne Majesteit opgerecht/ ende hebben haer Ho: Mo: verhal-
den niet konnen ofte willen afwesen / tot wechneminghe van soodani-
gen impressie/ hooghst-gedachte syne Majesteit midts desen te ghe-
moet te voeren/ dat haer Ho: Mo: noyt anders gheoordeelt hebben/
of 't ware geoorloft ghewelt met geweldt te repoussieren/ ende kon-
nen oock niet anders vertrouwen/ of de gheheele Wereldt/ ende spe-
cialijck mede syne Majesteit selfs moet dien-aengaende / ende met
haer Ho: Mo: wesen van een ende 't selve sentiment / dewyle sulcks
is de Wett vande nature / niet alleenlijck de rebelijcke Menschen/
maer oock alle onvernuftige Dieren ingeschapen / dat by ghevolge
van dien haer Ho: Mo: bespeurt hebbende de goede Ingesetenen
van dese Landen/ jae den Staet selfs inde gewesten van Africa/ende
specialijck op de Custe van Guinea/ te werden berooft/ geplondert/
ende by alle bedenckelijcke manieren byandlijcker-wyse gheinfe-
steert/ dooz de voorsz ingeschapen wet der nature geleydt zijn tot re-
solutie van tegenweer ; ende om 't voorsz gheweldt met macht als
vooren te repelleren / waer ontrent haer Ho: Mo: naer iterative
bruchteloose versorcken tot redzes ende reparatie aen syne Maje-
steit ghedaen / ende insonderheyt vooz haer oogen ghesien hebbende/
dat de Plegers vande voozgeroerde violentien onder 't geklanck van
hare Ho: Mo: ernstige doleantien over 't ghepasseerde in Augusto
lestleden/ noch eene nieuwe macht naer de voorsz Gewesten afgeson-
den hebben/ sonder dat haer Ho: Mo: eenige de minste verseeckerin-
ge hebben konnen obrineren/ van dat de begonnen hostiliteyten daer
dooz niet sullen werden ghecontinueert / ende vermeerderd naer het
recht ende de pzaetijque aller Volckeren bevoeght souden wesen/ het
ontfangen ongelijck op alle Syne Majesteits Subjecten sonder on-
derschept te verhalen / ten ware 't voorsz veerthiende Articul van 't
Tractaet mede brachte dat al hoe wel dooz yemandt vande particu-
liere Subjecten van d'een of d'ander syde pets tegens het selve Trac-
taet mochte werden ghedaen ofte gheattenteert / daer dooz echter de
byndtschap/ende de Vzeede tusschen beyde de Partien niet en sal we-
sen verbzoocken / maer dat alleen die geene die de contraventie be-
gaen hebben in haer particuliez daer vooz aenspreekelijck ende straf-
baer sullen zijn/ ende niemandt anders met recipzogue belofte vande
ghepleechde contraventie by wegen van Justitie binnen seeckeren
tijdt naer de ghelegentheyt ende de distantie vande plaetsen ghecom-
passert / te doen redzesseren/ ende repareren; Soo hebben haer

Ho:

Ho: Mo: de boozsz ghepleechde hostilitepten / al hoe wel in haer sel-
 ven soodanigh zijnde / dat die eerder de gedaente van eene publijcque
 rupture / als van eene particuliere contraventie mede bzingen / ech-
 ter tot noch toe niet anders dan booz 't seyt van eenige particuliere
 Subjecten van syne Majestept aengesien ende opgenomen / als heb-
 bende volkomen geloof willen defereren / aende iteratibe verklarin-
 gen by syne Majestept gedaen / van dat de selve aen Capiteyn Hol-
 mes noyt eenige last ghegeven hadde om Forzen of Schepen van des-
 sen Staet / ofte vande geotropcerde West-Indische Compagnie des-
 ser Landen te attaqueren / ofte te veroveren / ende haer dienvolgende
 oock binnen de palen van 't boozsz veerthiende Articul ghehouden /
 sonder haer te bedienen van dat recht 't welck haer andersints booz
 soodanige seytelijckheden / ende openbare hostilitepten soude wesen
 gebooren / maer dat haer **Ho: Mo:** pemandt wie het oock soude mo-
 gen wesen / ende booznamentlijck soodanige die by hare Overheden
 waren gedisabbouert / op alsulcke seytelijckheden attrapperen / en-
 de oock moghelijck wel eenige Schepen ofte goederen van desen
 Staet / ofte vande goede Ingesetenen van dien gerooft / in haer ghe-
 weldt bebindende / genootsaecht souden wesen de selve met een vunt-
 lijcke goet te passeren / ende haer de wil / ende de macht over te la-
 ten / om aen desen Staet / ende de goede Ingesetenen van dien noch
 meerdere ende swaerdere ongemacken ende onheplen toe te bzingen /
 is cene saecke die haer **Ho: Mo:** niet konnen begrijpen dat op eenige
 solide gonden jaе gedachten van syne Majestept soude konnen val-
 len / ende by eenige illatie ghetrocken werden upt een Artijckel van 't
 Tractaet 't welck in sulcken cas / wel alle onnooselen / die aen 't ghe-
 pleechde niet schuldigh zijn / booz een tijdt byp spzeect / maer 't ver-
 hael ende de straffe verwijst op die geene / die sich booz sijn eppen seyt /
 daer aen schuldigh gemaect heeft / daer by haer **Ho: Mo:** hun op-
 rechticheyt ende waerheyt konnen verklaren / dat ghelijcke last naer
 't oudt gebzupck van desen Staet / althdts gegeven is / ende noch da-
 gelijcx ghegeven wort / niet alleenlijck aen alle Commandeurs over
 vlooten van Staet / maer oock selfs aen alle Capiteynen die eenige
 particuliere Conbopen aenbevoolen werden ; Ende dat ten aensien
 van alle de Geallieerde ende Vzunden van desen Staet / sonder on-
 derschept / te weten dat de selve Commandeurs ofte Capiteynen de
 Subjecten van gemelte Geallieerden of Vzunden / niet sullen hebben
 te insestieren / booz soo veel / ende soo lange de selve desen Staet / ofte

de goede Ingesetenen van dien niet hebben beschadicht/beschadigen
of sulcx poogen te doen/ gelijk dan oock syne Majesteit inde voozsz
Acte sal hebben bespeurt dat de voozgeroerde clausule niet particu-
lierlijck op syne Subjecten / maer generalijck oock die van alle de
Geallieerden van desen Staet wert gepast / sulcx / dat selfs ten aen-
sten ende upt oozsaecke bande voozsz gepleechde seftelijckheden niet
anders is gedisponeert/als 't gene oock buypen dien/ nae 't voozsz o-
dinaris gebuyck gedisponeert soude zijn geweest.

Ende willen haer Ho: Mo: geensints twijffelen/by soo bezre syne
Majesteit ende des selfs Subjecten in desen mochten wesen de be-
leedighden/of soude de selve syne Majesteit blyvende in die termen/
waer inne haer Ho: Mo: haer jegenwoozdigh ghhouden hebben :
oozdeelen daer dooz den lof bande hooghste moderatie te meriteren/
ende geensints vooz een Contraventeur van 't voozsz beertiende Ar-
ticul aengesien te kunnen werden. 't Welck haer Ho: Mo: sich des
te vaster inbeelden / om dat haer noch in verscher memorien is / hoe
dat dooz een bande Capiteynen van desen Staet / met namen Jan
Bancker / by onkunde aengetast ende ghenomen gheweest zijnde een
Engelsche Chaloupe daer op aenstondts / niet de selve Capiteyn
Bancker/maer seecker ander Schip van Oozloge/ van desen Staet/
gecommandeert by eenen Capiteyn Block/die noch by/noch ontrent
het voozsz seyt gheweest was / dooz Officiieren van syne Majesteit
aengetast / tot Gzavesande aengehouden/ 't Schip seer mishandelt/
ende den Capiteyn selfs inde oordinaris Gevanchenisse gewozpen is/
sonder dat daer over opt of opt van syne Majesteit eenich disadven-
beel min daer van eenich redzes geconsequereert heeft kunnen werden :
Soo als het ghepasseerde daer ontrent upt den name van haer Ho:
Mo: aen syne Majesteit breeider vooz de oogen gestelt is/by seecker
ander Geschzifte van date den negenden deser loopende maent / ende
derhalven by soo bezre syne Majesteit eenichsints in bedencken sou-
de kunnen werden gebzacht/dat 't gene voozsz is/met de gonden van
billichheyt / ende met de ware meyninge van het meergeroerde beer-
thiende Articul niet en soude kunnen bestaen ; Soo kunnen haer Ho:
Mo: niet begryppen/hoe het mogelijk zy/dat de selve syne Majesteit
ten tyde van 't voozsz ghepasseerde by retozsie over de actie van Ca-
piteyn Bancker niet heeft kunnen gepersuadeert werden/ sulcx was
een manifeste overtredinge van alle Rechten/ oock selfs by Tracta-
ten

ten tusschen beyde de Partien gheconfirmereet / met de eygen woorden
die in't voorsz. veerthiende Articul zijn insluerende / ende midtsdien
weygerigh heeft konnen blyven / de versochte reparatie ende satisfac-
tie t'ordonneren.

Ende naedemael syne Majesteit soo daer upt / als serieuse reflexie
maeckende op veel andere gepasseerde saecken / die het te lange soude
ballen alhier te recapituleren / ontwijffelijck seer wel sal bezwoeden
dat de saecken doorgaens met een ander ooge ingesten worden / by die
gene die de selve mede gaen / dan by die geene die de selve tegen loo-
pen : Soo versoeken haer Ho: Mo: syne Majesteit 't voorsz. haer
geresolveerde wat naerder en met particulierde opmerkinge te wil-
len pondereren / ende voornamentlijck het selve eens te willen insien
met soodanige ooge als of het ongelijck niet by desen Staet / maer
aen syne syde waer gheleden : Ende houden haer Ho: Mo: haer ver-
seeckert dat sulcx geschiedende / syne Majesteit niet alleen haer Ho:
Mo: niet sal beschuldigen van eenigh exces in desen / ofte van eenige
contraventien tegens het Tractaet / maer ter contrarie haer over
hunne singuliere moderatie in desen betoont ten hooghsten roemen
en pypsen.

Ende naedemael onlanghs in Engelandt wederom nieuwe adhy-
sen ingekomen zijn / soo bande voorsz. gepasseerde septelijckheden / als
mede bande continuatie bande selve / ende namentlijck oock bande
byandlijcke occupatie van't Fort Cabo Corps : soo willen haer Ho:
Mo: vertrouwen / dat syne Majesteit geen verdere ignorantie dien-
aengaende sal gelieven te pretenderen / maer eenmael eyntelijck son-
der verder uptstel de versochte restitutie bande ghenomen Forten /
Schepen ende goederen / midts gaders de vereyschte reparatie bande
schaden daer dooz gheleden / genereuselijck ende rechtvaerdighlijck
toeseggen / ende ordonneren. Aldus ghedaen ende gheapresteert ter
Vergaderinge bande hoogh-ghemelte Heeren Staten Generael in
s Graven-Hage den een en dertighsten October 1664. Was gepa-
apheert / I. v. Reigersbergh, v. Onder stont / Ter Ordonnantie
bande selve. Geteeckent / N. Ruysch.



Es Estats Generaux des

Provinces Unies des Pais-Bas, Après avoir fait sçavoir au Roy de la grande Bretagne d'une affection cordiale, & pour l'amour de la Paix, par vn escrit du xxix Septembre dernier, la raison pressante, qui les a fait resoudre a faire partir de ces Pais dix Vaisseaux de guerre pour la coste de Guinée,

comm' aussy l'ordre & instruction, que leurs Hautes Puissances ont donné a celuy qui doit commander ces dix Vaisseaux de guerre, se promettoient infailliblement, que ledit Seigneur Roy aggreeroit bien fort cett' office, & auroit de son costé respondu a leurs Hautes Puissances dans la mesme confidence, a l'esgard de l'armée navale que Sa Majesté a desia envoyée en ces quartiers là, & qu'il y destine encore. C'est pourquoy elles ont esté fort surprises, quand leur Ambassadeur ordinaire en la Cour de sa Majesté, les a adverties par ses lettres, qu'au contraire elle avoit tesmoigné n'estre point du tout satisfaite du contenu audit escrit: & particulierement de ce que l'ordre, que l'on a donné audit Commandant, de n'offenser point les Sujets de Sa Majesté, & de ne les incommoder ou empescher point dans leur Commerce, se trouve limité par ces paroles suivantes, *pourveu & entant qu'ils n'aurent point fait de tort ny de dommage a cet Estat, ny aux Habitants d'iceluy, & qu'ils ne leur en fassent point a l'avenir.* Qui plus est que Sa Majesté auroit soustenu, que cet ordre implique vne contravention au 14 Article du Traitté, qui a esté fait depuis peu avec elle. C'est pourquoy leurs Hautes Puissances n'ont pas voulu ny peu manquer, afin d'oster cette impression, de représenter par celle cy a sadite Majesté, qu'elles ont tousiours creu, qu'il estoit permis de repousser la force par la force, & qu'elles sont encore entierement persuadées, que tout le monde, & Sa Majesté mesme, le croit avec elles; par ce que c'est vne loy que

la nature n'a pas seulement dictée aux hommes, qui ont de la raison, mais mesme aux bestes Brutes. Tellement que leurs Hautes Puissances voyant, que les Habitants de ces Provinces, & l'Estat mesme, sont depredez, pilliez, & attaquez de force, & comme ennemis declarez en ces quartiers d'Afrique, particulièrement sur la coste de Guinée, en toutes les façons imaginables, ont esté conduites par l'instinct de cette loy naturelle, a la resolution de se deffendre & de repousser la force par la force. Pour cett' effect leurs Hautes Puissances, après avoir fait inutilement plusieurs instances auprès de Sa Majesté, a ce que cela fust redressé & réparé, voyant qu'a leur veüe, & parmy le bruiet des plaintes serieuses, que leurs Hautes Puissances faisoient de ecs excès, les Auteurs de ces violences, n'ont pas laissé au mois d'Aoust dernier, d'envoyer encore vne autre Flotte vers ces quartiers là, sans qu'elles ayent peu d'obtenir la moindre assurance, qu'elle ne continueroit ou n'augmenteroit point les hostilitéz commencées, jugent que selon le droit & la pratique de tous les peuples, il leur seroit permis de se faire reparer le tort qu'on leur a fait, par retorsion sur tous les sujets de Sa Majesté indistinctement, n'estoit que ledit 14 Article du Traitté portast, que bien que quelqu'un des subjects particuliers de l'un ou de l'autre Estat fist ou attentast quelque chose contre le Traitté, neantmoins l'amitié & la Paix entre les deux Nations n'en seroit point alterée ny rompue, mais que ceux qui auroient fait les contraventions en seroyent responsables & punissables, seuls & point d'autres, avec promesse reciproque, de faire redresser & reparer les contraventions par la voye de la Justice dans vn certain temps reglé, selon la distance des lieux, & selon l'estat des affaires. Ainsy, encore que lesdites hostilités soyent telles, qu'elles doivent passer pour vne rupture ouverte, plustost que pour vne contravention particuliere, leurs Hautes Puissances ne les ont voulu considerer, & prendre pour des actions de quelques Subjects particuliers de Sa Majesté, par ce qu'elles ont bien voulu donner croyance entiere aux
decla-

declarations reiterees qu'elle a faites , qu'elle n'a jamais donné ordre au Capitaine Holmes , d'attaquer ou de prendre les Forts ou les Vaisseaux de cett' Estat , ou de la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales de ces Païs. Et c'est pourquoy elles sont aussy demeurées dans les termes dudit Article 14 , & n'ont pas voulu se servir du droict, qui, sans cela, leur estoit acquis par ces voyès de faict & par ces hostilités ouvertes & publiques. Mais de vouloir contraindre leurs Hautes Puissances de faire civilité, & de laisser passer ceux que l'on attrapperoit sur le faict, quels qu'ils puissent estre, ou que l'on trouveroit saisis peut estre des Vaisseaux ou Marchandises de cet Estat, ou des Habitants, sur tout s'ils estoient desadvoüez de leurs Superieurs, & de leur laisser la volonté & la puissance, de causer encore de plus grands desastres & incommodités a cett' Estat & a ses Habitants, c'est ce que leurs Hautes Puissances ne peuvent pas croire pouvoir tomber dans la pensée de Sa Majesté, pour y pouvoir prendre racine, ou que l'on puisse former cette conclusion d'aucuns Art. du Traitté; lequel en ce cas là descharge bien pour quelque temps les innocents, & ceux qui n'ont point eu de part a ces violences, mais veut que celui qui s'est rendu coupable par sa propre faute, la repare & en soit puny. Et leurs Hautes Puissances declarent avec sincerité & verité, que de tous temps cet Estat a donné de semblables ordres, & en donne encore tous les jours, non seulement a ceux qui commandent les Armées navales de cet Estat, mais aussy aux Capitaines, par qui on fait faire des Convoys particuliers, & ce a l'esgard de tous les Alliez & Amis de cet Estat indistinctement sçavoir que lesdits Commandeurs & Capitaines n'offenseront point les Subjects de leurdits Alliez & Amis, pourveu qu'il n'ayent point offensé, n'offensent ou ne taschent point d'offenser cet Estat ou ses Habitants, ainsy que Sa Majesté aura pu remarquer dans ledit escrit, que ladite clause ne se rapporte particulièrement ses Subjects mais generalement a ceux de tous les Alliez de cett' Estat: de sorte que l'on n'a rien fait, mesme
l'esgar

l'esgard & a cause desdites hostilités , que ce que l'on auroit fait sans cela , suivant la coustume ordinaire.

Et leurs Hautes Puissances ne doutent nullement , qu'en cas que ce fust, que Sa Majesté & ses Subjects fussent lésés en cecy, Elle ne creust meriter la gloire d'une dernière moderation , & ne pouvoir estre pris pour contraventeur dudit 14 Article, si elle se tenoit dans les termes ou leurs Hautes Puissances sont demeurées jusqu'icy. Ce qu'elles se persuadent d'autant plus fermement, qu'elles se souviennent encore fort bien, qu'un des Capitaines de cet Estat, nommé Jan Banckert , ayant pour mesgarde attaqué & pris une Chaloupe Angloise , les Officiers de Sa Majesté se saisirent incontinent apres & arresterent a Grevesende, non point le mesme Capitaine Banckert , mais un Vaisseau de guerre de cet Estat, commandé par le Capitaine Block , qui ne s'estoit point trouvé a la prise , & qui n'en avoit point de cognoissance, mal traicterent le vaisseau, & entrainerent le Capitaine mesme dans le prison ordinaire, sans que l'on en ait jamais pû obtenir aucun desadveu, tant s'en faut que l'on en ait obtenu aucune reparation : ainsy que ce qui s'est passé en cette rencontre a esté representé a Sa Majesté au nom de leurs Hautes Puissances par un autre escrit du 9 de ce Mois.

Et c'est pourquoy, au cas que Sa Majesté peust avoir la moindre pensée , que ce qui vient d'estre dit fust contraire au fondements de l'équité & au veritable sens dudit 14 Article, leurs Hautes Puissances ne peuvent pas comprendre , comment il est possible, que Sa Majesté n'a pu estre persuadée , que ce qui est passé au sujet de la retorsion de l'action du Capitaine Banckert, estoit une contravention manifeste a tous les droicts, mesme a ceux qui ont esté confirmez par les Traitez entre les deux Nations, & par les mesmes mots , qui se trouvent inserez audit Article 14. & qu'elle ait pu refuser d'ordonner la reparation & satisf-

satisfaction que l'on demandoit.

Et dautant que par là Sa Majesté pourra bien juger infailliblement particulièrement s'il luy plaist faire une serieuse reflexion sur plusieurs autres choses, qui se sont passées, dont le desnombrement seroit trop ennuyeux, qu' ordinairement l'on donne une autre face aux choses qui sont avantageuses, qu'a celles qui nous sont desavantageuses, leurs Hautes Puissances, la prient de vouloir examiner & considerer plus exactement leur resolution, & principalement de la vouloir regarder, comme si le tort avoit esté fait, non a cet Estat, mais a sa Majesté, & elles s'asseurent, que si elle le fait, non seulement elle ne les accusera, d'avoir commis quelqu' excès en cette rencontre, ou d'avoir contravenu au Traité, mais au contraire que mesmes elle louera hautement leur grande moderation.

Et dautant qu'encore depuis peu il est venu de nouveaux avis en Angleterre, tant des violences qui ont esté faites en ces quartiers là, que de celles qui ont esté continuées particulièrement par la prise de Cabo Corso, leurs Hautes Puissances s'asseurent, que Sa Majesté ne voudra plus alleguer aucune cause d'ignorance, touchant cecy, mais qu'elle aura la generosité de faire Justice, de promettre & d'ordonner, qu'en fin l'on restitue au plustost & sans delay les Forts, Navires & Marchandises, que l'on demande, & que l'on repare le dommage que l'on a souffert. Ainsi fait & arresté a l'assemblée des Seigneurs Estats Generaux, a la Haye, le 31 Octobre 1664.

MANIFEST (N13) F(ii)

Ofte redenen van

JUSTIFICATIE

Vande hooge Mogende Heeren

DE

STATEN GENERAEL,

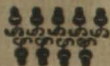
Aen den

KONINCK

VAN

ROOT-BRITTANGIEN,

Ter sake vande voorgevallen Equipagie, &c.



VSCHIEDAM,

Voor Pieter Verschuyr, ANNO 1664.

DE Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden, hebbende uyt vrunt Nabuerlijke affectie, en met een vreedt-lievendt gemoet aen den Koninck van Groot Brittannien, by schriftelijke acte van date den 29 September lestleden gecommuniceert, *de bewegende oorsaecke die hare Ed: doen resolveren, tot het af-senden van 10. Oorlogh-Schepen uyt dese Landen nae de Custen van Guinea, mitsgaders oock de last ende instructie*, by haer Hooghmog: gearresteert voor die geene die de voorsz 10. Oorlog-Schepen *staet te commanderen*, hadde niet anders verwacht dan den hoogstgem: Kon: soude de voorsz officien voor seer aengenaem opgenomen, ende oock by reciprocatie haer Hooghmog: met gelijke confidentie ten aensien van sijn Majests *navale macht albereyts*, naer de voorsz gewesten uytghesonden *ende noch derwaerts gestedineert*, bejegent hebben. Ende zijn derhalven seer gesurpreneert gheweest als haer door schrijvens van haren ordinaren Ambassadeur, aen 't Hof van sijn Maj. tijdinge toegekomen is, de deselve sijn Maj. sich ter contrarie naer de voorgeroerde ontfangene communicatie *t'onurede getoont heeft*, over de inhouden vaude voorsz acte, en particulierlijck over en ter saecke dat de *ordre aen den Commandant gegeven, van aen hy de subjeeten van sijn Maj: geensints sal hebben te beschadigen of haer in hunne Traficque te beletten, of t'incommoderen*, ghemiteert was met de navolgende woorden, te weten: *voorsz soo veel en soo langhe deselve geene schade of ongelijck aen de Staet of de goede Ingesetenen van de selve hebben toegebracht, en kunnen toebrengen*; Ja dat meer is dat sijn Maj. gesuftineert soude hebben, sulcx t'impliceren eene contraventie va

14. art. van 't Tractaet jonghst met sijn Maj. opgerecht,
 ende hebben hare Hooghmog: derhalven niet konnen of
 willen afwesen, tot wech-nemingh van soodanigen *impres-*
se, hooghstgemelten sijn Maj. mitdesen te ghemoet te
 voeren, dat haer Hoogmog: noyt anders geoordeelt heb-
 ben, of 't *ware geoorloft geweld met geweld te repousseren*, ende
 konnen oock niet anders vertrouwen, of de *geheele werelt*
ende specialijck mede sijn Maj. selfs, moet dien-aengaende
 wesen met haer Hooghmog: in *een en 't selve sentiment*, de-
 wijle sulcx is de *wet van de nature*, niet alleenlijck de rede-
 lijcke menschen, maer oock onvernustighe dieren inge-
 schapen; Dat by gevolghe van dien haer Hooghmog: be-
 speurt hebbende de goede Ingesetenen van dese Landen,
 ja den Staet selfs, in de *gewesten van Africa*, en specialijck
 op de *Cust van Guineate* worden *berooft*, *geplondert* en by alle
bedenckelycke manieren vyamlijcker wyse geïnfesteert, door de
 voorsz ingeschapen wet der nature, geleyt sijn tot resolu-
 tie *van tegenweer*, en om 't voorsz geweld met *macht* als boven
 te *repelleren*, waer ontrent haer Hooghmog: naer iterative
vruchteloofse versoeken, tot redres en reparatie aen sijn Maj:
 gedaen, ende insonderheydt voor hare oogen gesien heb-
 bende, dat de *plegers van de voorgeroerde violentien* onder 't
 geklanck van haer Hooghmog: ernstige doleantien over 't
 gepasseerde in Augusto leestleden, noch *eene nieuwe macht*
naer de voorsz gewesten afgesonden hebben, sonder dat haer
 Hooghmog: eenige de *minste verzekeringe* hebben konnen
 obtineren, van dat de begonnen hostiliteyten daer door
 niet en sullen worden gecontinueert ende vermeerderd,
 naer het recht en de practijcque aller Volckeren bevougt

soude wesen, het ontfangen *ongelyck op alle sijn Majests sub-
 jeecten sonder onderscheyt te verhalē*, ten ware 't voorst 14 art.
 van 't Tractaet mede brachte dat al hoe wel door yemant
 van de particuliere subjecten van d'eene of d'andere sijde
 yets tegens het selve Tractaet mochte worden ghedaen
 ofte geattenteert, daer door echter de vruntchap en de
 vrede tusschen beyde de Natien niet en sal wesen verbro-
 ken, maer dat alleen die geene die de contraventie begaen
 hebben, in haer particulier *daer voor aenspreeckelyck en straf-
 baer sullen zyn*, ende niemant anders met reciproque belof-
 ten van de gepleegde contraventien, by wege van Justitie
 binnen sekeren tijdt naer de gelegentheyt ende distantie
 van de plaetsen gecampasseert te *doen redresseren ende repa-
 reren*: Soo hebben hare Hooghmog: de gepleechde ho-
 stiliteyten, al hoe wel in haer selven soodanich zijnde, dat
 die eerder *de gedaente van eene publicque rupture, als van eene
 particuliere contraventie mede brengen*, echter tot noch toe
 niet anders dan *voor 't Fait van eenighe particuliere subjecten
 van sijn Maj. aengesien ende opgenomen*, als hebbende volkom-
 men geloof willen defereren, aende iterative verklaringen
 by sijn Maj. gedaen, van dat deselve aen Capiteyn Homes
 noyt *eenige last gegeven hadde om Forten of Schepen van desen
 Staet, of van de Geoëtroeyerde West Indische Compagnie deser
 Landen te attaqueren ofte te veroveren*, ende haer dienvol-
 gende oock binnen de palen van 't 14. art. gehouden, son-
 der haer te bedienen van dat recht 't welck haer ander-
 sints door soodanige *seytelijck beden ende openbare hostiliteyten*
 soude wesen gebooren, maer dat haer Hooghmog: yemant
 wie het soude mogen wesen, ende voornamentlijk soo-
 danige

danige die by hare Overheden waren gedefavoreert op al sulcke feytelijckheden attrapperen, ende oock mogelijk wel eenighe Schepen ofte goederen van desen Staet ofte van de goede Ingesetenen van dien geroofs, in haer geweld bevindende, genootsaecht souden wesen deselve met een vruntlijcke groet te passeren, ende haer de wil ende macht over te laten, om aen desen Staet ende de goede Ingesetenen van dien, noch meerder ende swaerder ongemacken ende onheylen toe te brengen, is eene saecke die haer Hooghmog: niet en kunnen begrijpen, dat op eenighe solide gronden in de ghedachten van sijn Maj. soude kunnen vallen, en by eenige illatie getrocken worden, uyt een art. van het Tractaet, 't welck in sulcken kas wel alle onnoselen die aen 't gepleegde niet schuldigh en zijn, voor een tijdt vry spreeckt, maer 't verhael ende de straffe verwijft op die geene die sich door sijn eyghen feyt daer aen schuldigh maect. Daer by haer Hooghmog: in oprechtigheyt en waerheyt kunnen verklaren, dat ghelijcke last naer 't oudt gebruyckt van desen Staets altijdt gegeven is, en noch dagelijcx gegeven word, niet alleenlijck aen alle Commandeurs over Vlooten van den Staet, maer oock sels aen alle particuliere Capiteynen die eenige Convoien aenbevoelen worden, ende ten aensien van alle de Geallieerden ende Vrunden van desen Staet sonder onderscheyt, te weten: dat deselve Commandeurs ofte Capiteynen, de subjecten van de ghemelde Geallieerdens of Vrunden niet sullen hebben s'infesteren, voor soo veele ende soo lange deselve desen Staet, ofte de goede Ingesetenen van dien niet hebben beschadicht, beschadigen of sulcx pozen te doen, gelijk dan oock sijn Maj: in de voorfz acte sal hebben bespeurt dat

de voorgeroerde clausulen niet particulierlijk op sijne subiecten, maer *generalick op die van alle de Geallieerden van deselve Staet*, wordt gepast sulcx dat selfs ten aensien, ende uyt oorlaecke van de voorsz gepleeghe feytelijckheden niet anders is gedisponeert, als 't geene oock buyten dien naer 't voorsz ordinaris gebruyck gedisponeert soude sijn geweest,

Ende willen haer Hooghmog: geensints twijfelen, by soo verre sijn Maj: en desselfs subiecten in desen mochten wesen *de beledichden*, of soude deselve sijn Majest: blijvende in die termen, waer in haer Hooghmog: haer jegenwoordich gehouden hebben, oordelen daer door den lof van de hooghste moderatie te meriteren, ende geensints voor een contraventeur van 't 14. art. aengesien te kunnen worden, 't welcke hare Hooghmog: sich des te vaster inbeelden, om dat *haer noch in verschen memorie is, hoe dat door eene van de Capiteynen van desen Staet. met namen Ian Banckert by oncunde aengetast ende genomen geweest zijnde eene Engelsche Chaloupe, daer op aenstonts niet deselve Capiteyn Banckert, maer seecker ander Schip van Oorloge van desen Staet ghecommandeert by eenen Capiteyn Block, die noch by noch ontrent het voorsz feyt geweest was, door Officieren van sijn Maj. aengetast, te Gravelanden aengehouden, 't Schip seer mishandelt, en den Capiteyn selfs in de gevanckenis geworpen is, sonder dat daer over oyt of oyt van sijn Maj: ee ige disadveu veel min eenich redres daer van geconsequereert heeft kunnen worden, soo als het gepasseerde daer ontrent uyt den naem van haer Hooghmog: aen sijn Maj: breder voor de oogen gestelt is, by seecker ander geschrift den 9*
deser

deser loopende Maent. Ende derhalven by soo verre sijn Maj: eenighsints in bedencken soude konnen worden gebracht, dat 't geene voorz is met de gronden van billickheyt. ende met de ware meyninge van 't meergeroerde 14 art. niet en soude konnen bestaen, soo konnen haer Hoogmogende niet begripen, hoe het mogelijk sy dat deselve sijn Maj: ten tijde van 't voorz gepasseerde *by retorsie over de actie van den Capiteyn Banckert* niet heeft konnen geper-suadert worden.

Sulcx was cene manifeste *overtredinge van alle Rechten*, oock selfs by Tractaten tusschen beyde de Natien gecon-firmeert, met d'eygen woorden die in 't voorz 14. art. sijn influerende, ende midtsdien *weygerich heeft konnen blij-*ven de *versochte reparatie ende satisfactie* te ordonneren.

Ende nademael sijn Maj: soo daer uyt als oock serieuze reflectie maeckende, op veelc andere gepasseerde saecken, die het te lange soude vallen alhier te recapituleren, on-twijfelijk seer wel te bevroeden: dat de saecken door-gaens *met een ander ooge ingesien worden*, by die geene die de selve regen-loopen. Soo versoecken hare Ho: Mo: sijn Maj: 't voorz hare ghere solveerde met wat nader en particu-lierder opmerckinghe *te willen pondereren*, ende voorna-mentlick het selve eens te willen insien met soodanighe oogen, als of ongelijk niet by desen Staet, maer aen sijne sijde ware geleden. Ende hebben haer Hooghmog: haer verseeckert dat sulcx geschiede, sijn Maj. niet alleen haer Hooghmog: *sal beschuldigen, van eenich exces in desen of van eenige contraventie* tegens het Tractaet, maer ter contrarie haer over hunne singuliere *moderatie* in desen betoont, ten hooghsten roemen en prijzen.

Ende

Ende nademael onlancx *in Engelandt* wederom nieuwe adviſſen gekomen zijn , ſoo van de voorſz *gepaſſeerde feyte-lijckheden*, als mede van de continuatic van de ſelve, ende namentlijk oock *van de vyantlijke occupatiën van 't Fort Cabo Corſe*, ſoo willen haer Hooghmog: vertrouwen dat ſijne Maj: *geene vordere ignorantien* dien-aengaende ſal ghe- lieven te pretenderen , maer eenmael eyndelijck ſonder vorder uytſtel *de verſochte reſtitutie van de genomen Forten, Schepen ende goederen*, mitſgaders de vereyſchte reparatie van de ſchaden daer door geleden, genereuſelick en recht- vaerdelick toefeggen ende ordonneren.

E Y N D E.

37. 31 Oct 1664. This is the same as the "Aanlegginge"
(Blaauw papier).

DEDUCTIE

Ingestelt tot onderrichtinge

V A N D E N

K O N I N G H

van Groot Britanniën

Op verscheyden Poincten vervat in seeckere

ANTWOORDE

van wegen Syne Majesteit gegeven

aen den

A M B A S S A D E U R

van de

HO: MO: HEEREN STATEN GENERAEL
der Vereenighde Nederlanden.



IN S' GRAVEN-HAGE.

Inde Maent November 1664.

Verordeninge

VAN DEN

KONINGH

van Groet Britannië

Op verzoek der Prinses van Wales

ANTWOORDE

van degen die Majesteit gegeven

aan den

AMBASSADEUR

van de

OM: MO: HEEREN STATEN GENEVAEL

der Vereenigde Nederlanden.



IN DE GRAVENHAGE

den 11ten November 1664.

DEDUCTIE

Inghestelt tot onderrichtinghe van den Coninck van Groot Brittannien op verscheyden Poincten vervat in seeckere Antwoorde van weghen Synce Majesteit ghegheven aen den Ambassadeur vande Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenichde Nederlanden.

De Staten Generael der Vereenichde Nederlanden dooz gesien / gheexamineert ende oerwooghen hebbende den innehoude van seet- liere [A] Schriftelijke Antwoorde by den Coninck van Groot Brit- tannien ghegeven op verscheyden Poincten zende selve voorgedragen dooz haren ordinaris Ambassadeur aen 't Hof van sijne Majesteit behelsende de doozs Antwoorde in substantie de poincten ende Articulen hier naer volgende.

Anden eersten upt wat redenen ende insichren hooghst-ghebachte sijne Majesteyt sich verobligeert ghebonden heeft om te equiperen en toe rusten een confidabel ghetal van Oorlogh-schepen / ende waeromme hy oock niet heeft konnen afwesen de selve Oorlogh-schepen effectdelijck in Zee te senden.

Ten anderen dat den hoogst-gedachten Coningh sedert sijne gheluckige herstellinghe nopt soo haest geadderreert soude zijn gheweest van eenighe particuliere aecten waer door de Onderdanen ende Ingeserenen van dese Geunleerde Provincien waren ghegrabeert / of soude sijne Majesteit ordze ghestelt hebben om de elbe te redresseren op de spoedichste wech / ende sonder die subject te maechen forwalstepten ende longueurs van de ordinaris Justitie : Ende dat ter contrarie op alle de klachten van sijn Minister alhier inden Rade nopt eenigh redzes soude zijn ghedaen / maer in alles soodanighe dilapen ghebruycht / dat het te houden soude wesen door een openbaer refus van Justitie : ghelijch dan oock sijne Majesteits Parlement op 't gheschrey bande gantsche Partie / de selbe sijne Majesteit met enst soude hebben ghepseert / een extraordinaris remedie te ghebruychen om en sijne Subjecten te doen repareren de menschbuldighe ende dagelijcxche Injustien die de selbe fouden lyden bande Ingeserenen ende Onderdanen deser Vereenichde Nederlandische Provincien door deprædationen ter Zee / soo wel in andere Maetsen als inde Oost-Indien ghepleecht werdende : Waer inne oock eenighe onstandigheden fouden wesen van die præsumptie in het beklaren van hare dominien ende 't besitten der Commercie teghens 't recht der Volcheren / dat de Princen ende Potentaten soo wel als sijne Majesteit daer by fouden wesen intresseert.

En derden dat den hoogst-gewelten Cooninck geene Commissie en heeft ge-
geven gehabt aen Capiteyn Holmes omme Cabo Verde ofte eenighe andere
2 2 Plaetsen

Plaetsen den Nederlanders toebehoorende in te nemen / ofte eenige acten van ho-
flicteit te plegen aen pemandt bande Onderdanen bande geuniceerde Provincien /
dan alleenlijck die nodich mochten wesen om sijne Onderdanen ende hare hande-
linghe in die quartieren te defenderen / doch dat sijne Majesteit daghelijcx het az-
tribement vanden voornoemden Holmes was verbahtende als wanneer de selve
op behoortijckte ondersoekinghe / in alle 't geene den voorszede Holmes moghe
hebben gedaen / soude determineren wat recht is : Dat oock de Schepen jonghst
uut Engelandt naer de voorsz quartieren ghesonden / waren koopvaerdphe-
vaerders / ende noch machts noch wille hadden om de Onderdanen ende Ingefe-
tenen deser landen te beschadighen.

Ten vierden dat den Directeur Generael in dienst bande West-Indische
Compagnie deser Landen op de Noort-kuste van Africa voorsz sestig vendijs
gours / de Naturellen van 't Landt / ende namentlijck den Koningh van Fau-
rijn soude hebben bewooghen om het Fort Cozmarijn af te loopen / oock hem
ten dien eynde gheadfisteert ende versien met een goede quantiteit Musquetten /
Bus-poeder / ende ander gereetschap.

Ten vijften dat Capiteyn Bartwijck met sijn onderhebbent Schip voorsz twee
Nederlandsche Schepen op de kuste van Guinea belet soude wesen sijne Caffee-
que aldaer te drijben / ende dat oock sijn Boot met vijf Man hem voorsz eenighen
tijdt soude wesen onthouden / versoeckende sijne Majesteit dat haer Ho: Mo: ober
't geene in dit ende 't naest voorszede point staet verbat hare defestatie willen
openbaren / ende exemplaire Justitie doen administreren ober die gene / de welc-
he aen 't een ende 't ander schuldigh zijn.

Ten sesten dat al hoe wel den hooghst-gedachten Koningh noopende de saecken
bande Gereformeerde Kercken inde Walleyen van Piedmondt / niet ten voellen
geinformeert was / soo aengaende hare conditie als rakkende den grondt bande
jonghste persecutie / sijne Majesteit echter aen sijn Minister tot Parijs ordze ge-
gheben hadde den Koningh van Brancrich te versoecken dat de selve sijne me-
diatie tot wechneminghe bande oberighe differenten soude willen contribueren /
niet twijffelende of den hooghst-gemelten Koningh soude sulcx op 't aenhouden
van sijne Majesteits Ambassadeurs komen te doen.

Ten sevende ende laetste dat sijne Majesteit vermits de besmettelijcke siechte
alhier in eenighe bande geuniceerde Provincien grasserende tot verhoedinghe van
ghelijcke ongelegenheyt voorsz sijne eyghen Subjecten / genootsaecht was ghe-
weest het bewuste generael verbodt van Commerce in sijne Landen te doen ema-
neren / ende dienvolghende daer inne voorsz als noch gheene veranderinghe konde
maecken / met byvoeginghe van eene hertelijcke toewijsinghe ten eynde het Gode
te Heere belieben moghe dese Landen met den eersten bande voorsz besoekinghe
te verlossen.

Hebben naer voorgaende rijpe deliberate goet ghebonden den meer-hooghst-
gemelten Koningh op alle de voorsz punten ende op pder bande selve bymt-na-
buplijck / uut een oprecht ende bydelstebent herte te ghemoet te voeren.

[Op 't voorsz point / dat haer Ho. Mo. byder selver [B.] Missive in date den 24.
Juni laetstleden, tot wechneminghe van alle bedenkelijcke omzage / ende tot voorsz
hominge van animositeten die in de ghemoederen van wederzeds Ingesetenen

en Onderdanen begonden te rijzen / ende omme alsoo by geboijge van dese tijdt af /
soo veel doenlijch / de wech te banen om beyde de Staten van de lasten van alle ex-
traordinaris equipagen te ontheffen / en wel voornamelijk tot verhoedinge
van alle sinistre rencontres die in foodantige constitutie der gemoederen upr de ont-
moetinge van wederzijdse Bloaten souden kunnen komen te resulteren / syne Ma-
jesteyt in alle berouwelijckheyt gecrne gecommuniceert gehadrt hebben hare ge-
nomen Resolutie om de Nabale macht van desen Staet / die doenmaels in postu-
re was om Zee te kiesen / te houden vooz de Wal / sonder de selbe om de Boozdt of
elders te laten in Zee steeken ; met verdere openhertighe verklaringhe van hare
innerlijcke intentie / ende constante meynunge om met de boozsz Nabale macht
egeene van de Nagebuppen / ende in specie niet de Subjecten van syne Majesteit
directelijck ofte indirectelijck te beleedigen : Daer op al hoe wel haer Ho. Mo. het
geluck niet ghehadrt hebben van dooz syne Majesteit met gelijcke Resolutie en-
de verklaringhe by rescripte te wesen gherust gheselt / soo willen de selbe echter
vertrouwen dat syne Majesteit daer upr ende upr 't gene daer op in de practijcke
effectelijck is geboijgt / volkommentelijck sal hebben kunnen afnemen dat van deser
zyde met goede sozgbuldicheyt alles wert gecontribueert ende bygebracht wat tot
conferentie van beyde ende byzonderschap / ja selfs tot verhoedinghe van alle onbe-
dachte ende onberwachte toevallen die de selbe souden kunnen troublen / eenich-
sints kan werden gedisidereert : daerinne haer Ho. Mo. oock gemeynt syn onber-
onderlijck te continueren ende te volharden ; ghelijck de selbe oock meynen noch
daer en haben metter daer te hebben doen blycken nopt eenige de alderminste in-
tentie ghedaet te hebben om met de boozsz Nabale macht eenige van de Nagebup-
pen te beschadigen / dooz dien se een gros van in de twintich goede Oozlog Sche-
pen die tot escorte van de jongst-ingekomen Oost-Indische Aetour-schepen ghe-
dient hadden / naer het voltrecken van 't selbe sijnloep niet by de boozsz Nabale
macht geboecht / maer binnen de Havenen opgesonden / ende afgedanckt hebben
[tot betuyginge van hoedanige genegenheyt haer Ho. Mo. oock onlangs weder-
om nieuwe pzenben gegeven hebben / dooz eene confidente ende openhertige com-
municatie ende verklaringe gedaen by [C.] schriftelijck Aete in date den 29 der
voorlede Maendt van de Intrinsijque redenen ende 't ooggh merck van desen Staet
in 't affenden van eenige Oozlog-schepen naer de kuste van Guinea / ende van de
last aen de Commandant over de selbe gegeven ten aensien van de Subjecten van
syne Majesteit ende de Schepen van de Engelse Racie die by in syne reyse soude
mogen ontmoeten ofte besjegenen.]

[Op 't boozsz tweede point / dat haer Ho. Mo. gantsch smertelijck te boozzen
gekomen is dat syne Majesteit sich niet anders en vindt gheinformeert dan als
of haer Ho. Mo. soo weynigh hadden gederfereert aen de byzonderschap ende inter-
cessien van de selbe / dat op alle de klachten sedert syne Majesteit gheluchte her-
stellinge dooz den Heere Dokoning upr synen name alhier gedaen / nopt eenich re-
dres soude sijn ghevolghrt / maer dat in alles foodantige dslapen souden wesen ge-
byzuycht dat die aengesien mosten werden voort een openbaer refus van Justitie /
daer het in tegendeel van dien waerachtich is dat niet een eenighe klachte van de
zyde van syne Majesteit aen hare Ho. Mo. / met de verificatien daer toe dienende /
te boozzen gekomen is / niet alleen van saecten waer inne syne Majesteits Sub-
jecten

De haet
C.

(4)

jecken dood; die van desen Staet notorisch waren berongelijcht / maer selfs niet
van saecken die niet fondament vooz disputabel konnen werden ghehouden / of
haer Ho: Mo: hebben daer op aen de getinteresseerden contentement doen erlangen
of timmers daer ober factsfactoite Resolutien aen den ghemelten Heere Dow-
ningh doen ter handen stellen : Ende ten eynde sulcx hoochst-gemelte sijne Maje-
steit handtselich moghe werden aenghewesen / soo willen haer Ho: Mo: vooz
eerstende vooz af sijne Majesteit indachtigh gemaecht hebben / dat in desen te
distingueren staet tusschen saecken die vooz het slupien van 't jonghste Tractaet
in date den 2. September 1662. sijn ghepasseert / en saecken die naer date van
't selve Tractaet sijn voozgeballen : Dat haer Ho: Mo: onnoodigh achten alhier
opereuselijch aen te wijsen niet hoedanigen rechematighen by de selve is ghepro-
cedeert ten aensien van de saecken van de voorsz eerste nature / dewijle daer ont-
rent tegenwoozdigh by 't 15. Artijckel van 't voorsz Tractaet is verceemt ende
vast gheschelt de oorde en forme waer naer die gheene der voorsz saecken die by 't sel-
ve Tractaet niet ghenetelijch ghemoztificeert / of particulierlijch ghereguleert
wozden / 't 30 by minnelijch accomodement / 't 30 by arbitrale upspzake fina-
lijch staen te werden gecomineert ende up de weeghe ghelept / daer naer hare
Ho: Mo: haer punctuelijch ende exactelijch sullen ghebzaghen ; maer wat be-
langht de ingezachte klachten ober saecken naer date van 't voorsz Tractaet ghe-
passeert ende voozgeballen / dat het nu epgentelijch op aen komt / dat haer Ho:
Mo: / naer resumptie van de retroacta / bebinden de klachten by den gemelten
Heere Downing ober soodanighe pzeuben de verepschte kennisse hebben konnen
keliomen / vooznametlijch te bestaen in de naerbolgende pointen.

Eerstelijch dat die van de gheoctropeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie deser
Landen twee Engelsche Schepen reene genaemt de Hoopwel / ende 't andere
de Luppert succesfijelijch verhindert souden hebben ghehad op de kuste van
Malabar in te loopen ende van daer af te halen de ladinghe die ghesecht werde
vooz haer aldaer geweeft i e sijn / ende al hoe wel het ghepleechde ontrent beyde
de voorsz saecken niet veel redenen pro & contra wert ghejustificeert ende ghede-
barreert / inder voegen dat in allen geballe niet ghepresumeert kan werden daer
ontrent iets niet intentie om de Subjecten van sijne Majesteit te berongelijcken
geschiet te wesen / dat echter haer Ho: Mog. aengenomen hebben beyde de voorsz
saecken soodanich te helpen inschicken dat aen de gheinteresseerden in de voorsz
twee Schepen vergoedt werden de schaden die men bebinden sal by de selve up
saacke voorsz te wesen geleden / [D] daer van al op den 6 Junij ende 25 September
beyde leetleden breeder verklaringen aen den ghemelten Heere Downing in ghe-
chreft ter hande gheschelt sijn.

Ten tweeden dat die van de geoctropeerde West-Indische Compagnie deser
Landen op d'iversche dize distincte Engelsche Schepen 't eene genaemt de Charles /
't andere de Jacques / en het derde de Maria die het 't sijnere tijdt respectijelijch ge-
munt souden hebben ghehad naer Cabo Goz / Comani / ende eenighe andere
Havenen op de kuste van Guinea / belet souden hebben de voorsz zeeve Plaatsen
ende Havenen aen te doen / ende al hoe wel daer toe by die van de ghemelte
West-Indische Compagnie oock seer notable redenen geallegueert sijn waer up
in allen geballe niet de klachtigh af tenemen is dat sy geene intentie ghehad hebben

de Subjecten van sijne Majesteit te verongelijcken / maer alleenlijk haer rechttegens de selve te gebuycken / dat echter haer Ho: Mo: al mede in 't regard van alle de boornoemde Dyle Schepen aengenomen hebbende de gheinteresseerden in de selve te doen hebben vergoedinge van de schaden die sp. dooz. t. boozfz. ghedane beler mogen hebben geleden / [E] daer van insgelijcx al op den vijftden Junij ende vijfen twintighsten September beyde slesleden schriftelijcke verklaringhen aen den meer-ghemelten Heere Downing uytgegeven zijn: Onder voegen dat ten aensien van alle de boornoemde vijff. Schepen by haer Ho: Mo: completelijck ende in allen deele toegebracht ende gegeven is de faillsfactie die dooz. den meer-ghemelten Heere Downing uyt den name ende van sijne Majesteit dien-aengaende is ver socht ende begeert ghewozen.

Ende booz. soo veel aengaet de klachten sijne Majesteit als boven toegebracht / van dat onder de verongelijckingen aen die van de Engelsche Natie dooz. de Ingesetenen van dese Landen wederbaren / eenige souden sijn / in de welcke dooz. verklaringe ontrent pretense Dominien / ende verbodt van Commerce tegens het recht der Volckeren alle Princen souden sijn gheinteresseert / daer ontrent konnen haer Ho: Mo: niet anders segghen / soo langh niet gheparitulariseert wort / van dat sp. geensins genegen sijn de Ingesetenen deser Landen te protegeren / in eenige verongelijckingen die by de selve tegens de Engelsche Natie souden sijn ghepleecht / gelijck uyt het booz. verhaelde blijcken kan / ende veel min in eenige ongerechtige pretensien van Dominie ende verbodt van Commerce tegens het recht der Volckeren: Ende alsoo hare Ho: Mo: uyt het geen haer dien-aengaende berder dooz. sijne Majesteits alhier aenwesende Minister booz. ghekomen is / dese klachten moeten relatief maecten tot de verhinderinge aen de hier boven genoemde Engelsche Schepen booz. Porca / ende op de kust van Guinea ghedaen / ende tot de doleantien den 14. Augusti slesleden by Memoz. te aen haer Ho: Mo: ingebracht tegens secker geschifte van den Directeur Generael Walckenburgh daer inne geroert: Soo konnen haer Ho: Mo: niet twijffelen of hoogstghedachte sijne Majesteit sal sich oock ontrent dese circumstantie abundantelijck vernoecht binden / te weten op 't eenen met de Resolutien en verklaringen vanden 5 Junij ende 25. September vooren geroert / ende op 't andere met de [F] gerailoneerde Antwoorde dien aengaende by haer Ho: Mo: den 8. deser loopende Maendt gearresteert, ende vervolgens aen meer-gemelte sijne Majesteits Minister alhier ter handen ghesest.

Ten derden dat by ende van voegen sijne Majesteit mede is gedoleert ober het aenplacken van seker billet van verhopinge waer by de reere ende reputatie vande Heere Hertogh van Porck wierde te naer gegaen; ende of wel 't boozfz. billet in dier voegen by inadbertentie / ende sonder eenige malitie was gestelt / en dat booz. namentlijck die gene aen de welcke het boozfz. billet uyt Middelburg toegesonden was geweest / met versoeck om 't selve in hare respectie woon-plaetsen te willen affigeren / of doen affigeren / daer inne buyten zenuch opsetten quade hadden gheprocedeert / dat echter haer Ho: Mo: by de respectie Provincien van Hollandt ende Zeelandt soodanige officien hebben aengewendt dat de Heeren Staten vande selve Provincien teghens alle de boozfz. personen met soodanighe vigneure hebbn voen procederen / dat den meer gemelte Heere Downingh uyt den name ende van wegen

wegen sijne Majesteit by [G] schriftelijck Memorie betuycht heeft daer inne een sonderling wel gevallen te nemen: ende sich met den upthol van den boorsz Proceuren volkomenlijck volbaen ende vergenoecht te houden.

Ten vierden dat door den gemelte Heere Enbopé Downing upt den naem ende van wegen sijne Majesteit is ghereclameert secker Engelse Schip genaempt de Handmaid eerst genomen geweest sijnde by die van Algiers ende naderhandt by eenighe Oorlogh-schepen van desen Staet onder 't commandement van de Schout by Nacht Comp upt handen van die van Algiers boorsz ontwelicht: Ende al hoe wel 't boornoemde Engelse Schip niet alleen meer dan eens of twee mael hier en twintich upzen / maer selfs al een gerupmen tijdt in handen van die van Algiers was geweest / ende dat sulcks by anderen in gelijcke ghelegenheyt mogelijk wel soude werden ghesustineert het boorsz Schip te wesen van goeden prijsse als genomen op die gene die haer Ho: Mo: om goede redenen / georbonneert hadden alomme mer de wapenen te werden aengetast / gelijck oock in allen gheballen rebelijck was dat de gelineerde in 't boorn. Schip de Handmaid als booren quamen aanbieden behoorlijck vergloon door de bymakinge / ende besijssing van 't selve Schip upt handen van de Barbaren / [H] Daterchter haer Ho: Mo: alle 't selve over 't hooft siende aenstonts de versochte ordre tot restitutie van 't meergheroerde Schip gegeven hebben.

Ende en weten haer Ho: Mo: niet haer eenighe verdere klachten van consideratie over saecken sedert het jonght-ghemaecte Tractaet boorzgheballen / by ofte van weghen sijne Majesteit boorzghehooren te zijn dan die gheene die inde boorsz Antwoorde van sijne Majesteit als boven staen vermeld / ende daer van hier onder by ordre particulierlijck sal werden ghesproocken / Inder boeghen dat hooght-ghemelte sijne Majesteit hier upt ten vollen sal konnen afnemen hoe abusijf zijn de insormaten aende selve ghegheben van dat op alle de klachten upt sijnen name van tijdt tot tijdt aen har Ho: Mo: ghedaen nopt eenich redzes soude zijn ghevolcht / dewyle eben het contrarie van dien nu by specifijcque enumeratie aenghewesen is: Daer upt dan oock met eenen sonderlinghe staet te noteren dat / naer date van 't boorsz Tractaet / 't welck alle voorgaende actien affspieert of reguleert / nopt een eenich Schip door Inghesetenen deser Landen van sijne Majesteit of van des selfs Subjecten seftelijck is aenghetast / beschadicht / ghe-nomen of gherutneert / sae dat sulcx door de Minister van sijne Majesteit selfs nopt is boorzgegeven / veel min dat by haer Ho: Mo: / of d' Inghesetenen deser Vereenichde Nederlandtsche Provincien / eenighe Landen / Eylanden / Forzen ofte Plaetsen van sijne Majesteit geincorporeert of geoccupert souden zijn / ghe-lijck alle 't selve by de Subjecten van sijne Majesteit teghens desen Staet ende de goede Inghesetenen van dien is ondernomen ende merter daer in 't werck gestelt / sonder dat daer van tot noch toe eenighe restitutie veel min reparatie ende satisfactie / of wel suffisante belofte daer toe dienende geconsequert heeft konnen werden: Onaenghesten van deser spede niet alleen soo satisfactotijck is ghebisponeert gheworden op alle de klachten upt den name ende van weghen sijne Majesteit

stept als boozen aen haer Ho: Mo: ghedaen / maer dat noch daer en boben op de intercessien van sijne Majesteit by de ordinaris Justitie hier te Lande soodanigen ordze gheselt is dat aende Subjecten van sijne Majesteit niet alken goede ende onpartijghe Justitie is geadministreert / maer dat oock hare saclien selfs niet postpositie bande eggen Onderfaten deser geanteerde Provincien booz alle anderen zijn geerpdeleert gheworzen soo als de boozschjze hare Ho: Mo: Ambassadeur het selve nader ende specifijeguelijck sijne Majesteit sal aentwijfen upt de [1] Lysten van saecken de Subjecten van sijne Majesteit concernerende by den Hoogen Rade ende den Hove van Hollandt sedert sijne Majesteits gheluckighe herstellinghe ghetermineert: Jae dat het soo boze van daer is dat haer Ho: Mo: ende de Staten bande respectie Provincien opt aen sijne Majesteit pets soudent hebben ghewepgert dat recht is / datter contrarie de selve haer by alle occurrenten gheebertueert hebben om aen sijne Majesteit te geben ende te betoonen pzeuben / ende teeken en van affectie / ende complaisance / daer over de selve sijne Majesteit / naer sijne aengheboozen ghenereusheyt oock tot verscheyden malen / sijn danchbaer ghewoedt dooz recognoissante Bzelen ende ghelijcke mondelinghe officien van sijn Minister alhier heeft gelieben te betoonen.

Upt alle 't welcke dan lichelijck te estimeren zijnde hoe seer haer Ho: Mo: haer gegrabeert ende ghesurpennert hebben ghebonden dooz de artificien van de geene die het Parlement in Engelandt hebben weten te abuseren ende dooz abusive berchringen te induceren om aen hooght-gedachte sijne Majesteit tot laste van haer Ho: Mo: ende de Ingesetenen deser Landen in te bzenghen soo scherpe klachten ende exorbitante pzerensien van veel millicoenen ponden sterlinx / met demonstratie van een heeten pber om daer op alles tot extremiteten te poussieren: Dienvolgende oock geensints te verwonderen / noch aen haer Ho: Mo: te impu-teren is / dat sp in de onseckerheyt in de welcke hier dooz de continuatie bande Wrede tusschen de twee Partien scheen gheselt te werden / eenighe extraordinaris equipagie / om in alle gevallen op haer hoede te zijn / hebben by de handt ghenomen: Insonderheyt haer ongerustheyt over de boozschpe animositet van 't Parlement dooz abvjfen van Resolutie tot extraordinaris toerustinghe ter Zee in Engelandt / ende dooz boozboden van haer desseppen teghens de Conquesten van haer Ho: Mo: in Africa / die naderhandt zijn gheesclatteert / soo seer zijnde berstwaert gheworzen dat soo de saecken aen haer Ho: Mo: sich boozdeden reden van boozsicht ghelydt eene matighe extraordinaris equipagie van een indispensable necessiteit honden doen achten / tot dat de saecken in termen van beter vertrouwen soudent zijn ghebzacht / waer toe haer Ho: Mo: ghelijck boozen ghesepdt is dooz 't inhouden van hare Bloote dooz 't afdancken van soo een notabel ghetal Oorlogh-Scheyen / ende dooz al het gheene van haer berder dependeerde / geenze aenlepdinghe gegeven hebben.

Ende booz soo veel haer Ho: Mo: inde booz-geroerde Antwoorde van sijne Majesteit topders bevinden rene positive ende assertive verklaringhe dat noyt van deser spde eenighe klachte over onozdentelijcke actien / of onrechtbaerdighe Proceduren van sijne Subjecten aen de selve soude wesen toeghekommen of soude daer op oock aenstonts sonder eenighe formaliteiten of omwegen het berepschte redzes naer behozen wesen ghevolcht / so konnen haer Ho: Mo: niet boozby

gaen alhier eenighe notable exempelen aen te roeren waer innde selve tot haer leetwesen booz desen Staet ende booz de goede Ingesetenen banden / het ver-
epschte redzes / ende de verforchte satisfactie niet hebben konnen erlangen.

Zijnde inden eersten sulcx dat aen sij ne Majesteit: soo door serieuze Brieven als door de Ministers van desen Staet ernstelijck ende iteratibelijck ghedoleert is gheworden ober ende ter saecke dat Capiteyn Holmes met sijne byheb-
bende macht onder de banniere van sijne Majesteit desen Staet ende de gheoc-
tropeerde West-Indische Compagnie inde selve vbandlijck afghenomen heeft
het Eylant Boabista / ende 't Fort Sint Andries ghelegen op de Rebiere de
Gambia sooder dat daer op eenighe restitutie / veel min redzes ende reparatie
heeft konnen gheconsequereet worden: Woven ende behalven de bozere vband-
lijcke p.oceduren by den selven Capiteyn Holmes onlanghs in de boozschrebe
Gefweten weder op nieuw ghepleecht daer van hier naet byeder sal werden
gesprooken.

Ten anderen dat haer Ho: Mo: aen sijne Majesteit insghelijcks mede booz
Brieven ende andersints serieuelijck ghedoleert hebben ober ende ter saecke dat
sijne Subjecten in Nieuw-Nederlandt die van desen Staet / onaengesien seckere
provisionele Limit-schepdinge tusschen henlynden gemaecte / ende met openba-
re verbzeeckinge vande selve / upt hare possessien septelijck hebben verdruben / en-
de de Coloniers van desen Staet een merckelijcke Landstrecke met verschey-
den Plaetsen afghenomen / sonder dat daer op opt eenighe minste antwoorde /
veel min het gherequiteerde redzes heeft konnen geobrineert werden.

Ten derden dat seckere Schip Graef Enno genaemt / toebehoorende de ge-
octropeerde West-Indische Compagnie deser Landen inde Haven van Ply-
mouth ingehomen zijnde / aldaer op de instantien vande Minister van Vene-
marcken doenmaels in Engelandt residerende aengehouden is: Ende of wel den
Koningh van Denemarchen naer dat sulcx aen sijne Majesteit behoorlijck is ge-
representeert gheweest / de boozschrebe actie van des sels Resident heeft gedifad-
voueert / ende soo veel in hem was geordonneert dat 't boozschrebe Schip sonder
eenighe verdere moepnisse soude werden ghelimitteert / dat echter / onaengesien
alle moghelijcke debboiren daer toe by den hooghst-ghedachten Koningh van
Groot Brittannten ende boozs alomine daer 'c behoort / van weghen desen
Staet aengewendt / sels de relaxatie van 't booznoemde Schip noyt heeft kon-
nen geobrineert worden.

Ten vierden dat op de instantien vande Agenten van Maleija de Koopbaerdy-
Scheper deser Landen die op de Rebiere van Tonben reys-baerdigh laghen/
aldaer eenigen tijdt in arrest ende beslach ghehouden geweest sijnde al hoe wel met
de palpabelste onrechtbaerdigheyt van de Wereldt (soo als by sijne Majesteit
sels / soo haest de selve daer van te rechte geïnformeert is geweest / naer sijn aen-
gebooren rechtbaerdigheyt / mede is verstaen) echter noyt eenige vergoedinghe
van de notable schade daer dooz gheleden / aen de Anteresseerden is gedaen.

Ten vijften dat secker Oorlogh-Schip van desen Staet ghecommandeert by
Capiteyn Bloch tot 's Grabesande dooz de Officieren van 't Costumhuys aldare
in arreste is genomen / het Schip sonderlinge mishandelt / ende den Capiteyn
sels in de ordinarijs G:vanckenisse gheworpen op 't fondament dat Capiteyn
Bancher

Bankier reffortierende onder 't Collegie ter Admirallstept in Zeelandt ghenomen hadde seckere Engelsche Chaloupe toebehoorende die van de Douane van Spe / ende sulchs by manniere van retrozie / sonder dat nochtang van de sijde van Engelandt aen haer Ho: Mo: eenige de minste kennisse was gegeven van 't nemen der boozsz Chaloupe / veel min daer over restitutie ende reparatie versocht / verre van daer dat die soude wesen gheweygert / alle 't welcke nootdruftich hadde moeten boozgaen eer ende beboozzeng soodanige Proceduren van retrozie op een van haer Ho: Mo: eygen Oozlogh- Schepen / ende sulx op den Staet selfs met eenige schijn van reden konden werden in 't werck gestelt: Ende of wel de boozschrebe Engelsche Chaloupe / die by de booznoemde Capiteyn Bankier booz een Portugeesch Commissie: Waerde aengerast ende opgebracht was / aenstondis naer gedane examinatie van hare acten ende bescheyden / niet alleen wederom is ontslagen ende in hare byzpheyt herstelt / maer oock noch daer en- boven aen de geintereffeerden met betalinge van een goede somme gelts vergoedinge gedaen van de schade die sy pzetendeerden dooz 't boozsz gecommiteerden adbijs te hebben geleden: Dat echter den Staet nopt eenige reparatie ofte vergoedinghe heeft konnen obtinieren van 't ongelijck ende de schade dooz de boozsz Proceduren van de Subjecten ende Officieren van sijne Majesteit in 't regard van 't boozsz Oozlogh Schip ende aen de Persoon van de booznoemde Capiteyn Block ghele- den ende gesuppozeert.

Dat boven dien noch vele andere schaden ende ongemacken de goede Ingesetenen deser Vereenighde Nederlandtsche Proovintien dooz de Subjecten van sijne Majesteit federt des selfs geluchige herstellinge toegebracht sijn waer van nopt eenigh redzes of reparatie geconsequiert heeft konnen werden / die het te langh soude sijn ende onnoodigh geacht heeft alhier te enumereren / behalven dat noch een seer groot getal van Schepen met haer ingeladen goederen dooz de Onderdanen van sijne Majesteit of onder pzetext van Portugeesche Commissie: waerders ghenomen / in de haven van sijne Majesteit opgebracht ende albaer gedistrahceert of gebrusseert sijn / sonder dat de Egenaers van de selve daer van de versochte restitutie / veel min de berepsejte reparatie van de schaden daer dooz gheleden / in 't geheel ofte ten deele hebben konnen obrinieren.

Alle welcke laest genoemde sacken alhier niet gheenumerceert of aengeroeert sijn met die meyninge om daer ober als noch van sijne Majesteit eenighe remedien tot redzes ende satisfactie te versoecken / maer alleenlijck om daer dooz aen de selve sijne Majesteit specifijcquelijck aen te wijfen dat desen Staet ende de goede Ingesetenen van dien al vele ende seer considerable veronghelijckingen ende schaden van de Subjecten van sijne Majesteit met ghedult verdraghen / ende gheleden hebben sonder daer ober opt of opt eenige reparatie ofte vergoedinghe te hebben ontfangen: Waer van nochtang haer Ho: Mo: een goet gedeelte aen de brede ende vyzundtschap tusschen beyde de Partien wel absolutelijck hebben willen op- offeren / sonder dat sy ghemeynt sijn opt daer ober verder by eenighe wegen / redz sende reparatie te versoecken en de tevervolgen: Sullende in 't regard van de anderen / insonderheyt ten aensien van die geene waer inne booznamelijck verseert het interest van particulieren als dienthalven niet absolutelijck konnende disponeren / haer ghedragen naer het Boozschrijft van 't vijftiende Art.

ijckel van 't boozsz Tractaet / sonder daer ober sijne Majesteit selfs directelijck berder moepelijck te vallen.

Maer wat belangt het jongst gepasseerde op de Kuste van Africa dat nament-
lijck aldaer noch onlaanghs dooz de Subjecten van sijne Majesteit vbandlijck er-
wisse sijn gheoccupert de Fozten op Capo Verde ende 't Fort Cacozarp op de
Kuste van Guinea / beyde desen Staet / ende de gemelte West-Indische Com-
pagnie / onder de authoriteit van haer Ho. Mo. toebehozende / oock ghenomen
of geruineert de Schepen genaempt Neptunus / de Wyl / de Wisch kooz / Wal-
cheren / ende de Crocobil / ende meer andere diergelycke actien gepleegt sonder
dat haer Ho. Mo. tot noch toe van sijne Majesteit eenepositieve ende seechere be-
lofte tot restitutie / veel min tot reparatie van alle 't selve hebben konnen trecken
dien aengaende als wesende van gantsch anderenature / ende oock sijnde de par-
ticuliere materie van 't volgende derde point / sullen haer Ho. Mo. de bypmoe-
delicheit nemen om sijne Majesteit nochmaels te ghemoot te voeren dat de selve
egene gerustheyt ter Wereldt konnen vinden in de generaliteit van woorden by
de bozozs Koninglijcke antwoorde dienthalven boozgesteld / nademael in cas sub-
ject by de Onderdanen van sijne Majesteit ghepleegt is eene directe hostilitieit / ja
niet minder als een openbaren Oozlogh in seker gewest van de Wereldt aengenom-
men tegens den Staet deser Landen / dooz 't beschieten / fozteren / ende vband-
lijck innemen van Fozten ende Sterchten op het vaste Land / dooz toedoen van
eene formele Bloore ten Oozlog upgeruist / ende versien met laijgss-knechten en-
de andere behoeften om te Lande ende te Water hostilitieit te plegen / mitsgaders
eene onberantwoozdelijcke septelijckheyt teghens de Onderdanen ende Angesete-
nen van desen Staet / dooz 't nemen van hare Schepen ende 't roben van hare
goederen soo te water als te lande / niet anders als in openbare Oozlogen gelwoon
is te geschieden / met verbolginge van de selve vbandischap van het eene quar-
tier op de Kust van Africa tot het ander ; alle sijnde saken / die noch met eenigen
schijn van reden gejustificeert / noch oock eenichsints gelgnozeert of onkent kon-
nen woorden : Weshalven haer Ho. Mo. van de Justitie ende rechtbeerdicheydt
van sijne Majesteit daer op niet anders konnen verwachten / dan booz eerst ende
booz al eene vaste ende seechere belofte van de boozsz genomen Fozten / Schepen /
ende goederen te sullen doen restitueren / mitsgaders oock dooz de handdadighen
te sullen doen repareren de schaden by desen Staet ende de goede Angesetenen van
dien daer booz geleden / soo als naer aller Wolcheren recht / ende in gevolge van het
jongst gemaachte Tractaet behoozt te geschieden / ende dat verbolgens oock 't sijn-
ner tijdt de effectieve restitutie ende boldoeninge daer op sal komen te volgen : Hoe-
danighe positieve verklaringe ende absolute versekeringshe haer Ho. Mo. oozdelen
met des te meerder fondament in desen van sijne Majesteit te mogen versoeken /
om dat in den boozsz Jare 1661. naer het arrivement van de tydinge dat den sel-
ven Capiteyn Holmes de booz-geroerde septelijckheden op de Kusten van Afri-
ca gepleecht hadde / daer van rechtbaerdige [K] klachte aen sijne Majesteit toe-
gebracht zynde, ende de selve sijne Majesteit daer op mede ghelijcke of advanta-
gieuer verklaringe als tegenwoordigh ghedaen hebbende, ja selfs by schriftelij-
cke Memorie vanden voorgemelte Heere Downing in date den 10 Augusti des sel-
ven jaers 1661. in den name van sijne Majesteit versekeringe gegeven wesende dat
bp

by soo verre behouden mochte werden dat den boozn. Holmes of permant van sijn
byhebbende Dolch/ met woorden of werken d' Ingesetenen deser Landen hadde
beledicht/ oft haer in hunne Strafjche eenich inverschement toegebracht/ de selve
op haer wederhompsie daer over by sijne Majesteit naer behozen souden werden
gestraft/ de opgemelte verklaringe echter soo veel niet en heeft gheopereert/ dat
haer Ho: Mo: naderhandt de simple restituie van 't boozn. Fort Sint Andries/
ende andere afgenomen plaetsen/ veel mit de berepichte reparatie ende exemplaire
straffe hebben konnen consequeren/ niet tegenstaende den meer genoemden Capi-
teyn Holmes naer 't perperreren van 't boozsz sept in Engelandt gearrbeert zyn-
de/ dooz alle excuse/ [L] niet anders heeft weten te allegeren, dan dat die van 't voorn.
Fort naer de Koningl. Vlagge souden geschoten hebben/ 't welck als al waer mochte
zijn/ notoirlijc soude wesen consoym de practijque by alle Parten geobserbeert
ende in 't werck ghestelt worden ontrent Schepen die sonder strycken/ en' be-
toonnen vande ghewoonlijche civilliteiten hare Castelen of Forten trachten te
passeren/ Behalven dat hare Ho: Mo: nu ter contrarie op de ernstige doelantien
ende klare informanten dooz haren Ambassadeur aenden hoogst gemelten Koning
gegeven/ niet alleenlijc soodanige verwachte toesegginge by probisie noch niet
hebben bekomen/ maer dat de selve in plaetse van dien vernemen / dat sedert noch
meerdere macht upt Engelandt naer de boozsz geweest afgesonden is/ ende oock
van tijdt tot tijdt noch afghesonden wordt / die haer Ho: Mo: met reden beducht
zyn/ dat aen desen Staet / ende de goede Ingesetenen van dien noch wel meerder
ende swaerder onghemacken soude moghen trachten toe te brengen: Ende des te
meer/ alsoo volgens de rapporten aen haer Ho: Mo: gedaen dooz oculaire getuy-
gen vande boozsz gepleegde hostiliteiten / de Plegers van de selve haer hebben la-
ten verlipden tot volboeringe van haer deszyn gesticht of gevolgt te sullen wor-
den van soodanich gheral van Schepen als al in Augusto seftleden upt Engelandt
naer de kuste van Africa sijn veretrocken/ sonder dat haer Ho: Mo: oock selfs daer
tegens tot noch toe/ niet tegenstaende de iteratibe versoeken en remonstrantien by
haren Ambassadeur aen sijne Maj: steit ghedaen/ eenige de minste gerustheyt ofte
versekeringe is ghegeven/ ende dienvolgende oock van de 3de van Engelandt tot
noch toe in dien deele niets gecontrbueert van 't gene in soodanig ghelegentheyt
van sijne Majesteit tot verhoedinge ende boozhominge van alle verdere seftelijch-
heyt ende hostiliteit met reden wordt verwacht ende te gemoet gesten.

Op 't boozsz blerde point / dat haer Ho: Mo: in ghevolge van hare boozzige
Resolutie in date den achtienden der voozlede Maende ghesondeert op 't betref t
bande Bewinthebberen der ghemelte geotropeerde West-Indische Compag-
nie/ raetliende 't gene in 't reguarde van 't boozn. Fort Cozmantijn soude mo-
gen sijn ghesaffect/ daer van al booz heencu Copie aen sijne Majesteit ter han-
den gheselt is / nochmaels oprechtelijc ende sincerely verklaren moeten / ge-
lijc de selve oprechtelijc ende sincerely verklaren by desen geensluz te konnen
gheloben dat de Nederlandsche Partie haer tot soodanigen actie soude hebben
upgelaten / te meer naer dien sedert de tijdt dat sulchs soude wesen boozgeballen /
soo in Engelandt als hier te Lande upt die Gewesten verschepten Schepen sijn
ghearrbeert / sonder dat permandt met de selve overgekomen daer van in 't alder-
minste iets heeft vernomen / doch by soo verre den hoogst-gemelten Koningh
dien-aengaende eenighe andere prouven in handen soude moghen hebben (de wile

tot noch toe door sijne Majesteit ofte des selfs Minister alhier ten selven eynde eegene zijn overgelevert) soo sullen haer Ho: Mo: de selve seer geerne ontfangen: Ende ingeballe haer t' eenigen tyde tegens alle verwachtinge mochte blijken het doorzich geposeerde van sijne Majesteit de waerheit conform te wesen / dat haer Ho: Mo: in sulcken cas sullen betoonen niet te willen ghedooghen ofte met goede ooghen aensien / dat de Ingesetenen deser Landen de Subjecten van sijne Majesteit soudent verongelijcken / maer ter contrarie sijne Majesteit daer over te sullen doen gheben behoorlijcke factsfactie / als zijnde t' eenemaal gemenst ende gherevolveert / met de selve te onderhouden / ende meer ende meer te cultiveren alle goede oprechte Bruid-naeburyschap ende verworwde correspondentie / in conformite van t' jonghste Tractaet met sijne Majesteit gemaecht ende ghesloten.

Op t' boorz byfde point / daer haer Ho: Mo: conform den inhoude van een andere Resolutie mede vanden achtenden der doorlede maent / in cas den meerhooghst-gemelten Koningh verwoes in handen soude moghen hebben / tot bewijs van t' geene den Capiteyn Bartwijck ende sijn onderhebbende Schip door twee Nederlandtsche Schepen op de Kuste van Guinea soude zijn bejegend / t' selve mede gaerne sullen ontfangen / op dat men de waerheit van dien te beter moge naespeuren / ende elckanderen daer op bejegenen soo als naer reden ende billichheit behonden sal worden te behooren.

Op t' boorz seste point concernende de Gereformeerde Kercken inde Walen van Piedmond / hebben haer Ho: Mo: gaerne vernomen dat het sijne Majesteit belteft heeft dies-aengaende met hare goede meyninghe ende intente ten besten vande Arme Religions-berwanten in die quarteren te correspondenten / ende den Koningh van Brancrich door sijnen Ambassadeur aldaer te laten versoecken / ghelijck door den Ambassadeur Boreel van weghen desen Staet albereyts is geschiet / dat hy sijne mediatie daer toe wille contribueren / verhoopende haer Ho: Mo: ende verwachtende dat den selven Koningh sulchs niet alleen en sal aennemen te doen / maer dat oock daer op de gedesidererde effecten ten spoedighsten tot vertroostinghe vande boorz Arme ende gepersecuteerde Maenschen volgen sullen.

Op t' sevende ende laetste point is het haer Ho: Mo: sonderlingh aengenaem gheweest te verstaen dat sijne Majesteit met compassie was betwooghen over de Steden ende Plaetsen / die het Godt de Heere Almachtigh belteft heeft in dese Vereenighde Nederlanden door de Pestilentielle siechte te besoeken / verhoopende dat het sijne Goddelijcke Majesteits goedertierent gheliefte wesen sal de beginselen van sijne genade sedert eenighe wecken herwaerts in t' verminderen vande boorz siechte binnen dese Landen betoont / hoortae te continueren ende te vermeerderen / op dat daer door de onderlinge Pablgarte / Commerce / ende correspondentie niet alleen voortaeen soo als voor desen byten behormmeringhe moghen sijn bypen ende onberhinderden loop hebben / maer oock meer ende meer ghecultiveert ende voortgeplant werden.

Ende sullen haer Ho: Mo: middeller wijlen van sijne Majesteits gewonelijcke equiteit ende goedertiericheit te ghemoetsien / dat de selve / volgens t' versoeck daer toe hy haer Ho: Mo: al voor desen gedaen / het generael verbodt van Commerce / door den tijdt van dize waenden / met alle Schepen / goederen ende Coopmanschappen / upt dese Geunierde Provincien in sijne Rijcken ghedaen

emane.

emanderen/ als strijdigly tegens alle goede byzondtschap ende correspondentie/ mits-
gaders oock tegens alle boozgaende ghebzuuck sal reboteren ende intreucken / ten
minsten soo bezre dat d' Ingesetenen deser Landen met hare Schepen ende goe-
deren / die dooz behoorlycke Attestacien van hare Oberheden ende Magistraten
sullen konnen bewijzen te komen van Plaetsen die niet geene Pestilentielle sieckte
besmet zijn / in Engelandt als booz desen / sonder eenighe verhinderinghe / ende
alle de andere onder beneficie bande ordinaris quarantaine / geadmitteert mogen
worden.

Ende nademael hooghste-gemelte syne Majesteit soo upt 't gene hier boven
in 't lange ende breede staet geduceert / als upt de successie Resolutien / Ant-
woorden / ende verklaringen aen syne Minister alhier / van tijdt tot tijdt in ghe-
schijfte ter handen ghestelt / baerblyckelijck sal konnen bespeuren dat haer Ho:
Mo: van hare sijde alles contribuieren ende byzengen wat tot continuatie ende
versterkinghe van de byzondtschap ende alliancie tusschen syne Majesteit ende de-
sen Staet van haer eenighsing soude konnen werden ghedefiderceert / soo willen
haer Ho: Mo: oock betrouwen dat syne Majesteit daer upt naer waerhepdt een
vast beslupt sal maechen dat haer Ho: Mo: innerlijcke genegentheit daer toe gants
ernstigh is streckende dat de byede ende goede intelligentie tusschen beyde de Pa-
rtien altydt mach continueren / ende meer ende meer toenemen; soo als haer
Ho: Mo: in oprechten gemoedt midts desen betuygen niet anders te soordeelen of
te begripen van alle interessen van Staet ende van Religie haer daer toe konnen
ende behooren te noodigen ende te vermoderen: Ghelijck haer Ho: Mo: oock de
selve ghenegentheit in syne Majesteit met sonderlinge byeuchde bespeurt hebben/
soo upt de moderate antwoorde die 't syne Majesteit belteft heeft in Aepelsteden
te geven op de onnaeburlycke slachte van sijn Parlement / als upt de gereitree-
de verklaringe by syne Majesteit gedaen in de boozgeroerde Antwoorde aen den
Ambassadeur van desen Staet in Augusto lestleden behandicht: Weshalven haer
Ho: Mo: dan oock / als een effect van de selve ghenegentheit van syne Maje-
steit verfoecken ende verwachten / dat het des sels goede geltefte moghe wesen
op de wel-gegronde doleancien van deser syde ghedaen / ende hier boven bree-
der geexpresteert over saechen sedert het jonghst-gemaecte Tractaet / ende wel booz-
namentelijck in desen loopenden Jare booz-geballen / van syne syde mede te geven
ghelijck contentement / ende alsulcke satisfactie als haer Ho: Mo: van hare syde
op alle doleancien by ofte van wegen syne Majesteit aen haer Ho: Mo: ober ghe-
lijcken boozgebyacht / in maniere boozs ghegeven hebben: ten eynde in dier voe-
gen / ende booz een prompt adjustement met syne Majesteits Minister alhier
daer op te volgen / alle onisteltenisse ende wantrouwe inde gemoederen van we-
derzijds Ingesetenen ende Onderdanen geblispeert / ende in plaetse van dien de
gerequiteerde liefde ende confidentie naer behooren herstelt zijnde / de Byede ende
Alliancie tusschen de selve opgerecht ende bevestight daer booz gestabillieert ende
indissolubel gemaakt moge worden: Daer toe haer Ho: Mo: upt gront des her-
ten behooven het hare in reden ende billichhepdt naer upterste vermogen te sullen
contribueren.

Widus gedaen ende geexpreert ter Vergaderinge bande hooghst-gemelte Hee-
ren Staten Generael in 's Graven-Hage de 9. Octobra des Jaers 1604. Was
gheparaphieert / H. Cockinga, vs. Onder stondt ter Ordonnantie bande selve.
Gerecchent / N. Ruysch.

Schriftelijke Antwoorde by den Koningh van Groot Brittanien ghegheven op verscheyden Poincten aen Syne Majesteys voorgedragen door den Heer Ambassadeur van Goch.

[A] **D**En Ambassadeur vande Geunieerde Provincien hebbende soo particulierlijck opgesteld de Antwoorden die hy van ons in verscheyden syne Audientien op syne particuliere begeerte heeft bekomen, met de welcke al schoon ons dunckt dat hy wel mochte acquiesceren, nochtans, sedert hem goet ghedacht heeft by syne Memorie te versoecken eene Antwoort in gheschripte, zyn wy seer wel ghenegen omme hem hier inne te voldoen, op dat de Staten Generael moghen sien de sinceriteyt van onse proceduyren ontrent de selve.

Concernerende de preparatien ende provisien van Schepen van Oorloghe, is het notoirlijck bekend, dat wy inden beginne van dit Yaer hebben ordre ghegeven tot het versien van een minder garde van Schepen voor de Somer als in eenigh Yaer voor dat saysoen sedert onse gheluckighe herstellinge: Vertrouwende ons selven te wesen in soo goeden verstant met alle onse Nabuyren, dat wy ons van dese last wel mochten ontladen. Wanneer ons Parlement op 't geschrey vande gantsche Natie met eenighen ernst ons presseerde te nemen een extraordinaire wech, omme aen ons Volck te doen repareren de menighvuldige ende dagheelijckxe injurien die sy lyden vande Onderdanen der Geunieerde Provincien door de depredatien ter Zee soo wel in andere Plaetsen als inde Oost-Indien, in het welcke eenighe omstandigheden waren van die presumptie, in het verklaren van hare Dominien, ende besitten der Commencie teghens 't recht der Volckeren, gelijk alle Princen alsoo wel als ons daer aen ghelegghen is, hebben wy ons Parlement niet anders geantwoort, dan dat wy niet en twijffelden of onse goede Geallieerden de Staten vande Geunieerde Provincien de welcke inder waerheyt de geledene injurien met geen redenen (dacht ons) konden werden geimputeert, fouden Justitie hebben gedaen doen: Welcken volgende hebben wy ghewildt onsen Minister aldaer residerende, t' ordonneren omme de selve te representeren, ende daer over te klagen, voor welcke temperantie ende moderatie, als wanneer misschien een andere resolutie considererende de nature vande provocatie volgens 't versoeck van ons Parlement aengenamer soude zyn gheweest) verwachteden wy den danck van onse goede Nabuyren, wanneer sy ter contrarie van dese by ons gheghevene Antwoort soo haest geen advijs ontfangen hebben, of in een seer extraordinaris manier ordre ghegeven hebben, tot de tegenwoordige uyt-rustinghe van een seer groot getal van Oorlogh-schepen, sonder eenighe andere visibele oorsaek, dan om de Werelt manifest te maecken, hoe weynigh sy ons, en ons Parlement betrouwen, op alle 't welcke ghelijck wy geacht fouden zyn geworden seer weynigh regard te hebben ghehad, op onsen eer ende interest, indien wy niet en hadden geprepareert een considerable Vloot tot onser defensie, (den last ende kosten vande welcke wy seer geerne hadden willen voorkomen) de welcke altemael zynde geseet, soo schijnt het een seer vreemde propositie te zyn, dat de selve

selve als noch inde Havenen soude werden gehouden, ende het sal aen hare actien of comportementen blijcken dat hare Instructien niet en luyden om onse Nabuyren ende Vrunden eenige injurie aen te doen, maer om ons selven, onse Dominien, ende onse Onderdanen te defenderen tegens de injurien die van onse Vrienden soudén mogen aengedaen worden, noch en kunnen wy inder waarheyt niet gheloooven, ofte ons selven imagineren, dat de Geunieerde Provincien (van de welcke wy wel hebben verdient, ende met de welcke wy zyn bereydt omme te onderhouden een vaste Vriendtschap, waer toe veele andere consideratien behalven die groote vande Protestantische Religie, ons beyde behoorden te disponeren) ons op ons redelick versoek Justitie te doen, sullen weygeren, ofte dat sy de Vrede van haer Landt altydts willen opofferen aen het support vande mishandelinghe van particuliere Persoonen ofte van eene particuliere Compagnie, die wy door experientie bevinden meer te considereren haer eygen profijt ende interest, dan de eere ende behoudenisse van het Gouvernement waer onder sy leven, het welcke de Staten Generael wel willen overwegen ende considereren.

Gelijck als wy met groote openhertigheyt ende tot een eeuwigduyrende uyt-druckinge van onse affectie ende liefde hebben geslooten het laetste Tractaet met de Geunieerde Provincien, waer door veele seer memorabile discourtosien ende injurien aen ons selven, ons Volck, ende particulierlyck dat van Amboina waren ghestelt in vergetegenheyt; Soo hebben wy oock aen onse zyde seer exactelijck yeder Articul geobserveert, ende en zyn van eenighe particuliere saecken, waer door de Onderdanen vande Geunieerde Provincien gegraveert waren, noyt soo haest geadverteert gheweest, ofte wy hebben ordre ghegeven, om de selve te redresseren, op de spoedighste wech sonder de selve te brenghen tot die formaliteyten, welcke inde Hoven van Justitie zyn ghebruyckelijck. Maer daertegen moeten wy met bedroeftheyt segghen, dat op alle de klachten door onsen Minister inden Hage ghedaen, waer in het belangh vande saecke seer notoir ende overtuygent, ende de rechtmatigheyt seer klaer blijkelijck is gheweest, noyt eenigh redres en is ghedaen, ende in alles soodanighe dilayen ghebruyckt, dat het ghelijck oock 't belangh vande saecke, ende by ghevolghe van dien, is een openbaren refuys van Justitie, het welcke ons daghelijcx van onse Onderdanen groote klachten is toebrenghende, wes alles niet tegenstaende wy tot op desen dagh noyt eenige Brieven van Repressalien op d'Onderdanen vande Geunieerde Provincien hebben verleent.

Raekkende Capiteyn Holmes hebben wy den Ambassadeur met groote sinceriteyt verseeckert, dat hy geene Commissie en heeft ghehad omme Cabo Verde, ofte eenighe andere Placse, den Nederlanders aenghehoorende in te nemen, ofte eenighe acte van hostiliteyt te pleghen, aen yemant vande Onderdanen der Geunieerde Provincien, *dieniet en was, als om onse Onderdanen ende hare handelinge in die quartieren te defenderen*, en kunnen wy niet anders verwachten, dan dat dese onse sincere Declaratie meerder geloof by onse Geallieerden sal gevonden hebben als eenige informatien ende examineren van Boots-ghesellen ende Zee-luyden die selden weten wat sy informeren: Wy verwachten dagelijcx het arrivement vanden voornoemden Capiteyn Holmes alhier, als wanneer wy op beoorlijcke ondersoeckinge in al't gene hy heeft gedaen, sullen determineren wat

recht is. De Schepen jegenwoordigh gedesigneert naer die quartieren zijn Schepen van Koopmanschap, ende hebben noch macht noch wil, ommede Onderdanen vande Geunierde Provinciën te beschadigen: Maer wy zijn van herten bedroeft, dat wy verstaen, niet uyt gemeene geruchten ofte losse discoussen van hooren segghen, maer uyt de pregnante evidentie, ende volle informatie van onsen Gouverneur van ons Fort Cormantine, dat ontrent in 't laetste van Januarij leestleden, de Commandeurs op de Schepen, toebehoorende de Nederlandtsche West-Indische Compagnie, naer menichvuldighe aenrallen op onse Koop-actve-schepen in die Zee, ende ghedaene restrictie ende verbodt, dat de selve souden moghen handelen, den Koningh van Fautine geinciteert ende ghehuurt hebben ghehadt, omme op dat ons Casteel van Cormantine aen te vallen, 't selve in te nemen, en haer in handen te stellen voor de waerde van festigh bendijs, waer van by de voornoemde Nederlandtsche Commandeurs d'een helft gereet betaelt is, insgelijcks onder dese conditie, dat de voornoemde Ingeboornen voor haer selven souden genieten den beuyt, van dat ons voorz: Casteel, om in gevolge van welck infaim Contract 't selve des te beter te kunnen uytvoeren, hebben de Nederlandtsche Commandeurs den voorz: Koningh van Fautine voorsien met een goede quantiteyt Musquetten, Buspoeder ende gereetschap, waer van onsen Commandeur (Gode zy geloofd) kennisse becomen hebbende, heeft de selve verrast, het welcke misfeiten een van dese hostile actien is, waer van in dese Memorie mentie wert gemaect, buyten 't welke wy van eenige andere geen kennisse zijn hebbende.

Twee Oorlogh-schepen toebehoorende de Nederlandtsche Compagnie comende vande Mina tot Cabo Corso, om ter gesetter tijdt dese entreprinse te attentieren, quam aldaer den Koningh van Fautine op den vijftden dach van Februarij leestleden met 500 Man, in hoope van ons Casteel te sullen vermeersteren, maer vindende sich selven ontdecktende gedwongen met eenigh verlies te retireren, advanceerde hy wederom den volgenden dach met een Corpus van 3000 Man, ende continueerde een scherp gevecht met onse Soldaten voor den tijdt van vier uyren, naer 't welke hy met groot verlies wiert afgeslagen, ende heeft sedert met schaemte ende leetwesen de breucke van sijne trouwe t' ons-waerts bekend, ende de motiven ende 't Contract voorschreve verclaert. De Nederlandtsche Schepen jagende ten selven tijde een kleyn Schip toebehoorende onse Koopluyden onder commando van Capiteyn Borthwick, in onse Haven van Inashange ankerden by het selve, beletteden alle de Canoa's aen sijn boort te comen, ende ont namen hem sijn boot met vijf Man, die sy niet en wilden los laten, voor dat sy bevonden dat haer andere entreprinse was mislukt.

Wy en können in geenen deelen twijffelen of de Staten der Geunierde Provinciën sullen hare detestatie over dit trovwloose dessein openbaren, ende exemplaire Justitie doen doen aende Persoonen die daer aen schuldigh zijn, het welke wy verwachten ende versoeken, dat in plaetse van Schepen van Oorloge af te senden, tot justificatie van dese onverantwoordelijke ende schandaleuse Proceduren, het welck tot een quaet eynde soude ghedyen, ende soude metter tijdt oorsaeck zijn van een Oorlogh tusschen beyde de Natien, (het welke wy trachten voor te comen) hare wijsheyt sal begrypen, ende der selver West-Indische Compagnie vermanen dat sy haer naer desen voor alsulcke outrasien willen

len wachten, ende dat sy onder den mantel van Coopluyden niet en presumeren te usurperen, de prerogativen van Princen, ende aen sich te trecken alsulcke Dominien, die sy gelijck als ofse inder daedt in possessie daer van waren, haer niet en souden onderstaen de Negocie ende Commerce met hare Nabuyren te beletten, ten zy sy contrarie hare presumpcie alle Christen Princen daer toe moesten opmaecken.

extra
out
Ends
here

Concernende de Gereformeerde Kercken inde Valleyen van Piedmont, tegens de welke wy sedert onse gheluckige herstellinghe, met eene contributie onse compassie ende chariteyt hebben geexpressert, ghelijck als wy oock alenids sullen becreydt wesen den geaffigeerden Staet van eenighe Protestantische Kercken naer ons vermogen te soulageren ende te beschermen, ten vollen niet geïnformeert zijnde van hare conditie ofte den gront van hare laatste lyden, en weten wy niess meer te doen, dan den Aller-Christelijcken Koningh te versoeken dat hy syne mediatie daer toe wille contribueren: Het welke wy niet en twijffelen, of sal 't selve op 't versoek van onsen Ambassadeur in onsen name, ende in gevolge van onse ordre komen te doen.

Wy zyn ten hooghsten bedroeft over die Plaetsen de welke inde Dominien vande Geunieerde Provincien voor jegenwoordigh door de plage zyn geïnfecteert, ende zyn Godt herrelijck biddende, hy woude dese syne besoeekinghe spoedelijck van haer afwenden, voor een groot gedeelte ondertusschen met deselve lydende, door de suspensie van Trafficque ende Commerce die soo merckelijck is voor 't gemeene best van beyde de Natien. Doch men soude van ons niet konnen verwachten, ofte begeeren, dat wy negligent souden wesen ofte declineren de voor-sorge van ons Volck, die men deselve schuldigh is, met het aanwenden van alle moghelijske middelen, omme de selve van die contagie te preserveren, het welke niet en kan werden ghedaen, sonder soodanighe restrictien als die voor jegenwoordigh zyn, tot groot verlies ende schaden voor beyde de Natien, van het welke wy hoopen dat Godes goetheyt in korten een eynde sal maecken, doot de volkomen herstellinge van correspondentie, gelijck de selve is geweest, ende door het verleenen van een volkomen ghesontheyt, soo wel in die Plaetsen die nu zyn onstecken, als die in van hare Nabuyren de welke niet dan als in eenen graet met de selve zyn lydende, schoon datse onder deselve calamiteyt niet en resideren.

Hebbende nu voldaan 't versoek vanden Ambassadeur met 't gheven van dese particuliere Antwoort in geschrifte op syne Memoirie, ende op al 't geen hy ons heeft voorgestelt, en twijffelen wy niet, of hy sal de selve getrouwelijck oyersenden aen onse goede Vrienden ende Geallieerden, de Geunieerde Provincien, ende wy versoeken hem Ambassadeur voornoemt haer te willen versetkeren, dat wy soo vastelijck sijn geretoeveert te mainteneren een vaste liefde ende vrundtschap met de selve, dat geen Oorlogh met de hulpe van Godt tusschen one kan uybertien, ten zy de selve afwijken van alle regulen van Iustitie, ende datse gedooogen dat hare Oneerdanen involveren in eenen Oorlogh tot styvingh van het ongelyck, darsy reghens alle recht hare Nabuyren aendoen. waer eoe wy vrouwen dat sy haer noyt en sullen laten induceren, mae dat hare wijsheyt soodanich ongeval (waer van niemandt het eynde kan voorsien) sal verhoeden.

Geteeckent,
CHARLES R.

Door sy Majesteys bevel
geteeckent,

Will: Morice.

Missive van de Ho. Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenichde Nederlanden, aen den Konick van Groot Britanniën, geschreven den 24. Julij 1664. rakende bes houden van wederzijds Vlooten aen de wall.

S I R E,

[B] W Y willen niet twijfflen of uwe Majesteit sal uyt rapport van den Heere Downingh des selfs Minister onlanghs van hier derwaerts verreyt ten vollen vernomen hebben onse sincere ende ernstige intenri tot onderhoudinge van alle goede Vriendtschap ende intelligentie met Uwe Majesteit, misgaders tot exacte observantie van de Alliantie jonghst met deselve opgerecht; wy hebben uyt de ghemelde Heere Downing voor des selfs vertreck van hier in de jonghste conferentie by hem met Ghedeputeerden uyt den onsen ghehouden, oock gaerne verstaen de verscekinghe by hem uyt den name ende van wegghen uwe Majesteit aen ons ghegeven van dat sonder eenigen grondt waren de loopende geruchten alhier gehoort enda gedebiteert wordende als of Uwe Majesteit gesint ende gheresolveert soude wesen yets feytelijcks by surpris reghens desen Staet, ofte de Ingeseenen van dien te ondernemen, 't zy op ofte jegens de Koopvaerdy-schepeu, die als doen uyt de Levante door 't Kanael binnen dese Landen verwacht wierden, 't zy op ofte jegen de Retour-schepeu van onse Gheoctroyeerde Oost Indische Compagnie, die ontrent desen tijdt uyt die gewesten alhier te ghemoet gesien werden; 't zy op de arme Viisschers deser Landen of anderlints, met verklaringhe dat uwe Majesteit genegen ende geresolveert was, met ons in der minne af te handelen de preten sien van wederzijds subjecten over beschadightheden ende verongelijckingen zedert het jonghst gemaecte Tractaet opgekomen; ende voorts alle voorgaende naer den innehoude van 't selve Tractaet te laten reguleren. Ende gelijk wy ons soo op de voorsz ghegeven verscekinghe als insonderheydt op de genegentheyt ende affectie by uwe Majesteit selfs onlanghs alhier tot ons betoont, volkomentlijck gerust houden, soo hebben wy mede by dese dabieuse constitutie van saken, ende geconsidereert de gheruchten die wy vernemen oock aldier van onse intentionen gespargeert te worden, voornamentlijck ten opsicte van de Equipagie van een matigh gheral van Oorlogh schepeu onlanghs, als voor desen meermaels by ons geresolveert en geordonneert tot protectie van onse goede Ingeseenen in verscheiden ghewesten traffiquerende van onsen plicht gheacht uwe Majesteit door den Edelen, Erentvesten, onse Lieven, Getrouwen van Gogh als onsen Ordinaris Ambassadeur aen 't Hof van uwe Majesteit, reciproquijck te versceken, gelijk wy de selve

oock

oock ſincerlijk ende oprechtelijk verſeeckeren by deſen dat de voorſz Equipagie by ons tot gheen en anderen eynde aengeſtelt is , dat tot deſenſie van deſen Staet ende van de goede Ingeſeten en van dien , ende dat wy geen ſints daer mede ofte met eenige andere macht yets feytelijs regens de Schepen ofte de ſubjecten van uwe Majesteit, noch oock op hare Goederen uyt de Ooft zee, vande Weſt, oft van eenige andere quartieren verwacht werdende, directelijk ofte in liſtelijk ondernemen ſullen, daer op uwe Majesteit, en le alle des ſelfs Onderdanen haer volkomentlijk mogen verlaten; Ende dewijle d'ervarentheit door deſen meermalen heeft geleert dat by ſoodanige tijden ende gelegentheden in de welke de ghemoederen van de Ingeſeten en Onderſaten van twee nabuerighe Staten, regens den anderen in jalouſie ende ombragie gebracht zijn, by ontmoetinge van eenighe conſiderable machten van d'een en van d'andere, ſeer lichtelijk buyren, ja teghens de ordre van de reſpective ſuperioren, tuſſchen de ſelve eenighe ſiniſtre rencontre komt voor te vallen, die de Natien regens haren danck ende wille in feytelijk heit ende Oorloghe involveert, ſoo hebben wy oock tot nader betuyginge van onſe hertelijcke genegentheit om met uwe Majesteit alle goede intelligentie ende confidence te continueren, ende om ſelfs ſoodanige ontmoetingen met het bylopende hazardt van ſiniſtre toevallen, ſoo veel in ons is, te vermijden, van onſer zyde ſoodanighen ordre geſtelt ende die voorſieninge gedaen, dat ſoo wanneer de Schepen van Oorloghe alhier onder Equipagie zijnde ofte eenighe ghedeelte van de ſelve in ſtaete ghebracht ſal weſen om te konnen Zee kieſen, de voorſz Schepen als dan haer tot verhoedinge van alle ſoodanige rencontres ſullen blijven onthouden voor ende by de Kuſten van deſen Staet, ſonder om de Noort ofte om de Weſt 't zee-waerts in te loopen, ten waere eenighe andere navale macht haer in Zee beghevende, de ſorghe die wy ons verplicht vinden te dragen voor de behoudeniſſe van verſcheyden onſer goede Ingeſeten en hare middelen jegenwoordigh in Zee flotterende, ende voornamentlijk van de voorgeroerde Ooft Indiſche Retourſchepen ende d'onweerbare Viſchers deſer Landen, ons daer toe quame te neceſſiteren; Waer op het ons ſeer aengenaem ſoude weſen oock by reſcriptie met ghelijcke verklaringhe ende verſeekerin- ghe van uwe Majesteit, tot verhoedinge van alle ſoodanighe ontmoetingen ende ſiniſtre toevallen als boven, geruſt geſtelt te moghen worden: Ende ſullen wy middelerwijlen mede den gemelde Heere Downing, volgens des ſelfs laetſte afſcheydt, alhier wederom te ghemoedt ſien met ſoodanige ordres ende inſtructien van uwe Majesteit, dat door een prompt

adjussement over 't gepasseerde, ende een salutair reglement voor 'toekomende alle vordere apprehensien ende ombragien 't eenemael geremo-
veert, ende de gemoederen van wederzijds subjecten niet alleen in ruste,
maer oock in volkomene vertrouwelijckheydt gebracht mogen werden.
Ende gelijck wy van onser zijde daer toe onse volvaerdigheydt beroont
hebben door de respectieve antwoorden, de ghemelde Heere Downingh
voor des selfs vertreck van hier schriftelijck ter handen gestelt op de klach-
ten by hem daer bevoorensuyt den name ende van wegen uwe Majesteit
aen ons gedaen, over belet van traffijcq die aen enighe van uwe Majesteits
subjecten op sommighe plaatsen in Oost ende West-Indien soude wesen
toegebracht, soo sullen wy oock in eene saecke van meerder belangh ende
de importantie, namentlijk kin 't regard van de feytelijcke invasie van
Cabo Verde, ende 't nemen of ruineren van eenighe Schepen onse Geoc-
troyeerde West-Indische Compagnie ende andere Inghelietenen van desen
Staet toebehoorende, (welcken aengaende den voornoemden onsen Am-
bassadeur Ordinaris, onse rechtvaardige doleancien breeder voortbren-
ghen sal) van uwe Majesteits wijdtberoemde equiteyt ende rechtvaardig-
heydt verwachten prompte ende reele rescriptie, reparatie, ende satisfactie,
ons verseeckert houdende dat uwe Majesteit nevens ons seer lichtelijck sal
konnen begripen, dat soodanige ende diergelijck attentaten sonder spoed-
digh redres de Nation onvermijdelijck in verdere feytelijckheden sullen
moeten inwickelen; 't welck wy geenints twi ffelen of sal uwe Majesteit
by alle manieren willen prevenireren ende verhoeden; Wy sullen dan op 't
gene voorsz. is, uwe Majesteits vredelievende verklaringe ende rescriptie
met verlangen te gemoet sien; ende ondertusschen Godt Almachtigh bid-
den, &c. den 24. Junij 1664.

*Schriftelijcke Afte. van de Hog: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenichde Ne-
derlanden, in date den 29. September 1664. houdende de intrinsyque rede-
nen ende 't oeghmerck van desen Staet, in 't affenden van eenige Oorlogh-
Schepen naer de Kuste van Guinea.*

[C] **D**E Staten-Generael vande Vereenichde Nederlanden, met de
Jonghste Brieven uyt Engelandt ingekomen door haren Amba-
sadeur aldaer advijs ontfangen hebbende dat den Koningh van Groot Brit-
tannien, den Hertogh van Iorck, ende sijne Majesteits hooghe Ministers
eenigh onbenoeghen betoont hadden over ende ter saecke van de extraordi-
naris equipagie alhier aengestelt wordende van Schepen gedestineert naer
de

de Kuste van Guinea; Hebben naer voorgaende deliberatie goet ghevon-
den den hooght-gedachten Koningh, tot wech-neminghe van alle sinistre
impressie, midts desen vruendt nabuerighlijck bekent te maecken de reden
ende oorsaecke die haer Ho: Mo: tot het doen van de voorsz: extraordinaris
equipagie heeft bewogen; daer inne bestaende dat haer Ho: Mo: tot haer
leetwesen bespeurt hebbende, dat eenige Natien ende daer onder mede ee-
nige subiecten van sijne Majesteit, onaengesien des selfs disadveu, ende
iterative verklaringen van daer toe geensints last ofte Commissie ghegeven
te hebben, haer sedert eenighen tijdt herwaerts niet ontsien en hebben de
goede Inghesetenen van desen Staet, ende specialijck die van de Geotroy-
eerde West-Indische Compagnie deser Landen inde Gewesten van Afri-
ca, ende specialijck op de voorsz: Kuste van Guinea te beledighen, ende
haer van hare Schepen ende Goederen te berooven, ja selfs den Staet deser
Landen vyandtelyck aen te tasten met het wech namen van Forten ende
Sterckten, van haren schuldigen plicht geacht hebben, den Staet ende de
goede Inghesetenen van de selve inde voorgheroerde Gewesten soo veel in
haer was te beschermen, ende voor diergelijcke ongemacken in 't toeko-
mendeten besten te versceekeren, hebbende ten dien sine gheordonneert
dat uyt dese Landen naer de voorsz: Ghewesten sal werden ghesonden, de
nombre van thien Oorlogh-schepen, te meer alsoo die van de ghemelde
Geotroyeerde West Indische Compagnie, wederom staen derwaerts te
senden een goet Cargasen gheladen in vier bequame Koopvaerdy sche-
pen, die het geensints geraden was sonder eenighe escorte mede te expo-
neren de periculen en ongemacken die anderen van gelycke conditie waren
over gekomen door die gene, die al-hoe-wel sy in de voorsz: Gewesten noch
machts genoeg hadden om de voorsz: vier Schepen aldaer komende te ar-
riveren sonder eenigh gheleyde, mede soo wel als de voorgaende wech te
nemen, echter oock daer en boven noch onlanghs een nieu renfort der-
waerts ghesonden hadden; Ende op dat hooght-gedachte syne Majesteit
volkomentlyck moghe versceekert wesen van haer Ho: Mo: innerlycke in-
tentie in desen, misgaders van hare oprechte, ende ernstige genegentheyt
tot conservatie van Vrede ende alle goede intelligentie met syne Majesteit,
soo hebben haer Ho: Mo: al bereyds gheresolveert, dat die ghene die
over de voorsz: thien Oorlogh-schepen het Commandement aenbevolen is;
Ingevallen by op de voorsz: Kuste ofte elders in sijne reyse soude moghen vinden ofte
ontmoeten eenighe Schepen ofte subiecten van sijne Majesteit, ofte van eenighe an-
de Geallieerden van desen Staet by de selve geensints sal hebben te beschadigen, ofte
in hunne trafique aldaer te beletten of t'incommoderen, voor soo veel ende soo
lange

*lange de selve geene schade ofte ongelijck aen desen Staet ofte de goede Ingesetenen van de selve hebben toegebracht ofte komen toe te brengen: Daer op syne Majesteit sich geruystelyck ende volckdmentlyck mach verlaten: Ende nademael hare Ho: Mo: van syne Majesteits wydberoemde Iustitie ende bescheydenheydt zyn verwachtende, dat hooghst-ghemelte syne Majesteit des selfs subjecten in hare onrechtmatige occupatien ende vyandtlycke proceduren buyten syn last, ende adveu ondernomen, ende in 't werck ghestelt, niet en sal gelieveo te styven, ofte te patrocineren, ende dat de selve oock aen de Commandeurs over syne Vlooten albereyts naer de voorisz Gewesten gesonden ofte noch derwaerts te senden, mede ghelycke ordre ende instructie sal gelieven te geven; Soo houden haer Ho: Mo: haer volkomentlyck versiekeret dat door 't affenden van de voorisz Schepen egeene d' alderminste sinistre rencontre tusschen beyde de Natien staet te vreesen. Derhalven dat syne Majesteit alle bekommernissen dien aengaende t'eenemaal kan doen verdwynen door een spoedige, genereuse, ende rechtvaardige resolutie, waer by haer Ho: Mo: geruyst gestelt ende versiekeret mogen werden van de kosteloose ende schadelose restitutie der Forten, ende Schepen by syne subjecten desen Staet ende de gemelte West Indische Compagnie deser Landen als vooren vyandtlyck afgenomen: 't Welck haer Ho: Mo: van syne Majesteit noch maels op 't alderserieuse gantsch vrundt nabuerlyck syn versoeckende. Aldus gedaen ende gearresteert, in de Vergaderinge van de hooghst-gemelte Heeren Staten Generael, den 29. September 1664. W. s. geparapheert *Iohan van Schrieck, vs.* Onderflont ter Ordinantie van de selve geteekent *N. Ruysch.**

Antwoordt van de Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden aen den Heere Downingh, Extraordinaris Envoyé van den Koningh van Groot Brittanien, gegeven den 5. Junij 1664. daer by blijkt dat haer Ho: Mo: gepresenteert hebben, aen de geinteresseerden in de Schepen de Hoopwelende Luypaert, door die van de Oost Indische Compagnie deser Landen te sullen doen vergoeden de schaden die men bevinden soude by de selve te wesen geleden.

[D] **D**E Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden, doorghesien, geexamineert, ende overwogen hebben verscheyden Memorien by den Heere Downingh Extraordinaris Envoyé van den Koningh van Groot Brittanien, successivelyck aen haer Ho: Mo: ghepresenteert, houdende klachten teghens de Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie deser

deſer Landen ; over , ende ter ſaecke dat twee diſtincte Engelle Schepen,
't eene genaemt de Hoop-wel , ende 't andere de Luypaert , beyde 't ſy-
ner tijt 't gemunt gehadt hebbende naer Porca , op de Kuſte van Malabar ,
omme van daer af te halen de ladinge die gheſeyt wert aldaer teghens hare
aenkomſte gereet geweest te zijn , daerinne door de Bedienden ende Oor-
logh Schepen van de voorſz Geoctroyeerde Ooſt-Indiſche Compagnie de-
ſer Landen ſouden ſyn verhindert ende belet geworden , hebben , naer in-
genomen rapport van de Heeren hare Gedeputeerden die over 't ſelve ſub-
ject met den ghemelten Heere Extraordinaris Envoyé , ter preſentie van
Gecommitteerden der voorſz Geoctroyeerde Ooſt-Indiſche Compagnie ,
in conferentien ſyn geweest , ende naer rijpe deliberatie daer op ghehou-
den , goet gevonden den ſelven Heere Extraordinaris Envoyé mitsdeſen
bekent te maecken , dat haer Ho. Mo: ghenegen ſijn , ende gaerne ſullen
ſien , dat niet alleenlijck over 't ghepaſſeerde ontrent de voornoemde twee
Schepen tot redelijck contentement van de Gheinterreſſeerden , by inter-
ventie van ſyne Majesteit ende van haer Ho. Mo. of van der ſelver gheau-
thoriſeerden , inder minne gehandelt , maer oock volgens de aanbiedin-
gen door den meer-gemelten Heere extraordinaris Envoyé uyt den name
ende van wegen den hoochſt-gedachten Koninck , ſoo by monde in de voor-
ſchreve Conferentien , als by geſchriſte in des ſelfs Memorie van date den
17 der voorleden Maent aen haer Ho. Mo. gedaen , met de ſelve een goet
ende ſalutair Reglement gemaect moge werden , waer door diergelijke ,
ende alle andere ongemacken tuſſchen beyde de Natien voor 't toekomende ,
ſoo veel doenelijck werden gheprevenieert , verſoeckende dat hy
Heere extraordinaris Envoyé voornoemt 't geene voorſz is aen den hoogſt-
gedachten Koninck favorabelijck gelievè te rapporteren , oock met ver-
ſeeckeringe , dat haer Ho. Mo. van hare zijde de ſaecke daer heenen ſullen
helpen ſchicken , ten eynde voort toekomende alle diſordres ende veronge-
lijkingen tuſſchen beyde de Natien door goede ende ſalutaire precautions
verhoedt , ende voor 't ghepaſſeerde eenen yghelijck naer reden ende bil-
lickheyt contentement gedaen moge werden. Aldus gedaen ende gearre-
ſteert ter Vergaderinge van de hoogh-ghemelte Staten Generael , in den
Hage , den 5. Junij 1664. was geparapheert *J. de Merode* ^{rn}. Onderſtondt
ter ordonnantie van de ſelve geteeckent *N. Ruysch*.

*Antwoordt van de Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenichde Neder-
landen aen den Heer Downing extraordinaris Envoyé van den Koning van*
D *Groot*

Groot Britanniën, gegeven den 25. September 1664. daer by, &c. als op de
antwoorde van den 5. Junii.

[D]E Staten Generael der Vereenichde Nederlanden, andermael ge-
examineert en overwogen hebbende de klachten door den Heer
Downing extraordinaris Envoyé van den Kon. van Groot Britanniën suc-
cessivelijk aen haer Ho. Mo. gedaen, en gereitereert by desselfs Memorie
den 30 der voorlede Maent over 't selve subject ter Generaliteyt ingedient,
op ende jegens de Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie deser landen,
over ende ter sake dat twee distincte Engelse Schepen, 't eene genaemt de
Hoopwel, ende 't andre de Luypaert beyde 't sijner tijdt ghemunt gehad
hebbende naer Porca, op de Kuste van Malabar, omme van daer af te halen
de ladinge die geseyt wert aldaer tegens haer aenkomste gereet geweest te
sijn, daerinne door de bedienden ende Oorlog-schepen van de voorsz Geo-
ctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie deser landen souden wesen ver-
hindert en belet geworden; hebben, naer rype deliberatie, goet gevonden
den gemelten Heere extraordinaris Envoyé mits desen bekennt te maken,
dat al hoe wel hare Ho. Mo. sedert het arrivement van de Retourschepen
jongst uyt Indien binnen dese Landen ingekomen, door die van de gemel-
te Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie soodanich nader geïnfor-
meertzyn, dat het gepleegde ontrent de voorsz twee Schepen is conform
de maxime by de Engelsen selfs, soo in de voorsz gewesten als elders voor
desen vast gestelt, ende te meer malen metter daet ter executie geleyt, be-
halven dat in 't regard van de voorsz twee Schepen by ofte van wegen de
voorn. Oost-Indische Compagnie deser landen, noch seer considerable en
in alle manieren satisfactoire aanbiedingen sijn gedaen, echter deselve haer
Ho. Mo. omme aen den Kon. van Groot Britanniën overvloedichlijk te
doen blycken dat sy geenints genegen sijn de Onderfaten en Ingesetenen
van dese Vereenichde Provinciën tegens syne Majesteyts subjecten te pa-
trocineren ende te styven, niet alleen in saken waerinne sy de voorsz syne
Majesteyts subjecten notoirlijk mogen hebben verongelijckt, maer oock
selfs niet in desen de sake in allen gevalle voor disputabel moet werden ge-
houden, onaengesien soodanige nader ontfangen informatien wel hebben
willen verblijven by hare antwoorde over 't selve subject aen hem Heere
extraordinaris Envoyé voornoemt den 5. Junii lestleden ghegeven, ende
tot nader uytbreydinge van de selve, verklaren, gelijk haer Ho. Mo. ver-
klaren by desen, dat sy genegen sijn de voorsz sake soodanich te helpen in-
schicken,

schicken, dat over't voorſz gepaſſeerde onrrent de voorn. twee Schepen, by intervenſie van ſyne Majesteit, ende van haer Ho. Mo. of van der ſelver Geauthoriſeerden eene minnelijcke vergelijkinge getroffen moge werden tot redelijck contentement van de geïntereſſeerden, ende ſulcks met vergoedinge van de ſchaden die men by onderſoek, ende naer exacte genomen informatie bevinden ſal by de ſelve gheïntereſſeerden te weſen geleden, uyt oorſake dat de voorſz twee Schepen het acces tot Porça, als boven ſoude ſijn geweygert ende belet; ende nademaal tot conſervatie van vrede ende vriendſchap tuſſchen beyde de Natien ten hoogſten noodſaakelijck is, dat een goet, ende ſalutair reglement beraemt werde, waer door diergelijcke ende alle andere ongemacken tuſſchen beyde de Natien alomme voor't toekomende ten beſten geprevenueert werde, daer toe oock by den gemelten Heere Downing eenighe aenleydinge is ghegeven by voorgaende Memorie van den 17 Mey laetſtleden, ende eenighe ſtoffe geſupplereert, nevens ſekere ſyne nadere Memorie van den 25. der voortelende Maent, ſoo ſullen haer Ho. Mo. haer oock bereyt houden, om daer over door Gedeputeerden uyt het midden van den haren met den gemelten Heere extraordinaris Envoyé onder Godts genadigen zegen ten ſpoedichſten een ſinael adjuſtment te treffen. Aldus gedaen ende gearreſteert ter Vergaderinge van de hoog-gemelte Staten Generael in 's Gravenhage, den 25. September 1664. Was geparapheert N. Kann. ^{25. der voortelende Maent, ſoo} ^{4. deſer lopende} Onderſtopte ter Ordonnantie van de ſelve geteeckent. N. Ruſſch.

Antwoordt van de Staten Generael, aen de Heere Downing Extraordinaris Envoyé van den Koninck van Groot Brittanniën, gegeven den 5. Junij 1664. daer by blijkt dat haer Ho: Mo: gepreſenteert hebben de geïntereſſeerden in de Schepen de Charles, Jacques ende Maria, door die von de weſt-Indiſche Compagnie te doen des dommageren.

[E] D E Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederländen, door geſien, geexamineert, ende overwogen hebbende verſcheyden Memorien by den Heere Downing, Extraordinaris Envoyé van den Koninck van Groot Brittanniën ſuccesſivelijck, aen haer Ho: Mōg. ghepreſenteert houdende klachten teghens de Geoſtroyeerde Weſt-Indiſche Compagnie leſer Landen, over ende ter ſaecke dat hare Bedienden met geweld ſouden hebben verhindert alle traffique aen die van de Societeit van de Konincklijcke Engeliſche Avanturiers op die Kuſte van Ginea, ende ſpecialijck aen de Schepen Charles, Jacques, ende Maria, hebben naeringe genomen rap-

port van de Heeren hare Gedeputeerden die over 't selve subject met den gemelten Heere Extraordinaris Envoyé, ter presentie van Ghecommitteerden der voorsz Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie in conferentie sijn geweest, ende, naer rijpe deliebratie daer op gehouden, goet gevonden den selven Heere Extraordinaris Envoyé mits desen bekent te maken, dat haer Ho: Mo: genegen sijn, ende gaerne sullen sien, dat niet alleenlijk over 't gepasseerde ontrent de voornoemde drie Schepen tot redelijk contentement van de Gheinteresseerden, by interventie van sijne Majesteit; ende van haer Ho. Mo. of van der selver gheauthoriseerden in der minne gehandelt, maer oock volgens de aanbiedingen door meer-gemelten Extraordinaris Envoyé, uyt den name, ende van weghen den Hooghst-gemelten Coninck, soo by monde in de voorsz Conferentien, als by geschriften in des selfs Memorie van date den 17 voorleden Maent aen haer Ho. Mo. ghedaen, met de selve een goet ende salutair Reglement gemaect mogs werden, waer door diergelijcke, ende alle andre ongemacken, tusschen beyde de Natien voor 't toekomende so veel doenlijk, werden gepevenieert: Versoeckende, dat hy Heere Extraordinaris Envoyé voornoemt, 't gheene voorsz is aen den hooghst-gedachten Koninck favorabelijk gelieve te rapporteren, oock met verseekeringe; dat haer Ho: Mo. van hare zijde de saecke daer heenen sullen helpen schicken, ten eynde voor 't toekomende alle disordres ende verongelijkinghen tusschen beyde de Natien door goede ende salutare precautien verhoedt, ende voor 't gepasseerde eenen ygelijken naer reden ende billickheyt contentement ghedaen moge werden: Aldus gedaen ende gearresteert ter Vergaderinge van de hoogh-gemelte Staten Generael, in den Hage, den 5. Junij 1664. Was geparapheert *I. de Merode*, onderstondt ter Ordonantie van de selve, geteekent *N. Ruysch*.

Antwoordt van de Staten Generael, aen den Heere Downing Extraordinaris Envoyé van den Konink van Groot Brittannien, gegeven den 25. September 1664. daer by blijkt dat haer Ho: Mo: gepresenteert hebben de geinteresseerden in de Schepen Charles, Jacques ende Maria, door die van de West-Indische Compagnie deser Landen te doen desdommageren.

[E] **D**E Staten Generael der Vereenichde Nederlanden, nochmael geexamineert, ende overwogen hebbende de klachten door den Heere Douwning Extraordinaris Envoyé van den Koningh van Groot Brittannien successivelijk aen hare Ho: Mo: ghedaen, op ende jegens de

Ge-

Geotroyeerde de West-Indische Compagnie deser Landen, over ende ter
saecke dat drie distincte Engelsche Schepen, t'eene ghenaeamt de Charles,
t'andere de Jacques, ende het derde de Maria, die het t'sijner tydt res-
pectyvelijck ghemunt soude hebben gehad naer Cabo Cors, Comain, en-
de eenighe andere havenen, op de Kuste van Guinea, door de bedienden
ende Oorlog-schepen van de voorz Geotroyeerde West-Indische Com-
pagnie deser Landen soudén wesen verhindert, ende belet gheworden, de
voorz Havenen, ende plaetsen aen te doen, hebben naer rijpe deliberatie
goet gevonden, den gemelten Heere Extraordinaris Envoye mits desen
bekent te maecken, dat al-hoe wel haer Ho: Mo: door die van de gemelte
Geotroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie pertinentelyk aangewesen is,
dat het gepleechde ontrent de voorz Schepen, is conform by de maxime by
de Engelsche selver soo in de voorz Gewesten als elders voor desen vast ge-
stelt, ende te meer-malen metter daedt aer executie geleyt, echter de selve
hare Ho: Mo: omme aeu den Coninck van Groot Brittannien overvloedeli-
jck te doen blycken, dat sy geen sints genegen zyn de Onderstaten ende In-
gesetenen van dese Vereenichde Nederlandensche, Provincien tegens syne
Majesteys subjecten te patrocineren ende te styven, nier alleen in saecken
waer inne sy de voorz syne Majesteys subjecten notoirlyck mogen hebben
verongelyckt, maer oock selfs niet in desen daer de saecke in allen gevalle
voor disputabel moet werden gehouden, wel hebben willen verblyven ha-
re antwoorde over 't selve subject aen hem Heere Extraordinaris Envoyé
voornoemt den 5. Juny leest-leden ghegeven, ende tot naerder uytbreydin-
van de selve verklaren, gelyck hare Ho: Mo: verklaren by desen, dat sy ge-
negen zyn de voorz saecke soodanigh te helpen inschicken, dat over 't
voorz gepasseerde ontrent de voornoemde Schepen by interventie van syne
Majesteit ende van hare Ho: Mo: of van der selver geauthoriseerden eene
minnellycke vergelykinge getroffen moge worden tot redelyck contente-
ment van de geintresseerden, enee sulcks met vergoedinge van de schaden
die men by ondersoeck ende exactie ghenomen informatie bevinden sal by
de selve geintresseerden te wesen gheleden, uyt oorsaecke dat de voorz
Schepen het acces tot de voorz plaetse als boven soudén zyn gheweygert,
ende belet, ende nademael tot conservatie van de vrede ende vriendschap
tusschen beyde de Natien ten hooghsten nootsaeckelyck is, dat een goet en-
de selutair reglement beraemt werde, waer door diergelycke ende alle an-
dere ongemacken tusschen beyde de Natien alomine voor 't toekomende
te besten geprevenieert werden, daer toe oock by desen gemelte Heere
voornigh eenige aenleydinge is ghegeven by voorgaende Memorie van

den 7. Mey leestleden, ende eenighe stoffe gesuppediteert nevens seeckere
syne nadere Memorie vanden ^{25. der voorlede} maent, soo sul'en hare Ho: Mo:
haer oock bereyt houden om daer over door Gedeputeerden uyt het mid-
den van de hare met den ghemelden Heere extraordinaris Envoyé onder
Godes genadigen segen ten spoedichsten een sinael adjustement te treffen.
Aldus gedaen ende gearresteert ter Vergaderinge van hooch gemelte Sta-
Generael, in 's Graven-hage den ²⁵ 15. September 1664. Was geparaphieert
C. Kann, ^{4. deser lopende} onderstont ter Ordinantie van de selve geteekent N. Ruysch.

*Antwoords van de Staten Generael aen den Heere extraordinaris Envoyé
Downing, gegeven den 8. October 1664. daer by blijkt dat haer Ho. Mo.
niet genegen sijn die van de West-Indische Compagnie deser Landen te prote-
geren in eenige ongegronde pretensien van Dominien ende van Commercie op
de Kuste met exclusie van alle andere Natien.*

[F] **D**E Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden, door-
gesien, geexaminert, ende overwogen hebbende de
klachten by den Heere Downing Extraordinaris Envoyé van den
Koninck van Groot Britannien by seeckere sijne Memorie in date
den 14 Augusti leestleden aen haer Ho: Mo: gedaen, overende ter
sake van seeckere Remonstrantie, ofte protest door Johan Val-
ckenburgh Directeur Generael van wegen haer Ho. Mo: ende de
Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie deser Landen, op de
Kuste van Guinea in Junio des voorleden Jaers 1663. geïnfinueert
aen François Selwijn, Agent wegens de Royale Compagnie van
de Engelse Avonturiers in Cormantijn, waer by den gemelten
Heere Envoyé Downing sustineert dat den voornoemden Johan
Valckenburgh voor ghemelte West-Indische Compagnie deser
Landen, soude pretenderen de gantsche Kuste van Guinea, ge-
naemt, soo seyt, de Gout-kust, ende d'aenhoorighe plaetse,
mitsgaders alle Commercie op de selve, met exclusie van alle an-
dere Natien, ende particulierlijck van de Engelse, Sweeden,
ende Deenen, hebben naer rijpe deliberatie, ende naer lecture
van de voorsz Remonstrantie ofte protest, door den ghemelten
Heer Downing naderhandt aen haer Ho: Mo: geexhibeert nevens
secc-

seeckere sijne meerder Memorie in dato den ³⁰/₃₀ Augusti daer aen
volgenden, oock haer alvorens hebbende laten dienen van de
antwoorde door den voornoemden Engelsche Agent Selwijn op
't voorsz protest den 24 Junij voornoemt gegeven, ende aen den
voornoemden Directeur Generael Valckenburg gedaen insinueren,
goet gevonden den gemelten Heere Envoyé Downigh op
de voorsk sijne gedane klachten mits desen tot antwoorde toe te
voegen, dat haer Ho. Mo: niet sonder bevreemdinge voorgekomen is,
dat men van de sijde van Engelandt, als nu naer 't verloop van jaer en
dagh eenige doleantien in brenghet over een simpel geschrifte, naer dat
bekent ende openbaer geworden is, dat de subjecten van sijne
Majesteit niet met geschriften alleen, selfs al lange voor date van
't voorgeroerde protest, maer oock naderhandt niet openbare
gewelt ende hostile actien aen haer sijde (voor soo veel men nijt de
begintselen van hare comportementen van 't eynden ende 't ooghmerck
van deselve kan presumeren) hebben trachten 't effectueren, ende
oock, soo veel in haer was, metter daed ter executie gheleyt, even
dat selve 't welke als nu voor gegeven wert, doorden voornoemden
Directeur Generael Valckenburgh, by 't voorsz geschrifte ghepretendeert
te wesen, al hoe wel haer Ho. Mo: naer examinatie van 't voorsz overghe-
verde protest, bevinden dat by de conclusie van dien daer toe
elfs niet en wort gecontendeert ofte eenige insinuarie gedaen, van
dat de Engelsche Natie de voorsz geheele Kuste soude hebben te
uymen, ende alle traffycq op de selve te abandonneren. gelijk
het contrarie van dien al in den late 1661. door de subjecten van
sijne Majesteit is geschiet, namentlijk als op den 12 Martij des-
elven laers drie kloecke Oorlogh Schepen ende twee Fregatten
oerende de Vlagghen van sijne Majesteit, gekomen sijnde voor
Cabo Verde op de Kuste van Africa, den Capiteyn Holmes com-
manderende de voorsz Vloote gesonden heeft drie Persoonen van
onditie aen Hendrick Willemsz Cop, Commijs van de Ghe-
stroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie deser Landen sich doen-
mael

mael aldaer bevindende, welke voorſz Perſoonen uyt den name,
ende doorlaſt van den ghemelten Capiteyn ende Commandeur
Holmes, den voornoemden Commijs Cop aengeſeyt hebben, dat
hy Holmes voornoemt expreſſe ordre hadde van den hoogh-ghe-
gedachten Koninck van Groot Britannien om aen allen; ende een-
yder van wat Natie die oock mochten weſen bekend te maecten,
dat het recht om te varen; ende te trafickeren op de Kuſte van
Africa van Cabo Verde af, tot Cabo de Bonne Esperance toe,
competeerde aen ſijne Majesteit alleen, met ſecluſie van alle an-
dere Nartien, inſinuerende dien volgende de vootnoemde Com-
mijſ Cop, dat hy de ſaecken daer nae ſoude hebben te ſchicken,
dat binnen vijf of ſeven Maenden ten langhſten de voorſz Kuſte
by de Nederlanders mochte weſen ontruymt, gelijk alle't ſelve
aen hooghſt-gedachte ſijne Majesteit aenſtonts naer ontfanghen
advertentie hier te Lande ſoo by miſſive in date den 28. Julij des
voorſz Jaers als door monde van de Heeren extraordinaris Am-
baſſadeurs van deſen Staet doenmaels in Engelandt weſende, in
't langhe ende breede is gerepreſenteert, maer gelijk die van de
ghemelte Geoſtroyeerde Weſt-Indiſche Compagnie deſer Lan-
den, haer door de voorſz inſinuatie van den gemelten Capiteyn
Holmes al-hoe-wel de ſelve t'eenemaal ende completelijk, ja
ſelver in ſtercken termen was vervattende even het ſelve, 't welck
den ghemelten Heere Extraordinaris Envoyé jenenwoordig den
voornoemden Directeur Generael Valckenburgh ghelieft te laſte
te legghen, geenſints bevoecht ghevonden, en veel min metter
daed uytgelaten hebben, om de Engeliſchen in de voorſz ghewe-
ſten vyantlijk aen te taſten, hare Forten in te nemen; hare Sche-
pen te veroveren, ende voorts allerhande hoſtile actien teghens
haer in't werck te ſtellen; oock aengeſien den ſeleven Capiteyn
Holmes noch daer-en-boven het Fort S. Andries ende andre plaet-
ſen op de Reviere de Gambia, deſen Staet ende die van de ſelve
Gheoſtroyeerde Weſt-Indiſch Compagnie deſer Landen vyant-
lijk afgenomen hadden, hebben alleenlijk 't voorſz gepaſſeer-
de

de aen haer Ho: Mo: ende door middel van de selve aenden
hooght gemelten Koninck gepresenteert met versoeck van dis-
advou ende behoorlycke voorsieningen ren eynde ende soodani-
ge denuntiatio ende insinuatie met geen nadruckelyck ende seyde-
lyck gevolg mochte werden bekrachticht, ghelyck dan oock sy-
ne Majesteit de goetheit gehadt ende de rechtvaerdigheyt ghe-
bruyckt heeft van de voorsz actie in effecte te disadvoueren, ende
by syne Missive van date den 14 Augusti uytdruckelyk te beloven,
dat by de selve soodanighen ordre ghestelt, ende die voorsieninge
gedaen soude werden, ten eynde de voorsz sake niet en quame te
hebben eenich gevolg, 't welck aen de gemelte West-Indische
Compagnie deser Landen, eenigh nadeel soude toebrenghe,
sonder dat nochtans daer op de restitutie van 't voorsz afgenomen
Fort S. Andries is gevolgt, onaengesien de iterative minnelijke
ende niettemin serieuze versoecken ende interpellatien daer toe aen
si ne Majesteit gedaen ende in 't werck gestelt, soo konnen haer
Ho: Mog: oock geensints verwachten, dat die van de voorsz Ro-
yale Compagnie door de voorsz remonstrantie ende protestatie
van de meer-gemelte Directeur Generael Valckenburgh, die het
wederyjds ghesustineerde over het privatifrecht tot de voorsz
Kuste, ende tot alle Navigatie ende Commerce op de selfde is
renvoyerende aen de kennisse ende determinatie van wedersijts
Heeren Superieuren, ende geensints tot het torael deslogement
van de Engelsche in die gewesten is contenderende in eeniger ma-
nieren souden willen imployeren tot verschooninge van de Acten
van hostiliteit, by haer op de Forten ende Schepen van desen
Staet, ende van de voorsz Geostroyeerde West-Indische Com-
pagnie gepleecht, daer van hem Heere Extraordinaris Envoyé
particuliere aenwysinge is gedaen, by voorgaende resolutie ende
antwoorden in date den 9: Augusti lesleden, met de verificatien
laer toe dienende, hem ten selven eynde soo nevens als oock naer
late van de voorsz antwoorde ter handen gestelt, waeromme
an oock haer Ho: Mo: niet konnen verwachten dat hooght-ge-

dachte sijne Majesteit de ghemelte sijne subjecten, in de voorsz
hare onrechtvaardige occupatie sal willen styven ofte patrocine-
ren, maer ter contrarie aen haer Ho: Mo: ende beschadighe In-
ghesetenen van desen Staet sonder verder uytstel doen hebben de
restitutie, reparatie ende satisfactie van sijne Majesteit soo directe-
lyck, als door ordres aen den gemelten Heere Extraordinaris En-
voyé Downingh, nu soo dick ende meenighmael versocht, te
meer als Hoghst-ghedachte syne Majesteit uyt voorgaende haer
Ho. Mo. antwoorden van dat is respectie den 5. Junii leestleden,
ende 25. der voorlede Maent sal gelieven te considereren ende af-
te nemen hoe verre haer Ho: Mo: geesloigneert syn van alle ghe-
dachten om de subjecten van syne Majesteit van de gantsche Ku-
sten van Gulnea, ende van alle trafficke op de selve te willen ver-
drijven ende priveren, ende voor soo veel den ghemelte Heere
Extraordinaris Envoyé mede gelieft te allegeren, dat in de voorsz
Remonstrantie ofte Protestatie van de ghemelte Directeur Gene-
rael Valckenburgh, souden influeren eenige incivile termen choc-
querende de voorgeroerde 3 Natien, te weten, d'Engelsen, Swede
ende Deenen, soo versoecken haer Ho. Mo. dat den selven Heere
extraordinaris Envoyé sich ghelieve te laten dienen van de voorsz
antwoorde by den voorgeroerden Agent Selwijn, op de voorsz
remonstrantie ende protestatie aen den meer gemelten Directeur
Generael Valckenburg gegeven, ende houden haer Ho. Mo. haer
verskert dat syne Majesteit de selve antwoorde examineren, sich
volkomentlyck overtuygt sal vinden, dat haer Ho. Mo. veel meer-
der stoffe ende reden souden hebben om over de ingredienten van
de selve antwoorde, soo ten aensien van de materie, als ten aen-
sien van de aenstotelycke en insolente termen daerinne gebruykt,
te doleren, en reparatie te versoecken, dan die van de voorsz Roya-
le Compagnie gehad hebben, om over de voorsz Remonstrantie
ende protestatie van den meer gemelten Directeur Generael Val-
ckenburg aen syne Majesteit, en door middel van de selve aen haer
Ho. Mo. klachtich te vallen: Aldus gedaen ende gearresteert ter
Verga-

Vergaderinge van de hoog gemelte Staten Generael, in den Hage, den 8. October 8. October 1664. Was gearapheert *H. Gockinga*, ^{vi}. Onderstondt ter Ordinantie van de selve, gheteeckent *N. Ruysch*.

Lijste van saken aengaende Ingesetenen van den Koninckrijcken Engelandt, Scotlandt, ende Terlandt, by den Hoogen Rade 't sedert Junii 1660 getermineert ende afgedaen.

[I] **D**e saecke tusschen Willem Louwer voor hem selven, ende als last ende procuratie hebbende van Thomas Louwer beyde woonende in Engelandt eerst Impetrant in cas van anticipatie ende naer geappelleerden.

Contra.

De naeste vrunden ende erfgenamen *ab intestato* van 's Moeders zyde van Nicolaes Lauwer appellanten, de voorsz appellanten al te samen zynde geweest Ingesetenen deser Landen ghewoont hebbende tot Zirickzee, in 't Graven hage, ende elders.

Gepronuncieert den 15 Junii 1660. ende verstaen voor den gheappelleerdens die by de selve Sententie een seer considerabele ende importante serffenis soo in onroerende als roerende goederen geconsisteert hebbende 100 in Hollandt als in Zeelandt ghelegen is, geadjudiceert, ende d'appellanten gecondemneert in de boete van de requeste Civile ende van appel, mitsgaders in de koste van den Proceffe.

Willem Spangh, Bedienaer den Goddelycke Woordts tot Middelburgh in Zeelandt, als *conjuncta persona* aengenomen hebbende de Voochdye van de kinderen van wijlen Patrick Surge, in sijn leven Factoor vande Schotse Natie Veere, vervanghende Joris Surge Oom Paternel van de voorsz kinderen woonende in Schotlandt in cas d'appel.

Contra.

De Curateurs over den Boedel van Thomas Limisden, woonende binnen de voorsz Stadt Veere, sijnde geweest Ingesetenen van de Stadt van ler Veere, ende 't recht van andere Crediteuren van den Boedel van den elven Limisden, alle mede in dese Landen woonende, waerghenomen hebbende Gedachdens.

Gepronuncieert den 25 Junii 1660. ende daer by teniete ghedaen 't

vonnisse van den Gerechte der Stadt Veere, ende de kosten ghecompenseert.

Een saecke tusschen Willem Houwart Viconte Straffort Impetrant in kas d'appel, contra Franciscus Junius Gedaeghde in 't selve cas.

Gepronuncieert den 22 Decomber 1660. is verstaen voor Chedachde den voorsz Impetrant door sijn bediende voor den Rechter hebbende verklaert of doen verklaren de schult van den voorchreven Junius deuchdelijck ende oprecht te zyn, ende dat hy oock behoorde betaelt te werden, doch mis de meuble goederen de voorsz Staftort ghemaect, ende daer uyt hy de voorsz betalinghe soude hebben moeten doen, hem door andere waren t'oorbruyck gemaect, sustineerden sijne voorsz bedienden dat hy met de voorsz betalinge niet behoorde te werden gegraveert.

Gijsbert Ockerfz. oudt Burgemeester tot Zirickzee voor hem selven, ende als vervangende Johan Ockerfz Balliuw der selver Stede, ende Jacob Cromstreyn out Schepen aldaer, sijnde gheweest Erfgenamen *ab intestato* van 's Moeders syde van Nicolaes Lauwer, gegijfeldens ende excipienten; contra Willem Lauwer soo voor hem selven als procuratie hebbende van Sir Thomas Lauwer woonende tot Londen, Impetrant ende geexcipieerden.

Gepronuncieert den 27. Januarii 1661. ende sijn d'excepiënten geordonneert, onvermindert haer geproponeerde exceptie t'antwoorden.

James Bunce, als erfgenaem van James Bunce sijn Vader ende executeur van des selfs Testament, Impetrant van Mandement van reformatie, contra Pieter Baudaen Courten Gedaeghden.

Gepronuncieert den 24. Februarii 1661. ende den Impetrant verklaert by 't vonnisse van Middelburgh in questie niet beswaert, *cum poena est expensis*.

William Lauwer soo gy procedeert Impetrant van gyselinghe ende geexcipieerden, contra Jacob Cromstryen voor hem selven ende vervangende de naeste vrunden ende erfgenamen *ab Intestato* van 's Moeders zyde van Nicolaes Lauwer gegyseldens en excipienten.

Gepronuncieert den 16. Maert 1661. ende d'exceptie gerejesteert, voorts de geyseldens gecondemneert in de kosten van de gyselinghe ende twee derdeparten van de kosten van den processe, ende is daer by tot voordeel van de voorsz Impetranten verstaen, dat de goederen by Nicolaes Lauwer naergelaten vry van *fidei commiss*, ende dat de costuymen van Zirickzee d'Ingefetenen ordonnerende een derdepart naerder goederen te moeten laten aen de naeste Erfgenamen, *ab intestato* alleen disponeerden

over

overt roerende goederen, ende die binnen de Stadt Zirickzee gheleghen waren.

Willem Gainer Impetrant, in cas van reformatie, contra Pieter Bolle woonende tot Vlissinghen, Adriaen Jolyt woonende tot Middelburgh Gedaeghdens.

Gepronuncieert den 4. Junij 1661. is te niette gedaen de Sententie van den Rade Provinciael, ende de Gedaeghdens elck *in solidum* gecondemneert den Impetrant te vergoede, &c.

Ian Daniëlsz. Capiteyn van den Schepe ghenaemt den Eduard, en Ian van Londen Impetrant uan Mandent in cas d' Appel, midtsghaders Ian Buffchels, Ioris Klercq, ende Ian Batters, principale geïnteressceerdens haer volgende voor haer interest, contra Capiteyn Lambert Bartelsz. gecommadeert hebbende 't Fregat een Zeeuwscen Leeuw; Everhard Gyselinge Burgemeester tot Vlissingen, ende Conforten, Reeders van den voorsz Schepe, midtsghaders Bewint. hebben van do Geostryeerte West-Indische Compagnie met de selve gevoecht Gedaechdens.

Gepronuncieert den 18 Februarij 1662. ende daer by te niette gedaen 't vonnisse vrn den Gerechte van Vlissinghen in questie, ende de Impetranten haren eysch ende conclusie ter eerster instantie gedaen ende genomen geadjudiceert, ende sijn de Impetranten daer by gheadjudiceert 42½ kisten Suycker, die de voorsz Ian Daniëlsz. sustineerde vry te hebben bedongen, soo wanneer hy uyt Lisbonue naer Brasil (voor reeckeninghe van eenighe Portugysen) zijnde geseylt, ende van Brasil wederom komende met veel kisten Suycker voor Portugysen aldaer ghekocht, ende naer Lisbonne gedeestineert, door de voorsz Lambert Bartelsz in Zee was aengedaen, ende sich overgegeven hadde, ende hebben de voorsz Impetranten by ac-coort voor de voorsz kisten Suycker ghenoten, luyver ontrent 14.000. guldens.

Robbert Anderfon Schots Koopman, ter Veere in Zeelandt Impetrant van gyselinge, contra d' Heer Iohan Kien Gedeputeerde ter Vergaderinge van de Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenichde Nederlanden, g^eysfelde.

Gepronuncieert den eersten April 1662. ende den gegyselden ghecondemneert gyselinge te houden ter tijdt ende wylen, &c.

1663. George Careuw, hem segghende by den prerogativen Hove van Engelandt gestelt te zyn tot administratie oven de ongeadministreerde goederen van Willen Courten, in syn leven woonende tot Londen, requirant ende geexcipierde, contra Jacob Pergens Bewint. hebber van

de Wen-Indische Compagnie tot Amsterdam , gerequireerde ende excipient.

Gepronuncieert den 12. Mey 1663. ende daer by de gepreponeerde exceptie geadmitteert , alsoo den excipient de voorsz Pergens een Burger van Amsterdam ter eerster instantie voor den Ooogen Rade in Hollandt (ordinaris alleen Lechters in saecken van appel , possessoiren ende Zee-saecken) ten petitoire hadde geconvenieert.

Johan Lingh Koop man tot Galloway in Yrlandt Gedaechde in cas van anticipatie ende appellant , contra Lieven Jacobsz de Moor Geappelleerde.

Geinterloqeert den 21. November 1663. ende daer by ander sekere Mithen afgedaen , de clausule van inhibitie den appellane verleent.

1664. Meester Andries van Swaenswyck Advocaet als last ende procuratie hebbende van Margrieta d' Orney als Groot-moeder van 's Moeders zyde , ende Vooghdessse van Anna Clesscher Impetrant , omme d'ornementen van den Processse aen te nemen, contra Thomas Clesscher, mitgaders de verdere Erfgenamen van Jacob Clesscher Gedaeghdens.

Gepronuncieert den 5. April 1664. ende syn de Gedaeghdens ghecondemneert d'ornementen van den Processse aen te nemen, niet staende Jeanne d'Orney Moeder van de voorsz Anna Clesscher t'sedert den jare 1650. 't Profes *desert* hadde laten loopen , ende de voorschreven Margareta d'Orney daer inne niet bekend was geweest.

Pieter Goethals Koopman tot Amsterdam Impetrant , contra Aenry ende Charles Gerards , als last ende procuratie hebbende van Richard Fort Gedaeghdens.

Gepronuncieert den 31. Mey 1664. ende den Impetrant verklaert niet beswaert , met condemnatie in de boeten ende kosten.

Resolutie van de Raden ter Admiraliteyt tot Amstelredam , daer by blyckt dat het Schip genaempt de Handmaid , selfs sonder betalinge van eenich bergloon aen de Eygenaers is geresitueert.

Extract uyt de Notulen van de Besoignes van 't Collegie ter Admiraliteyt residerende binnen Amsterdam ,

Dijsdagh den 15. Julii 1664.

[41] Is gelesen de hier nevens gaende geannexeerde requeste ende bygeleyde stucken overgeleyt by Hendrick, ende Carel Gerard, mitgaders

ders Robert Stijls, Koopluyden hier ter Stede, reclamanten van het Schip de Handmaid, als last ende procuratie hebbende van de Eygenaers ende Inlanders in Engelandt woonachtich, sijnde de selve door de Schout by Nacht Tromp de voorledene winter uyt handen van de Algierse Rovers ghebelibereert, ende alhier ter Stede opgesonden, oock een gedeelte van de ladinge door den Vendu-Meester Del, op ordre van desen Rade, publijckelijck aen de meest biedende verkocht, om van bederf bewaert te worden, ten behoeve van de gene die daer aen gerechticht soudén mogen wesen, versoeckende de voorsz Reclamanten om redenen by haor in de voornoemde Requeste genarreert, dat het voorsz Schip ende goederen, aen hun wederom gerestitueert moge worden, waer op gedelibereert, ende in achtinge genomen wesende het gherapporteerte van de Heeren Ghedeputeerden deses Collegie, laetst weder gekeert uyt's Gravenhage, nopende de intentie ende inclinatie van de Ho. Mo. Heeren Staten Generael, ontrent de gelegentheyt van het voorsz Schip ende ingeladene goederen, alle in Engelandt t'huys behorende, als breeder te sien by de voorsz stucken de Requeste annex, ende daer op gehoort sijnde de consideratien van de Heere Advocaet Fiscael deses Collegie, is om goede redenen ende vertrouwen van diergelijke bejegeninge ten opfichte van de Ingesetenen deser Landen, in soodanige occasie in Engelandt te sullen ontfangen goet gevonden ende getesolveert, het voorsz Schip ende ingheladene goederen of het provenu van dien, voor soo veel de selve verkocht sijn buyten forme van proces, aen de voorsz reclamanten ten behoeve van de eygenaers ende geïnteresseerden, sonder betalinge van eenich berchloon te restitueren, mits betalende alleen de onkosten in het opbrengghen, bewaken ende bewaren als andersints ghevalen, tot taxatie ende moderatie van desen Rade in cas van difficulteyt, daer naer den Vendu-meester deses Collegie, ende allen anderen dien het aengaen mach, hun sullen hebben te reguleren, ende sal Extract van dese Resolutie worden overgesonden aen de hoogh gemelte Heeren Staten Generael om de selve te konnen dienen, sulks ende daer haer Ho. Mo. sullen bevinden te behooren: Was gearapheert, C.'t Hoen. Onderstont, naer Collatie bevonden te accorderen, geteekent H. de Wildt.

Engelse saecken by den Hove van Hollandt, Zeelandt, ende Vriesslandt afgedaen, zedert de herstellinge van Koninck Karel de tweede in sijne Rijken van Engelandt, Schotlandt ende Irlands.

[1] **D**E Weduwe ende Erfgenamen van Iofias Broeckert, Coopman tot Iermuyden in Engelandt, naderhandt, gewoont hebbende ter Veere, Impetrant in rau actie &c. contra Cornelis de Grave Gedaeghde.

Is op den 21 December 1661. sententie gepronuntieert tot voordeel van den Impetrant.

Isabella Ionsfon eyscherfse in rau actie, contra Pieter Steenhuyfen ende Evert van Duyren verweerders.

In September 1661. provisionnele sententie gepronuntieert, op den 24. October 1663. is daerinne sententie ten principale gegeven, beyde tot voordeel van de eyscherfse; waer by de voorsz. verweerders sijn gecondemneert, als borge gebleven sijnde voor eenen Adam Mafon Engelsman, gewoont hebbende tot Rochelle, aen den Eyscherfse te moeten voldoen 't gunt deselve Mafon in den laete 1657. hadde ontfangen over een erffenisse gevallen in den laere 1645. daer naer d'eyscherfse eerst in den laere 1660. begon te vernemen.

Iohan Meuron Coopman tot Glascou, Eyscher in cas van indemnity, contra Iack Cuyften Coopman tot Amsterdam verweerder.

Waer inne eerst d'exceptie by den verweerder geproponeert is gerejecteert, ende in Junio 1664. definitive condemnatie gegaen tot laste van den verweerder; De saecke is eerst in het begin van den laere 1664 ofte in het laetste van December 1663. begonnen.

Guilliamme van de Voort Coopman tot Amsterdam, als procuratie hebbende van Willem Rijder Coopman tot Londen in Engelandt gedaegde in relief d'appel, contra Laurentio Mutti mede wonende Amsterdam, als speciale last ende procuratie hebbende van Stephana Annonny Coopman tot Antwerpen.

Is deselve saecke afgedaen den 21 December 1663. tot voordeel van de Impetrant in relief d'appel, ende by den ghedaeghde en succombent als geoordeelt habbende daer by te wesen niet beswaert, naer voorgaende advijs van Rechts-geleerden geacquiesceert.

Dit sijn saecken diemen heeft konnen naespeuren dat by den Hove op de voorsz. tijden afghedaen sijn, ende werdender nogh dickwils by uttinge van advisen afghedaen, diemen soo niet en kan opsoecken, ende werdt niet geloofd datter twee Engelsche saecken sullent konnen aangewesen werden die in staete van wijsen sijn, ende gesolliciteert werden.

Miffive van de Staten Generael, aen den Koningh van Groot Brittannien, waer by blijkt, dat haer Ho: Mo: al in den jare 1661. aen fijne Majesteit geklaeght heben over de feytelijke Proceduren doenmaels by Capiteyn Holmes, op de Kuffte van Africa gepleeght.

[K] **D**e Bewoonthebbers vande Oost-Indische Compagnie in dese Provintien opgerecht met onse roelatinge ende pribslege / hebben ons gerepresenteert dat op den 12. Martij lesleste dyse groote Schepen ende twee Fregatten / boerende de Wlagge van Engelandt / sijnde ten aenker gekomen op de Greede van Cabo Verde / op de kust van Africa / Mr. Huns / die de selfde Bloor commandeert / dyse Personen van conditie gesonden soude hebben aen Gerechtich Willens en Cop / Commissijs in die quarteren booz de selfde Compagnie / die sich doenmael bedondt op de selfde Aeer in een Coopbaerdy- Schip / ende hem hadde doen aenseggen dat hy expresse ordyde van uw Majesteit hadde / aen allerley Personen van wat Partien die souden moghen sijn te doen verstaen / dat het recht van op de kust van Africa te varen van Cabo verde af tot Cap de Bonue Esperance / ende aldaer te handelen uwe Majesteit alleen toequam / wijsuytende alle anderen / ende dat de Commissijs de saken soo soude hebben te disponeren / dat sy binnen 5. ofte 7. Maenden ten langhsten / soude hebben te verlaten / ende dese kust te verlaten: Dat oock een van de dyse afghesonden aen de Commissijs soude gheseyt hebben / dat sy ander tusschen een reyse naer de Riviere van Gambia souden doen / ende dat in effect dese vyf Schepen dese cours ghienan en hebende / het Eylandt van Boa Vista / ander sints ghenaemt / het Eylandt vande Honden / souden inghenomen hebben / zynde ghelegen ontrent 3. mylen beneden het Eylandt van S. Andries / ende laghet als eenighz andyz die de Compagnie possideert / alwaer sy een Fort ghemaecht hebben / waer dooz sy de Navigatie in de Rivierte embarasseren ende verhinderen / hebben de des Commandeur vande Bloor sulchs mede verklaert aen een Frans Schip / dat hy die niet roelaren soude aen yemandt wie het zy / soo langh als hy het koster verhinderen. Wy en maken geen difficulteyt / Sire / te verhalen 't gene in 't langhe gepasseert is / alsoo wy niet en twyffelen ofte Uwe Majesteit sal niet minder daer over verwondert zyn als wy verbaest van soo een ongheregelt procederen / zynde soo seer contrarie het recht der Volcheren. De Inwoonders van dese Provincien zyn sedert de eerste Oppechtinge van de Compagnie in byzetsame possessie van vele Plaetsen op de kust van Africa / vande welcke sy een gedeelte de openbare ende verklaerde Vpanden van dese Staet afghenomen hebben: Ende uwe Onderfaten / Sire / comen haer te troubleren / ende pretenderen haer van daer te jagen / om sich in de possessie te stellen / sonder eenich recht ofte tijtel. Wy beesen niet te segghen / dat wy ons niet konnen persuaderen / dat het de intentie van uwe Majesteit soude sijn uwe Onderfaten toete laten: veel min te commanderen te procederen met haer / die de advantage hebben / van niet alleen gehadt te hebben een naer uwe Alliantie met Engelandt sedert het op komen van dese Republich / maer oock seer particuliere verseckeringen van de vrientschap ende assistie van uwe Majesteit te hebben: Wy konnen ons niet imagineren dat uwe Majesteit sich soude bzaghen tot een saechte die geen exempel heeft / ende die directelich strydt tegen het recht / t welch met consent van alle het Volck gestabiltteert is. Verhalen

den gheloven wy dat wy onse haren uwe Majesteit mogen toebereyden / ende
 verfoecken reparatie van een dier geijck attentat / 't welck eenige van uwe On-
 dersaten begaen hebben tegen reden ende Justitie: Uwe Majesteit biddende te
 willen considereren dat wy spreken vooz de conservatie van een recht / 't welck
 wy ende onse Ondersaten verkreghen hebben / met een seer goede Titel / ende vooz
 de possessie van veele plaatsen / die ons niet kan gedisputeert worden / niet meer
 als de byzichtheid van de Commerce die wy alreede op die kust hebben /
 ende die ons Godt / de Nature / ende het recht van alle Voorkeren des
 gantsche Werelts ons toelaten in alle plaatsen te byspien ende te stabiliseren
 alwaer wy het sullen kunnen doen / sonder te violeren het selfde recht / waerop
 wy ons sonderen: Ende sootwijfelen wy niet / ofte Uwe Majesteit sal ons die
 Justitie geven welcke wy verfoecken / ende datse hare Ondersaten van wat qua-
 liteit ofte conditie die soude moghen zijn / expresselijck ende rigoureuslijck sal
 verbieden / d'onsen in haer Nabigatie ende Commerce te troubleren / ende
 noch veel minder inde byzesaeme possessie van het recht 't welck spregenwoordich
 hebben ende die van de Commerce ende Nabigatie op de kust van Africa / welc-
 ke se sedert eenige Jaren beseten hebben. Onse extraordinaire Ambassadeurs
 die tegenwoordich by Uwe Majesteit sijn / hebben expresse ordre instantie daer
 over te doen / ende wy bidden de selve hertelijck daerom / ons verseeckerende dat
 de Justitie van ons bidden niet sonder kracht sy een Koningh sal sijn / die niet
 soude willen regeren van vooz de selfde / ende in dese verseeckertheit continueren
 wy onse wenschingen dat het God behoeve / S I R E, De Croon ende Scepter
 van Uwe Majesteit te maechen / ende de selfde te doen smaken de bychte van
 Godtbyzichthegheyt waer op des selfs thoone behoort gefondeert te sijn / vooz die
 ende vooz der selfde posteriteit vooz altoos: Inden Maegh in Hollandt den 28
 Julij 1661. was onderteeckent N. L. Mulert, w. ende lager / Uwe Majesteits
 seer ootmoedige Dienaers de Staten Generael van de Vereenichde Provincien/
 vooz ovdonnantie der selfde onderteeckent N. Ruysch.

Memorie van den Heer extraordinaris Envoyé Dowling, waer door by
 hy verseeckert dat op de Custe van Africa, volgens d'ordre van den
 Koningh syn Meester geen feytelijckheyt kan geschiedt zyn, met
 belofte van redres ende straffe soo 't anders mochte wesen.

[K] **D**En ondergeschreven Extraordinaris Afgesante van sijne Majesteit
 van Groot Britannien / Ec verbindende dat geruchten dagelijcks ge-
 publiceert worden / om de gemoederen ende affecten van het Volck
 van dit Landt te verbyzeinden van den Koningh syn Meester (welcke hy soo
 veel estimeert) onder pretext ende plausible fundamenten / als ofte hy eenighe
 dessephen hadde om haer Traffick ende Commerce te ruineren / Ec. Ende
 aengaelde de sake van Capo Verde / waer van men soo veel ghesproken heeft /
 ende waer van men soo veel consequenten ende conclusien ghetrocken heeft:
 maecht de voorszeydene Extraordinaris Afghesante hare Ho: Mog: be-
 kent / dat dese Engelse Schepen / die op die kusten zyn / pterijse omdres hebben
 niet

niet alleen om geen quaedt te doen, ofte eenige veranderinge te doen aen de Onderſaten van die Landen, ofte van eenige andere vande Vrienden ende geallieerden vande Koningh ſijn Meester, maer ter contrarie, om alle goede correspondentie met haer te houden, ende haer te tracteren met allerleyen vrientſchap ende civiliteyt, ende indien yemands van haer met monde ofte met der daed ſich anders gecompporteert heeft, dat hy geen ordre daer toe ontfanghen heeft, ende dat hy geſtraft ſal worden. Wanneer hy wederom van die quattieren ſal ghekomen zyn, alſoo de Koningh ſyn Meester al te genereus is, om met onrechtveerdicheydt ofte met ghewelt te willen avanceren de traficky van ſijne Onderſaten: Maer dat de Koningh ſijn Meester droevich is / dat hare Ho: Mo: ſoo haest alarm genomen hebben / ende ſich ſoo veel troubel gegeben hebben ober het diſcours ende de woorden van een Capiteyn ter Zee / ende dat men daer toe ſoo veel credyt ſoude geven teghen een Koningh van Engelandt / dooz dat het wel betwefen is / ofte ten minſten dat geallieert ſoude ſijn dat de voorſz Wan oorde vande Koningh gehooft hadde: En ſijne Maſteſtept conjureert hare Ho: Mo: inſtantelijch dooz de oberzekerlyſche experientie vande vrientſchap die van ſijne Doozſaten doozis gekomen is / dooz de gemeene intereſſen van Religie / Commerce / nabuypſchap / ende alles wat dierdoer kan ſijn / ofte dat de affectien van een volck tot het ander kan te ſamen binned / dat ſe ſoo licht niet willen onderhouden ofte gheloof geven aen dinghen / welcke niet en dienen als om de quade gelintentioneerde Perſonen te gratificeren: Gebaen in den Haaghy den 8. Auguſt 1661.

Reſcriptie van de Koningh van Groot Britanniën op haer Ho: Mo: Miſſive van den 28. Julij 1661. waer by blijktt, dat Syne Maſteſteyt improbeert het gepaſſeerde op de Kuſte van Africa.

[K] **H**oghy Mo: Heeren / onſe goede Vrienden / Geallieerden / ende Geconfedereerden / ulven Brief van den 28 Julij / ende 't gene uwe Exterordinarſe Ambaſſadeurs ons verbolgens ghepreſenteert hebben van het proceduren van Capiteyn Holmes / aen wien wy eenich commandement ghegeben hebben van eenige Schepen op de Kuſten van Africa / ſal ons verobligheren een particulier ſooge te hebben om ons te inſormeren in van het gene in deſe gantſche ſake gepaſſeert is / ende oorde te ſtellen dat geen verbolgh en krijghe welcke aen de Weſt-Indiſche Compagnie in uwe Probinſten door uwe toelatinge ende pibilliteit is geſtabiliceert eenich onghetijch edoen: Wy maken te veel werck van uwe vriendſch. w dat wy intenie ſouden ghehadt hebben de ſelfde in deſe reſcontro w eenigzietp maniere te quetsen ofte te krencken / ende wy ſijn al te groote obervateurs van het recht der Volckieren als dat wy het opt ſouden violeren. Derhalven wy U bidden te geloven dat ons doornemen is / in goede intelligentie met U te leven / ende datter niemandal paſſeren ſal met onſe toelatinge / 't welcke e Inſtantie die wy met uwe Republiick hebben ſouden mogen verloochenen: Soo bidden wy Godt dat hy de Ho: Mo: Heeren / onſe goede Vrienden / Geallieerden ende Geconfedereerden / neme in ſijn heplige ende weerde bewaringe. Gebaen tot Londen den 14. Auguſt 1661.

Uwe goede vriendt CHARLES R.

Verklaringe dat die van 't Fort St. Andries naer de Konincklycke
Vlagge soudē geschoten hebben. Anno 1662. aen de Am-
bassadeurs van de Staten Generaol behandicht, om daer mede te
justificeren het innemen van 't Fort St. Andries.

Alle de Capiteynen van de Schepen van Syne Majesteit van Groot
Britannien, de Facteurs, daer mede tegenwoordich zynde, heb-
ben geattesteent ende yeder van haer met haer eyghen handt de
attestatie onderteeckent den 3. Martii 1662.

[L]et wanneer men een klepne Fregatte van sijne voorsz Majesteit sonde/
om de Rebiere van Gambia op te gaen / ende sich te versien van 't geene
hier van noode was: heeft de Commandeur van het Fort S. Andries op het
Eylandt sijn Geschut op de voorsz Fregat doen schieten / op dat se sich sijn bevel-
en soudē ontwoopen als ofte de ganische Rebiere haer in eysenschap toequam /
door een onberzaechlijke afronte aen sijne voorsz Majesteit.

Doorz dat die van het voorsz Fort raedt ghegeven hebben aen de inghebozen/
haer inspirerende een abersie teghen ons / als ofte sy albaer quamen om haer de
possestie van haer Landen af te nemen / ende diergelycke quaden te doen.

1664.
D.A.C.

Jan 21.	Resolution, Stat: Pen:	Yellow note book (2) p. 4.
Feb. 9	" " "	" " " " p. 5
	Letter, King Denmark to Stat: Pen: 15 Dec. 1663	- Note book Aitzema. IV. I. p. 26
Feb 13.	Resolution, Stat: Pen:	- Yellow note book (2) p. 6
"	Letter, Stat: Pen: to King Denmark	- Yellow note book (1) p. 63
Feb. 18	Resolution Stat: Pen:	- Yellow note book (2) p. 6
Feb 19.	" " "	" " " " p. 6
Feb 29.	" " "	" " " " p. 10
Mar 6	" " "	" " " " p. 10
April 3.	" " "	" " " " p. 11
"	Memo. Charisius.	" " (1) p. 58.
April 18 }	Resolution, Stat: Pen	" " (2) p. 12
April 21 }		" " " p. 13
May 1	" " "	" " " p. 13
May 8	" " "	" " " p. 13
June 5	" " "	" " " p. 17.
June 11	" " "	" " " p. 19.
June 17	" " "	" " " p. 20
June 20	" " "	" " " p. 25
" "	Memo, W.I.C.	" " " p. 26
June 27	Resolution, Stat: Pen:	" " " p. 27
July 5	" " "	" " " p. 27.

Papers

Jan 31.	W.I.C. to Stat: Pen:	Typescript
Feb 8 or.	Downing to Stat: Pen:	"
Feb 19	Charisius to Stat: Pen:	"
June 5	Same to Same	"
Oct 4.	D.A.C. to King of Denmark. Photostats & ms copy. (German).	

Pamphlets

June -	"Remonstratie" W.I.C. to Stat: Pen. Printed 1664.
Oct 19	"Tegen-Bericht" D.A.C. to King Denmark. Printed 1665 [Photostats] (Translated in note book).

1664.

D. A. C.

West Indian Company to States General. Deld in, 31st January
1664.

(St. Gen. 5782.)

High Mighty Lords.

After ~~that~~ the W.I.C. of these Lands for the last one or two years, by instigation of a certain Company calling itself the Danish African Company, consisting of subjects (~~ingezetene~~) of this State, provided with a Charter from His Majesty of Denmark in order to conceal under that appearance the fraud intended and carried into effect by them against the Charter granted by Y.Ho. Mo. to the Company, had been complained against by various Memorials from the Resident Mr Charisius and some letters from His Majesty of Denmark to Y.Ho. Mo., with very many injurious words about violence; whereas on the contrary it had been employed with all justice; His said Majesty requesting protection for ships which were equipped against the Charter and (as the result has shown) destined to do all damage to the Company; therefore the said W.I.C., after having informed Y.Ho.Mo. of everything, and having requested specific reparation for some damage, suffered by the W.I.C. from the aforementioned Danes, of Y.H.M., and having intended to await the same after that His Majesty seemed disposed to such reparation, and not further to trouble Y.H.M. But His Majesty not having up till now done anything upon the aforesaid complaints, and the violences, afterwards committed by the aforesaid Danes under the protection always of the Patents of the King of Denmark, increasing, but also going beyond the respect that was due from the ships of the aforementioned Danes to Y.Ho. Mo., ~~enligex~~ compels the said Company again to think of its suffered damage besides the aforementioned disrespect shown to Y.Ho. Mo. and the unchristian, indeed barbarous, treatment undertaken with regard to Y.H.M.'s inoffensive subjects in Guinea, and to remonstrate with all submission against them, which consist in the following:-

Firstly, that the aforementioned Danes, in the month of December 1659, in Guinea, have presumed to betake themselves on to a certain Hill, named CONGH, a long time ago purchased from the Natives by the Company for its further security, and taken into possession --as appears from Y.Ho.Mo.s' standard placed and erected thereupon for that purpose;-- where having come, they cut down the aforesaid standard, dragged it along the ground and trod it under foot and erected that of the King of Denmark; and made themselves so secure (vast) there that they, from the 18th April 1661, afterwards and from time to time have fired hostilely upon the ships of the Company lying before CABO CORS, from the aforesaid Hill and from a battery erected by them on the

rocks below; notwithstanding that the Dir.-Gen. Jaspar van Heussen had had them expressly informed of the right that the Company had to that Hill, and had protested against their unlawful proceedings.

Secondly, further, the Commandant of the aforesaid so-called (genoemde) Danes, named JOOST CRAMER, commanding on a certain ship "St Martin", on the 6th September 1661, hostilely attacked a certain yacht of the W.I.C. sailing from the Castle El Mina, and captured and plundered it; and a few days afterwards, before Andra, another yacht named "the Moor", selling the same to some English ships without any form of proceedings being held about it.

Thirdly, the aforesaid named Danes have, through the Resident of the Crown of ~~England~~ Denmark in England, caused to be arrested upon a frivolous claim ~~contrary to~~ contrary to all laws, and with its lading, a certain return ship of the Company named "Graaf Enno", which had been compelled to run into Falmouth through leakage and contrary winds in order to save itself; without the same having so far been restored to the Company.

Fourthly, the aforesaid JOOST CRAMER, endeavouring to cause the Company all damage that was in any way possible, about the month of April 1661, sent one Johan Jacob Raijott to a certain Lodge of the Company named ORSOU situate in the Kingdom of ACCRA, who having come there on the 14th April, attacked the Company's Lodge, and with the help of several hundreds of Blacks, drove the Company's servants out of the same with violence (plundered the goods in it) and made himself master of it thus, contrary to all right & reason, and appropriated the goods of the Company.

Fifthly, the aforesaid so-called Danes with two ships, namely "Frederick the Third" & "Prince of Denmark" over which one Heijn Louwen van Dirckendam commanded, on the 21st November 1662, came before CABO CORRS where the ships of the Company, namely "Gouden Leeuw", & "Christina" and "Faem", were holding the said place beleagured, and, after they had ~~imprisoned~~ held as prisoner the Company's Factor "van de recherche" who had come on board their ships about Axem in order to learn what ships they might be, proceeded about the Company's ships, which were lying at anchor, and passing by them called out that they should strike their flags for the King of Denmark, and being answered ~~each~~ that they were lying at anchor and need not strike, ~~gave~~ gave ~~each~~ a broadside and very hostilely fired upon them, so that the aforesaid ships of the Company, lying at anchor, ~~and~~ without any thought of such hostile treatment from ships which claimed to belong to allies of this State, lost some of their crews who ~~were~~ were shot dead and some wounded who afterwards died of their wounds. Which two aforesaid ships were those which Mr Resident Charisius, under pretence of friendship, had so often requested from Y.Ho.Mo. and obtained, instructions to Dir.-Gen. Jaspar van Heussen.

Sixthly, the aforementioned ship "Frederik the Third" with its accompanying "Prince of Denmark" having done their work on the Coast and having sailed from there further departed to the river of Sieraliones, and there, with the assistance of some English, took off by violence some servants of the W.I.C., took ~~xx~~ with them all goods and merchandise, set fire to the lodge, and transported those servants to Glückstadt, arresting them there, and with many threats extorted some declarations and made them sign a certain document in which they had to promise that they would not make any charges against (belasten) the said Heijn Louwen skipper of the "Fredrick the Third", who is a native of this State.

Seventhly, that which has alone compelled the Company no longer to keep silence about all these violences is that the said CRAMER let himself be carried ~~xxxfax~~ by his wickedness so far from Christian compassion that he, CRAMER, promised to the barbarians there, and has paid, a $\frac{1}{2}$ anchor of liquor for each head that the FUTU or COMMENDA Blacks, subjects of Y. Ho. Mo. came to show to him; whereby was caused that the Blacks, being very cruel by nature, being incited by that *(indulgent)* bloody reward, have slain many natives of the country, subjects of Y. Ho. Mo. in hopes of further so atrocious gains, and finally fell upon a certain Company's Lodge situate in COMMANY and killed the Company's servants and slaves, ~~black & white~~ white and black, and carried the heads to CABO CORS to show to the said CRAMER to receive the horrible reward of their frightful murders; who having seen the head of a certain Company servant, was so upset by his guilty conscience that he shortly afterwards died.

About which first three points complaints having already been made by the Company to Y. Ho. Mo., therefore Y. H. M. had found good, by resolution of 16th March 1662, ~~xxx~~ to request from His Majesty reparation about it, as also was done; but instead of receiving effective satisfaction about them, His Majesty has so much deferred to the representations of the aforesaid so-called Danes that His Majesty so far has only simply declared that he will have the ship "Graaf Enno" released from arrest without that --notwithstanding that by the aforesaid declaration of His Majesty the unlawfulness of the aforesaid Danes is shown-- the said ship "Graaf Enno" has not so far been restored to the Company without cost and without damage to the Company as it ought to be, as the said Danes still have possession of it (onder sich geslagen), much less the yachts "Vrede" and "Moor". Wherefore the Company is again obliged to address itself to Y. Ho. Mo. and to request with all submission that Y. Ho. Mo. will be pleased once more to remind His Majesty of his promise to release the ship "Graaf Enno" and to request His Majesty that the aforesaid

ship with its inladen goods and also the "Vrede" and ~~"Black~~
"Blackboy" or the value thereof may be restored, without
cost and without damage, as quickly as possible: and that Y.
Ho. Mo., considering how far the wantonness of the afore-
named so-called Danes has dared to extend itself contrary
to the alliance made with that Crown, not only faithlessly
but barbarously, , and that the Company, relying upon the
aforesaid solemn treaties, is treated so fraudulently and
hostilely, Y.Ho. Mo. will please to have the King of Den-
mark remonstrated with de novo about the excesses employed
by those (claim to have His Majesty's Commission thereto,
in order that all the damage further suffered by the Com-
pany (in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th points) may be repaired,
and further especially over the aforesaid affronts such
reparation be done in which Y.Ho. Mo. might take contentment
over the past, and in the future such like violences may be
prevented.

With which &c,
(sgd) Michl Ten Hove.

(Indorsed) Delivered in on 31st January 1664.

1664.

D.A.C.

Original in English. Dated 8 February 1664/3
Exhibitum 18 February 1664.

(St.Gen. Lokket Kas Deenemarck. 41.)

The King my Master is very sorry to find that other Christian Princes and their subjects as well as his are so ill treated by those of the West Indie Company of this Country upon ye Coast of Africa.

And the King of Denmark having by Letter and otherwise lately applied himself unto him complaining of great injuries, depredations and violences done to his Subjects by those of the said Companie in those parts and that notwithstanding all possible endeavours used by him, he hath not been able to obtain anything from this State, nay scarce so much as answers to his letters, and ~~xxx~~ desiring that his Majesty would be pleased to interpose himself therein.

I am commanded to let your Lordships know that his most sacred Majesty holds himself obliged by all the bonds of honour, friendship, blood, gratitude and Treaty to intermeddle and concern himself in this matter and that with the same zeal and fervour and to the same degree as for the injuries done to himself and his own Subjects in ye same parts by the said Companie, nor can sett down or hold himself satisfied until that equal satisfaction shall be mutually done to both.

And I am commanded earnestly to desire that your Lordships will take the premises into your wise and serious consideration and that you will be pleased for ye prevention of the coming of things to extremities, in time to induce that Companie to reason and to take such order as that satisfaction and reparation be without farther delay by them given to the King of Denmark and his subjects for what is already past and that for the future the said Companie do moderate their designs and keep themselves within ye limits of equity and good neighbourhood. All Christian Princes being too sensible of the importance of ye trade and of the Protection which they owe to their Subjects, to suffer them to proceed and act as they have for some years past.

I am farther commanded earnestly to desire that your Lordships would be pleased to give all reasonable and just satisfaction to the King of Denmark in those other matters that are now in dispute between him and this State, and whatever shall be done by your Lordships herein, ~~xx~~ his Majesty will take as done to himself.

Given at ye Hague this 8th day of February 1664. o.s.

(sgd) G. Downing.

=====

(The spelling in th above has been modernised)

1664.

D.A.C.

Resident P. Charisius to States General. 'S-Gravenhage,

19th February 1664.

(Lectum same date.)

(St.Gen. Loket Kas, Deennemaerck, 41.)

High Mighty Lords,

As Y. Ho. Mo. will have seen from the letter from His Majesty of Denmark, Norway etc., given in by H.E. Mr Hanibal Seestet, his Councillor, State Treasurer, & Extraordinary Ambassador some days ago, how seriously His said Majesty ~~xxx~~ recommends the dissolution and settlement of the disputes arisen for so long between his chartered African Company and the West Indian Company of these Lands and that in the future the undisturbed free commerce on the free Coast of Guinea might be restored without being disturbed by the one or the other, and exercised; he having expressly charged his said Excellency on his journey to the Court expressly to betake himself to the Haagh and, together with assurances of his Majesty's great inclination for the maintenance of the mutual firm neighbourly friendship & good correspondence, to remonstrate this matter; and also most graciously deputed and authorised the undersigned Resident to represent such to Y. Ho. Mo. with all zeal and in the most pressing terms, and to request that you would be pleased to offer the friendly hand to hold the W.I.C. there that the free unhindered commerce of his aforesaid graciously chartered Company might take its course and progress at those places lawfully belonging to it, without their undertaking to cause them any disturbance or hindrance therein.

Secondly, that proper compensation and complete satisfaction be given to the said Royal Danish Company for all their unlawfully captured ships, cargoes and goods, as also all the injury, expense and damage caused to it; as also,

Thirdly, that also restitution and surrender be done by the said W.I.C. of His Majesty's forts and lodges on the Coast of Guinea and in the river Siraleona unlawfully usurped ~~by it~~ and ~~xxx~~ occupied up till now occupied by it. For his Majesty would gladly see a final issue therein, and that after entreaties have been made for so long a time both by his ~~letter~~ letters and by the various Memorials delivered in by the aforesaid Resident, you will conserve his ~~dignity~~ dignity and highness and "consequeren" to his Company their undeniably belonging privileges of unhindered trade on a free Coast both in Africa and in Europe. Wherefore his Majesty has most graciously fully authorised the aforesaid Resident to represent to Y. Ho. Mo. with all relevant arguments and reasons to urge that provisionally without delay, exception or excuse from now on the ~~xxx~~ stopping of ~~extrangement~~ all estrangement, hostilities and violences between the two

between the Companies or the ships Commandants & servants belonging to them, on the said Coast of Guinea; that Y.H.M. will be pleased to direct your authority in that direction that such mutual correspondence might be established; and that the Danish ships might be accompanied by a document of order or degree from you to the Commanders on the said Coast, as well as a serious instruction from the Directors of the W.I.C. in the most emphatic and decisive terms, and so might be assured that they can navigate and trade unhindered and unmolested on the free Guinea Coast and at the Forts Fredricksborgh & Christiansborgh and Orsouw and also at the lodges at Cabo Cors and in the river of Siraleona, lawfully belonging to them, until such time that the said Resident, deputed thereto by his Majesty as well as those also added to him, might endeavour, with those Commissioners deputed thereto by Y.H.M., to examine the further claims and difficulties and to compose and properly settle them according to right and reason. But if and when the two parties could not come to a reasonable and mutual accommodation, nor his Majesty or his graciously chartered Company obtain their desired object and the above alleged claim of just request, he has graciously considered it advisable to accept the offer made by his allied friends and Kings of intervention as mediators (according to the express order and charge given to the Ministers resident with Y.H.M., the Ambassador of France and the Extraordinary Deputy of England), as also ~~xxxxx~~ through their negotiation and mediation to see the matter placed in a peaceful and proper state, and might so be redressed that each one may maintain his highness and right; which the aforesaid Resident has not wished to neglect emphatically herewith to remonstrate to Y.H.M. and urgently to request that you will please to take just reflexion to it, and speedily give ~~orders~~ precise orders for the aforesaid security and also make provision that his Majesty's African Company might find such a firm security by it that they can proceed peacefully and without hindrance with their trade at their lawfully belonging Forts Fredricksborgh, Christiansborgh, and Orsouw and at the lodges at Cabo Cors and in the river Siraleona, and on the free Coast of Guinea, and continue it without being badly gerescontreert & geexcipieert by the servants of the W.I.C. at those places contrary to the due respect to Y.H.M.'s degrees instructions and orders as his Majesty can no longer see his Company prevented in its lawful trade by such unjust disturbance; about which the said Resident has found himself compelled to annex the accompanying clear deduction and conclusive answer of his Majesty's ~~xxxix~~ (Q.V.) African Company to that of the last 31st January delivered in ("...") unfounded complaints of the W.I.C. to Y.H.M. -- requesting the St.Gen. to give it careful consideration and a speedy resolution in the sense of this memorial; as also about the subsidy monies for the year 1654, &c.--
'S-Gravenhage 19th February 1664. (sgd) P. Charisius.

29. February 1664

(Read same note.)

A letter from Charisius to St. Gen. calling attention to the fact that the Company's request for a subsidy is not being considered. The letter is dated 19th February 1664. [u.c.]

1664.

D.A.C.

Resident P. Charisius to St. Gen. 'S-Gravenhage 5 June 1664.
Lect. " " "
(St.Gen. Loket Aas, Deenemaerck, 41.)

The undersigned Resident of his Maj. of Denmark, Norway &c by no means doubts that Y.Ho.Mo. will finally be pleased to take into consideration with what great patience, for over four years, he has awaited some equitable reply to both the many consecutive letters from ~~His~~ Majesty to them and to his own various repeatedly delivered in Memorials, and principally of the 19th & 29th February & ~~18th~~ 2nd & 18th April of this year and to receive satisfactory disposition for the settlement of all the disputes arisen between his most graciously chartered African Company & the W.I.C. of these Lands, and for the restoration of the undisturbed navigation or commerce on the free Guinea African Coast, and his indisputably lawfully belonging forts & lodges, as to the restitution of the usurped, and still occupied by the said Company, forts & places; also for compensation for the damage suffered because of the ~~hostilely~~ captured ships & goods without any fundamental reasons. But thereto, in accordance with Y.Ho.Mo.s' various urgent resolutions sent to the W.I.C. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and that by their Hon. Great Mightinesses of Holland & Westvriesland of the 14th May he has not been able to obtain it at the conference ~~held~~ or communication held their deputed Commissioners on the 21st May, because the W.I.C only seeks to delay the matter in order to gain time, and its deputies at such conference frivolously pretended and represented that were not charged to concern themselves with them. Whereupon the Hon. Messrs deputies had to rise with nothing done, and it was found good that for further enlightenment ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ our respective contentions should be put into writing, which was complied with without any loss of time on the side of His Majesty and his Company, in accordance with the annexed copy of such Memorial or Deduction. But the W.I.C. has not yet brought in its. Wherefore the said Resident does not see how his Majesty and his chartered African Company ought with any reason or pretence of justice to be held up any longer, and he finds himself most highly obliged herewith urgently to request Y.Ho.Mo. to be pleased after such a long time to make a good reflection upon this work, as ~~good~~ close allies and neighbours; to summon their Commissioners deputed over that matter in order to examine ~~them~~ without further delay and to make ~~reportxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ equitable report thereon i.a.w the clearly appearing documents; and finally, by your sovereign power to hold their subjects in that direction (heen) according to ~~the contents of my Memorial of the~~ the request contained in my Memorial of 19th February, so that they do not disturb that chartered Company & subjects

~~and~~ of his Majesty as their allied neighbours on a free Coast
and in their forts, lodges and places belonging to them.

... .. &c. &c. &c.

Annexed to the above, is the following copy Memorial, therein
referred to.

As at the conference held on the 21st May 1664 between
the Hon. Mighty Lords Diderick de Vlamingh van Outshoorn, Lord
of Outshoorn, Gnephouck, ~~old~~ late Burgermeester of Amsterdam;
Coenradus van Beuningen, ~~Shariff & Pensionary~~ Council Pensionary
of Amsterdam; and ^(sic) the Great Burgermeester of the town
Hoorn, as Commissioners of the Hon. Great Mighty ~~inexes~~ Lords
States of Holland and West Vriesland in the matters pending
between the D.A.C. and the W.I.C. it was found good that the
respective claims of damages should not at present be dealt
with ~~but~~ should remain reserved to each side until a suitable
time, provided that meantime the D.A.C. should have and con-
tinue its free navigation and trade on the Coast of Guinea
at the places where the W.I.C. had no ~~private~~ trade to the
exclusion of others; ~~and that the D.A.C. in-~~
sisting that it generally had the free trade on the free Tusk
& Slave Coasts and then still, above all and specially, in
Siraleona, at Cabo Cors and Fredricksborgh, and at Christians-
borgh at Orsouw, ~~the same against some objections were made~~
some criticisms were made against that.

~~Agx~~ In order to demolish which criticisms Mr Petrus Chari-
sius Resident of his Majesty of Denmark and Mr Vincent Klinge-
bergh, deputed by his Majesty in the matter of the D.A.C.
have shortly compiled the following:

Firstly, concerning the navigation and lodge in Siraleona,
it is established, and true that some of the King of Denmark's
subjectts have had, ~~axCommissionxxthatxplace~~ on a Commission,
their Lodge, like the English and other nations; thus the place
for it was purchased many years ago, ~~by~~ at Bagos, by Gerard
Bremer from the King of the country; and afterwards, in June
1661, as it was ruined and destroyed it was rebuilt by him
(as appointed Factor of the D.A.C. and sailed out on the
28th April 1661 with the ship "St Marten" equipped at Glück-
staät) and built around with some houses, and surrounded by a
moat; without that old Danish Lodge having ever belonged to
any Hollanders or to the W.I.C.

And ~~whether~~ if it were true that the Hollanders also had
a lodge there in former times, yet nevertheless it was an
entirely different lodge and situate far from the said Lodge
which was built by the D.A.C. there in 1661.

Therefore it was very hostile the invading of that lodge
by the Commander JOAN VALCKENBURGH, and still more the plun-
dering and carrying away of the ~~ex~~ goods and the taking pri-
soner and carrying away of the said Bremer and his men.

So the said place Siraleona is a river which stands open for everyone, and even the W.I.C. had no lodge there at that time.

Nevertheless it is so situated there that nearly all the trafficking nations take in their refreshments on shore there, and also, if there is opportunity and the season allows, drive their trade there.

Which then, cannot nor ought to be prevented to the D.A.C. with any critical reasons.

But it is firmly believed (vertrouwt) and found undeniable that the egress and ingress together with the free trade at Sirleona belongs to the D.A.C.

What now concerns the lodge and free trade at Cabo Cors, about that attention ought to be given to the fact that, although it may be true that the W.I.C. are also keeping (detineeren) a Lodge there, namely at the village and beach, which has been now somewhat more fortified by them than it formerly was; that although the said lodge was first built by the Swedes, and now through lawful capture in war it has come to his Majesty of Denmark from the Swedes, without having since been lawfully alienated, therefore it must be understood still to belong to his said Majesty of Denmark.

So also, the forts at Annemabo & Tacquerary, which nevertheless are being detained by the W.I.C. contrary to right & reason.

And in vindication of their usurpation it can be of no validity what is said about some sale or transfer which Samuel Smidt might have done, as he was not authorised to do it.

Likewise also Hendrick Carlof, its Chief, was not authorised to do it as can clearly be shown by the Capitulation made with him by the King of Denmark on the 1st August 1657, which provides inter alia, that everything must be done with the knowledge and consent of the King of Denmark.

Which Carlof knowing well he also gave no orders for it, nor wished to give them, as can be verified with uncontrovertible reports (bescheijden).

But on the ~~other~~ contrary it is true that Carlof has transferred (opgedragen) the said lodge or fort, besides other forts, to the King of Denmark, in accordance with the Capitulation made (opgerecht) about it; and that, even at that time, when the aforesaid forts were still in Danish possession and occupation, namely on the 28th March 1659, like as he then emphatically states. And the said forts in Africa namely, the Castle at Cabo Cors, Annemabo, Tacquerary, and the lodge at Orsouw, together with the ammunition and cannon therein, will belong to the King of Denmark with all good right, as his own property, as the said Carlof transferred such forts to His Majesty by virtue of this transfer (opdracht).

From which then ~~clearly~~ appears as clearly as the midday sun that the said forts all belong to the King of Denmark and they could not be alienated ~~without his will~~ against his will.

And consequently, his chartered African Company, by the Charter has the right to possess (bezitten) them and to navigate

the coasts and countries where they are situated, and to traffic freely there; which then "te meer nogh plaatse moet hebben en Effect sokeeren aan Cabo Cors". And that besides the aforesaid lodge or fort, the Danish Company has another lodge there, which it has acquired by title of purchase from the King of FETU, according to the Contract made on the 20th December 1659; which in substance contains the following words in Art. 2:- "So we give to the said D.A.C. a free lodge at Cabo Cors, with the consent that the same may at any time make a stone house there in order the better to be freed from fire and other accident." And Art. 3:- "We will at all times help to defend and to protect the aforementioned D.A.C. against all hostile attack either from our own nation or from Whites, whatever name they may have." ~~And Art. 4:-~~ And Art. 4:- "And we hereby grant the Danish Company the liberty freely to use the harbour of Cabo Cors for the unloading and loading of their goods, and they shall be hindered by no one therein whomsoever they may be." (C. uninduced)

Which contract was confirmed by ~~another agreement~~ a further agreement on the 24th November 1662, by which was also purchased the stone house which had formerly belonged to Jan Clasen, and on his death had fallen to the Kingdom.

And by that further agreement was also, inter alia, granted by the King of FETU that the Company might fly their Danish Royal Flag there and to use the harbour as their own property.

Which Articles and further agreement indeed sufficiently expressly provides for (medebrengt) the ownership of the said lodge; the ~~liberty~~ liberty of traffic and commerce and the use of the harbour or roadstead of Cabo Cors for that purpose: without that the W.I.C. (even if it were true that the said lodge could belong to it, as has been proved that it could not) may, can or ought to prevent the same under any pretext whatever.

For to allege that they had acquired that right from the King of FETU that no one else but they might traffic there, contradicts itself "door opmerckinge van gestalte soo die nu ~~leyt~~ leyt".

For the lodge which the W.I.C. is unlawfully usurping there was built by the Swedes and afterwards captured and possessed by the King of Denmark, whereby they have been in possession of the trade, even before the W.I.C. And so also have the English their lodge there.

That now the W.I.C. under pretext that ~~are~~ ^{they} are detaining the strongest lodge, should keep the Danish Company out of it and also out of their newly purchased lodge and the trade there in the harbour and in the roadstead, that is a palpable wrong that could ever be thought of; wherefore it cannot be believed that such can be tolerated or connived at by their Ho. Mo.

And as it is situated with the lodge at Cabo Cors, so is it also situated with Fredricksborgh, lying on the hill called by the FETUS Amanfro, which also was sold, by Contract of the 20th December 1659, to the Chartered D.A.C.

What fundamental right, what reason, can the W.I.C. bring in now in order to be allowed to cause hindrance to the D.A.C. in their traffic there, truly "niet met allen, als 't gunt met geweldiger hand geschieden moet" contrary to all law of nations and justice, which cannot be tolerated but must be opposed with like means.

"Want te seggen het leyt ons te naar."

"En het is onder ons geschut, dat en is niet krachtigh "genoegh in desen."

Seeing (Ten insighte) the W.I.C. has no jurisdiction whatever there, as the village of Cabo Cors belongs to the FETUS, and the W.I.C. must pay monthly contributions for its stay & trade; an evident token and proof that it has no more, yea not so much, ownership there as any others; so that besides the usurpation of the said fort at Cabo Cors all the doings and pretences of the W.I.C. are unlawful and not free from "Sensurabele Concupiscentie".

Which also is so unlawful and offensive in the eyes of the FUTUS that they regard the doings of the W.I.C. not otherwise than with great displeasure and openly give out that they will not suffer them any longer.

As regards the Danish Fort Christiansborgh at Orsouw, one thought that the W.I.C. had not the least claim to it, but it is much more to be accused that it had quite ~~irrexpensibly~~ inexcusably deprived the King of Denmark of that place, like the before mentioned forts, and is now again possessed by his Majesty.

This place having formerly been possessed by the Swedes; and not only won from them by the King of Denmark by arms, but also bought by him for a considerable sum of money, and paid for, by lawful purchase from the King of Great Acraa, Kanckoy, in whose territory Orsouw lies; according to the Contract made about it on the 18th August 1661, and thereby further acquired the right to use and enjoy the same place and the territory of Orsouw in inheritance for ever.

And the said King Canckoy has bound himself to protect the D.A.C. at Orsouw and in all lands in his territory against all attacks and inconveniences from inhabitants, natives and other nations of Whites.

And notwithstanding this the W.I.C. has tried to keep the D.A.C. away from there; ~~xx~~ like as, for that purpose, ~~ix~~ last in January 1663, it sent its ships thither in order to pursue the D.A.C.'s ships and if it had been possible to damage them and without doubt also to capture them; which they began to do previously in November 1659 at Cabo Cors and Fredricksborgh, and in which they still persist from time to time, and sometimes have carried it out with great damage; and the last attempt (opset) was without effect or consequence ~~because~~ because the Royal Danish ships had already departed.

All which and the hostilities herebefore referred to con-
victs the W.I.C. of violent hostilities; which because they
are so evident demand a speedy and prompt remedy; and that,
yet before the matters come to further astrangement and be
irreparable, ought to be taken in hand, and above all that
the D.A.C. be no longer refused the free navigation and trade
at the free tusk and slave coasts, as also at Siraleona,
Cabo Cors, Fredricksborgh & Christiansborgh at Orsouw, nor
the least hindrance caused to it. Which then will be the
only "effect" that, after the lapse of so much time in which
one had hoped to settle everything, will "be worked out".

And the King of Denmark will hope that the hindrances and
obstacles caused to his Chart. African Company will not be
prevented with words but with emphatic and effective orders
by their Ho. Mo.

And that the servants of the W.I.C. in Guinea will be
held thereto "dat sij haar ontsien sullen soo als voor desen
"gedaan is, dat sij wel sien de last van haar Ho. Mo. maar
"dat sij doch contrarie last hebben van de bewinthebberen van de
"W.I.C. en dat die alles wat hun tegens, van haar sullen
"afhouden."

The undersigned expecting their Ho. Mo.s' prompt and
equitable disposition hereon for the proper satisfaction
of the repeated Memorials delivered to their Ho. Mo. at
various times, on behalf of the King of Denmark.

(sgd) Petrus Charisius.
(") Vincent Klinenbergh.

=====

(4)

1664

(4. Oct)

Rigsarkivet København

D K U A Neder landene A II 15

Rigsarkivet København

D K U A. Neder landene A II 15

Saml. like ~~interester~~ Interester

hins / Danish African Co.

to King of Denmark (f. III ?)

dd. Glückstadt 4 October 1664

Rigsarkivet København

D. K. U. A. Neder landene A. II 15

Rigsarkivet København

D. K. U. A. Neder landene A. II 15

Samtliche Interessen Interessenten

~~being~~ Danish African Co.

to King of Denmark (7. III ?)

dat. Glückstadt 4 October 1664

The Shareholders of the Danish African Co. to the King of Denmark [Folio III]

Thick set 4 October 1664.

[D. K. u. A. Niederländische A. u. II 15
Riggartwiel Köthen harn]

Durch lauchtigste Erussmächtigster König, Allergnädigster Herr.

Obwohl die von Eur Königl. Mayt Allergrüdigste Just. Secretariate
africanische Comp der gantzliche Hoffnung gelebet ^{es} würden Eur Königl
Mayt für dero ~~allerunter~~ allerunterthänigsten Comp von ~~denen~~
Hochmogende KK Statu Generale auf ^{die so} diese viel Jahren hero überflüssig
ethane Sollicitationes, endlich gebührende reparation und Satisfaction, dass
durch der Holländische W.I.C. dero Subben selben, so viel Jahren hero,
zugefügten grossen Schadens, und die Aufhebung, der unleidentlichen Hostilities,
erlangt haben: So hat doch die Danish Comp leider! erfahren müste, dass
er auf das allergeringste nicht erfolgt ist, sondern dass, im Gegentheil, sich
in Holl: W.I.C. eigenmächtiger Frevel gegen Eur Königl Mayt allerunterthänigste Comp,
mehr und mehr hauften: Im dero dass die W.I.C. zur Anfang
dieses Jahres, durch dero Commandeur Johann Valckenburg mit drey hundert
bewaffneten Männern, so er aus den Forten und von denne Schiffen zusammen, der
dänischen Comp Fortess auf Friedrichsburg gar feindlich angegriffen & bestürmet hat.
Ihre gestalt dass die Holländische bereits unter dem Canon gewesen, und
die Dänische Caput gemacht halten, wann nicht der König von
Dän. mit Macht sich der Dänischen angenommen, und die Holländer
wieder davon getrieben hätte. Wann dann nun bereit über
veig Jahr verfloßen dass die Dänische Comp wegen der West Ind
Comp. W.I.C. keine Schiffe nach Guinea senden können, und
er ~~denen~~ bey der Danish Comp nach reiffer Überlegung hochst nöthig
finden wird, noch diesen Herbst das Schiff Sophia Amalia
her nach Guinea abzusenden und die übrige, nach Möglichkeit zu
indien, Zümmeln der Comp annoch restierende Mittel alda in
zu betreiben, die Bediente meistens gestorben, und dafür
Succes erfolgt, die Günt der Schwartzen (die nun so lange
auf Danish Ships gewartet haben) durch der West Ind
Comp, Anstiftung sich gar leicht in Unhold verkehren, und die

Dänische selbstm Caputeren würden; aller massen sie solches
nunne bisher mit, an den Schwedischen, da gar kein success gekom-
men durch Antrieb der West Indische Comp, auch wirklich er,
wiesen haben in Zuge schweigen, dass die wenige Dänische so
noch alda sein, durch allzu langen Verzug in desperation gerath-
ten mögten, und also die Comp umb alle das ihrige ^{Kommen} ~~Kommen~~ ^①

Nun sieht die Danish Coy nicht, wie ohne Euer Königl:
Mayt allergnädigstes Protectorium und Versicherung, sei sie ihr
Vorhaben glücklich werckstellig machen könne: Hat Demnach
bey Euer: Königl Mayt dertelbe neulich allerunterthänigste
^{erzuchen}
~~erfüllen~~ lassen, aller massen sie solches hiermit nachmahls
allerunterthänigste bittet, dass Euer Königl: Mayt allergnä-
digst geruhen wollen, gemeldtens Schiff Sophia Anna
die auch die Dänische dort im Lande, durch dero Königl Re-
scripta, so woll an Ihre Königl Mayt von Engelland, als an
die Hochmögende H^{ch} Staten General der Vereinigten Nie-
derlanden dergestalt zu recommendiren, dass sie den ihrigen
aufbehehlen wollen, dass den Dänischen dort im Lande, so woll
auf besagten Schiffe, von keinem Theil, einige hostilität
erwiesen, sondern denen selben vielmehr alle nachbarliche
Freundschaft und guter Wille erzeiget werde ②

Wie nun bishero die Englische Royale Compagnie, den
änischen in Guinea undsonsten, allen guten Willen erwiesen,
als zweifelt die Dänische Comp nicht, sie werde auf Euer: Kön:
Mayt allergnädigstes Vorschreiben, solches ferner, umb so viel
mehr geniessen ③

Wann aber die W. I. C. Ihrer Hochmögenden Befehl
in dieser Sache, vor dem gar nicht geobedierte ^{hat} ~~sah~~; Also werden
Euer: Königl: Mayt von dero Gehorsamsten Comp nachmahlen
allerunterthänigst gebeten, die H^{ch} Mo ^{h^{ch}} St Gen:

— absonderlich dahin zu vermögen, dass Sie deren Obrb^{er}g-
schiffen, und der W. I. C., vor Abriegelung derer Schiffe
welches allerhochst sein wird, recht ~~und~~ ernstlich aufbehehlen
allen sich aller und jeden hostilitäten, gegen die Dänische, so woll
dort in Guinea, als den Schiffe Sophia Anna, gänzlich

zu erhalten, und da in unverhofften Fall die W!C.
denselben nicht geloben, und sich einiger Feindseligkeit
gegen diesen Schiffe, und den Dänischen dort in Lande geloben
lassen sollte, dass dann Ihre Königl. Mayt auss Holländische
Gütern als zureichenden Mitteln, deren Gehorsamsten Comp
Allergnädigste garantieren würden.

Weil nun, um beybehalt dieser Fahrt, zur Königl. Mayt litter
Hoher Intress obsonderlich versint versint, als hoffet und bethet, dero
Comp. Allerunterthänigst, dass zur Königl. Mayt dieses Handels =
nützliche Gesinnung, Allergnädigst ansehen, und die Comp. solcher
garanti, auch Allergnädigst versichern werden, weilen ohne dass
kein Schiff von hier noch Funger gehen kann; und, wanns nicht
geschieht, in Lande alles verlohren gehen wird.

Wann es auch sich itzo anlässt dass zwischen Engelland
und Holland tractaten kommen als werden zur Königl. Mayt von
dero Comp noch mahls Allenunterthänigst gebeten; ob Sie Allen-
gnädigst geruchen mögen, bey Ihrer Königl. Mayt von Engelland
die Dänische Sache, dero Gestalt zu recommendieren dass die =
selbe solchen tractaten auch möge niserirt, und die Dänische Comp
dadurch im Frieden behalten könne werden: Solches aber, wann
er bereit nicht beschehen, würden kein Aussstell leiden können
weil gemeldte tractaten wohl geschwinde ihre Endschafft erreichen
könnten.

Wann nun solches über Verhofften verfehlen
sollte, oder das benannte Schiff Sophia Amalia die Dänische
so desolat vorfinden möge dass sie nicht langer aldaer subistiren
könnten, zweifelt die Comp nicht, Ihre Königl. Mayt Allergnädigst
Concediren werden, dass sie das Frige dann bestmöglichst solviren
und über die erkaufte plactzen mit einem oder andern accordiren
mögen.

Wie hertzlich gern aber die Comp die übrige aldaer
gesecundirt sicher, bezuget diese Equipage, die nicht umb profijt
sondern in Respecter Ihrer Königl. Mayt hohen Intress und zu Suc-
curreung der Porten und Menschen alleine angesehen zu welchem
ist dann zur Königl. Mayt Patent an den itzigen Dänischen
Comendanten auf Friedrichsburg und Christiansburg Henning
Thecht, dem verstorbenen Jacob Crauer gesuccedirt, neben
acht Justitz in Civil als Civilen Sochen, zu administriren,
ich Allenunterthänigst ersachtet wird.

Wie nun auf Euer Königl. Mayest. Allerhöchstdingskünd. veranlassen
diese freie Comp. aufgerichtet, und ein gutes Geld dorein gestellt.
teb worden, war unter sehr viel von Euer Königl. Mayest. getreueste
Bediente & Allerhöchstdingskünd. unter denen sortiren, als Zwei-
fel & K. M. allerunterthänigste Comp. in geringsten ———
nicht J. K. M. werden Kraft adten Allerhöchstdingskünd. er-
theilten Octroy ders Comp. Kräftige Assistentz, und mit allen
demum was vorher Allerunterthänigst. erbeten worden dieselbe
in ihren letzten Zügen. Allerhöchstdingskünd. erquickten, wie dann Euer
K. M. noch gewisse gewürige resolution, auf einem &
andern Punkt die Comp. zu fernern nachrichte allerunterthänigst
im vorweil^{ch} erwarten thut, weil noch mehr besagtes Schiff
fertig, und der Winter vor der Thür ist.

Euer Royal Mayest. ... &c &c.

Euer Royal Mayest.

Most humble & obedient servants
whole

The body of interested parties of the

Chartered Danish Guinea Coy

(no sigs)
