

THE GOLD COAST.

1656 - 1657.

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VII.  
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The Dutch Directors-General on the Gold Coast,

1656 - 1657.

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JACOB RUICHAUER.

Died at Elmina, 28th January  
1656.

JOHAN VALCKENBURCH.

Chief Factor at Elmina (formerly  
Fiscal). Elected by Council  
provisional Director-General  
on 1st February 1656; from which  
date appointed Director-General  
by the Assembly of the XIX,  
for a period of three years.  
Commission from States General  
dated 9th August 1656.

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Resolutions of States General 1656. (St.Gen. 3229)

19 July 1656.

Recd letter from Directors of WIC. at Chr Amst. dd 18th inst. and therewith, copy of the Points of Convocation, on which the Assembly of XIX is convened against the last of this month, in Amsterdam; requesting their Ho. Mo. to appoint Deputies. Resolved to do so against the appointed time. (N.B. Neither letter nor P. of C. are in St. Gen. 5781)

9. August 1656.

Received a letter from the Deputies of the Gen. Chart. WIC. representing the Assembly of the XIX, written at Amsterdam the 8th inst. requesting Commission for and for the behoof of JAN VALKENBORGH, appointed by them to be Director General on the Coast of Africa, fallen vacant through the death of Jacob Ruychaver. Whereupon being deliberated, is found good and resolved to hereby to consent to the aforesaid request, and the required Commission shall be dispatched accordingly; the Council in GUINEA being authorised to administer, on behalf and in the name of their Ho. Mo. the proper oath on the aforesaid Commission to the aforesaid Valkenborch. Then is the above-named Commission drawn up by Mr van Renswoude.

(St. Gen. 5781) The above original letter from the W.I.C. stating they have appointed Valkenborch, in pursuance of P. of C. 4., who is at present provisionally occupying the post office. They ask for the Commission to be handed to their colleague Abraham Wilmerdoncx, at present in the Hague, as they desire to dispatch it by the "Coninc Salomon", form the Amsterdam Chamber, at present lying at Texel ready to sail)

19 August 1656.

Received letter from the Deputed Directors of the WIC. representing the Assembly of the XIX, assembled at Amsterdam, written there 11th, in compliance with their HO. Mo.'s instructions, about which they could not yet draw up and transmit an accurate statement of the income and charges of-Ineeme of the respective Chambers; upon which no resolution fell.

(St. Gen. 5781). Original letter from the deputed Directors of the WIC. at the Assembly of the XIX, to the States General, dd. Amsterdam 11th August 1656:-

-They have deliberated in their Assembly how and in what manner they could best comply with their Ho. Mo.s' desires about drawing up and transmitting an accurate statement of the income and charges of the respective Chambers of the W.I.C. in which they find themselves perplexed that they cannot determine anything certain therein, either as regards the charges, which for the most part consist in some millions "a deposito", current debts for delivered goods and earned monthly salaries, which daily appear and come up, through the loss of the glorious conquests of Brazil, and through the lack of the subsidies promised by Y. Ho. Mo. to the Company, and cannot be paid; as also about the income, which is small and everything uncertain, and no account or statement can be made up, as the trade of GUINEA is being disturbed by the SWEDES, DANES, and ENGLISH, and Interlopers, the Caribean navigation forbidden by the English, and from the Cruising (Cruisserije), slave trading, and other private trading places, in one year something, and again in the next, nothing, is drawn. ....

8. December 1656.

Is read at the Assembly a petition from the Directors from the respective Chambers at present assembled here in the Hague, to the effect that the King of Portugal, in his hostile designs against the said Company, can only be thwarted and opposed with arms. Whereupon, being deliberated, is found good and resolved that the said petition be placed in the hands of the Messrs Huygens and other their Ho. Mo.s' deputies for the affairs of the WIC, to inspect and examine the same and to think out proposals whereby the reputation of this State may be repaired (gereleveert) and the ruined affairs of the aforementioned Company redressed with vigour; and to report thereon. (N.B. The above Petition not found).

9. December 1656. Received a letter from Wouter van der Houwe, Merchant residing at Lisbon, written there 14th November last, (N.B. Not found) containing report and, inter alia, concerning the equipment which was being made there for Brazil. Resolved that the letter be placed in the hands of the above Commissioner Deputies to examine and report thereon.

SECRET Resolution of the States General 1656, (S.G.2568)

"For the Secret Register."

22nd December 1656.

Once more was brought forward at the Assembly the Letter from Wouter Abrahams van der Hoeven, written at Lisbon the 14th November last, and especial attention paid to the assistance therein comprised, concerning a certain design which the King of Portugal had intended against the Coast of GUINEA and the Castle DEL MINA there. Is after deliberation, found good and resolved that the WIC of these Lands shall be succoured by or on behalf of this State, and the said Castle DEL MINA be provided with a real assistance or succour of 200 soldiers without any loss of time; and that for the execution thereof, as also for the transport of the said soldiers, also for the purchase of ammunition of war, victuals, medicines and other necessities needful for the preservation of the aforesaid Castle to be sent thither, shall be placed in the hands of some of the Directors of the said Company, to be specially deputed by their Ho. Mo., a sum of 60,000 Carls: Glds., who shall be bound to give account and to make due report thereof to the satisfaction of their Ho. Mo. that the said sum shall be effectively employed for the end as above. Messrs the Deputies from the Province of Gelderland have taken the aforesaid matter over in order to recommend it to their Principals. The Provinces of Zeeland, Utrecht, Overijssel, and Stadt en Lande have agreed to the aforesaid decision at the pleasure of their ~~Prin~~ respective Principals; but the Deputy from Friesland, present, has declared not to be able to acquiesce in the foregoing decision, as being instructed to the contrary; referring, about it, to the previous note on behalf of that Province, in the matters of the W.I.C., which has been recorded in the books.

Minutes of the "Besoignes" of the XIX. W.I.C. (WIC.oc.5)

4th August 1656.

Is read the general letter from Jan Valckenburgh, provisional Dir. Gen. of the N. C. of Africa to the XIX, come over by the ship "Graaf ~~Ebno~~" dd. 16th March 1656, at the Castle St George del Mina in GUINEA, over which long discussions ensued ... and to-morrow a beginning will be made with the reading of the further papers and letters come over by the said ship from GUINEA.

5th August 1656.

.....  
Likewise were read 2 letters from Dir. Gen. Ruychaver one dd. 17th March & the other 1st August 1655, both written at the Castle St George d'El Mina to the Assembly of the XIX, which, together with the annexures, as also the letter from Jan Valckenburgh, at present provisional Director there, which was read yesterday, are placed in the hands of the deputies Messrs Man, Pergyns Baute Hove Loosen & Swarte, to examine the same, to make a summary thereof, and also, on the 4th & 5th Points of Convocation, concerning that Coast, the cruising, slave trade, and Caribbean navigation, and to make written advice and report to their H.H. and to bring in the same as soon as possible to the Assembly.

8th August 1656.

-Having heard the report of the above deputies, on the 4th Point is appointed Valckenburgh as D.G. of the N. C. of Africa, upon the terms stated in the XIX's letter to Valckenburgh dd. 16th August (post)

10th August 1656.

-On the 5th Point, the regulation for the Slave and Carribean trades is approved, and, with reference to the Reolution of the XIX of 17th Sept 1648, as to division of of profits for Commission-ships, ~~Deputies to be appointed instructed~~ the Deputies were requested to obtain instructions from their Principals, and to come qualified to dispose of the said Points.-

-Decision about the Danish commissioned ship "Vliegende Hart", as recorded in the letter from XIX to Valckenburgh, dd. 16th August (post).

11th August 1656.

-The form of Bond (Borchtocht) to be signed by the owners of ships which sail for the slave trade was approved. (The form is set out and provides, inter alia, that licence shall be granted to the skipper of the ship to trade slaves on the Coast of Africa, and to trade them in the Caribbean Islands and other places, but that he shall not be allowed to put in on the North Coast of Africa, from Cabo Verde inclusive as far as to Ardre exclusive, nor in the rivers, bays, or creeks situate between the two places, but he may drive his trade from Ardre downwards to Cabo de Loop, and so, further, to the Cape of Good Hope; except Loango, where the Company has its own Ledge Factory. ... ..]

12th August 1656.

Being found that the letter come over from Dir. Gen. Jan Valckenburgh reports that on the Coast of Guinea some sailors are required for the yachts, and that for the provision of that conquest such quantity of victuals is not required as in the resolution of the XIX of 30th August 1655 is expressed; is therefore found good and resolved that, i.a.w. his wishes, victuals for only 100 men shall be sent, with the addition of two firkins vinggar (*azijn*) which, as it appears, is required more than any other wet or dry provisions; and, instead of 30 soldiers on each ship in order of rotation, shall be ordered that 24 be sent every quarter of the year (~~vierendeel/ jaars~~), on the condition, nevertheless, that on the ships in order of rotation, sailors shall be sent, whom the Dir. Gen. shall be allowed to take off from them, for the provision of the Coast, and employ them for that purpose and, if they are found on the ships, those who have indulged in smuggling; with which the aforementioned regulation, which otherwise remains in its entirety, is amended and altered.

( The remainder of the resolutions are sufficiently noted in the letters to the Gold Coast, noted next hereafter.)

Resolutions Amst & Zeel. Chrs. NIL.  
Resolution of Chief Participants Zeeland (WIC.oc.37) of 17 Nov.1656. Read letter from Valckenburgh 12 July 1656, reporting the bad state of trade, and also thro' the great smuggling by the ships which come from home, there is no demand in the saayen & liquor, as those are brought over by the sailors.

Copy letters from the XIX. WIC. to the Gold Coast.  
(Letter book, WIC.oc.10)

1). The 16th August 1656. In Amsterdam.  
Joannes Valckenburgh, Director  
over the Northern District of the  
Coast of Africa.  
Sent by the ship the "King Salomon".  
Hond. Valiant, Trusty Well-beloved.

The death of YH's predecessor, My Jacob Ruychaver, of good memory, was, to our grief, made known to us by your letter dd. 16th March last. We had well wished to see he had lived longer for the good of the Company, if it had pleased the Lord God who knows what is best for us and acts for our good, in which then we must be tranquil. It has been greatly to our ~~satisfaction~~ consolation that to learn that YH has been elected, with proper order, provisionally to the direction of our affairs. We are well pleased about it, relying upon your devotion and ~~abitl~~ ability and trustworthiness. Having also considered your request, we have, after ripe deliberation, found good to engage YH as our Director General for the period of three consecutive years, commencing from the 1st February of ~~this~~ year 1656, which will expire on the same day of the year 1659, and that at a salary of 300 Glds per month, together with the other perquisites (voorleden) like Mr Ruychaver has stipulated for, on his last voyage out; in confirmation whereof, we transmit to YH the conditions of the same engagement of the Assembly of the XIX, together with the Commission for YH from their Ho. Mo. Lds. St. Gen. of these Lands. May the Lord God grant his blessing thereto, for our Company's and your good, and our continuous mutual contentment. That you, immediately upon entering into office, sent missions and presents to the neighbouring Kings and peoples, we consider was very well done, and highly recommend you to maintain well the old friendship with the Natives of the country, to help to accomodate and settle wars and disturbances already arisen, or to arise amongst them, so that our trade may take its course without hindrance. With the ENGLISH, SWEDES, and other allies of this State you will also continue in friendship, but with good circumspection, if this can be done without prejudice to us.

Especially we recommend you to be well on your guard and to keep a watchful eye upon the Portuguese, if they should seek to attempt anything. If we have the Natives

on our side, and they work well with us (as we are confident) they can do us very considerable service, and help us in time of need, as YH knows.

And especially should good care be taken that we may stand well with the inhabitants of del Mina, and that they are given by us no cause for the diminution of the affection and good disposition which we are confident (from reports) they bear towards us; so that they do not let themselves be ~~corrupted by the Portuguese~~ corrupted by the PORTUGUESE who (if they have their eyes in that direction, of which there is some talk) might easily seek to impose upon them, of the favours shown to them in olden times, to which they would, through discontent (disgousteringe), the more readily listen. About this, we recommend you to ~~practice~~ practice this well, in order to forestall the evil as much as possible. *practice*

If we should hear of anything definite about equipages thither, about which we shall sharply enquire, YH shall be forewarned with out loss of time. Nevertheless, be on your guard meantime, lest it should be ~~planned~~ planned secretly and under cover, from elsewhere.

We await with interest what you have been able to bring about (te wege brengen) at the appointed meeting and conference with JAN HENNEQUA. We approve the allowance to him of one ounce gold per month, in the hope of getting him and his brother JAN CLAESSEN, in due time, on our side again; to which purpose all conceivable means ought to be taken in hand by you, considering the importance which would result, for the considerable increase of our trade, and the diminution of that of the SWEDES, in order, the better, to be able to exist above them. On our side, the respective Chambers will contribute their share towards this, by promptly supplying you, from time

to time, with everything you require, and is to be obtained here. The change of the SWEDISH Directors also gives us some ~~hope~~ good hope for the improvement of our affairs there; to which, also, the due effort for economy will help not a little; which we most highly recommend to you, and will be very glad to see put into practice.

It has been very satisfactory to us to learn of your intention to have some slaves instructed and made into competent artisans, and to sail on the yachts. We will trust that this will succeed well.

We hold it for good that you should, a second time, make trial to see whether trade could be obtained at LUDIOY (N.B. Legu, vide note to Dammaert's Journal 1655) for which the ACCANISTS had given good hope. To attempt and seek this at other places which are in any way of consideration and likelihood, will always be pleasing an satisfactory to us to hear.

We have seen what you write about the trade of Angola, by means of the factory there, and that you consider it not to be so servicable to leave it to be traded with the yachts in the Bight, which we will not gainsay; but, nevertheless, we find it good, hereby, to order that you will not only continually provide that factory well, but also let the yachts in the Bight trade, not doubting that this also will be profitable for us. (?) the tusks noch wel gelden with good profit can be done, and serve for the increase of our trade and the diminution of that of the ENGLISH, SWEDES and Interlopers. Upon which latter you will have a very sharp look-out kept; if they are slavers, or are contravening their regulation and Commission, to have good certificates, ~~un~~ thereof, under oath laid over, and to proceed against them without any dissimulation or respect, according to the tenour of the said regulation, with which you are well acquainted.

We have seen, with surprise, from your letter, your complaints about the yachts sent. The Chamber of Amsterdam reports to us -that the yacht Amsterveen was well found, and the faults will apparently be found in the

ballasting or lading. He is to enquire further as to this, and report.

We are very greatly surprised that you make no mention in your letter of the ship "Kater", skipper Albert Cocx, which nevertheless had been at de Mina. His Commission ought to have been demanded in order to know how to proceed ~~against him~~ with him. It is definitely reported to us that he had two Commissions or orders, one from our colleagues at the Chamber on the Maze and another from France, with which latter he took a small English ship with 90 slaves, at Cabo de Loopo Gonsalvo, and traded the same to the hereafter named ship "Liefde" of Vlissingen, against the owners of which the interested parties have instituted proceedings here and commenced an action for damages. If his Commission had been well examined there, on showing the French Commission, his Netherlands crew could have been taken from him, and on his Netherlands (Commission) one could have proceeded, as an example to others, to adjudicate for the confiscation of his ship and goods, as having exceeded his Commission, and become liable to the penalty.

That the strong importations (toevoeringe) of the SWEDES and ENGLISH, as also the smuggling and interloping is very injurious to us, we feel very bitterly, not knowing any sufficient remedy against it than the recognised general one of labouring, with economy and industry, for the increase of our trade and the reduction of our charges; perceiving our only salvation to be in the practice thereof.

Against the smuggling, we think it would be good, on the arrival of the ships, to take off all the crew, and have them relieved by others, in order thus the better to pursue and confiscate the smuggled goods. As you request the sending of men for the yachts, we will send them in the future, above those necessary for the ships, 6 sailors and 24 soldiers, so that you can take from the crew 6 sailors, especially those whom you find guilty of smuggling, and employ them on the yachts in the Bight. It vexes us above measure to see that the smugglers are so richly provided with goods, and that, by those whom we consider such does not by any means become.

We have seen with pleasure from your letter that you had had the interloper ship "Liefde" of Vlissingen chased and pursued there. We shall see, upon its homecoming,

what there is for us to do. Please to continue in this if other such appear on the Coast.

-They approve, upon the recommendation of the late Mr Ruichaver, of the appointment of Mr Edward Man to be Fiscal, on the death of Paulus van der Heul, at a salary of f.50 per month, and are sending him his Commission and Instruction. You will give him all assistance and support, as is proper, where he needs it.

We are surprised that the proceedings for the confiscation of the seized and sent up yacht "Duijff" were not commenced there, which we most speedily recommend to you, adding that you should do the same with all other ships which you may catch there; for we can then fall back upon it against the interested parties of the ship caught here in this country as we cannot then be sued in law about it.

On the situation of Inha Principe, we shall await your further report. It is considered by others that it would be very servicable to our Company; you will therefore enquire further about it, and how to defend it, in case it were found good to take its occupation in hand.

Your predecessor, Mr Ruichaver, had informed us in his letter of 1st August, how the SWEDES were establishing a Lodge at CABO APOLONIA, and how ~~the~~ he was resorting to means for the destruction thereof, and had good hopes of it. What has occurred about that, and the situation of the same you will apprise us by the next opportunity.

Also whether the English were again attempting making a Lodge at ACRAA. If you observe the attempt to do so, you will endeavour, in the best manner, to prevent the same.

To the English Principal's request to lend him 100 Marks gold, and excused by you, this serves for our

order that in case such might again be asked for, to lend nothing but to excuse it with the same reason of inability.

To your question how you will have to act with the ships from the Maaze, Northern Quarter & Groeningen, which will not be able to find their return cargoes ready, we reply that the one Chamber as well as the other would like to have its ship home again in a short time, but if you find, according to the circumstances of affairs and time there, that the sending back cannot conveniently be done, then you will ripely deliberate and arrange for the best service of the Company, and, with all proper circumspection, prudently employ those ships for cruising where the best profits are, apparently, to be obtained, either to Angola, St Thomé, or elsewhere; which is also understood for the ships from Amsterdam and Zeeland, - using such equality therein that the one Chamber is not favoured above the other - in case no sufficient return cargo for the same should be on hand.

On the request of the Ventrich Somer, we have granted his discharge, and have sent for his relief, Jacob Maerssen, and in case Jacob Maerssen comes to die, you will pay attention to Sergeant Philip Hector, sent out by the ship "Gouden Hengst" from the Chamber of the Maze and, judging him to be competent, give him the place, subject to our approval.

In the recruitment of soldiers, attention will be paid to masons, and other artisans; a locksmith having already been recruited by the Chamber Amsterdam, and orders given to look out for a good Blacksmith.

We have been glad to see from your letter that in future you will transmit the mens' pay (betalinge) by the home-coming ships. For various good reasons, this ought not to be neglected to be done, and should be kept in continuous observation. The Chambers will by no means fail to be in promptness of payment, of which you might freely assure every one, for their contentment; the practice to the contrary (as you know) being very prejudicial to us.

Victuals the Chambers will henceforth send according to the lists sent, for 100 men.

Cement and Klinkers are, for the most part being sent to you now, by the "Coninck Salomon" from Amsterdam. By the next following ship you may expect the rest.

In the purchase of cargo goods, the Chambers will follow the latest Formulas, but consider it necessary and very useful to have an account or specification of the surpluses, each one its own, and the whole to us, the total of the surplus of the merchandise on the Coast which will serve for our good information.

With the dispatch of monthly receipts, you will please to continue from time to time.

We shall see to arranging that the cooperage (cooper-vaten) is made up to measures of 5-600 lbs, if it is in any way practicable.

We will bear in mind your complaints about the medicines, to pay attention to them in future. We should not have been displeased if you had confiscated the medicines referred to, offered for sale there, as being brought there without our consent, contrary to the Articuell Brief.

That the Preacher, Westerwijck, sent there by the Chamber Zeeland, gives satisfaction, is very pleasing to us, and we have to thank that Chamber for it. God grant that his teaching and life there among the many people of every kind of humour, may lead to the betterment of life and the salvation of many souls.

We are definitely informed here that in the ELVE, is ~~lying~~ being equipped to GUINEA a private ship, named the "Vliegende Hart", skipper and factor Jan Hendrix resident at Amsterdam, with a DANISH Commission; which we have thought good to communicate herewith to you, and besides, to order you (if it is true that there are Hollanders upon it, and probably some owners dwell here) if you can find it there, to seize the said ship in order to take off the Netherlanders from it, and to obtain due information of the situation of it, and to take further proceedings with it as shall be found to be proper in accordance with the Placades of their Ho. Mo. Lds. St. Gen. issued against such-like persons and ships, and the orders of the Assembly of the XIX.

-They send copy of the St.Gens' Resolution of 9th(Augt) re his Commission, i.a.w. which the Councillors are to administer the oath to him, which he is to take upon receipt hereof, in conformity with the usage in that country there, and advise their Ho. Mo. & us thereof. With which, &c Hond. &c. (no signatures).

2) Johannes Valckenburgh.

The 17th August 1656. In Amsterdam.

Hond. Valiant, Trusty Well-beloved,

By the general letter from the Deputies representing the Assembly of the XIX, you will perceive that we, on behalf of the Chamber Zeeland are charged to wish you success and welfare in the office and the election to such a high charge, to which we, on our part wish to contribute, that your service may tend to the profit of the Company in general and to the trading Chambers in particular, to which may God Almighty be pleased to grant his blessing. In the Assembly we have come to the examination of the charges account of the charges there on the Coast, since 1 Jan 1653 to 31 Oct. 1654, and we find that our Chamber, on the return of 800 Marks gold (received by "Prins Willem") are charged with 185 Marks, like the Chamber Amsterdam; but that the Chamber of the Maaze, on the return of 300 Marks, by the said ship "Prins Willem", only for Mk.41:3:13, whereas they must, pro rata, bear Mk.69:6:0, and are therefore charged Mk.28:2:3, too little, of which the half, being Mk.14:1:1½, belongs to Amsterdam & Zeeland each. In the next account of the charges, commencing 1 Nov. 1654 to 31 Dec. 1655, we find that on a return of Mk.459:3:13¾, we are charged Mk.103:2:2½, and Amsterdam, on a return of ~~Mk.1242:2:12~~ Mk.1242:2:12, Mk.279:3:5, and to the charge of the Maaze, on a return of Mk.500, is brought Mk.13:7:5, whereas they, pro rata of the ~~Marks-500~~ Mk.500, should bear Mk.89:7:13¾. Deducting the above-mentioned Mk.13:7:5, must therefore be made good to the Chambers of Zeeland & Amsterdam, Mk.76:0:8¾, of which Mk.20:4:0¼, is due to Zeeland & Mk.55:4:8½ to Amsterdam: of which we have made a statement of account consisting in the accompanying papers (not copied), from which Mk.34:5:1¾ comes to Zeeland, and Mk.69:5:10, to Amsterdam. You will please have this examined, and if found correct, make good our share out of the effects of the Chamber Maaze at Delft. ...

... Remaining,

YH's good friends, the Deputies of the Chr Zeeland, at the Assembly representing the XIX. (No signatures)

Letters from the Gold Coast to the XIX, WIC. NIL.

## Resolutions, Director-General &amp; Council, Gold Coast.

[Koninklijke Insteltingen]

Extracts from the Dutch Papers in  
the Kon. Inst. voor Taal-Land- & Volken-  
kunde voor Negerl. Indië. / No 68. *The Hague 1*

(Copy) "Resolution Book for the Government on behalf of the Chartered West India Company of the United Netherlands, residing within the limits of the Northern District of Africa in GUINEA, at the Castle St George Del Mina; commencing with the Direction of the Director-General Johan Valckenburgh, on Primo February 1656. (Extending to 10th June 1664.)" (Translated from the Dutch).

Register of the Resolutions commencing  
on Primo February 1656.

Prmo February 1656, Thursday.

-Advice received by the Director-General from Axem that a ship named "Liefde" had come to anchor thereabouts, with a Commission from the Chamber Zeeland, to the Bight for slaves. Resolved that the "Prins Willem", lying before Mouré, be ordered to hold itself in readiness to pursue the aforesaid ship, if necessary.- ...  
(Sgd) Joan Valckenburgh. Heereman Abramsen. Isaac Schudt. Hendrick Cock. B. Bouwensen Ram. Cornelis Pietersen Hoose. Pieter Duynkerck.

Tuesday 8th February 1656.

-The employment of the yacht "Zeepaert" in trading to Angola.- (sgd by above.)

Saturday 26th February 1656.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Director-General that as he had received advice that the SWEDES intended to send away their ship "Juffr Maria" & the yacht "St Jansburgh" within 14 days, whether it would not be useful, indeed highly necessary for the service of the Hon. Company, in order to check most of the aforementioned Swedes, to dispatch one of the last arrived ships, also, to the Fatherland, so that Messrs our Principals might be served with advice, and the equipping Chamber supported in its credit, as for the subsistence of this trade and especially for the dispatch of a ship, capital had to be ~~fur~~ provided; although it was indeed to be apprehended that the Chambers to which returns would first be made, ~~would perhaps not be pleased about it~~ in January or July, would perhaps not

be pleased about it, but as they lay together and each received a share, pro rata, in the trade, it would be injurious for both, and now, however, ~~nevertheless~~, the last remaining ship could go off alone as quickly as, in that case, both at the same time: that therefore, notwithstanding this, such ought to be decided upon, without regard to any feared displeasure, as each should judge to be best. -Whereupon, it was resolved to make the ship "Grafinne" ready for the voyage, to depart from here about 20th March, with eight hundred Marks gold, and the return cargo of the yacht "Owerkerck", precisely for the account and risk of the Chamber Amsterdam.- ... (sgd by above).

Friday 21 March 1656.

-On the death of Captm & skipper of the "Prins Willem", Cornelis Pietersen Hoose, the chief mate, Albrecht Janssen Gay, promoted in his place.- (sgd) Valckenburgh.Abramsen. Cocq. Ram.

Saturday Pmo April 1656.

-As is found by experience that, through the strong navigation of many foreign nations and other private persons of our nation, the tusk trade on the windward coast is entirely spoiled and the same driven up to a high price, ... .. is therefore fixed:-

"Marktbrief for the Company's Factors in the Bight, Grain, and Ivory Coasts, drawn up by the General & Councillors. 1st April 1656, at the Castle Del Mina."

... ..

... ..

(sgd by the four above-named)

Saturday 8 April 1656.

-On the death of Factor Jeronimus van Dorpe at CHAMA, the sub-factor of IGUIRA, named Roeloff Dijck, was appointed to fill the vacancy at f.30 per month. (sgd by the four above-named)

Wednesday 12 April 1656.

-A long minute about the arrangements for the voyages of various ships and yachts, along the coast & homewards. (sgd by the four above-named)

Monday 8 May 1656.

-Re arri of yacht "Owerkerck" from Angola. (sgd by above).

Thursday 8 June 1656.

Is read at the Assembly by the General, a certain letter written to him by the Factor Sybert Allemans in Loango, dd 27 March, 16 containing, inter alia, these words:-

"The rumour also goes that in Bahia, as in Loanda St Paula, a fleet is being assembled in order to make an attempt on the Castle EL MINA, and that Henricq Diaz (a Colonel who has deserved well among them in Brazil, although a Black and without his left hand) will be the the Commander-in-Chief. We will hope that the Almighty will crush their frivolous designs and preserve Your Honours from misfortune."

After reading the aforesaid, the Director General stated the reasons why he had not been willing earlier to appoint any meeting about what occurs in the aforesaid letter, namely, because it chiefly concerned the place of his own residence, where he has meantime tried to make such good provision in the one thing and the other, as he trusted they had been able to perceive; but that on this occasion he also would no longer withhold the intimation of it from the Council but, nevertheless, under express recommendation not to divulge the same, as it was only being done in order to deliberate together as to what ought to be ~~done~~ recommended and done against the aforesaid design (if it should, contrary to expectation, come to fall upon us); to which end, for the better information upon which to decide in that behalf, he also represented the state of the victuals which were at present within this Fort; there being, for 100 men, 20 weeks bread & flour, 16 ~~(16)~~ weeks meat, 16 weeks pork, 20½ weeks stockfish, 47 weeks "potspijs", 15½ weeks oil, 5 weeks vinegar; also sufficient salt, wood, and water, and medicine to last a considerable time, also munitions of war in a reasonable manner. He is also having gun-carriage planks sawn at AXEM, in order to repair the gun carriages in time of need, which were expected shortly. He has likewise also had the French Battery, which had hitherto been unservicable and lain in ruins (~~on den de voet ge-legen~~) put in order and brought to defence. What there was most need of were soldiers, some of whom had served double their time and others, newly arrived, were unfit for service through sickness. Likewise in the matter of victuals and all the rest, it had to be considered that we could not keep them for our own supply but, out of them, had to be provided all the other places which we wish to defend, besides this; the more so as, at present, they would not, through lack of proper provision, be able

1656.

17.

to withstand the force of the enemy for one day; and especially that the yachts all ought to be victualled in August, with which all the aforementioned victuals would be entirely consumed, unless it was desired to lay up the aforesaid yachts and here live from the country, which also might tend to remarkable disservice of the Company. Upon all which, after good reflexion of matters with ripe and serious deliberation of counsel, it was found good, resolved and settled that if visited by the enemy (which God forbid) one should try to defend, besides this Fort, also the Forts NASSAUW and AXEM, and cutt cut off (affsnijden) and fortify the same in the best way; the Lodges at CHAMA, ADJA and Ø ACRAA being left occupied only by the Factors and Assistants, and the soldiers employed, in time of need, at the other three places, where the Factors will at once endeavour to make provision of salt, corn and firewood, until the time when they can be supplied by the first coming ships from the Fatherland, by which are expected supplies of victuals.

Thus done and resolved at the Assembly of the Hon General and Councillorsover the North Coast of Africa at the Castle St Jorge Del Mina in Guinea, ut supra. (sgd) J.Valckenburgh. Heerman Abramsen. Hend Cocq. B.Bouwensen Ram. Henrijk Spmer.

Friday 9 June 1656.

-After discussion whether to raise the price of napten, knives and sheets, as the English were not too well provided with them, it was decided to continue them at the present price.- ... (sgd Valck: Abrams: Cocq: Ram.)

Saturday 15th July 1656.

-As the ship "Bontokoe" from the Chamber Amsterdam arrived here yesterday, and was sent here by that Chamber for 300 slaves for Curacao ... .. it was decided to send her to Ardra ... .. (further thereon) ... .. (sgd. Valck: Abrams: Francois Roman. Ram.)

Tuesday 22nd August 1656.

As the la advices last received ex patria report the coming of some DANISH and COURSE (? Courland?) ships by which, according to what is given in them, a person as Chief-Governor (Opper-Gebieder) is to be expected, who would be of the meaning to settle (~~estigon off vast be taken~~) on shore on this Coast, for that purpose having his eyes upon the hill CONG, between Moure and CAAP CORZ, as well as at COMMENDO; which two places, although well belonging to the Hon. Company, we shall not possibly, or very hardly, be able to maintain, through the consuming avarice and violence of the negroes. Which being propounded by the General at the Assembly, and opinions being asked what means shall best be devised and resorted to in order properly to forestal (~~weertweesen~~) and to guard against this injurious blow, which will cause our trade to decline more and more; and, in this connection, it being taken into consideration that these new neighbours with "~~gemade~~" of the negroes, will not be able to be excluded from (~~gewaert tot~~) the two aforesaid places without excessive expenditure, and where they stand to be more injurious to the SWEDES than to us if they come and lie (~~leggen~~) "~~ontrent hart ader~~" by CABO CORS, and we, therefore, by incurring the expence over it, would be acting for the good of the aforesaid SWEDES as well as ourselves, with whom, nevertheless, because of their unlawful usurpation of all places which they are occupying (~~besitten~~), it is not advisable to prevent (~~voeren~~) this work with common expenditure; it is therefore after ripe and serious deliberation of counsel found good and unanimously resolved that resort shall be had (~~weerin gedaen bij~~) to the King of SABOU to permit us to occupy (~~besitten~~) the aforesaid hill CONG ourselves; provided that not more than six Bendes gold, at the most, be expended over it; and that if it should come to amount to more, then to await the result and see whether it will be possible to prevent the same in ~~another~~ ~~manners~~, or whether it will be practicable for the aforesaid Danes-DANES to land their goods there in the open sea, and to be able to make use off the shore (~~land~~) without a harbour, which we cannot see about the hill CONG. It being also hereby determined, with regard to COMENDO, in order to ~~"qualificoven"~~ our possession as much as possible, to send thither, in the first place, two small guns, as it would still be fruitless, to propose and suggest anything else to the negroes, -as they have lately dared to demand thirty Bendes for the building of the Lodge there in stone- to produce nothing else but that they seek to coax something more, ~~besitten~~, from us.

commissarie /

near by /

maintain /

represented

It is ~~proposed~~ by the aforementioned General, as he had previously communicated to the "ministers" of the Hon. Company present, about the deputations which had been made to him at various times, both from BOUTROE and TACCORARY, to build a Lodge at those places and regarding BOUTROE they had found it ~~unadvisable~~ advisable to proceed with that matter, the more so as the SWEDES also having their eyes already upon it, had sent some people thither to that end; about which he had thought good now at this opportunity, further to disclose ~~(not dooken)~~ that the SWEDES appeared to have no other intention than gradually to conquer this Coast and to ~~invest~~ ~~(benamen)~~ us; *oppress* in which, then, prompt orders also ought to be devised as, by the occupation of the aforesaid place, they will in that manner bring into subjection the whole District of ANTA, in such a way that manner that they will be able to prevent us the way to AXEM at their pleasure, whereby our inhabitants of DEL MINA who are settled ~~(sitten)~~ there, and the AXEM people who would like to pass, will, by compulsion, have to come under their authority ~~(gebiedt)~~, will become alienated from us, and have to honour another Lord, as sad experience is teaching from day to day; and also that they, the SWEDES, by the possession ~~(besit)~~ of BOUTRIJ, being the frontier of AXEM, will, by sailing up the near-by ~~opportunity~~ of the river into ENCASSER, seek to communicate with ADOM, and so cut us off from the trade into the interior behind AXEM, and so, under the pretence of friendship, deprive the Hon. Company of the considerable conquests, or at least make them fruitless. Upon all which being ripely deliberated it is therefore, after good reflexion, decided, found good and resolved that on our side it shall be sought, without delay, by the erection of a Lodge for the Hon. Company, to make the intention of the SWEDES about BOUTROE fruitless, not only with respect to the Company's vassals, for whom such would come ~~ill~~ *inopportuna* timed ~~(ongelegen)~~, but also especially with regard to our own passage, which might be entirely prevented and cut off upon any disturbance arising. With regard to TACCORARY, it being decided that on the SWEDES being obliged by coercion to ~~ban~~ abandon the place, we will, on the request of the negroes, take possession, without however engaging ourselves in their dispute ~~(questie)~~.

-As to the employment of the ship "Goude Hengst" and yacht "Vrede", lately come from the Bight. - ...

Thus done & resolved ... at the Castle St Jorge Del Mina in Guinea ut supra. (Sgd) J. Valckenburgh: Heer/Man Abramsen: Francois Roman: B. Bouwensen Ram: Hk. Sommer. 10

25th November 1656.

Is proposed at the Assembly by the Hon. General, as it is not allowed to any of the natives and inhabitants of the States of our Lands, by prohibition of their Ho. Mo., to let themselves be employed in the service of any foreign Potentates, within the Limits of the Charter, and the said Placade also provides that all such persons, without any further order for it, be taken off out of their ships, and shall be dealt with according to the tenour of the aforesaid Prohibition; so was there, nevertheless, by instructions from our Lords and Masters, very specially ordered, with those sailing on the ship "Vliegende Hart", that about those persons, and especially ever one Jan Hendriks, sailing upon it as commander, to carry into execution, according to the tenour of the Placade. Which Jan Hendriks, in order already to prepare the way for such - while in the meantime the ship "Zalomon" was being unloaded and provided with ballast - he had had requested, under protest; and besides also that he should leave the roadstead of CONG; both of which they had expressly refused. About which the Subfactor with six sailors and their chaloup had been held in arrest at MOURE, in order, by that mild way (goetich-eyt) to persuade these people to behave reasonably; whereas on the contrary, by some negotiations over the making of a Lodge which they appeared to have with ZABOU, they thought to constrain us to suffer them, and to bend us to their will, to the ruin of the Fort Nassouw. And as it was also apparent and indeed quite certain that the aforesaid ZABOESE, if one wished to proceed with the taking off of the crew, would in all malice set themselves against us, just as they had once done over the driving away of the Course (Courland) ship "Walvisch" at the time of the deceased Mr Ruychaver; against which, if it should come to that, he had now already had the Fort Nassou sufficiently provided with water and wood; it therefore now stood at this, whether one should allow the Fort Nassouw and our trade (by the holding back of Messrs our Principals' orders) to fall into decay ruin, or rather await the feared ZABOUSES' maliciousness against which, in order to avoid that as far as possible, good orders had been placed. Upon all which then, being seriously regarded, after ripe deliberation and good consideration of affairs, it was found good and resolved that as soon as the ship "Zalomon" can be got ready, one shall proceed, without delay, with the taking off of the aforementioned Jan Hendricx, without regard to what the King of ZABOU should wish to do about it, for all his powers

do not extend further than to prevent us water, wood, and trade, which also cannot be done without damaging himself, because of the tolls, and therefore he will indeed abandon such like; consequently it is of more and better consideration to do without (~~missen~~) the trade for a month or two, at the longest, than to be ~~continuously~~ deprived of it, as upon the coming of anyone to CONG, no more profits are to be expected from the Fort Nassouw.

Thus done & resolved (ut supra). (Sgd) Joan Valckenburgh. Heerman Abramsen. B. Bouwens Ram. Henrijk Somer. Cornelis Coenraetsen. Hendrick Cock. Francois Roman.

The 2 following resolutions should come before the one above:-

Saturday 28th October 1656.

-As to what was to be done with the confiscated yacht "Camerling" with its cargo of slaves. Resolved to keep the slaves on the Coast for the ordinary work at the Forts and Lodges. ... (Signed by Valck: Abramsen: Cocq: Roman: Ram; Sommer.

Tuesday 7th November 1656.

-As to despatch home of "Coninck Salomon" on 1st July.-  
-Commission for Valckenburgh as Director General, from States General dd 9th August, and from the Company, was received here on 1st instant per "Coninck Salomon", and i.a.w. Resolution of St. Gen. of 9th August, the Oath of Allegiance was administered to Valckenburgh by the Council, in the form following:- (Here follows copy of the oath, signed by Valckenburgh).

-Also exhibited the Commission of the XIX for the appointment of Eduardt Man as Fiscal, who had long acted in that capacity, who also took the oath of office.

(Signed by Valckenburgh. Abramsen. Ram. Somer. Coenraetsen. Cocq. Roman.

Louys Dammaert's Journal 1656. (concluded).

In the Castle St George d'EL MINA.

January.

19. A sail passes, see from the flag it is an Englishman.
26. At midday our ship "Graaf Enno" anchors here in the roads, coming ex patria on account of the Chamber Amsterdam, skipper Pieter Dunckercker, Upper-Factor Heereman Abramsen Watertraan, Sub-factor Anthony van Hardenbergh & Assistant N. Lichardt; bringing us a good Coast cargo.
27. After the closing of the gate, see an Englishman passes at night.
28. The General, the Hon Mr Jacob Ruichaver, slept in the Lord in the morning at 7.30. God be gracious to his soul and to ours when we follow. He was buried on the 30th. Three musket charges were fired by the garrison, and all the cannon round the Castle fired, to which "Graaf Enno" replied.
30. In afternoon arrives here ex patria the ship "Prins Willem" with its yacht "Zeepaert", belonging to the Chamber Zeeland, with a good Coast cargo, and a Preacher named Martinus Westerwijck, 2 Assistants, and a party of soldiers for the country. Skipper Corn: Pietersen Hose.

February.

1. In the morning the Chief Factor Johan Valckenburgh, took provisional possession in the late General Ruichaver's place, as being elected thereto by the Council; and the Upper-Factor Heereman Abramsen Watertraan placed at del Mina, ~~and~~ and also take ~~ea~~ger- charge of the Upper Bookkeeper's place with it.
2. Mr Johan Valckenburgh presented to the Garrison.
3. In the evening the ship "Prins Willem" and the yacht "Zeepaert" drop down to Mouré and Adja in order to supply the ~~facor~~des with merchandise; also the said yacht will bring merchandise to ACRA.
4. The yacht "Ouwerberck" comes into the roads from its Bight voyage, having bartered 17,000 lb. elephants' tusks and 42,000 lb grain.

February.

13. A large English ship passes here.
18. In evening **the** yacht "Ouwkerkerck" is dispatched to our factory Loango in Angola.
24. The SWEDISH yacht "St Jansb:" passes to CABO CORS, coming from Arda.

March.

3. A small English ship, named "Rapihanack", on which the skipper is Thomas Clarcq, anchors here.
4. The yacht "Zeepaert", coming from ACRAA, anchors here.
5. The ship "Prins Willem", having provided the leeward factories with merchandise, anchors.  
The Magazijnen were allowed me Bij my Factor's place.
10. An English ship passes here, daarachter stont the "Swarten Arent".

16. The ship "Graaf Enno" departed home, the return cargo consisting in Mk. 800 gold, 17,000 lb. elephants' tusks, and a parcel of grain, belonging to the Chamber Amsterdam.

The ship "Prins Willem" to LADJU, to see whether any trade could be met with, to which end the Factor Francois Roman goes with it. The yacht "Zeepaert" also dispatched to the Bight.

I am now booked as Factor of the (Comys) of the garrisons, and provision master at ~~4~~ f.48 per month.

20. Was brought here, by canoe, from LADJU, the dead body of Cornelis Pietersen Hose, late captain on the ship "Prins Willem". After he had lain sick on board for 7 days, he slept in the Lord on 18th at 9 o'clock in the evening, and was buried here in the Castle on 21st.
22. In morning the Equipage Master Bouwen Ram & Skipper Pieter Verbeeck put to sea by large boat and canoe, having on them 2 small guns and 12 soldiers and sailors, as we had sighted a galjoot which had lain at anchor before a COMANY, being an interlooper, sailed out of Zierckzee in Zeeland, but all Munckendamers. They came back in the afternoon with nothing done, as they could not reach that galjoot.

Attestations, Treaty, Protests & Declarations.

"Attestation of the abusive words used  
by Mr Nieman, Commissaris of the S.A.C."

(Versp. WI. stukken, 1162, pp. 409/10.

This paper is not dated, but as it forms  
App. F. to DG. Valckenburgh's Deduction  
to the XIX, WIC. dd. 1 Jan. 1657, it must  
have been made in 1656, or earlier.)

We, the undersigned Upper Factor at Fort Nassouw and  
Eduard Man, Fiscal over the N. District of Africa, declare  
that it truly happened that on the 20th February, desiring  
to go to Mouré, we put in at CABO CORS to refresh ourselves,  
the Crown Commissaris, Nieman, ~~at the time very drunk~~,  
blabbed out, inter alia, the following Propoosten, "How  
is it that you, with the others, made such a ~~"speech"~~ as  
a General", very wickedly repeating the same several times.  
Whereupon, at last, Hendrick Cock replied to him that if  
that ~~"speech"~~ once came up against him (te keer gaan)  
that he would then indeed talk otherwise. ~~Which~~, if need  
be, we offer to confirm by oath.

(sgd) Hendrick Cock. / Eduard Man. / Fiscal.

"Information taken in the presence of the here-  
after-named. Ady 17th May 1656."

(Versp. WI. stukken, 1162, pp. 410/411. Being  
App. G. 1. to above Deduction.)

JANSOO, MATTON, and BESSANG, born and still residing at  
AXEM, declare how that they, a considerable time ago, to-  
gether with some of their comrades, went to ASSINE in two  
canoes, in order to buy redwood there. That night they  
got a tornado, therefore, fearing to ~~be blown~~ from their  
companions, they lay-to until the morning, when they got  
sight of them a little further out to sea than they, and  
proceeded on their voyage together. Coming about Cape  
APOLONIA, a sloop of the Swedes lay there. A large canoe  
with 12 paddlers and a whiteman came off from the shore,  
paddling directly to them; from which they suspected that  
they had something in mind against them, so they resolved  
to help each other. The other, approaching them and coming  
alongside them, called out, "You are now prisoners and  
will come on shore with us", to which they replied, "not  
yet", beginning to throw stones and pieces of wood which  
lay in the ~~fire~~ ~~(vies)~~. ~~Meantime~~ one of the Swedes  
drew a sword; whereupon they rushed upon him and wrested

it from him; when they saw two other large canoes coming in order to escape which they saved themselves and went on, being still pursued for a good distance by all three. Thus done and passed in the presence of us the undersigned this 17th May 1656, at the Fort St Anthony at AXEM.

In my presence.  
(sgd) Eduard Man.

(sgd) Adriaen Hohenhouck.  
(") Adriaen van Steenlant.

"Declaration of the statements ~~(redenen)~~<sup>made</sup> used by the SWEDISH Commandant CRUISENSTERN, and his Fiscal Sigmund Jenisch."

(Versp. WI. Stukken, 1162, pp. 412/413. Being App. G. 2. to DG Valckenburgh's Deduction to the XIX. WIC. dd. 1 Jan. 1657.)

I, the undersigned, declare that on the 3rd June 1656, being at CABO CORS in passing, in order, by order of the General, to proceed to D'El Mina, I there understood from the SWEDISH Fiscal, Sigmund Jenisch, inter alia, that some days ago, coming ~~from~~ AXEM to AXEM, he had been driven away from there, not as a man but like a beast, by the Factor; that he thought it was very strange and unreasonable that our General had given such an order to treat ~~(revoont reeren)~~ him so as he had simply come on shore there to refresh himself somewhat. Indeed he did not know what to think, as the aforesaid gentleman had always treated him so well and courteously, what the cause of such strange action now was. As soon as their galiot returned from the Bight he must go to AXEM again, and would then see if one would treat him so again; for if he desired revenge for it, it was completely in his power, for the Chief (Overigheid) of that country, whose boy, being his own son, he has in his hands, had offered him that if he desired the heads of the two Netherlands Factors, Hogenhouck and Tietboel, he would deliver them to him, which he, as he held us to be his good friends, had entirely refused, and also would never accept; but that we were doing very badly to prevent him the passage into a country which he himself had bought; and if we continued in such unreasonableness, he would be obliged to seek revenge for it.

The General, van Cruisenstern, had also said that if we wished to go take that line ~~(die weg in wilden)~~ he had as much courage as Mr Valckenburgh and would also indeed

prevent us from speaking with any of his Traders (Factors? -Kooplieden) as he was confident that Mr Cock was now doing; but that he would rather live with us in all friendship, as formerly.

Actum this 8th June 1656. (sgd) Francois Roman.

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"Declaration of Francois Roman of the expressions (redenen) used at Annamaboe by the Swedish Commandant Johan Philip CRUISENSTERN."

(Versp.WI.Stukken,1162,pp.414. Being App. G.3. to DG.Valckenburgh's Deduction to the XIX. WIC. dd. 1 Jan. 1657. In that copy, however the date is 28th June, but as the two copies in SG.Loket Kas, Zweden, 36, and 38, are both dated 8th June, that date has been adopted as probably correct.)

I, the undersigned, declare that on the 17th February 1656, being with the SWEDISH Director Mr Johan Philip van CRUISENSTERN, at ANNEMABO, he said to me, among other discourses, that we had indeed been foolish that we had let the SWEDE so take root at CABO CORS, as one at present found. If he had been Director of our Company, he would indeed have prevented it by burning down their thatched house every time, and so have seen who would first have become tired of it, they with building or he with burning; for which no power had been lacking us; and it was therefore ridiculous that we had neglected our advantages (~~benefits~~) so badly.

Actum this 8th June 1656.

(sgd) Francois Roman.

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"Attestation of the converstaion & abusive words used by the S.A.C. Fiscal, Sigmond Jensch."

(Versp.WI.Stukken,1162,pp.414/416. Being App. G.4. to DG. Valckenburgh's Deduction, to the XIX. WIC. dd. 1 Jan. 1657.)

I, the undersigned, declare how that on the 18th May the ship "Stockholm Slot" passing here, we proceeded on board for information, where we found the Swedish Fiscal, Jensch, about the evening, ~~about~~ whom on coming on board I was immediately conducted into the cabin, where he discoursed

very excitedly, quarrelsomely and insultingly to me how he had been treated at AXEM by the Factor Hogenhouck, saying, however, that he had nevertheless proceeded on his voyage to JUMORE, and had there purchased the whole country of BONGERE and further the places ATTEBO and ABINIE, etc, at a high value for their State, and brought it to his purpose (wille), directing the same that such must necessarily tend to the ruin of the W.I.C. and that he, Sigt, would yet "bodt opwackeren" ("beter wakkeren" in WIC.oc.13) if no satisfaction was done him by a certain Black at AXEM, about a slave woman; carrying for that purpose, with him hostages from ENCASSER, with whom he would force (dwingen) the AXEMS and make war on their country. To which I excused myself with a few words that it was not for me to dispute such matters with him; but he again burst out against me with much abuse and derision to the injury of the WIC.'s servants. During this fulmination of the Fiscal I wished several times to depart, but this was refused me. Give reasons for knowledge, and if need be promise to confirm the same by oath.

Done at CHAMA, Ady 18th September 1656.

(sgd) R.(Roelof) Dyck.

"Attestation of the discourses & abusive words used by the Fiscal of the Swedish Company, Janisch".

(n.d.)

(Versp.WI.1162 stukken, 1162, pp.414/416. Being App. G.5. to DG.Valckenburgh's Deduction to the XIX. WIC. dd. 1 Jan.1657.)

I, the undersigned Eduard Man Fiscal on behalf of the WIC. over the N. District of Africa, declare that I, being at AXEM on the 15th May, seeing a sail, sailed thither, coming ~~on-board~~ at dark on board the Swedish yacht "Stockholm Slot", where I found Sigismund Jenisch who, after he had welcomed me colly, requested me to come into the cabin; but wishing to give some orders to the canoe-men I ordered one of them to come on board. He made excuse, saying he was afraid of Jenish and remained seated. He, observing this, said, "let us go in for I am inclined to anchor here" and therefore asked where the canoe might be which he had bought from the mulatto Manuel when he was last at AXEM; whereupon I at once wrote to Factor Hogenhouck about it, remaining on board



"Letter from the SWEDISH Factor David Hoopff to the Fiscal, Eduard Man."

(WIC.oc.15. Versp.WIC.Stukken,1162,pp393/394. Being App. B. to DG. Valckenburgh's Deduction to the XIX. WIC. dd. 1 Jan. 1657.)

"Translated from the High German".

Sir, Greeting,

Your acceptable letter of to-day, I have just received, from which I see that you desire to have me away from here (i.e. Boutry). I had already long ago departed, but the Blacks have not been willing to let me depart, but "perforce" desire that we also remain here, as I have resolved to send my goods to TACCORARY immediately, and I also then depart from here. Yesterday evening I sent an express canoe to TACCORARY to fetch my large canoe here.)

This morning early also come the ENCASSERS and desire me to remain here longer, but I have told them we will not remain here any more, for this time (voor dese mael meer niet).

YH heartily saluted and commended to God,

Sir, YH's servant,

(sgd) David Hoopff.

Ao. 1656 the 27th August,  
New Style.

Boonits, Gedein of Boutry.  
Korrees.  
Barman of Escasse.  
Tano.

Choussanght.  
Aloxy.  
ladion.  
Laptes.  
Kantboy.  
Aitacou.  
Guey.  
Acha.

We, the undersigned, declare this to be translated as a circumstantial letter of despatch and vessel's copy (list) and upon the express request of the Inspector of the Upper Chamber of WIC; such being interpreted as the

"Cession (Opdragt) of HIGH ANTA and  
BOUTRY ( and SAKKONDEE).

We, CUBIESSANG, ALOINY, LADIOU, AMPATEE and MANIBOY, Headchiefs (Opperhoofden) of the ANTA District, hereby make known to all and everyone how that we, through the good treatment formerly received under the dominion (gebiedt) of the Netherlands West India Company at AXEM, having been moved, through the adversities encountered from the war with the people of ENCASSER, again to betake ourselves under the old vassalage of the aforementioned Company, to which we having had the Director General of the same at the Castle St George Del Mina requested, and he, upon the entreaty made about it, having come to this place of BOUTRY in order to enter into possession of that which was offered to him; SO is it that we have ceded (opgedragen) and placed in his hands the aforesaid place, upon the condition that he has to fortify and make the same capable in such a manner as shall be sufficient to free us, as vassals of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands and the said Honourable Company, (to whose dominion (gebiedt) we absolutely submit ourselves from this day henceforth), from all dangers of the war, and to keep us in good protection; WE pledging our persons and goods, as also all that is dependent on or upon us, if we shall ever be found to have done or attempted anything which might be contrary to the duty of good and faithful vassals. ALL which we, and together with us, HARMEN of SACONDE and MENEMEE and ROCHIA, Captain of BOUTRY, having ratified with our oath, and also have signed with our hands in witness thereof.

THUS DONE at BOUTRY, the 27th August 1656. Beneath are the hand-marks of:-

Cubiessangh.  
Aloiny.  
Ladiou.  
Ampatee.  
Maniboy.  
Azizou.  
Guazy.  
Acha.

Rochia, Captain of Boutry.  
Menemee.  
Harman of Sacondee.  
Tano.

We, the undersigned, declare this to be instituted as a circumstantial letter of cession and vassalage only (niet dan) upon the express request of the inhabitants of the Upper Quarter of ANTA; such being interpreted to the

Head-Chiefs thereof, they declared, in our presence, that it agreed with their intentions; likewise they, in witness thereof, have signed the same; which we testifying, under offer of oath, that all this was done in compliance therewith, also herewith sign with our hands, this 27th August 1656, at BOUTRY.

In my presence. (sgd) Eduard Man (Fiscal).  
 (sgd) J. Valkenburgh.  
 (Copy in, (sgd) Adriaen Hoogenhouck (Factor).  
 Guinea 222.)

(Translated from the Dutch copies in:--

WIC.oc.12.

SG.Ioket Kas, Zweden, 38. (where dd. 26 Aug E)

De Jonge, App.VII, p.49.

Guinea 222.

Sat.Holl.2776. (J de Witt's copy) )

"Copy letter addressed by the Hon. Mr Johan Philip van Kruisenstern of the commendable privileged SWEDISH AFRICAN Company on the GOLD COAST of GUINEA, to the Chartered Netherlands West India Company's Director General, Johan Valckenburgh, residing at the Castle St George d'el Mina, in Guinea.

(Versp.WI.Stukken, 1162, pp.232/234.)

"Translation from the High German."

Hon. Valiant, & very much honoured Sir, & very dear Friend,

I have to inform my very honoured friend herewith how it is reported to me from our Under Factor at BOUTRY, that the Factor of AXEM has landed at BOUTRY with some canoes, persisting (~~met aanhouden~~) that he would himself build a Lodge there, and as it is sufficiently well known to my much honoured Sir that we had already occupied that place many years ago and, now that that place has once more been inhabited again by the Blacks, we also have taken our old possession a few weeks ago, and have again established ourselves there; so that you, Sir, cannot legally (~~rechtswegen~~) arrogate such place to yourself, much less force us out of our possession. Still, if, contrary to hope, anything should be attempted on your part whereby our commendable Company were caused any damage, you, Sir, can easily judge that our Directors will consider ways and means by which they may recover their damage again. Meanwhile, I hope that you, Sir, will with your ripe intelligence think better of the matter, and will not break that long neighbourship enjoyed between the two Companies here on the Coast, which I, Sir, will leave to your friendly information, with confident commendation of God's protection; and with hearty greetings remaining,

My much honoured Sir, and very dear friend,

Your obliged friend,

(sgd) J.P. van Kruisenstern.

(N.D. In WIC.oc.7. the copy is dated at the end:-

"Cabo Cors, 25/15 August."

Superscription:

"Monsieur

Mons Le Directeur General, Joan

de Valckenburgh,

Mon tres Honor. Amy,

St George d'el Mina."

"Reply given and addressed to the foregoing letter, by the Upper Factor and Bookkeeper-General, the Hon. Heereman Abramsen, residing at the Castle del Mina, in the absence of the Netherlands Director General, to the Swedish African Company's Commandant the Hon. Mr Johan Philip van Kruisenstern, residing at CABO CORS." (Versp.WI.Stukken,1162,pp.235/236.)

Hon.Valiant,Honoured Sir, & very good Friend,

By the bearer of this was handed to me a certain letter which YH has been pleased to address to General Valckenburgh. But as that gentleman is not at present here, you cannot now obtain a reply from him, which, if we meantime receive, we will cause to be delivered to you. Meanwhile, you may be well assured ~~that~~ about BOUTRY that that place (besides others) was already ceded (opgedragen) long years ago to the Holland Nation, before any Swedish Company was thought of, by whom, also, we have not expected to be diverted from the same, as we have in various cases perceived with regret; about which you can be informed further by the General aforementioned. Meantime I shall comend YH's person to God, and remain with a hearty greeting.

(N.D. No signature)

"Narrative of what passed verbally and in writing between the ~~Compan~~ Swedish African Company's appointed Fiscal in GUINEA, Mr Sigismund Jenische, and the Hon. Chartered West India Company of the United Netherland's Director General over the Northern District of Africa, on the beach of BOUTRY, the 28th August 1656."

(Versp.WI.Stukken,1162,pp.236/243.)

Mr Fiscal Jensich, having appeared to us on the beach of BOUTRY, has, in the presence of an Under Factor and an Assistant brought with him, after due greetings, begun to address us in this manner and to say, in the name of the Swedish Commandant, Johan Philip van Kruisenstern, that he was charged to represent to us that BOUTRY had already for some years belonged to them by right of purchase, the possession of which they have had to forego (missen) for a considerable time through the ~~mutual~~ (underlinge) wars of the inhabitants; and now that, through the

intervening peace, they had again taken possession, they beheld with surprise that we sought to dispute it with them, with pure violence; since, being landed with a force, we were making the inhabitants uneasy, and were with energy compelling them to drive them out from there, giving out that we shall also attack them at other places as well; which, or such like proceedings had never been undertaken against them by Mr Ruyghaver, as they also could not believe that such orders had been bequeathed to us by the said Mr Ruyghaver. Therefore they verbally and in writing protest against the damage and expense ~~which~~ could, at present or in the future, arise therefrom; adding that it would not stay at that; at the same time delivering to us the written protest - from the High German to the Low German- as follows:-

"Johan Philip van Kruisenstern, Commandant on behalf of the Royal Majesty's privileged SWEDISH African Company on the Coast of GUINEA, and in the name and by command of the said Commandant, I, Sigismundt Jenisch of the Company appointed Fiscal in those Quarters,  
contra

The Hon. Hond. Valiant & Wise Mr Johan Valckenburgh, General Director of the West India Company.

As many years ago the Swedish African Company has, for the introduction of its trade, at the request of the inhabitants, built a Lodge with goods at BOUTRY, and through war all the houses of the inhabitants were burnt down by the INCASSARIS, as is well known (~~condit~~), and afterwards, through mediation, it came to that, that the possessors and lawful owners (~~inhabers~~) inhabiting their place again, we, through the manifold soliciting and praying of the inhabitants, wished to possess again the Company's purchased right and dwelling, and have also sent its workmen and trade servants thither, in order to build a Fort; and meanwhile Mr Valckenburgh, without having any right or title in that behalf, presumes, contrary to all justice, by constraint of the inhabitants, to erect his Lodge at that place, and also has in mind to bring that about against the Swedish Company, and desires to drive us away from our purchased and long ~~acquired~~ (~~besetene~~) place.

Therefore I, Sigismund Janisch, Fiscal, in the name of my Principals, the Swedish Company, and also by express charge from the Hon. Mr Johan Philip van Kruisenstern

Commandant, hereby verbally, and in writing, and openly protest against all violence damage and expence which could, both at the present time and in the future, arise thereout, in whatever manner it might be, "in Optima Forma" we protest; protesting also against the W.I.C.'s Director General, Mr Valckenburgh, and his subordinate servnats and officers over the coercion and violence committed.

Given at BOUTRY the 18/28 August of the year 1656.

(sgd) Sigimund Jenisch, Fiscal.

In witness of the truth of this Protest being delivered.

(sgd) David ~~Hoofdt~~. Hoofdt.  
Under Factor.

That this Protest as abovenamed was handed over I testify.

(sgd) Coenraet Meijer.  
Assistant.

Whereupon was replied verbally to Mr Fiscal Jenisch that the written Protest is accepted in order so to reply to it in due course as should be proper for the service of the Hon. Company, I indeed considering myself fortunate to have the opportunity to reveal and expose the injury and contumely done to us for a considerable time; but that, so far as concerned their possession at BOUTRY, we could indeed reckon ours to be the older than they could claim theirs; yes, before the establishment of the Swedish Company was thought of. For the people of the Upper Quarters of ANTA had always been (our) vassals (as possessors of AXEM) to which they had again newly bound themselves, as we had lately (~~"last"~~) taken them into protection in the war of ENCASSER, against the violence of the same, and they had had us requested and prayed, through various embassies, to take their country into possession, "~~die wij nochtans genoegeaan~~", for ~~no one but us is competent~~ (competent = it belongs to no one but us) to place a Captain there (of) the MYNSE inhabitants, who compose more than half of the people. Therefore, having now come, we have learnt with surprise that the Swedish African Company had arrogated the right over our vassals; but we did not think this to be of so much importance to make a fuss about (om veel spels daaromme te maken), much less to break the peace. Therefore he, the Fiscal, had to ask the Natives if they would allow us to depart, which we would gladly do if they agreed to the same, for we had neither the mind nor order to commit any violence against their Nation

expressly denying that such had indeed been committed by us; with the request that he would have pointed out to us where it had been done, and meantime assuring (them) that they had not to expect that they would lose a hair of their head on our account, as we should well prevent the same. Wherefore we were also confident that they will not prevent us from dealing with our vassals in such a way as was proper for the interest & honour of our State & Company. That what was alleged concerning Mr Ruyghaver, we found ourselves very much wronged thereby, & chiefly indeed that he would not have taken such proceedings in hand, which we nevertheless held to be very necessary for the service of our Principals; still less that we were under any obligation to follow Mr Ruyghaver's way of acting, or his orders, which it did not behove him to bequeath to us, as, he being carried off by death, we were now Director General of the Hon. Company with the same authority, and had to receive orders from no one, nor to account to any one, but only to the aforementioned Company, whose interests we should look after without respect to any one, in such a way as unbiassed persons would judge to be only just. Consequently, it was not proper that he should hope that I, as he gave out about Mr Ruyghaver, would forego the interests of our Company in order to please them; but notwithstanding this, it would not prevent, still less would the ability or or inclination (~~affection~~) be lacking, to receive them with all friendship, politely as a friend and neighbour, and to treat them courteously, yes, perhaps better than they had ever been treated by Mr Ruyghaver. What further concerned the attacks which we would also wish to threaten them with, (we) knew well that they were utterances (~~utterances~~) of the Natives, or their own figments, which if they wished to believe them, they would be very grieved over what we would be able further to point out about it, and we therefore held them to be unworthy of answer, as trivialities.

Whereupon, the said Fiscal Jenisch replied to us that he would leave everything to be dealt with by Mr Kruisenstern, as he had carried out his orders, and also that he would depart and evacuate the place, for which he had summoned the sloop from TACCORARY, in order to take off the goods and people of their Company; with which he took his leave.

(sgd) J. Valckenburgh.

"Johan Valckenburgh, Director General over the Northern District of Africa, on behalf of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, together with the Hon. Chartered West India Company, against

The Hon. Hond, Valiant and highly respected Mr Johan Philip van Cruysenstern, Commandant of the Royal Majesty's Privileged Swedish African Company on the Coast of Guinea.  
(Versp. WI. stukken, 1162, pp. 243/261.)

Honorable Sir,

Replying to YH's written and verbal representation, we indeed expressly deny and say it is untrue that it should be well known that the place BOUTRY belongs to the Swedish Company by right of purchase, as YH is pleased to allege; but, on the contrary, we know well that the Upper Quarter of ANTA, under which BOUTRY also belongs, has been an appendage (godpendeerd) of the conquest of AXEM from time immemorial, and thus owes vassalage to our State and Company. But it is however true, and we may not nor will deny what YH alleges, that some servants of your Company have previously kept a house there among the inhabitants, but that is not the way to claim possession, for we have never seen at that place the Royal Swedish Standard, its artillery nor arms, whereby possession is shown; and what authority you have exercised there, we recall your own words that they have had to abandon the place without having been able to protect the inhabitants who, besides all those of the Upper Quarter of ANTA, have had to betake themselves, as was proper, under the protection of our State, where they, within the territory at AXEM, were not only protected, but were also restored again to their country by our arms; as for two consecutive years, in two several battles, the ENCARSSEN were subdued by a large force paid for out of the Company's own purse, and had been made to sue for peace from us; the tokens of which are to be seen within our jurisdiction, and the hostages, which the same ENCARSSES have in their hands from our our Honourable Company for their assurance, are still to be found there; as also the letters of vassalage, whereby it is not allowed to the people of ANTA to permit any one to stay in their country to our prejudice, as we shall at all times be able to show: YH's possession, notwithstanding this, however, having above all no place about the market towns (vlekken) of BOUTROU, most of the

Handwritten notes in the right margin, including the word "damp" and other illegible scribbles.

inhabitants of which are subjects of this State, being natives of D'Elmina, a place, like that of AXEM, with the jurisdiction thereto belonging, which we have obtained and possess, not by right of purchase but by the glorious arms of our State and Honourable Company, so that it is permitted to no one, but to us by the authority of our office, to place a Captain there at BOUTROU. From which, then, abundantly appears not only the right and title which we, on our side, have to that place, but also YH's unfriendly and unneighbourly act that you seek to corrupt the vassals of our State, with gifts and presents, from the oath and fidelity by which they are solemnly bound to our Sovereigns; so that we had, justly and with right, good and better reasons highly to resent YH's unheard of proceedings, than YH has ground to treat us with a Protest, full of threats, with verbal additions that it would not remain at that; the results of which we have to await. Meanwhile we absolutely deny the violence committed, which YH is fictitiously thrusting forward, for on landing at BOUTRY, we have neither heard of nor seen any one of your servants, much less the Standard of Sweden, nor its arms; but only, on our question whether any Whites were staying there, we were answered that there were two who were lodging with an inhabitant of ~~(van)~~ named HARMAN of (van) SACCONDE. See there the term (tijd) of YH's possession, and what violence we should have had to employ against two men, who, however have given good cause for disturbance through their bravado and abuse, which otherwise we had not wished to enlarge upon (uitleggen). That YH says also that we have driven you away from the aforementioned place by coercing the inhabitants; thereby was our good right not otherwise than established, which we have over that country and people, as is heretofore pointed out; this appearing as if YH desired to forbid us to punish our vassals as they deserve; about which we pray YH not to interfere further in our affairs, "~~als wij wagten sullen in het sijne te doen~~".

Likewise also, we did not come to BOUTRY with any force, but with such guard as becomes our position; having been requested, prayed, and indeed expressly warned to do so, some months ago, by our vassals the Chiefs (Opperhoofden) of ANTA, that there was an attempt from your side to divert the inhabitants of BOUTRY, their subjects, from their duty, and they requested and very much desired us to come there in order to punish them, or, by reason, to make them remain by their bounden obedience. But we, having such great confidence in

as we shall  
take heed  
not to do  
in yours

YH's neighbourly friendship, could not suspect such usurpation of jurisdiction from you, and therefore, casting that warning to the winds as untrue, it quite unexpectedly appeared to us that YH, following the example of your predecessors, under pretence of peace, desired to deprive us of that place, in order, according to the threats of the Fiscal, Jenisch, to stop the way to AXEM, and to separate our conquests; which we, for the service of the Company our Hon. Company, for those reasons desired carefully to prevent, like as the same was, fortunately, effected without violence or injury to YH's servants or any one. We shall hope to be able to answer for this before all unbiassed persons, which we gladly offer to do; it therefore appears strange to us that and indeed preposterous, that we should thereby have given cause for the rupture of the friendship so long maintained between the respective Companies on this Coast. YH will please to forgive us if we do not recognise ~~(kennen)~~ such friendship, and ask whether it is that under your predecessors, landing here in these Quarters, have begun to debauch many inhabitants who were bound, by oath and under obligation of debts, to our Hon. Company, from its service, in such a way that it is still feeling the effects, to its great injury. Or is it, perhaps, that YH means the unlawful wrongful occupation of CABO CORS, ANNEMABO, and ACRA, which we can prove ~~(accoron)~~ with good documents ~~(beschijden)~~, belong to our Hon. Company; such as by certain declarations in our hands, that YH is also of the same opinion, as you, on the 17th February of this year, in the Lodge at ANNEMABO, in the course of conversation, was pleased to make out that our predecessors were fools because they had so easily let YH's Company creep in there at CABO CORS, adding that if YH had been charged with the direction of our Company on that occasion, you would have ruined and burnt down the thatched house as often as they had the courage to erect it; which neglect we shall seek to forestall (voorteweessen) during our service, according to your lesson, without any rupture of friendship between us. Meanwhile, we will ask further what YH means by that friendship, which we have not yet met with as coming from YH, for could it be that such it was, that YH's predecessors, according to the attestations in our possession, have debauched out of the service of our State and Hon. Company our sworn and salaried soldier, as Headman over the force which we sent into the field against the ENCASSARS, who, as the greatest traitor with the shedding of much innocent blood which is still

crying out for vengeance, has turned what was entrusted to him (~~sin sijn te overbrouwen~~) against us, and entered into service on YH's side, in order to assist them in the building of a Lodge within our territory of JUMO AXEME, belonging to from time immemorial under our Fort of AXEM, where they come for justice in all difficult and weighty matters; like as also the Chief (Opperste) of the country, on entering upon his government is bound to do homage to and prove his bounden vassalage to our Hon. Company; like as such was also renewed in the year 1652, on the 30th September, within the market places (vlekken) ILONIJ, CHIAU, and BONGERE, and homage and fidelity sworn to my Lords the General States and our Hon. Company, as we shall verify with good witnesses. Whether now, this is that friendship which there has been for so long between our Companies, or whether YH is pleased to speak of that which we have learnt, in your time, that we must bear in mind how, upon assuming our Direction, we were treated, according to a certain attestation, by Mr Commissaris Nieman on 20th February, in order to make friends with our own servants, when he, without any reason, or cause, ~~the same kindness~~, more like an unreasoning creature than a reasonable being, has been pleased to treat us in a most scandalous manner, and to "denegereeren" (us) dishonourably with infamous words of injury; whose footsteps your Fiscal Jenisch has desired to follow also, not only with improper abuse but also by many conspiracies and evil actions, within our limits, has planned against the interests of our Hon. Company and to its ruin; which we shall, without respect of persons, learn to have such things duly remedied, as is our bounden duty. In order not to conceal it from YH or from any one (as we have done up till to-day in order to keep friendship) so is it that the aforementioned Jenisch has attempted, if possible, in our Hon. Company's territory at AXEM, to lead our Factor from his duty, seeking to persuade him with many seductive and flattering words, to allow him passage overland to JUMOO, although that Factor referred him to us, who alone was empowered to consent to it; employing also this argument (~~argument~~) that this would not have been refused by Mr Ruyghaver; continuing in such his fictitious practices in an underhand way, for many days while there, we know not whether in the interests of YH's Company, or for his private gain, but which, nevertheless, did not beseeem any one appointed to such a charge as his, has prosecuted his trade, particularly with a good parcel of Arda cloths. Whether by this the right of the our Company is not encroached upon by the one, and our authority ill-used with

slights by the other, we pray that you will, with your customary wisdom, be pleased carefully to consider, and please to accept these as the reasons why we have ordered the Fiscal to depart from there, and forbidden any one to be allowed to stay, who will presume thus to acquit himself against the interests of our Company at any of its places; which the Fiscal, if he had desired to appreciate reason, would also have better understood; who, nevertheless, with a thoughtless soldier inspired with madness which he indeed justly merited, has sought to avenge this on the innocent, and caused our inhabitants to be watched for and hostilely attacked about CAPE APOLONIJ over it; whose traiterous gun (geweer) with which he sought to injure his good friends and allies, as a true token (waarteken) of his shameful and detestable deed, is at present in our hands; he, the Fiscal, afterwards giving out also, on the 15th May last, that he would indeed seek his revenge otherwise, and attack our vassals with fire and sword, because we had made him depart in such a manner as is herebefore related; thereby adding that he would do this whether to our weal or woe, as he held all the people of AXEM to be rascals; saying also that having purchased, for the behoof of th<sup>e</sup> YH's Company, the territory of JUMO AXIEME, acquired by our Hon. Company by its arms, he would now very quickly ruin our people, and, to that end, occupy the place BOUTRY, in order to have them set upon by the people of ENCASSAR, and to close the way from AXEM to DAMINA to us. Which ENCASSARS had made promises to him on the 3rd June, as he stated, according to the declarations with us, that they would deliver into our hands the heads of our Factors Adriaen Hogenhouck and Jacob Tiebout; (he) declaring that (he) had made an agreement to that end with our chief enemy MENA, who for the carrying out of this and similar loyal acts, had already delivered hostages to him, among whom we also know there was a slave the property of our Hon Company; whose servants he, Jenisch, on the 18th May, had forced to listen to his detestable abusive language he was spitting out against our private person, on the yacht "Stockholm Slot", without being willing to let them depart, at their request, before he had first relieved himself of his venom. See here the friendship we have enjoyed from YH's side. As to what YH has further had touched upon verbally at BOUTRY, that we had given out that we shall attack YH at other places, that is decked-out fiction, and we beg YH please to point out anything whereby we have offended against the law of good friendship

and not to speak of what may yet happen, which is unknown to both if us. But this we can well assure you that such is not to be expected from us (who have orders to the contrary) without cause being given otherwise than that we shall faithfully preserve what we now possess for our Hon. Company and uphold it against everyone; only replying, for YH's ~~information~~, satisfaction, to what was said to us in YH's name, namely, that YH trusted that we had not received such an order as to build at BOUTRY, or, in other words, to preserve our Hon. Company's right, from Mr Ruyghaver who practised better friendship with them, and therefore did not believe such an order had been found among the papers he left behind, which, nevertheless, we are not bound to disclose, much less are we bound to observe Mr Ruyghaver's manner of doing things, as at present we possess the same dignity and the privilege thereto belonging, which he laid down by death, so we are not dependent upon him, nor are we his creature, but our Hon. Company's Director General, whose only interest is to regulate ourselves accordingly, without this preventing us from dealing with and treating ~~every~~ everything we meet with from YH's side as courteously as you could hope to enjoy from Mr Ruyghaver. With all which we not only refute and dispute YH's unfounded title to BOUTRY, the supposed violence and untrue breach of the peace, but also, ~~but also~~ in order sufficiently to prove and show that all bands of friendship and alliance have been unreasonably and entirely broken, without cause for it being given on our side, we, in that behalf, by virtue of our authority, protest to YH and your Company against the violence, and that YH's unlawful possession at CABO CORS, ANNEMABO, and ACRAA, shall not prejudice the well acquired purchased right which our Hon. Company has to those places, with better title than you have to BOUTRY; we hereby requesting that YH ~~we~~, on your side, will please to give satisfaction for what was committed by the Fiscal and others, as we, on our side, reciprocally offer to do, as also about all infractions of friendship, or injury, or other abuses, of which YH shall be able to convince us; desiring, for the rest, to give notice to (insinueeren) you, hereby, that in order to punish our rebels of JUMOO, and not to affront YH's servants, we shall ere long bring a force into the field in order to restore our right there; which serves as a warning to YH, with regard to your people, to prevent the adversities and damage which the bitterness of the war of the Natives is causing; like as we also

hereby notify YH that we are bound to uphold the Capitulation upon which the inhabitants of AXEM have submitted themselves to obedience to my Lords the General States and the Honourable Company; and especially herein that no one, even though they were our Hon. Company's own servants or inhabitants of D'Elmina (we are silent about others), shall be allowed to sail ~~to sail (beyond)~~ the Coast above AXEM with native vessels, canoes, or such like, of which we give YH warning, in order not to meet with any disaster; with the announcement that, by the command of our States, we shall take off those of our State who are sailing on YH's or other nations' ships or vessels, and in that manner bring them further to their bounden obedience, like as we shall ~~take care not~~ not dare to neglect henceforth to do, or in any way excuse ourselves than because of impotence: nevertheless, in conclusion, respectfully praying - in order to avoid all disputes on either side after this, on the dark hint that you would not be of the mind to let it ~~rest at that~~ thus rest against us - that YH will be pleased roundly to declare to us whether you are disposed to maintain peace and friendship, or whether, to our regret, and contrary to our desire and orders, we shall have to act in accordance with something else.

Given at the Castle St George d'el Mina, this  
5th September 1656.

Authority, of same place and date, by DG. Johan Valckenburgh, to Upper Factor & Bookkeeper General Heerman Abrams, to deliver the above to Mr Kruysenstern, and with two witnesses to proceed to CABO CORS and there to read out and deliver the above Protest to Johan Philip van Kruisenstern, Commandant of the S.A.C.

We, the undersigned, declare that this Instrument of Reply and ~~Contea~~ Protest was duly "insinuated" and handed over by the Upp. Factor & Bookkeeper-General, Heerman Abrams, in accordance with the authority given by the Director General.

In witness whereof we have confirmed this with our signatures at CABO CORS Ady 5th September 1656.

(sgd) Heereman Abramsen. (sgd) Heh drik Somer.  
 ( " ) Casper Velthuysen.

"Translated from the High German".

"Reply of the Commandant Johan Philip van Cruisenstern, appointed by the most Illustrious Royal Majesty, and by His Chartered African Company, on the Guinea Coast,

contra

The Hon. Hond. Valiant Mr Johan Valckenburgh, Director General on behalf of the Chartered Honourable West India Company, on the African Coast."

(Versp. WI. Stukken, 1162, pp. 261/277.)

Honourable Sir,

*reply to /*  
 I ~~have~~ sufficiently understood the reply made, both verbally and in writing, by YH on the 26th of last month ~~August, to the~~ Protest sent to you by me, in order shortly to the same. So I am not a little surprised that YH considers it to be untrue that the place BOUTRY has at any time belonged to the Swedish Company by right of purchase, or that it has ever ~~been~~ had lawful possession of the same, as it is publicly known that in the year 1650, Mr Hendrik CAARLOFF, then Commandant on behalf of the Swedish African Company, not only built a Lodge at that place, provided it with men and goods, and himself lived there for a considerable time; but also it was quietly possessed by us for three years without any opposition, of which, then, the sufficient tokens of lawful possession were properly done by displaying the Swedish flag, which can be proved by many people now on the Coast; until finally, in January 1653 (n.b. vide Dammaert's Journal, 16 Jan. 1653) through the war waged by the inhabitants with the INCASSARS, the village BOUTRY, with our Lodge, was burnt down, whereby we had to abandon that place for some time, because of these disturbances, but not the right we had to it; until, at last, on the 20th February of this year, (1656), shortly after my arrival, the BOUTRY inhabitants here, sent to my predecessor, Mr Joost Cramer, then staying at TACCORARY, and continued praying, like as they had many times previously prayed, that Mr Cramer might persuade me that we should again occupy our well purchased right and retained possession, by building a Lodge, like as also they consequently afterwards, on various occasions, continued for so long to do with me; until, finally, on the 15th of last month, July, I came myself to BOUTRY, where the Captain and Caboceros then related to me in what

manner Mr CAARLOFF had treated with this country and it was handed over (overgegeven) to our Company, and that they had, and had reserved, no more power to allow possession in the country to any Nation but ours; which account agrees also with the Journals and documents which we have here. Whereupon I have (agreed) to build them a Lodge, and have left an Under-Factor, a soldier, with 18 slaves, who have had the Royal Flag flown, and have again resumed our old possession. From this, then, I cannot see that these inhabitants, who six years ago as free people sold their country ("land") to us and which we have possessed quietly and without opposition, should now be vassals of the W.I.C. as was not formerly thought or heard of; and those two battles which were fought one after the other, do not prejudice our Company, and they must also have been fought very quietly (~~under state~~) as not much has been heard of them, and we cannot on that account be deprived of our right; but if one or other of the BOUTRYS was indebted to the W.I.C. on account of the help shown against the INCASSARS, our Company is not bound to pay for it with its purchased land, nor to lose its lawful possession because of it. That YH supposes that no violence was done to us nor that we have been driven out of our lawful possession, the effect itself proves it, as we have had to evacuate the place, and YH has again taken possession of it by building a new Lodge. And YH may assuredly believe that if I had not left my lawful possession, but had desired to treat the inhabitants with gifts and presents - like as was sufficiently done on YH' side (en ons moyt mach of sal cunnen bewesen worden) - it would never have been got from us; but, as stated before, I, relying upon our well purchased right which has cost our Company sufficient, have so much the less foreseen that such would be done on YH's side; from which, then, is sufficiently to be seen further that it cannot truthfully be shown that I, under the pretence of friendship, have wished to deprive the Company of its land (country) or inhabitants, like as such has been applied to my predecessors but not proved; for I have not taken into possession anything else than what was quietly possessed by my predecessors, and pointed out to me by them on behalf of our aforementioned Company, and I have desired to take possession of again. But that such accusations, on the other hand, have been carried into effect by YH, the "Acte" of BOUTRY itself proves. We are silent about the intention one has had in mind

with TACCORARY, where, according to the inhabitants' own statement, one has wished, by gifts and presents, to have us out of our lawful possession; from which it appears that YH is interfering more in my affairs than I in yours. Those "~~uitgetogen~~" gravamina of YH, that the neighbourly friendship has been broken on our side, we see at the same time that YH yourself doubts them, as you put questions as if you desired our views about them; and I positively deny that my predecessors have ever had to do with the subjects of the West India Company, who have been bound to the same by oath and duty; much less that they have drawn them from it, as they are falsely accused; but they have dealt and treated with free people who have never been subject to anyone. Much less has the neighbourly friendship been broken by the lawful purchase and long possession of CABO CORS, ANNEMABO, and ACRA, which we can satisfactorily prove with good and well-founded written documents. That YH nevertheless holds this to be unlawful, and wishes to prove it, *inter alia*, by my conversation at ANNEMABO, in the presence of the Factor of ADJA, Francis Roman, it was in this manner:-

Mr Roman at that time considered that they still had a claim by right to CABO CORS, as we had driven them away from there, to which I replied to him that we did not drive them away without they themselves having broken up their Lodge, as the place never lawfully belonged to them; but they were allowed to inhabit it by favour of the inhabitants, and it came to us by lawful purchase; and if they had had any right to it, they have foolishly and wantonly abandoned the place, as they had the necessary force, and let us build a thatched house there; and, for my self, if I happened to be in command of such, I would not withdraw from any place where I had a good right, and if I had the force, I would resist as much as possible; but as it was well known to your Lordships (*uwe heerlijckheden*) that you had little right to the place, and so have afterwards let us dwell there quietly in our thatched house, which was good. Whether, now, such a conversation shall cause prejudice, I leave to everyone to judge and granted (~~geconen~~) that the one or other might speak freely, if one does not take care that then such speeches and every word should be inserted in a protocol or Journal, like as I had not hoped from Mr Roman that such would be done, although it is then not appropriate (~~geconen~~) ~~except~~ if he now notes everything, and not only what is perhaps serviceable to him; so that such cannot prejudice our Company in the least, and if such speeches (~~reeden~~) have any value, then one

*unless* /

must not speak, but at once make protocols and attestations thereof, which is very discourteous (*onmanierlijk*) among friends and neighbours. YH also thinks that the matter of our Company's purchased land of JUMORE is no small one for the rupture of neighbourly friendship, and that my predecessors (as you pretend but cannot prove) have withdrawn from your State and drawn to us, by presents and gifts, the West India Company's sworn soldier and Headman (Hoofdman) MENA, as is diffusely imputed by YH: so is it sufficiently to be seen and proved, from the papers we have here, how on our side, one originally began to treat with the inhabitants with regard to the land upon their previous discriminating perseverance) and on YH's side it was wished to bribe them with sufficient gifts and presents, and has in part bribed them that our Company's servant, COROCO, was murderously killed - whose blood still cries for vengeance - and as it could not be carried out with presents one has desired to compel the inhabitants, who are a free people and can do what they please with their own, by force that they shall not sell it to us: out of which, then, the war with MENA, who has never been willing to agree to being a vassal with the AXEMS, was entered upon and so much blood shed over it; from which sufficiently appears that cause for that war was given not from our side but from YH's. That MENA and the principal men of the country are our good friends, I grant, for I did not come to wage war with the inhabitants or to deprive them of their freedom, but to live at peace with them and to further the Company's trade. YH is also pleased to cite the differences which occurred on the 10/20 February with the Commissaris Neuman, and to touch upon them somewhat slanderously, but as the same is settled by this reply which I made to the Upper Factor Heerman Abramsen on behalf of the above-named Commissaris, I do not doubt, if he were present, he would well vindicate himself, like as he then exculpated himself, so that no honourable man could prove that he had assailed YH with defamatory words, but had only said something in a merry but no malicious spirit, I cannot see how this private difference can cause any rupture of friendship between our respective Companies.

To the serious accusation which YH further brings in against our Company's Fiscal, Sigismund Jenisch, I annex hereto his written statement, in order to vindicate him; but that among those accusations there are great untruths, the story of the sword proves; about which I can produce written attestation that the sword had been stolen

from JUMORE when our aforementioned Fiscal had proceeded for the second time on the JUMORE journey from JOHAN-NESBURG; and was such a rascal worthy, who utters such praiseworthy lies in order thereby to incite the Company and its servants against the other, that he is made a span shorter; but that the sword, upon a bare false report of a Native, was hoisted up in triumph at d'Elmina, is well known. We say nothing about the other insulting speeches which have been uttered here and there by your servants about it, but as it is false it is not worth a diffuse reply. Regarding the further accusations, I refer to the Fiscal's written statement, hoping nothing will be able to be proved against him, but that they will be found to be Natives' fictitious falsehoods; and if I wished to believe everything that is brought here daily by the Natives, one would be able to write whole volumes full of them.

From all of which, then, is sufficiently to be seen that it has been laid to our charge that we have given some cause for the rupture of neighbourly friendship and alliance by maintaining that which my predecessors and our Company may have by their own means very dearly purchased in a sufficiently lawful manner; that with regard to BOUTRY I also maintain ~~what my--(prestere)~~ (prestere) what my predecessors possessed on behalf of our Company, and was pointed out to me; and give the whole world to know whether it has been done unreasonably; and YH may certainly believe me that, like as YH will try with heart and soul to maintain the possessions of your Company, such will also be done on our side, without any rupture of neighbourly friendship, to the utmost of our power; for the oath by which I am respectfully and obediently bound to His Royal Majesty of Sweden and His praiseworthy African Company demands nothing else from me.

Concerning the contra-Protest made with reference to CABO CORS, ANNEMABO, and ACRAA, whether that be of any value, since we have now possessed that territory (dien oord) now in the seventh year at great expense both with expenditure on building and in other necessities at the same place without any opposition being made to it on YH's side, I will leave to others to judge about it; and as the Protest really concerns the Charter given by His Majesty of Sweden, which was granted for these places (plaatse) I will therefore ~~leave-it-at-that-~~ let it rest at that; but nothing has ever been heard that the W.I.C. has ever objected to this Charter, as that it had been granted on its own land.

That YH also reports that you will (go) to JUMORE at the first opportunity (~~met den eersten~~) in order to punish the rebels there and bring them to obedience, I may well suffer that, but only if no damage is caused to the land belonging to our Company, and the Lodge standing thereon. Meanwhile this serves for YH's information, that I have given orders to my people, stationed there, to keep quiet, but that if they were hostilely attacked, by any one, they are empowered to resist to the utmost, and to protect that which has been entrusted to them.

Regarding the Capitulation, I see that it concerns no one but the AXEMS and several others besides, over whom YH has the command, who are, then, bound to give heed to the same; but that foreign or free people, and particularly our Company or its servants should be included, one knows not by what right the way by sea can be prevented them unless (they) were open enemies. That YH also reports that you have orders to take off all subjects of your State who are sailing on our ships or vessels, such was previously done on YH's side, and also stopped and countermanded again, as I have often understood; but if this is now taken in hand anew, I shall do all in my power to prevent it.

What, finally, YH observes that I have threatened him that our Company would hardly let it remain at that, YH can certainly rely upon it that the Company would hardly remain quietly silent about the BOUPRY affair, or what could be injuriously added by those from YH's side, as speaking fairly about it; but if it happens, contrary to hope, that they let it pass unaccounted for, then I, as a servant who does nothing without orders, must consequently be content.

Meanwhile, YH has nothing else to look for from our side but that I seek nothing more, nor to my knowledge have ever given occasion otherwise, than to keep peace and neighbourly friendship; but where I might be molested in my quiet possession, in whatever place it might be, I shall seek to protect my self and what is entrusted to me according to my power, which no honour-loving person can take amiss.

Given at the Swedish Castle at CABO CORS, Ady  
6th September 1656.

(sgd) J.P.v.Kruyzenstern.

"That this written reply i.a.w. the order made (n.c.) was handed over in our presence, we the undersigned attest was done at Del Mina, Ady 6th September 1656.

(sgd) Sigismundt Jenisch. (sgd) Johan Abram Haintreb.

Upper Factor.

( " ) Abraham van der Wyden.

Reply from the Fiscal Jenisch to the Swedish Commandant Kruysenstern, about the accusation of General Valckenburg.

(Versp.WI.Stukken,1162,pp.277/288.)

Hon. Austere, Valiant, & Highly Hon. Mr Commandant,

As General Johan Valckenburg, in his Contra-Protest concerning the taking-away (afnemen) of BOUTRY, also remembers my person, I have therefore, in the manner of a culprit, desired to send my reply to YH, so that every one may recognise the truth ~~about it~~, from it.

After my departure from yours, with orders to go to JUMORE, with the Chaloup Henequa and the Factors Coppyn and Nijset, we arrived at the Fort Johannesburg. Some days afterwards, the Fiscal Man with the Factor of CHAMA, Van den Dorpe, came unexpectedly by sea in small canoes, requesting me to lend them a canoe for AXEM.

As I then informed ~~them~~, I was in a hurry (bevordert) to go to JUMORE, via AXEM, and from there overland or by sea if that were the best way, according to the written instructions. Meanwhile, I informed the Fiscal, Man, that I had written a note to General Valckenburgh and in it requested that, as I would like to go ~~overland~~ to JUMORE overland, because of the rough sea, he would as a better precaution for me, communicate a small recommendation to the Factor at AXEM, which letter in its cover missed that gentleman as he was at ACRA without my knowing it, and so was sent back; from which is apparent that I was not making a secret journey, much less have wished to divert the Company's servants from their faithful duty, for which also I have not been sent out. c

Coming to AXEM, Messrs van Wijk and van Dijk came to meet me and bid me welcome and brought me into the Fort to Fiscal Man and the Factor Hogenhouck, who on seeing me, bid me welcome. After that, Mr van Wijck, who had come in a yacht from Benyn, and the Fiscal Man went to the ship to depart to D'Elmina, when the rest of us accompanied them to the beach. In returning, Coppyn said that the aforementioned Fiscal had given him to understand that he had arranged with the Factor Hogenhouck that they could let us pass overland. I then spoke to the Factor Hogenhouck myself, who represented that he could not allow this without express orders from Mr Valckenburgh. During the conversation, it occurred to me that shortly before, our Assistant, Rodolph Hendrikz, had been willingly let through overland, so that he could well let me pass. To this he replied that Mr Ruychaver was no longer alive, but that Mr Valckenburgh had the command; to which I may well have

said that if the former were still living, I should indeed be let through.

As I was expecting the chaloup every moment, in which to embark with the others and I did not therefore wish to go back, I asked to stay in the village, which he did not want, but desired me to stay in the Fort; a mark of respect I accepted as a friend. Awaiting the chaloup from day to day, I sent Jan Rijsen down to hasten it up, but it did not come. Meanwhile, the Factor Hogenhouck received letters from D'Elmina in which (so he said) he was ordered that I must leave there at once for he might lodge no one. In order not to trouble anybody, I took leave. It was then about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Coppyn, being afraid of the sea, informed me that there was a small village two hours from there, where he could come overland, and I by sea, in order to stay the night there and meet the chaloup.

It was, however, such bad weather for some days, that no one could go to sea, so had to remain there for some days till the weather was better; and after considering everything, I informed the Factor Hogenhouck of this, whereupon he invited me to the Fort to await good weather.

Mr Valckenburgh represents me as having come there for my own profit, and that I sold Arda cloths and carried on a large trade there; but AXEM is truly not a place adapted to trade anything particular. But, recalling the Arda cloths, I had 24 pieces with me to make presents at JUMORE; but as I had an offer from Manuel, the Mulatto, to buy a canoe with those cloths, I bought it with the knowledge of the Factor. When Hogenhouck saw them, he asked me if our Company had any more of the same to dispose of, and gave me some gold to send him some for it, which, as a friend, I did not refuse him. This is the large trade "dat mijn affittiez despecteert sijn"; I am confident that such things indeed happened at the time that Mr Valckenburgh was Fiscal and Factor at AXEM.

When, on the 1st April last, old style, I was ordered to go to JUMORE, nothing was done there but what I was ordered in writing, like as the report can show, from which is to be seen that the Holland servants were not thought of; thus it must be an imagined report. But, how it went with me on this journey, it happened in the following manner:- I was obliged, from urgent necessity, to come to AXEM; first because of the tornado which came up; secondly to refresh the canoemen; thirdly to fetch away the purchased canoe. As soon as I came into their country or beach, I had this reported to the Factor Hogenhouck by Coppijn, and that I would leave everything in the canoe and eg go

to the nearest house on the beach (to my old slave woman's sister who was unlawfully withholding her daughter, also my slave, from me), but I could not be suffered there so long, because of the aforementioned order. A penalty of three bendas gold was imposed upon the woman if she gave me a drink of water or allowed me to sit in her house; with which I was shown off the beach with so many words of abuse, to <sup>the</sup>insult and ignominy of the Company, by the servants of the Fort, slaves, and negro inhabitants, from the Fort and beach, as would not have been used against a criminal in the mother-country who was being banished from the country.

Moreover, it can be proved that they aspired to incite the 17 QUAQUA "Cucas" lying there, and wished to bribe them to smash me up at sea; to follow their old example which they had in good memory, with me.

That it is the greatest ~~un~~truth, what Mr Valckenburgh represents, that through this expulsion I have acted in vindictiveness; as when that happened, I had not been at AXEM again, much less have I come to CAPE APOLONIA; but how it happened therewith, I have had told me by truthful persons.

When our chaloup came to JUMORE with the Factor Jan Rijsen, on the ultimo March, a soldier went on board, by order, who gave his sword to a Native in another canoe who would swim. While coming on board, an AXEM canoe passed, with ~~which it spoke~~ whom they spoke, and the Natives from AXEM took the sword and went on with it. This is the murderous, treacherous weapon which was ~~br~~brought to the Castle D'Elmina, in order to prove that it was my sword, with which I would have perpetrated that & more injuries, which, as I have been and remain an honourable man, pains me to learn.

Coming down with the yacht, "Stockholmslot" on 5/15 May, the Fiscal Man came to us in a canoe and coming on board, stayed the night. I begged him, on my behalf, to inform the Factor Hogenhouck that I had purchased the country ("land") of JUMORE for the Swedish Company. If I had had anything more to say to him I should indeed have done so, and not told it to the Natives, who do not understand me very well, without their being full of falsehoods, like those who brought the sword to D'Elmina; but I can quite imagine that this Native, a loose rascal, would not have much good to say about me, because he had bought four muskets on board, which my overseer took away from him; and I acknowledge that it was not on my account of the Fiscal Man that ~~this~~ he and others, who so shamefully hooted me away from there, were kept on board, and Brought to CABO CORS.

Concerning the hostages, it is also untrue that a slave is among them, they being sons of the principle men of the country. The interpreter of MENA came here with them. Whether he is a Company slave from AXEM, I leave to the mulatto woman, Felicia, to dispute, who told me in the presence of many that he was her slave whom she had sold to MENA, and it is preposterous to hear that I should have accepted a bought slave as a pawn.

As regards the evil counsels which I had with MENA, also about the delivery of the two heads of the Factors Hogenhouck and Tibout (1), I was not ordered to do so, and also did not desire it my self; still what could one undertake with those heads, without orders from our Commander (Oppenhoofd). So long as I am in his service I shall not do otherwise than what I am ordered.

The reasonableness of the AXEM Natives is well known to me and to all who are acquainted with Anthony COROQUO's murder, as they have told me themselves at AXEM, and similar examples more are known: but as Mr Valckenburgh lately described them to me by the name of rascals, it is not necessary to dispute their reasonableness.

Lastly is further remembered further of native gossip, what should have happened on the "Stockholmslot", and what must be "geweesen" on board with the new Factor of Chama. That Factor did not come into the cabin, but was sea-sick and put into the berth. The Natives drank their fill of liquor and neither the Factor nor any Native was obliged to stay against his will, as they were more a hindrance than a necessity on board.

When last I was sent into INCASSAR, I was not ordered to speak about either the W.I.C. or its servants, nor were they thought of. It is therefore a truthful native <sup>report</sup> which General Valckenburgh brings forward. It were to be wished that when one blames any one, truthful reports should be made use of, than thus to sully any one with falsehood.

In such manner has it happened when I went up with Coppijn, like as in the going down with skipper Jan Rijnke & Coenraet Meyer & others, as can be proved.

In conclusion &c &c,

YH's obedient servant,  
(sgd) Sigismundt Jenisch.

Johannesburgh (The Fort at Taccorary, vide Granlund, p.29.)  
28 August 1656.

This reply being read aloud to us, we have answered it shortly that they said we had sought to help ourselves

with native reports. This would appear in due course, and about that, they ~~th~~ were only speaking in ignorance. And as regards the "insinuation" of this writing, we thought that Mr Cruisernstern might well have spared that trouble, and would have done better to have informed the Swedish Company, his Principals, of his supposed rights (gerechtigheid) as we should do to ours; for to carry on such disputes here could cause nothing but bitterness and estrangement, and no benefit was to be expected from it; nor could we see what Mr Commandant's intention was in troubling us with this writing, as no conclusion was to be understood out of it other than that which we ~~should~~ would let him learn by a rejoinder (duplicq). With which we sent them away.

"Johan Valckenburgh, Director General over the Northern District of the Coast of Africa, on behalf of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands together with the Gen. Chart. W.I.C.

His Illustriss<sup>us</sup> Royal Majesty of Sweden's and His Chartered African Company's appointed Commandant on the Guinea Coast, the Hon. Hon. Valiant & Highly Respected Mr Johan Philip van Kruysenstern."

(Versp. WI. Stukken, 1162, pp. 288/293)

Honourable Sir,

To the contents of YH's reply, fulminating frivolities which has quite unnecessarily come before us, we say that YH might well have spared us from it; not so much because of what we see fundamentally ~~argued~~ deduced in it, but, indeed, in order to withhold that which we have shortly to adduce in refutation of all YH's "impertinent" allegations and useless contentions; such as, then, that your reply, from beginning to end, abundantly ~~port~~ portrays such inter-larding of your simulated and "geblanchette" disposition, especially with the so unreasonable argument that you would be freely empowered (without rupture of friendship) to ~~the~~ purchase for the Swedish African Company the countries, harbours, and ports of this Coast, when the treacherous and overcharged avaricious character of the Natives gives occasion for it, although our Hon. Company has for many years, and before the establishment of your Company was thought of, possessed them by right of purchase or of

conquest from the Spaniards or Portuguese, and still without any objection being allowed on our side against it.

"Ja, dat deselve in contrarie na UE voorbeeld op die manier haar voordeel dus mede soekende, of haar rechtmatige heerschappij daer sij hebben in agting nemende, sulks sonder onse natie op de Oostzee gelijk voor de BOUTROUSE

Kalk Graaf te doen betaalen, niet soude mogen geschieden; YH being of the opinion that, if it should please you, you are entitled to dispossess us and also without reason to make the vassals and servants of the Hon. Company into rebels and perjurers, in order to kill, pursue and ruin those who remain obedient to us; and under the pretence of friendship, to cause us such wounds as we already bear by what YH possesses through usurpation; which, also, we are not to be allowed to punish without breaking thereby breaking the peace between the two eountries Nations. But that (with all respect to YH) is such a matter that will be held by all the world to be a detestable opinion, which also is loosening all the bands of good faith and honour, and can neither produce nor nourish any friendship between friends and allies; especially as under YH's Direction every kind of offence by word and deed is certainly permitted to be perpetrated against our Nation. Of this there is abundant evidence in your reply and the annexed papers, in which, as other force is lacking, it is sought to assail us with slanders and contumely; like as from such a lampoon (without conclusion) is not to be understood the reasons which would either- otherwise have urged YH to deliver the same, but solely in order, by a disposition inspired by bitter hatred from an evil "ingesoigene" opinion, to "denegreeren" with untrue fables, your friends and neighbours who would gladly live in friendship, as we, on the contrary, will show where it is due; which, if it pleases you, YH can also have done, without molesting us further in the matter with such contagious writings; for we are not here to live in disputes with you in this manner, but to take care of our Lords' and Masters' service, about which if disputes arose between our respective Nations on this Coast, other means indeed can be proposed for their adjustment, if upright friendship is sought; which is not being attempted by YH, whose unfounded, injurious, and threatening reply, as that thereto annexed, we sufficiently refute as impertinent and

insufficient, and hereby, in rejoinder, persist in our well-founded Reply, Contra-Protest, and Insinuation made on the 5th instant.

Given at the Castle St George d'el Mina the 18th September 1656.

Note. The above document was handed over and read to J.P Kruyzenstein at CABO CORS by H. Abramsen in presence of H. Somer & J.v n Stetten, on 18th Sept.

"Reply, to the previous letter, to the English Principal, by the Director General Johan Valckenburgh, at the Castle St George del Mina, Ady 22nd November 1657 (sic).

(Versp. WI. Stukken, 1162, pp. 295/300).

Hon. Hond. Most Worshipful, Wise & Prudent Sir,

Although we have reason to complain both to God and to all reasonable men about the unreasonable actions which are in every respect unlawfully done by YH's servants against us and our people, I nevertheless feel bound, through YH's courteous letter, as yet to withhold them and to reply in like manner with regard to the matter of BIEMBA, that we are not of the intention to build there, much less have given orders for it; and, under my orders, YH has not to fear it from our servants. <sup>(and)</sup> I have, at the urgent persistence of the King of AGUANA for more than eight months, sent our yacht before the place BERCU for the advancement of our Company's trade, and have, indeed, absolutely refused the same King to build a Lodge at BIEMBA (notwithstanding the more than usual trouble he took over it) daarin nooit verder verstaande; but, not to avoid the truth, we had not that intention before YH should force us, by coercing the inhabitants of ACRA to the same thing; and in that case we should, as YH has done next to us at ACRAA, also build a fortification next to YH at BIEMBA; for, as we know well, YH does not keep an establishment there without the expediture of effects (effecten), so will you also please to believe that, in our case, we do not possess ACRAA without experiencing the same; and YH has neither right nor reason to disturb us in it (as happened some days ago), which we would by no means suffer unless, with the authority of the said Blacks, YH would also have to allow us at BIEMBA; and what YH on your side considers you cannot allow be subject to, we on our side, beg that you also will not let be done. To which end we quite friendly and neighbourly desire to request that the Treaty of Peace, Union, and Conferderation concluded between His Illustrious Highness the Lord Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and my High and Mighty Lords the General States of our country (so far as it concerns us) may be punctually maintained in all respects and points, according to the tenour, form, and contents thereof; as we have orders to do from their Ho. Mo. which we can, and offer to, exhibit: assuring YH that it will be a great pleasure to us, as long as we are spared, always to fulfil this charge sincerely. And

although

[16 p 61]

(Note. There is a discrepancy in the dates of the copies of the following documents.)  
of "Copies of various letters exchanged with those of the English Company over its right ((gerechtigheld) to the ACRAA and BIEMBA beach."

Letter from the English Principal, Mr Lancelot Stavelly, to the Director General, Johan Valckenburgh. Handed over the 21st November 1657. (sic). (Translated from the Dutch by Lord Valckenburgh, and Versp. WI. Stukken, 1162, pp. 293/295). I have received a letter from Mr John Hulwood at WYNBA, informing me that one of your Factors has come there, in order to set up a Lodge. I am assured that it is not unknown to YH how dearly our Company has paid for all that land and that port, when those two English Companies were in great a great dispute about it. Both have bought it, until, at last, by amalgamation - amalgamation - (vereeniging - agreement?) - their amalgamation (vereeniging - agreement?) the place remained with them. The many courtesies and expressions of a good relationship, which I have received from YH, persuade me to feel out that such an act was not done by your order, and I hope, therefore, that I shall have no occasion to look into the matter further. Our pinnace "Concordia", having returned from ACRAA, I have heard by it the many absurd and useless words about my Direction, from Mr Dammaert, your Factor there; as also that he has taken two pieces of white linnen by force, so he had them taken by your Blacks, which he is still keeping, notwithstanding that they have been demanded from him by Mr William Faldo. I am heartily assured that YH will not consent to or praise such an act. I therefore let YH know this, and beg that no breach may come of the continual friendship between us, which I shall never violate, but do my utmost to increase it, and will steadfastly subscribe myself, YH's assuredly very faithful friend & servant.

amb

[Back to p 60]

apostle

[1657]

although we are confident of the best from YH we observe, however, that although the Articles of Peace by no means provide that here, abroad, the one should have freedom of trade in the other's place, YH, contrary to this, ~~we~~ <sup>we</sup> has with the yacht "Concordia" wished strongly to force this ~~upon~~ upon us at ACRA, without seeing or taking heed that we, in other places, are being subjected to confiscation of goods from YH's side, about it; and had it not been, as YH knows, in order to avoid disturbances with the Blacks, every one of whom was drawing private profit contrary to their oaths and obligations to us, we should not have allowed our sentries to step back in order to give passage to your merchandise under our standard and ~~the~~ artillery; to which your Factor, Faldo, when he was informed of the unfairness of this, craftily replied, as appears from his own hand ~~in~~ which we have, "dat het met hem was als het ons gelieve"; which words we are confident His Highness the Protector and YH's Principals would not like to hear of from one of their subjects, as must also be acknowledged especially as they have not authorised Faldo thus to dispose of the friendship between our ~~to~~ two nations; to ~~which-charge~~ whose charge there is ~~not-lacking~~ are not lacking many friendly attempts which can be alleged and especially how, through his ~~untrue~~ reports in the time of our respective predecessors the friendship has run in danger of rupture. But, nevertheless, as you complain of having been insulted, with absurd and useless words, by our Factor at ACRA, and that he ~~has~~ unreasonably had two pieces of lywaet seized, contrary to special orders, so YH will please to believe that we are not pleased about it but have ordered the Factor to answer for it here on the 30th December next; meantime requesting YH to send here the ~~proofs~~ of his guilt, when we can assure you that if anything culpable is found against him we shall have him punished for it to your satisfaction & show every one how gladly we will live in friendship; and that we do not unjustly possess the authority entrusted to us, which we shall always employ so that a good and peaceful relationship may be cultivated between our respective ~~governments- governments-recommended-to-us~~ Nations, within the limits of the governments commended to us, as YH also promises on your side, of which I am confident, seeing that of all his abuse there is nothing but unjust suspicion so that I shall always have reason, for the present and in the future, to say that I am. (end).

"Reply from Lancelot Stavely, English Principal, to the foregoing letter. Received 30 November 1657 (sic)."

(Versp. WI. Stukken, 1162, pp. 300/305.)

(Trans. from Dutch)??

Honble Mr John Valckenburgh,

I have received, by Mr Roman, YH's courteous reply to my letter of the 11th instant, to which, through lack of a good translator, I cannot give a fitting reply; but will, however, endeavour to give as much satisfaction as the matters require.

That you have reason to complain about the actions of my servants against YH and yours, I reply that if I could by any means get to know about them, and also by whom they are committed, my punishment of them will be such that YH will have no reason to complain of it.

I do not doubt that it is the earnest desire of the King of AGUINA, that you build in his country. He has formerly drawn great profit for himself having in his country ~~two~~ parties contending against each other. [N.B. referring presumably to the 2 rival English Cos, vide his first letter supra] I do not doubt also the fulfilment of your intention not to wish to build in our countries or ports, previously absolutely purchased for the use of our Hon. Company, of WIAMBA and BARRACOS; and I shall endeavour, in every point, uprightly to fulfil the Articles of Peace made between His Highness the Lord Protector and their High Mightinesses Lords States General of the United Netherlands; and if any one in my service should do anything to the contrary, I will give satisfaction for it in accordance with the 10th Article of the same; and YH can be assured that you shall find no act committed by my servants, whatever it may be, which shall contravene the same in the least; and the manifold courtesies which I have received from your predecessors are a further obligation rather to seek to continue our former friendship, than to alienate it in the least.

But, Sir, I beg you please to consider the difference between our right at ACRAA, and that which YH can have to WIEMBA (whether given to or received by YH). It is not unknown to you that a party, at that time estranged from our Company, bought a portion of the port and the country of ACRAA from the King and his natives, which it possessed until it came to an agreement with our Company, and have made a common purse together, and our Company allowed them the full expenses ~~whai~~ which had been incurred over it; after which, we, too, have

peacefully possessed that place, I myself having had the administration of it for a time until Mr Middleton commanded here, who found it good to depart from there for a time, but not to abandon the place. I myself carried this out at the time, and told the King and inhabitants that as soon as we had the opportunity to build a stone house we should return, but, for the present, we did not think it advisable to stay there; also that we were not abandoning his country, but only departed from it for a time; so that we are absolutely entitled to the country ("land") as much as ever before this when we enjoyed it. I must, therefore, express surprise that YH considers the arrival of our yacht "Concordia" before the Company's port to be a molestation and a hindrance to you in your trade, which has never, before this, been so considered, although various of our ships have anchored there in the same way. The aforesaid Articles of Peace likewise allow no one to deprive the other of any lands or merchandise previously bought by them, nor also to place any hindrance to his sojourn (onhounding): so that it clearly appears that if there has been any molestation there, it must necessarily have been committed by YH's servants; but, notwithstanding this Sir, in order to meet YH courteously in everything, I will not build there before receiving further orders, and the necessary materials for the purpose, from England. That YH was pleased to make mention and warning of confiscation on our side, I am entirely ignorant of it, nor has such a thing ever been done by any of our people with my knowledge. What is done between the Blacks dwelling under your and our protection, or between Whites and Blacks, I have never enquired, but concerning anything that may have been done by any of my servants against any of yours, this has never come to my knowledge. And concerning the utterances of Mr Faldo, that "het met hem soo gelegen was als het UE bediende geliefde" that is a common proverb in English en "Daagelijks door mijn ondervonden wan- neer ik iemand niet wil toelaten dat zijn boose wil mede brengt". I assure you that I will not allow William Faldo, nor any one else, anything that can give offence to YH; but I cannot forbear to confess that that statement has not deserved such rebuke as that of Mr Dammaert, who speaking in the Guinea language, which is understood by all the people of this country, asked the question, "Vos Sigr Stavely Stagente". I do not know what kind of a beast he would make me; but, Sir, having here made representation of what he has taken, my respectful request is that all the past may be overlooked, which I shall take

as a restoration of the firm friendship between us. This much have I thought good to send in reply to you, for the prevention of any misunderstanding between us; & as I have for some time past expected you here, I hope it will not be long before I have the pleasure to receive you with all friendly & fraternal affection, leaving all that is past to rest till then. I will then show to all the world how much I value a firm union & upright intercourse with you & your nation, declaring myself to be ...

YH's unfeigned friend,  
(sgd) L. Stavely.

9/19 November 1656.

"Copy of the letter written by the English Factor, William Faldo, to the Factor Louys Dammaert at ACRAA, being that referred to in the foregoing letter." (Trans. from the Dutch).

(Versp. WI. Stukken, 1162, pp 305/306.)

Mr Dammaert.

Sir,

This serves to advise you that unless you allow our Blacks, or any others who desire it, to come on board to us, in peace and quiet, without insulting them, it is our request that you will please to send the reasons for it by the bearer of this. And regarding the unreasonable words which I have received from your Sub-factor & the blows he has given to my slaves whom I employed in the business about which I sent them, let me only know the wherefore of it, and hereafter desist from giving such affronts; for you must know that we may trade as freely in this country as you. And as you express doubts of my manhood, saying "vossa senhor etta gente", so now know that I have never been afraid to let myself be seen upon any occasion on which I have been employed up till now; so my request is that you will leave us in peace. Awaiting your reply, I remain, if YH pleases,

In the yacht "Concord",

(sgd) William Faldo.

17/27 September 1656.

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Note. The title of the book Versp. WI. stuk. 1162, is:-  
"Register op de contracten en accorderen van wegens de Ed. Gen. W. I. C. gemaakt met de Naturellen & Ingeseetenen v. h. N. Dist. der K. van Afrika, alsmede op verscheide Extracten en Protesten aanwijzende de Jurisdictie en recht tot een ieder Plaats gelegen binnen de Limiten van hetzelve District begrepen in seker volume geteekend La. A. B." van 20 July 1651 tot en met 22 October 1659.

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(in WIC.oc.12)

(Translated from the original in Dutch/. Copy being App. A. to DG.Valckenburgh's Deduction to the XIX. WIC. dd. 1 Jan. 1657. In Versp.WI.Stuk.1162, pp. ~~388/387~~ 322/388.)

On this day, the 25th day of November 1656, appeared before me, Heereman Abramsen Upper Factor and Bookkeeper General in the service of the Hon. Gen. Chart. W.I.C., residing at the Castle St George d'Elmina and the witnesses hereafter named, the Hon. Eduard MAN Fiscal, Adriaan Hoogenhouck Factor at AXEM, Frans Maadelier and Nico.Jurgen Soldiers, in the service of the aforementioned Company, all very well known to me, who, at the request & requisition of the Hon. Mr Johan Valckenburgh, Dir. Gen. over the N. Coast of Africa, have declared, testified and attested, like as they, without persuasion or inducement from anyone, under offer of solemn oaths, for love of truth and justice, jointly and severally hereby declare, testify and attest:- and FIRSTLY the aforementioned Adriaan Hoogenhouck and Nico Jurgen, how that they, on the 24th August last, being landed at BOUTRY with about thirty armed canoes, neither before nor after the arrival of the Director General, have seen any SWEDES, unless from afar so that one could scarcely distinguish if they were Whites or other men; much less that they have ever heard that any one of them, by order of the General or without it, have been-kept out-of-the conversation ("veel min dat ooit hebben gehoort ymant van hun door last van de Heer General en daar buyten samenspraak heeft gehouden"): but have only seen that the SWEDISH Fiscal, Sigmunt Jennes, besides two persons, come to the aforementioned General in order to protest to him, who was politely received and, after doing his business, was in like manner sent away again, without that they have also seen ever seen a Swedish flag flying there, nor ever heard of any hostility being committed there against any one whomsoever, either by words or deeds; but, indeed, that they know that before and after, and especially on the 27th August, at night, when the Fiscal of the Swedes had come to BOUTRY, the same Swedes, distributing powder and muskets to various natives, have made a great bravado with shooting, in such a way that the negroes, becoming provoked and disturbed about it, requested to know from the said General what they should do against it, who replied to them that they should keep quiet and let the Swedes fire off their powder, which he well desired to see all consumed in that manner; upon which order the afd negroes kept quiet without any gainsaying.

All which he, Eduard Man Fiscal, and Frans Maadelier also declare to be true, since they, landing there on the 26th August aforesaid, have also seen and heard the same, save of the flying of the flag on the 24th & 25th of the same August, when they had not been there; but declare, however, never to have understood that a flag was flown on those days; but, indeed on the contrary, that the Swedes had desired to have the flag flying, but that this was forbidden them by the inhabitants who said they did not desire it as they were not entitled to such ~~(as his honor would not recommend)~~, as the Lord of the country, thereby denoting the person of the General, had arrived there; like as they, deponents, after the departure of the aforesaid General up till the 10th September following, when the Swedes abandoned the place and departed from there, have never seen any flag being flown, much less held any conversation or conference, good or bad, with them, or regarded them with "kennende" eyes; but only that he, Fiscal, at the earnest entreaty of the inhabitants, wrote to them a certain letter, on the 7th September aforesaid, ~~of~~ a copy of which was sent to the General. With which, concluding their deposition, give reasons for knowledge that they have seen and heard all the same with their own eyes and ears, and have been present thereat; offering to confirm the truth thereof by solemn oath before all Lords, Courts and Judges, now and at all times, if requested and required thereto; consenting to one or more instruments being made and delivered thereof, in due form, which is thus passed in the presence of Bouwen Bouwens Ram Equippage Master and Jacob van der Heyde Sub-factor, as credible witnesses requested and ordered thereto, who have signed this together with the deponents and me.

Known to me.

(sgd) Eduard Man.

(sgd) Heereman Abramsen.

Fisc.

{ " } Adriaen Hogenhouck.  
 { " } Nicolaas Jurgensen.  
 { " } Francois Maadelier.

Docket. "C. Attestation of what passed with those of JUMORE and ABRIPQUEM, Ao 1652."

(Translated from the original in Dutch, in WIC. cc. 12), Copy also as App. C to DG. Valckenburgh's Deduction to the XIX. WIC. dated 1 Jan. 1657. Versp. WI. Stuk. 1162, pp. 322/388)

On this day, the 25th day of November 1656, appeared before me, Eduard MAN Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa, at present at the Fortress St Anthony of AXEM, and the witnesses hereafter named, the Hon. Adriaen Hogenhouck Factor and Adriaen van Steenlant Assistant, in the service of the Hon. Gen. Chart. W.I.C., residing within the same Fortress, both very well known to me Fiscal, who, at the request and requisition of the Hon. Mr Johan Valckenburgh Director General over the Northern District of Africa, without persuasion or inducement of any one, under offer of solemn oaths for the love of justice have declared, testified, and attested, like as they jointly and severally declare, testify, and attest that it is true how that ENGUJA and COUOUACA, both Chiefs of the community at AXEM, as also Francisco NAO (Nau) and Anthony DIEGO, the sworn Interpreters of the aforesaid community, on this day in our presence, being lawfully summoned, after they had previously taken oath, in the manner of the country, that they will make a truthful, upright, and sincere declaration, have deposed, in our hearing, that they, being deputed by their community in the year 1652 in the month of September, to travel with the aforesaid Director General Johan Valckenburgh, at that time Fiscal, to the countries of ABRIPQUEM and JOUMOO, have, on the way, seen and heard, and have even been to the aforesaid ABRIPQUEM Interpreters when, through them the Captain and Caboseros of the same District have made importunate solicitation and message (bode) to the aforesaid Director General, then Fiscal, in order to have renewals of their Letters of Vassalage from the Portuguese, kept up to that hour: which were accorded to them in the following manner; the aforesaid Letters reading word for word as follows:-

... ..  
 (Here follows copy of the "Act of Vassalage" dated 26th September 1652, which is translated separately under 1652 (Vide Note Book 5. sub anno, p.164). In the copy in this Attestation the spelling is different vizt: Enguja & Aque: Abripiquem: Abomasure river: Joomaree District: The Vleck Jan Soutia.)

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

The delivery of which was not done until after they, the Captain and Chiefs had first taken the oath of allegiance to our Authorities, their High Mightinesses the Lords States General and the Honourable Company. They stating further that afterwards, also, the Captain of this District, who is mentioned herein, having come to die, his brother and successor, named MACUAFO AUSY, sent messengers with his gifts to the aforementioned Hon. Mr Johan Valckenburch, commanding at AXEM, in order to have confirmation of the same, which thereupon ensued. Declaring and attesting further also that they, travelling further out of the District of ABRIPQUEM, arrived in the country of JOUMOREE and, firstly, in the market town (Vleck) of ILONY, where they were received by the Captain of JOUMEREE, named MAMPRINEJOU, and the next day were welcomed by all the Chiefs (Groote) of the country, with whom they proceeded (~~getogen~~ ~~sijn~~) from there to the market town of BONGERE, where a general meeting of all the Chiefs (Hoofdlieden) of this country of JOUMOREE being appointed at a public place, so they have there seen, and themselves received at their hands, the oath of allegiance and vassalage to the High Authorities of our countries and the Honourable Company. Likewise they stated that they had heard, which they, deponents only knew to be true, that they, the JOMOREES, declared that they had always, and from olden times (van oudsche), belonged (gesorteert) under the Fort of AXEM, and desired, with reason, to keep themselves to it, since they had enjoyed support and protection from it; and, inter alia, because the Portuguese Governor, Dom Francisco de SOTO, Major, \* had, under the leadership (beleyt) of the Captain at AXEM, Manuel CORREA, praiseworthy supported them with soldiers and the inhabitants of the country, against their enemies the people of ABOUMA; among whom (i.e. Axems?) Francisco Nao (nau) also said he himself had been. They also, then at that time, having heard all the Chiefs of JOUMOREE declare that all the beach of their country absolutely stood under the government (stont ten gebiede) of him who commanded at AXEM, and that this had been so from very olden times; and also that the said Commander at AXEM, in the name of his Principals, was their Upper Captain, under whom they all had to submit themselves. They saying accordingly to have indeed expressly heard and seen how the aforementioned named JUMOSCHE ~~here~~ had it publicly cried at the beat of the drum, that all persons of the countries, who had any dispute, should betake themselves at a certain hour to the market, and at the appointed place there, right and

\* Dom Francisco Sotomaior was appointed  
for Portuguese Governor of Mina in 1623.

justice would be administered to each one by their Upper Captain; at which time, they the deponents stated, the aforementioned Hon. Mr Valckenburch, having seated himself in the public market and at the appointed place, did right and justice to each, in their presence: and amongst others, who appeared were certain ADOMMERS, making complaints that they had long ago been captured and robbed there by those of this country of JUMOREE, he, by sentence, acquitted the aforesaid ADOMMERS, they having been apprehended on an unfounded claim, and ordered their goods, amounting to about sixteen bendas gold, to be restored, which he promptly caused to be carried into execution and made those whom it concerned obey, without any one gainsaying it. With which, they say, departing from there, they were escorted also as far as to the boundary (palen) of the District by the Captain himself. [Offering to verify and confirm the truth thereof, by oath, before all Lords Courts and Judges, now and at all times, if requested and required; consenting, in witness thereof, to one or more instruments hereof being made and delivered in proper form, that everything passed in the presence of Gerrit van Amersfoort Assistant, and Jan Rossou Surgeon, hereto requested and commanded as credible witnesses, who have signed the same, together with the deponents and me.]

With my knowledge.	(sgd)	Adriaen Hogenhouck.
(sgd) Eduard Man.	"	Adriaen van Steenlant.
Fiscal.	"	G. v. Amersfoort.
	"	Johan Rossoven (?).

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

On this day, the 25th day of November 1656, appeared before me, Eduard Man Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa, at present at the Fort St Anthonie of AXEM, and the witnesses hereafter named, the Hon. Adriaen Hogenhouck Factor and Adriaen van Steenlant Assistant, in the service of the Hon. Gen. Chart. W.I.C., residing in the said Fort, both very well known to me Fiscal, who, at the request and requisition of the Hon. Mr Johan Valckenburch, Director General over the N. District of Africa ... ..  
(as before) ... .. hereby jointly and severally declare, testify and attest that it is true how that AUSY BENE Captn, SAMMENE, and ANSA, Chiefs of the Uppper part, and Captn AUSYPAIN, BINDIA, MACOSSAN, and ATIENBA, Chiefs of the Lower part of AXEM, after previous oath that they will make a truthful deposition, have deposed and declared in our presence that ANTHONY COROQUO is their, and the Company's born subject of AXEM, sprung from a bond lineage; his mother having been a QUAQUA slave woman belonging to Maria SOARES, born at AXEM; which Maria Soares had herself first been a slave of the wife of her "mede" brother, GASPAR BAFFO, who, for money, emancipated the same Maria Soares into the hands of the Portuguese Fitoor (↔), Louis SOARES, by which Soares she, Maria, being freed from the yoke of slavery, has afterwards possessed the mother of this COROQUO. Which COROQUO, being also emancipated by her, besides the crimes of which he was on several occasions subdued (overwonnen), was also, inter alia, this:- that he, at the time that Mr van der WEL had the direction here, contrived to incite the young men to rebellion, and advised them to send an embassy to CORMENTYN, letting himself also be employed in it, in order to attack this Fort unawares and to deliver it into the hands of the English, for which purpose ladders for the surprise (susprenderen) of the same had already been completed under his advise; he exerting himself for the execution of this deed in such a way that he raised 1.1b gold from the inhabitants for that purpose, in order to offer (aanbieden) it to the English, and to tempt them to their wishes; whereas the English rejected that their offer (presentatie).

Offering to verify and confirm the truth hereof ...  
... (Conclusion and signatures are precisely similar to those on page 7 69, supra.) ... ..

"Fitoor"  
Portuguese  
"in Factor"

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

On this day, the 25th day of November 1656, appeared before me, Eduard Man Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa, at present at the Fort St Antonie of AXEM, and the witnesses hereafter named, the Hon. Adriaen Hogenhout and Adriaen van Steenlant Assistant, in the service of the Hon. Gen. Chart. W.I.C., residing within the said Fort, both very well known to me Fiscal, who, at the request and requisition of the Hon. Johan Valckenburch, Director General over the N. District of Africa, ... .. (as before) ... .. hereby jointly and severally declare, testify, and attest that it is true how that AUSY BENE Captn, SAMMENE, and ANSA, Chiefs of the Upper part, and AUSY PAIN Captn, BINDIA, MACASSAN, and ATIEMBA, Chiefs of the Lower part of AXEM, after previous oath that they will make a truthful deposition, have deposed and declared, in our presence, that MENA, a native of the District of CHOREE [Swira?] was procreated there, by the Captain of the same District, named SIRMA, by a certain slave woman of his, named AGRY COCCOO, so that he is a subject of captivity by birth; which MENA, at his further bringing up (opgetrocken), has finally not only dared to offend the same, but others also; whereby, leaving the aforementioned CHOREE his Fatherland, he came down into the Districts of GAITRY (QUITRY?) and COBRE, with much people of his following: from where he was sent for by the late Fiscal of the Hon. Company, Hendricq CAERLOFF, at that time commanding at AXEM, where he was sworn and hired by him and by us, for the service of the Hon. Company and this District, in order to be employed in the war against those of ENCASSAR; that oath carrying with it that he would remain faithful and loyal to the Hon. Company and the Chiefs at AXEM until such time as the aforementioned ENCASSERS had been subdued; he having drawn his pay not only from the hands of them, (~~hear~~) Chiefs, but also from the aforementioned Fiscal or Hon. Company: which likewise was afterwards pursued by the present Director General Johan Valckenburch, formerly Fiscal, by whose management (beleyt) the aforementioned war was also brought to a good end; but, nevertheless, without he, MENA, staying to the last by such his oath or fidelity, which, through the incitement of the SWEDES, namely under the management (beleyt) of the aforementioned CAERLOFF, who had come into these Quarters, he has shamefully



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

On this day, the 25th day of November 1656, appeared before me, Eduard Man Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa, at present at the Fort St Antony of AXEM, and the witnesses hereafter named, the Hon Mr Adriaen Hogenhouck and Adriaen Steenlant Assistant, in the service of the Hon. Gen. Chart. W.I.C., residing within the said Fort, both very well known to me Fiscal, at the request and requisition of the Hon. Mr Johan Valckenburch, Director General over the N. Coast District of Africa ... (as before) ... hereby jointly and severally declare, testify, and attest that it is true how that AUSY BENE Captyn, SAMMENE and ANSA, Chiefs of the Upper part, and AUSY PAINY Captyn, BINDIA, MACOSSAN, & ATIEMBA, Chiefs of the Lower part of AXEM, after previous oath that they will make a truthful deposition, have deposed and declared, in our presence, that they, having fallen into war with those of ENCASSAR, their "mede broeders", like as also had those of the Upper Quarter of ANTA, there appeared, in the name of the same, the Head Chief (Opperhoofd) of all the same ANTENAERS, named COUBLESANG, making request to and praying the aforesaid Hon. Mr Director General, Johan Valckenburch, being at that time Fiscal and commanding here, and to them, Chiefs, to allow victory (lantwinning te vergunnen) for him and his (people), and also to be willing to assist against the aforesaid ENCASSARSE, his enemies, and at that time rebels of the Company: which was granted and allowed him, provided he and his should renew the oath of allegiance to the Hon. Company, and, like as before, always henceforth remain the faithful vassals of the same, without ever submitting themselves to any one else, so long as the Hon. Company should have the might and power to maintain them. Whereupon, ensued that they, Headchiefs (Opperhoofden) of ANTA, having performed such oath, with all their people placed themselves under the protection of this Fortress, and particularly also the Captain and Caboseros of BOUTRY; where they remained so long until the aforesaid ENCASSARSE have been compelled, by our arms, to submit to the Hon. Company; whereby they, ANTENAARS, were again restored into their country.

Offering to verify and confirm the truth hereof ... (Conclusion and signatures are precisely similar to those on page 69, supra.)

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

On this day, the 25th day of November 1656, appeared before me, Eduard Man Fiscal over the Northern District of Africa at present residing at the Fort St Anthony of AXEM, and the witnesses hereafter named, the Hon. Mr. Adriaen Hogenhouck and Adriaen van Steenlant Assistant, in the service of the Hon. Gen. Chart. W.I.C., residing within the said Fort, both very well known to me Fiscal, who, at the request and requisition of the Hon. Mr Johan Valckenburch, Director General over the N. District of Africa ... (as before) ... hereby jointly and severally declare, testify and attest that it is true how that AUSY BENE, Captn, SAMMENE, and ANSA, Chiefs of the Upper part, and AUSY PAIN, Captn, BINDIA, MACOSSAN, and ATIEMBA, Chiefs of the Lower part of AXEM, after previous oath that they will make a truthful deposition, have deposed and declared, in our presence, that the Districts of JOUMO, ABRIPQUEM, COBRE, BOUCROE, AXEM, and ENCASSOR have, from time immemorial (van ondenkelijke tijden her) been attached (vercnocht) and allied to each other; whose disputes, which have at any time arisen between the aforesaid Districts, have always been decided and settled by the Portuguese Chief or Commander of this place, in the name and on behalf of the King of Spain and Portugal's Governor at de MYNE, as representing the Sovereign of them all: before which Commander, also, all matters of justice in each one's jurisdiction have been continually transferred (gedevoleert) on appeal, and there definitely settled and decided, without further proceedings happening about the same (sonder verder betrock over 't selve te vallen). Likewise they declared that they know well that all Captains of the aforesaid Districts who have succeeded, have always have always, upon entering upon their office, done homage to the King of Spain & Portugal's Governor; like as such is continued to the Netherlands Generals, or to the Commanders residing at AXEM, on their behalf. Declaring particularly that they know well that the beach of the Districts ABRIPQUEEN and COBRE, besides, belonged to the Kings of Spain and Portugal as their property (in eigendom heeft behoort), so that they, above their right which they exercised as Overlords (Opperheeren) of the aforesaid Districts, have absolutely disposed over the affairs of the aforesaid beach, like as now, still at present, the Captains or Chiefs (Hoofdlieden) bordering (aanpalende) thereon, have "particulier" received their asseygais or emblems of command with regard to the same beach, from the Commander staying here at AXEM on behalf

of the Hon. W.I.C's Generals, in order therewith to punish those who should commit any violence or other abuse along that way: it being also true that the river of SEJANE has, for long and from very olden times, belonged to the King of Spain and Portugal, who, like as now at the present time, the Hon. W.I.C., has been entitled (gecompeert) to receive from it the toll (het recht ende toll) from the passers-by (passanten), because the ownership of the aforesaid river had been purchased by the aforesaid highly esteemed King from the predecessors of their "medebroeder", ENTAMMA, who had been Lords and possessors thereof; which they said they know well, and likewise also the aforesaid ENTAMME has declared to them that such was true. Saying further also, with regard to the jurisdiction of the part of the AXEM situate or belonging under the Captains and Chiefs settled under this Fort, that the same extends Eastwards from them as far as to a certain large rock called by the AXEMS, AQUASOO, and by the Portuguese, PEDRA ST MARIA: like as also, at the time when Jan Henryque Cotinge was Governor at DE MYNE, a certain AXEM man, named BESSEN BIRRE (from whom the aforesaid BINDIA is descended) had his dwelling on the same rock, in order that he there received the toll from the ENTECHE, who wished to go westward to make salt, oil, or canoes; by which rock there (they) were separated (afgescheyden) from the Upper Quarter of ANTAN: like as they do on the West, with the river BEAREE, which runs into the sea about a mile to the West of SIANE, where their boundary (landscheyding) with those of COBRE is. They stating that those of the jurisdiction sitting under the Fort at AXEM, have always, from olden times, had the privilege that no one situate below (beneden) them, such as those of ANTA, COMANY, FUTU, SABOU, and all others, has been allowed to navigate the coast above AXEM, on pain of death (op verbeurte van de lijve); in which they were maintained by the Portuguese, who had some MYNSE punished with death over it, who had ventured to sail (varen) to SUMANE, at the time of a Captain named Louis SOARES: upon which and the like condition also, they have betaken themselves under obedience to their High Mightinesses the Lords States General, and the Hon. Company, in order that they

[Abokwa  
Island  
on the  
modern  
map]

\* record of his name has been found.

should be upheld in such (bij sulcx): Likewise, also the Fiscal, Hendrik CAERLOFF, in the service of the Hon. Company, when some QUAQUAS had ventured to sail from windward down the coast to SAMA, without putting in at AXEM, as is the inherent right of the place, punished them for it with the confiscation of all their goods.

Offering to verify and confirm the truth hereof ...  
 ... (Conclusion and signatures are precisely similar to those on page 69, supra.) ...

The English Guinea Company.

Vide the Protests p. 59, supra.

[Handwritten notes in left margin, including "Page 76" and other illegible scribbles]

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

The Swedish African Company.

(Supplementary to the ~~Pro~~tests, commencing p.34, supra)

Copy extract from the Journal of the Commandant, Crusenstern, formerly "Hofmeester" of the late Chancellor Oxenstiern.

(App. C.ii, to letter from J.P Silvercroon to Stat. Gen. dd. 29 July 1662, Haag, in S.G.Lokket Kas, Zweden, 38.

App. C. to Mmeerandum from same to same, dd. 27th Dceember 1663, 's-Gravenhage, in S.G.Liassen, W.I. 5782.)

Coming on the Coast in January 1656, the General RUYGHAVER came to greet ~~hi~~ and welcome him, on 5th January, at CABO CORS, and after having stayed there one day and night, Mr Ruyghaver also invited the Commandant to Fort Nassau; and having been there together, they returned to CABO CORS, and Mr Ruyghaver again stayed over the night there, and after breakfast Mr Ruyghaver left for Elmina, on the 8th (9th?) ditto, after he had promised all neighbourly friendship to the Swedish Commandant, who reciprocally promised the same.

On the 16th ditto, Hans Neuman, Cramer, & Sigismond, Fiscal, journeyed to TACCARARI and in passing spoke to Mr Ruyghaver, who was indisposed.

On the 18th, got news at CABO CORS of the death of Mr Ruyghaver.

On the 19th, the Commandant Crusenstern sent the Upper Factor, Neinseh, to Elmina, to offer condolences and to attend the funeral, which took place on the 20th.

On the 24th, Mr Crusenstern sent the Factor Jan Christi-aenssen to Elmina, to congratulate the new General VALCKENBURG in his office, and on the same day, in the afternoon, came three Factors from Elmina, and thanked the Commandant for the congratulations sent, and assured Mr Crusenstern that he will live with him in all neighbourly friendship and correspondence.

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The Danish African Company.

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

(p.12) On 28th June 1656, the Royal Privilege was issued to the Company, for a 20 years monopoly for navigation, under the Danish flag, on the "African & Guinea Coast". The Company was to have its seat in Glückstadt.

The same year two Guinea merchantmen were ready to leave, but neither was to take in slaves.

Note. For the events in Europe: the Northern War, Sweden & Poland; Swedens' sieges of Danzig: the despatch of the Dutch fleet to under Otdam to the Baltic, to protect its trade; alliance between the States & Denmark, &c. &c. Vide:-

Edmundson, p. 229.

Nisbet Bain, p. 240. and

Aitzema. Vol. III. Chap. Book XXXVI, p.1236.

( End of 1656 )

=====

~~1658~~. 1657.

1.

1657  
Resolutions States General. / ~~1658~~. (St.Gen. 3229).

(SECRET. St.Gen. 2319). 10th January ~~1658~~. 1657.

Is read at the Assembly a certain demonstration from the Directors of the WIC. to the effect that their Ho. Mo.'s resolution of the 22nd December last might be sent to the Council of State, om ordonnantie te doen depecheren of the sum of 60,000 guld., consented to by the same resolution for the dispatch of 200 soldiers, purchase of victuals ammunition of war medicines and other necessaries for the conservation of the Castle DEL MINA. And secondly, that some persons from the Chamber Amsterdam might be nominated by their Ho. Mo., who should be accountable for the said sum. Whereupon, being deliberated it was resolved that the aforesaid resolution shall be sent to the Council of State, with request to doen depecheren discharges of the said 60,000 guld., and the Burgermeester Albert Pater, Eduard Man, and Isaacq van Beeq, all Directors at the Amsterdam Chamber, were deputed to be accountable for the administration of the said sum. ... (-The Deps of the Provinces agreed to get Principals' consent: Vriesland objecting to the Resolution.-).

27th April 1657.

Again brought forward the letter from the Directors of the WIC., at the Amsterdam Chamber, written there the 16th instant, that they intended to hold the Assembly of the XIX, towards the 7th of next month, at Amsterdam; with request that their Ho. Mo. would appoint Deputies. Resolved that the Directors be written to that they shall hold the Assembly of XIX here, in the Hague.

16th May 1657.

Received letter from the deputed Directors of the respective Chambers of the WIC. representing the Assembly of the XIX, dd. Amsterdam 12th inst, requesting their Ho. Mo. to send their deputies there. Upon which is opgehouden.

29th May 1657.

Received letter from the Dirs WIC at Amst. dd. 25th inst, requesting their Ho. Mo. to send their deputies there towards 4th June, to attend Assembly XIX. Upon which resolved to persist in previous resolution taken by their Ho. Mo. on the same subject.

4th June 1657.

Received letter from the Directors of the WIC. at the Chamber Amsterdam, dd. 2nd instant, to the effect that if their Ho. Mo. through the weighty discussions might be hindered from sending deputies to the Assembly of the XIX, that they might transmit the discussions of the XIX to their Ho. Mo. in order to be approved. Which is accepted for notification.

15th June 1657

The deputies of the Province of Gelderlandt, <sup>reported</sup> opened the consent of their Principals, in the petition of 600,000 guld. for the acceleration of the extra equipage at sea; as also in the sum of 60,000 guld. to be employed for the security of the Castle DEL MINA; both hereinafter inserted:-

8th May 1657. Read letters from the Directors of the WIC. at Amsterdam Chamber dd. 23rd April last, with enclosed extracts from the Register of the Secret Resolutions of their Ho. Mo. of the 22nd December of last year 1656, and 10th January 1657, whereby appears that it was found good by their Ho. Mo. that for the security of the Coast of GUINEA, and especially of Castle DEL MINA, upon which a certain design was intended by the King of Portugal, the WIC. should be assisted with a sum of 60,000 guld., and to that end, without delay, to send thither a succour of 200 soldiers, besides necessary ammunition of war, provisions, medicines and other necessaries; for which purpose already discharges had been granted by the Bords Councillors of State, and sent to particular Directors at Amsterdam in order to administer the same, and to give due account thereof to the satisfaction of their Ho. Mo., that the aforesaid sum shall be effectively employed for the aforesaid ends. And as no absolute consent had as yet been given thereto on behalf of this Province at the time, and now by further letters from ~~the~~ their Ho. Mo. of 27th April, this was also requested: therefore has the Landschap after deliberation, found good to consent therein for its Quota, at the sum of 3,367 guld., upon the conditions as above.

Concordat. Quod testor, Theod. Cremer, Secty.

Extract from the "Lantdagges  
reces" in anno 1657 in April,  
& afterwards held in Zutphen  
18th April 1657.

Firstly on a letter from the Lords Council-  
cillors of State of 3rd March last, supp-  
ported by letters from their Ho. Mo. in  
which was requested a consent to 600,000  
gulden, to be employed from the Convoys  
and Licences as well as the Veilgelt for  
the equipping and maintenance of an extra-  
ordinary and considerable fleet of warships  
on the part of the State, to be sent to sea  
again by the respective Colleges of Admiralty.  
Is by the Lantschap found good and agreed  
if the costs of such a fleet cannot be found  
out of the aforesaid Convoy and Licences, as  
well as the Veijlgelt, that then, met gevolch  
van de andere Provinces, is hereby agreed to;  
on condition that according to the request of  
the Lords Councilors of State, made by the  
former petition, satisfaction shall be given  
to the WIC for the great damage suffered by it  
and the State may take reseediment van the  
Offensien & injuries done to the same by the  
Portuguese.

Concordat. Quod testor. Theod. Cremer. Secty.

Whereupon being deliberated, their Ho. Mo. have thanked  
the said gentlemen of Gelderlandt for the opening done.  
The Gentlemen of Vrieslandt have, with reference to the  
above consents, relating to the WIC. declared to confirm  
their previous notifications on the subject of the same,  
many times done.

27th June 1657.

Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorandum from the  
Directors of the WIC, requesting that their Ho. Mo. will  
**nominate** some of themselves to attend, here in The Hague,  
the proceedings (besoignes) of the same Company. Upon  
which, Mr Huygens and other deputies were appointed.

30th June 1657.

Being communicated at the Assembly a certain advice from the Castle DEL MINA, dd. 10th February (n.o.r.) last, is, after deliberation, resolved to request the deputies of the respective Provinces in their Ho. Mo.s' Assembly, that they will use every endeavour with their Principals that their quotas in the 60,000 guld. consented to for the security of the aforesaid Castle may be furnished as quickly as possible at the office of the Receiver General Daubleth. The Deputies of Vrieslandt inhereren their previous notification concerning the WIC.

10th July 1657.

Messrs Huygens and other Deputies for the affairs of the WIC. have reported that all the proceedings (besoignes) of the last Assembly of the XIX held at Amsterdam, were gone over (geresumeerd) her in The Hague, by the Directors of the respective Chambers, in their presence, and that their Honours had no considerations to bring in against them. Whereupon resolved to approve the aforesaid <sup>confirmed</sup> proceedings. The Deputies of Vrieslandt have ~~gainherent~~ their former declarations made in the matter of the WIC.

24th October 1657.

Is heard the report of Messrs Schoock and other their Ho. Mo.s' deputies for the affairs of the WIC., having, i.a.w. their resolution of 19th inst., inspected and examined the Points delivered in by the deputed Directors of the aforesaid WIC. Is resolved that shall be renewed their Ho. Mo.s' Placades of the 24th May 1624 and 14th June 1632, issued against the inhabitants of these lands who resort to the equipping at and to the trading places granted to the aforesaid Company; employing to that end Commissions from Princes and Potentates. ... (Note. The print of this Placade, dd. 24th October 1657, signed by N. Ruysch, in S.G.Lok.Kas.Decnemarcke, 41. ~~has been photographed.~~ It is in identical terms with those of the Placades of May 1624, & June 1632, referred to in the above resolution. Translation has been typed in Notehook 2. sub anno 1624 p.15.)

1st December 1657.

Received a letter from the Directors of the WIC at the Chamber Amsterdam, dd there 28th November 1657, and there-with the Points upon which all the Chambers of the said Company are convened against the 16th instant, with request that their Ho. Mo. will appoint their deputies to

attend the same at Amsterdam. Upon which resolved that the Directors be written to that they shall have the said Assembly of XIX convened in The Hague, and then it will be attended by their Ho. Mo.s' deputies. The Deputies of Vriesland ... (as on 30 June, supra.)

(S.G. Liassen WI. 5781). The above original letter from the Directors WIC, with the,

Points upon which all the Chambers of the WIC. are convened against 10th December next, at Amsterdam, W.I. House.

1. Members to come charged to devise an unanimous basis for the execution of the regulations made for the Caribaeian navigation, cruising & slave trade... in order ~~after~~ to regulate the repartition of the Company's income accordingly.
2. "Treins personen" in Brazil.
3. To request payment of the 60,000 guld. agreed to by the Provinces for the assistance of the Coast of GUINEA.
4. And as lately some matters have occurred on the Coast of GUINEA of particular interest in which the service of the Company is most highly concerned, being of such a nature that provision ought to be made therein without delay, will the members therefore please to come prepared and authorised to dispose of them in such a manner as the service of the Company requires.
5. The members also requested to authorise their deputies to settle all matters which may arise, both with regard to Portugal as otherwise.

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S.G. 5781. also contains ~~the~~ the draft of a long letter from the St. Gen. to the Province of Vrieslandt, dated 28th August 1656, on the subject of the W.I.C.

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(End of S.G. Resolutions.)

Minutes of the Proceedings (Besoignes), XIX. WIC.  
(WIC.oc.5a.)

12th May 1657.

The letters and papers sent to the Assembly of the XIX, by the Director General Jan Valckenburgh, by the ship "Coninck Salamon", being delivered in to the Assembly, by the Chamber Amsterdam, his general letter is read, and, after opinions asked, it was resolved that the general letter and further papers and letters shall be placed in the hands of Commissioners to examine, and make their written ~~report~~ advice thereon; for which I are hereby appointed Messrs Pergens, Mortamer, Ten Hove, & Burgermeester Schragen Hoochlant, - to report on Monday.

(Tuesday) 15th May 1657.

In accordance with resolution of last Saturday (12th) report being made by Messrs P. M. T H. & Burgermeester S G. of their examination and findings about both the general letter from the Director General Valckenburgh, and the further papers and ~~letter~~ reports from GUINEA, and they having handed over their advice therewith, in the form of reply to the said Valckenburgh, the same is approved, ... But as previously, about the smuggling, such order has not been made as is indeed required about it, having regard to the great frauds which at present are committed, to the considerable injury and damage of the Company, the said gentlemen are therefore requested to discover such means as are required thereto for the checking thereof, and to bring their written advice into the Assembly, in order to be further disposed of thereon.

17th May 1657.

With reference to the report from the Director General Valckenburgh, is further deliberated upon what is advised about the Order of rotation to GUINEA, the members are requested to consider what has been deliberated thereon, and to be prepared, at the next opportunity, to deliberate and conclude thereon in principle.

Read a letter from a body of sailors, now lately come from GUINEA by the ship "Coninck Salamon" from whom some goods were confiscated in GUINEA, requesting compensation for the same. Whereupon, opinions being asked

it is resolved that the request be placed in the hands of the Commissioners previously commissioned to examine the papers lately come from GUINEA, to examine the matter and to report their findings to the Assembly.

18th May 1657.

Is read the projected Placade serving for the prevention of smuggling and prohibited trade on the Coast of GUINEA. The same is approved, to be copied and to be sent to the Director General Valckenburgh, in order that he shall affix the same there, both on the ships and on shore:-

I Johan Valckenburgh, Director General over the North Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé and appurtenances thereof, in the name and on behalf of the High Mighty Lords States General of the U.N. & their Chart Gen, WIC., charged herein by the Assembly of the XIX., make known: As it has daily been found, and more and more experienced how the Company's servants and other covetous men, notwithstanding the "Articel Brief", and other orders of the Assembly of the XIX., issued against smuggling, and the Placades many times issued, have nevertheless have not scrupled to act contrary hereto in sundry manners and ways, not only by bringing and causing to be brought there prohibited goods and merchandise, to trade them in an improper manner and to enjoy the returns, by divers means, directly contrary to honour and oath ... Therefore is it that we, in the our quality aforesaid, in the name and on the orders of the High aforesaid, hereby forbid, order and decree, that no one henceforth shall be allowed to bring on to any ship, or on shore, or to trade, present, or barter, under any pretext whatever, on penalty not only of forfeiture of goods, but of punishment and deportation, according to the circumstances of the case, and forfeiture of all salary. With the promise to informers that their names shall be kept secret, with promotion according to merit and capacity, and 1/3rd part of the confiscated goods: the two remaining parts being for the Company and the Fiscal.

12th June 1657.

Being brought forward the letters and papers lately come from GUINEA by the yacht "Swarten Arend", addressed by the Dir. Gen. Jan Valckenburgh, to the Ass. of XIX.,

Is read a letter from the same, written in the Castle St George d'el Mina the 10th February 1657 (n.o.r.):-

Statement of Receipts at the Factories of the WIC along the GUINEA GOLD COAST from 1-31 Jan. 1657.

Formula drawn up by the Dir. Gen. & Council for the GOLD COST of GUINEA, 16th December 1656, with some additions, and the further report thereon by the Dir. Gen. 10th February 1657.

Price List drawn up by the Dir. Gen. & Council 10th January 1657, at Castle d'el Mina in Guinea.

List of Necessaries which are required on the Coast of Guinea for the vessels there.

List of the persons who died on the Coast of Guinea from 1st Jan. - 10th Feb. 1657.

All which letters and papers ... were placed in the hands of deputies to make written report thereon to the Assembly.

14th June 1657.

Being taken in hand the examination of the letters and papers now lately come from GUINEA by the ship or yacht "Swarten Arend" is resolved that a summary shall be made of the general letter, and a list made of the necessities of men and otherwise which are required on the Coast, with specification of the particular sums, and how much the same will cost in general: with which and after various discourses on the same subject and also the further situation on the Coast of Africa, this session is spent.

15th June 1657.

Being read the summary of the last arrived general letter from GUINEA, is resolved that to each paragraph of the same shall such answer shall be formed as is ad notam opgenomen, and thereout shall be formed a provisional reply.

By the Dir. Gen. Valckenburgh, by his aforesaid general letter dd. 10th February last, some complaints being brought to this Assembly over the disorder and negligence committed in and over the seizure of the ship "Laurier Boom", it is found good that Outgers Walisch, late skipper of the "Bontekoe", who was present at the seizure, shall be summoned to the Assembly and examined as the circumstances thereof.

Being found by experience, as also the general letter from the Dir. Gen. Valckenburgh, dd. 10th February last, that to the seizure, visiting and examination of the Interlopers on the Coast of Africa such zeal and diligence is not employed as the service of the Company required about it, therefore is found good, in order the better to animate the skippers, officers and common sailors thereto, that a part of the ~~shi~~ interloper ships and goods shall to be seized, shall be allowed to them; to which end order is given to draft a regulation thereof: as also is found good that the general "Articel Brief" of the Company, which is extraordinarily lengthy and is filled with various and numerous points which do not apply to the present situation of the Company, shall be re-examined by the Bookkeepers Schaaf and Mierinck, and made as short and concise as shall be in any way possible.

As the Dir. Gen. Valckenburgh advises the death of the Preacher, Martinus Westerwyck, with earnest request that his place may be filled with another suitable person, is found good and resolved that Mr Wilmerdoux shall be requested and authorised to inform the Classis, here, thereof, so that attention may be given to it. ...

(Tuesday) 19th June 1657.

In accordance with the resolution of last Friday (15th) Skipper Outgers Wallisch is examined over the missing gold and elephants tusks of the ship "Laurier Boom", seized and confiscated last year in Guinea, more fully expressed in the general letter from the Dir. Gen. Valckenburgh of 10th February 1657, who, having given the names of persons who were in the ship at the time, and are now living in Zeeland, the Chamber Zeeland was to be asked to examine them.

"Regulation made for the Company's servants who come to meet with (aandoen) any Interlopers." (Summary)

They must be asked to show their Commission.

On refusal, to overmaster it in the safest manner.

If commission not good, to attack the ship.

To make good arrangements that the goods are not plundered or damaged.

To take over the books, invoices, bills of lading, and other papers.

If the Interloper is captured on the homeward voyage, gold, tusks, and pepper to be taken out and brought home; the remainder and the negroes to be sent to the Castle del Mina.

Ships departing with from this country without Commission, contrary to the Charter, may be freely

attacked, if it can be done without peril, and proceeded against as provided by Placade of 24th May 1624.

Those who surrender voluntarily to receive their pay up to the day of capture.

And finding, within the Company's District, any subjects or inhabitants of these lands, of whatever quality, upon ships of other nations, and sailed out of other lands, they shall take off from them the same persons and their goods, ~~arrest, and proceed~~ and arrest them as everywhere as contraveners of the aforesaid Placade, if it can in any way conveniently be done, and proceed against them in accordance with the contents of the said Placade, which, to that end, shall go herewith.

Pr Award allowed for faithful service to be 1/10th of the seized ship and goods, of which the Director General shall receive 1%, and the skipper and his crew the remaining 9%.

As to valuation of the goods.

+++

Resolutions Amsterdam Chamber.	}	NIL.
Resolutions Zealand Chamber.		
Do Participants Amsterdam.		
Do Do Zealand.		

+++

18th December 1657.

The general letter from D.G. Valckenburgh, dated 13th July 1657 (vide post) at Castle St George del Mira, arrived by the ship "Graaf Enno", is referred, with the further Guinea papers, to deputies to report thereon.

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

(1) To Jan Valckenburch, Director  
General on the Coast of Guinea.

the 18th May 1657.

Hond, Valiant, Devoted, Trusty Well-beloved,

By the ship "Coninck Salamon" we have received YH's letter of the 1st of this year (vide post) by which we are served not only with the required reply to our last to YH (of the 12th August, by the same ship), but also with your ample report and advice about the situation of our affairs, and what has happened there; seeing with especial pleasure the good precautions and efforts resorted to by YH there for guarding against and repelling the disasters and damage referred to. YH will please devotedly to continue therein, and continually display such diligence vigilance and good offices in everything where the service of our Company shall require; the which, then, we seriously recommend to YH, with the assurance that the same will always be most highly satisfactory to us. We, on our side also, will not omit to contribute everything that is possible, especially also by every opportunity to give YH previous advices of what might come to our knowledge here concerning hostile designs thither. We have, with our solicitations to the State of these Lands, about the the exploit conceived by the Portuguese, brought so much to effect, that their Ho. Mo. have resolved and allowed allowed in favour of the our Company, as in their Resolution going herewith under Letter (sic, n.o.r.), the effect and consequence of which we hope shortly to obtain.

That YH is improving the fortifications there, gives us great pleasure, especially with that of AXEM, the drawing of which you have been pleased to send us.

What disturbances have arisen between this State and the King of France, you will learn from the "most qualified" persons who are coming over herewith. It is such that, first in France and shortly afterwards in these Hands, on the part of the Sovereignty, the ships, monies and goods of the subjects of either side have been taken into arrest;

about which, although one has hopes of accomodation, the result being however as yet uncertain, we cannot therefore neglect officially to make this notification thereof to YH, so that you shall be on your guard there, and order the home-coming ships not to call in at any French harbours: upon which we shall rely.

The seizure of and proceedings against the yacht "Camerlinck" gives us much pleasure, both with regard to the profits the Company will receive from it, as that it will ~~serve-e~~ scare other contraveners. We indeed wished that the "Laurierboom" of Zeeland could have been caught also; for which there still seems to be hope. We shall, provisionally, bear it in mind here, if it escapes here, to be on the look-out for it, on its return to these lands, and to see how we shall have to proceed with the ship and the owners thereof.

What you have been pleased to report to us about the smuggling, we can take as the truth, and are still considering suitable expedients for its prevention, by the prosecution of that smuggling; hoping still to bring some profitable resolution on that subject out of our present Assembly; and, at the foot of this, will notify our intention. Meantime, having seen and noted what YH has inserted and pointed out in your Journal (n.o.r.) on the 27th October, we have found good to instruct YH herewith that you give order that Mr Symoen Janss van Beck, Barber on the yacht "Overkerck" is not paid his salary there, for the reasons known to YH, and on his return home, we will see how to proceed against him.

We are well pleased about the information on the situation of the Island Principe, in that manner as YH has found good cautiously to practise the same: awaiting further the effect of the same, together with your advice and sincere counsel, with the reasons there for, in order further to deliberate and to resolve about it as we shall find proper for the best service of the Company.

What has happened and been done by YH concerning CABO APPOLONIA, and the occupation (besetten) of the Hill CONGH, we hold good and servicable, for the reasons alleged by you: as also the death of JAN HENEQUA, whose brother JAN CLAESEN, YH will endeavour to dispose towards us, in the most certain and suitable manner.

We have requested and recommended the Chamber of Zeeland to send the necessaries, and, namely, also masons and a blacksmith, by their ship "Prins Willem" (which brings this). The further needs will be sent to YH by the first following ship afterwards.

Upon the proposal for the alteration of the order of rotation (fourbeurten), made by YH, and how one, for the good of the Company, shall prevent damage by the sale of the all too large remainders there, and the provision of the Coast with such merchandise and as much as YH requires, we shall deliberate and hope to resolve at the present Assembly, in such a way as shall tend to the best service of the Company.

The building of a new warehouse there, pleases us well.

As, also, the sending over of the gold for the men coming over, on the footing now practised by YH, in which you will please to continue.

[ Herein we have previously in some measure touched upon the point of the smuggling, about which we observe that you, as well as us, we, are not a little troubled (seeing that it is as a canker in the Company's bosom). Having therefore, after-ripe-deliberation, once more given our serious consideration to the same with great circumspection according to the importance of the matter, and considered that we have as yet by no means attained our rightful aim, but on the contrary are diverging from it, we have therefore, after ripe deliberation, considered it necessary and serviceable here to draw up a formal and sharp Placade against the smuggling, which goes herewith under La . . . (sic. n.o.r. here, but vide p supra, p. 7.) which, on the arrival of the ship which will bring this, YH will have published and affixed there, both on the mainmast of the same and other ships, and elsewhere where it shall be proper and useful; requesting and no less desiring that YH will cause that Placade to be strictly observed and executed according to its tenour, without connivance, dissimulation, or respect of persons; for it is our serious opinion that such is highly necessary for the welfare of our Company. And YH will, from time to time, advise what shall be done and carried out accordingly; we hoping that YH will show yourself so intrepid and vigilant therein

that we shall within a short time obtain the desired effects. And, although we observe that YH's inclination for the discovery & reduction of smuggling has been good and great, we nevertheless perceive that in the working out of the same, YH. has somewhat kept yourself in restraint, in various respects, being afraid for complaints about you personally at some time in this Assembly: in order to remove which cause of scruple for the future, we, then, hereby assure YH of our support against all and every contravener, whomsoever it might be, declaring now that YH with all such efforts henceforth will render us very acceptable service. We shall therefore entirely rely upon it that Yh will by no means weaken in your good endeavours on that subject, but will perform our service therein with greater zeal; especially also by taking off the crew as soon as and when a ship or ships arrive there, and to have the same unloaded by other men whom YH might have there competent for the service purpose; and after the unloading, to examine well all packages, cases and casks, great and small, and duly to punish and proceed against the guilty.

It being also by no means to be suffered not tolerated that any of our ministers there, whosoever it might be, should directly or indirectly buy, barter, or obtain from others, merchandise for their own account & for their private profit; but solely with YH's orders, for the account of our Company, to which those our ministers, for food & pay, are bound by oath of fidelity to do their service.

YH will examine the accounts and charges there on the Coast, incurred and borne since the year 1652 and, finding error in the repartition or otherwise, will redress such as YH shall, in all equity and in proportion of the one or other cargo, find proper. Relying upon which, Honoured &c.

YH's good friends,  
 (sgd) Abm Wilmerdoncx/ Jacob Pergens/ Jacob de Haze/  
 Pieter Mortanner/ Schagen Hooglandt.

(2) To the Director Valckenburgh,  
in Guinea.

the 10th October 1657  
in Amsterdam.

Hond, Valiant, Devoted, Trusty, Well-beloved.

On the 7th August last, was our last (n.o.r.) per the ship "**Coninck** Salamon" from Amsterdam, by which we replied to YH's letter of the 10th February last (n.o.r.) copy of which goes herewith (n.o.r.). We have also, by that letter, acquainted YH with our displeasure about some Interloping which had been undertaken by divers inhabitants of these Lands, in order to undermine our Charter, on the GOLD COAST (with the assistance of foreign Commissions, or otherwise): like as we were informed of the despatch of the "Noortsche Leeuw", (which was ~~unloaded~~ (~~afgeladen~~) here) with a Guinea cargo to Glückstadt"; as also of one Jan Michielsen of Durgedam, who had arrived at Texel, having done his trade at AXEM: which Jan Michielsen, so we understand (but before we could obtain complete information about it) has not only sailed again with a new cargo to the Coast, but, as ~~if~~ has since appeared to us, divers other ships also, a note of which goes herewith (n.o.r.), which were all of the intention to trade the GOLD COAST with foreign Commissions: and as the private owners here declare the ships and goods to (~~of~~) the country to the places in Europe where they intend to take off their Commissions: therefore we, in this country, cannot well set means to work, with the probability of good success, in order to prevent the interloping. We have therefore found good hereby seriously to charge and order YH. to employ all the forces of the Coast, by the manning and mounting of the ships "Prins Willem", "Arent", "Camerlinck", "Laurierboom" and others of the defence that might be there, in order therewith to cruise all the trading places; to stop (~~and~~) the foreign and Netherland ships, and bring them up to DEL MINA, regardless of what Commission they might have, and to proceed with them in conformity with the Placades issued by their Ho. Mo. in the years 1624 and 1632, which were sent to YH with our last: giving pertinent order for the examination of skippers, officers and sailors, each separately, in order to discover and obtain full complete information of the ships and goods, each separately, from where they sailed and shipped out, and who are the owners of the ships and

goods; everything in conformity with our resolution of 3<sup>d</sup> 7th July last, copy of which is sent herewith (not noted supra). In the carrying out of this our order, YH will be able to make use of some soldiers whom we have lately sent in good number, and the yacht "Arent" was also manned with sailors for that purpose. We trust also that YH is not lacking any commodity there in order to reinforce the ships (if need be) with some more cannon, and we will hope for all the better success because the 10th part of the confiscated ships and goods is granted (toegeleijt) to the sailors and soldiers, who make the capture, and that the crews and of the captured ships save their pay and chests, for those who surrender without opposition; like as we have sent to you our resolution thereanent, in our former. We have requested the Chamber of Amsterdam to enquire further about all Interlopers which might further make their appearance, whose information and orders you will please to comply with. Upon which we rely.

Herewith,  
 Hond. Valliant & c  
 YH's good friends,  
 The deputies for the respective  
 Chmabers of the Chart. WIC.  
 at Amsterdam.  
 (no signatures)

(end of letters to the Gold Coast)

Copy letters from the Gold Coast to the W.I.C.  
 (Brieven & rapporten van de Dir. Gen.  
 & van mindere beambten ter Kust van  
 Guinea, omstreeks 1659. Manuscripts  
 in the Koninklijke Instituut voor de  
 Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde van Neder-  
 land-Indië. Den Haag.) No. 65)

(Rough Notes. Translated from the Dutch)

"Chamber  
 Amsterdam." "Extract from the letter from the  
 Governor Valckenburg from DEL MINA  
 the 1st January 1657, come from by the  
 ship "Coninck Salamon", arrived before  
 this Town the (sic) April 1657."

The 4th November 1656 the ship "Coninck Salamon" had  
 arrived there".

Thanks that he has been made General in place of  
 Ruijghaver.

Is well known that the equalisation of the charges on  
 the coast is necessary, and not in proportion to shares;  
 but as the Nineteen order henceforth to follow the equal-  
 isation pertinently, he must therefore await further  
 orders.

.....  
 The grain trade gives little profit.

.....  
 Many English and some Danes had been on the Coast.

.....  
 (The rest is about ships & cargoes)

"Extract from the letter from the General Valckenburg dated 1st January 1657, from DEL MINA to the Assembly of the XIX.

(No.65.)  
(very rough notes).

At last is making everything proper in case of attack by the Portuguese. ~~They~~ Keep the water tanks full of water both here and at Mourée. Well provided with fire-wood. The gun-carriages repaired with planks which are sawn at AXEM. Fort Nassauw provided with three months victuals and ammunition and the Fort reinforced. The Commandant of Mouree given suitable instructions.

AXEM was reinforced.

(Hereunder comes the rough sketch of AXEM Fort, tracing on P. 18a.)

The inhabitants of DE MINA en daar aan laet mijn gelegen wesen om nae haer nasten(?) en wijse wel in goede rust ende vrede te regeeren en mainteneeren.

... (ships & yachts) ...

Gold Coast from CHAMA downwards, where the Swedes are engaged also in making a sugar mill.

English practices.

Vaandrich Somer has come home.

Mason, carpenter & smith, very necessary.

Has built a warehouse in which two ships' cargoes can be stored. Greatly needs klinker & lime.

... (yachts) ...

Trade of gold bartered this year. The lists go<sup>o</sup> herewith. ACRAA and AXEM have given little. CHAMA better than for a long time, more than the factories of DE MINA, MOUREE or ADIA together. The latter has for some time given much gold, but the ENGLISH forbade it now. A DANISH ship, named the "Vliegende Paert(sic)" had traded 200 marks ere the "Coninck Salamon" came.

... ..

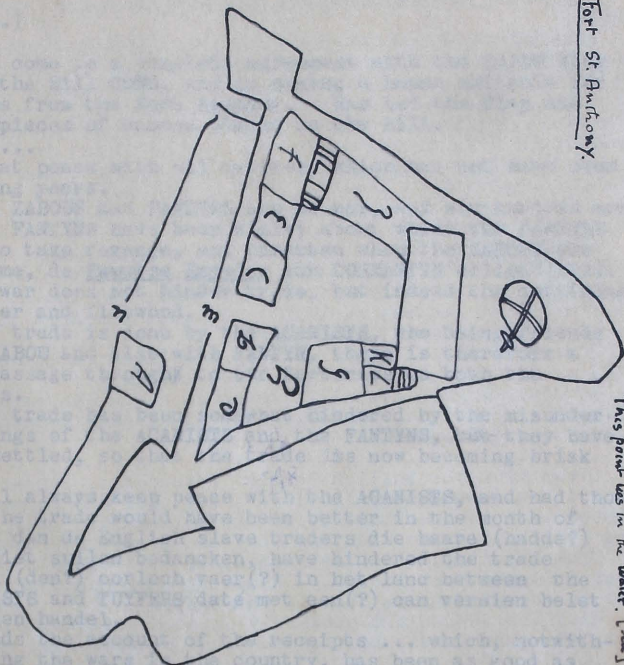
Has taken off the Factor named Pelgrom and the skipper Jan Hendricksz, from the ship "Vliegende Hart(sic)", sailing under Commission from Denmark.

Has taken the oath. Will send the accounts.

Impossible to send each ones remainder perfectly.

Six more ENGLISH ships come on to the Coast, vizt, five slavers and the "duijf", and East-Indiaman.

Those of JUMO or CAPE APOLONIA, have had six of their children placed in our hands as hostages in order to make the SWEDES depart from there.

AXEM, or Fort St. Anthony.

This point lies in the water. [Sea]

- A. Corps de garde.  
 b. Lodging, Corporal.  
 c. Adelboorsten.  
 d. Schildergasten.  
 e. Barbier.  
 f. Constabel.  
 g. Combuys.  
 h. Packhuys Sayen.  
 j. Packhuys.  
 k. Large lodging.  
 l. two ~~X~~ steps.  
 m. Inner gate.  
 n. Outer gate.

"Note. On 17th February 1642, the Caboseros of AXEM abjured the Spanish, and betook themselves under the authority (gebiet) of their Ho. Mo. & the W.I.C. Ruychaver was then General there."

"Extract from the letter from the ~~Dit~~ General, Jan van Valckenburgh, written from DEL MINA the 13th July 1657, to the Assembly of the XIX, sent by the ship "Graaf Enno", arrived the (sic) November."

(No.65.)

Has come to a complete agreement with the ZABOU King about the Hill CONG, and is making a house suitable for defence from the Fort Nassauw. Has had the flag and three pieces of cannon placed on the hill.

... ..

Is at peace with all natives, which has not been seen for long years.

The ZABOUS and FANTYNS are at war, and six hundred men of the FANTYNS have been slain; about which the FANTYNS wish to take revenge, and threaten when the ZABOUS are overcome, de Sweetse Engelse aan CORMANTYN "willen" (sic). Which war does not hinder trade, but indeed the obtaining of water and firewood.

The trade is done by the ACANISTS, who being friends with ZABOU and also with FANTYN, there is therefore a free passage through to our factories on both the beaches.

The trade has been somewhat hindered by the misunderstandings of the ACANISTS and the FANTYNS, but they have been settled, so that the trade is now becoming brisk again.

Will always keep peace with the ACANISTS, and had thought that the trade would have been better in the month of March, dan de English slave traders die haare (hadde?) coop niet sullen bedancken, have hindered the trade.

Een (den?) oorloch vaer(?) in het lanc between the ACCANISTS and TUYFERS dat met een(?) can versien belet mede den handel.

Sends the account of the receipts ... which, notwithstanding the wars in the country, has been as good as the receipts of the year before.

At ACRAA there has been especially bad trade through the war of AGUANASE, who have laid waste the whole country of ACRAA and laid it in ashes.

The Blacks have a custom that they must win or lose twice in succession ere they make peace.

That war causes a decline in the trade of Lywaeten, whereby quite 250 marks has been lost.

gold

The trade at BIEMBA and BORCU would have improved but for an unfaithful Factor who has been punished over it, and let another take charge of the trade.

(They) request that a Lodge be built, but that has been left alone, because of the English, as the trade can well be done with the yacht "Zeepaert".

The trade at CABO APOLONIA and INGUIRA begins to go well.

At AXEM the trade is slack, also at BOUTRY, which places we seek to visit for the advancement of the buildings and in order to dispose the INGUIRAS to allow passage to those of BASSIA (Baffia?) in order to trade with us, as that District is situate close to our Lodge and is the richest in gold. They promise much but do not fulfil it. The Lodge lies four days journey from the seaside, and is now surrounded by a good village of the Company's vassals at AXEM, whom we have gradually persuaded to go and live there.

At BOUTRY, we hope to have the fort soon ready, where many inhabitants from DELMINA are going to live dwell, so that then we are without fear for anyone who should wish to prevent us the way to AXEM. To pass now from DELMINA to ABINE is varlich(?) too long.

Thirty to Forty English are in the Bight to trade, who sail along the Tusk Coast and trade there.

Requests a good Fiscal in order to check the smuggling as much as possible, although that is already somewhat decreasing (~~afneemt~~).

... ..  
Lives with the English in good friendship, but meet each other (~~comen bij~~) little. They have pro forma protested that we are building on the Hill CONG, They say the Hill belongs to them, as they had previously bought it from the King, which is ridiculous as it lies a cannon shot from our Fort Nassau. Probably they would rather see it occupied by us than by the DANES.

With the SWEDES are outwardly in good friendship. They complain about their bad trade. The Governor died in May.

... ..  
Have in 16 months net traded geen 800 marks gold.

The English East-Indiamen, in sixteen months, not including the Bight trade, have traded over 1,850 marks gold at CABO CORS. One knows that they gave their goods at what they cost and receive bad gold.

... ..  
The pestilence is now at the leeward east Quarters, as Mouree and ADJA and aen the inhabitants of the country, especially at CORMANTYN.



Deduction of Johan Valckenburgh, Director General over the North Coast of Africa, upon the Reply served upon him by, and on behalf of the Mr Johan Philip Kruysenstern, Commandant of the Swedish African Company in GUINEA on the 16th September 1656: whereby is completely shown and proved the justification of the said Director Generals' conclusion which, by way of rejoinder (duplieck) he caused to be delivered to the said Mr Swedish Commandant on the 18th ditto: from which, then, is also abundantly demonstrated the right of the Hon. Company to the places possessed by the SWEDES. Like as the same was dispatched to the Assembly of the XIX on the 1st January 1657, per the ship "Koninck Salamon".

(Versp. WI. stukken, 1162, pp. 322-388.

Copy also in WIC. 116, fol. 782)

Considering that we are not in the least bound to give any account to any one ~~outside~~ our Lords and Masters, we have not therefore been willing to dispute with the SWEDISH Commandant over such matters, but considered it sufficient so to make rejoinder to his reply as appears from the Instrument of the 18th September (1656). Still, in order to show that therein ~~are~~ no matters are alleged contrary to equity, much less that the one thing or the other has been passed over with short replies through lack of good arguments (~~reden~~), therefore, in accordance with our bounden duty and obligation, we have not been able to neglect to show to my Lords and Masters their rights, and to maintain the same, and cannot omit to put upon paper something further for the refutation of the Commandant's unfounded contentions (~~substantie~~). And although the manner, whether good or evil, the ~~Portuguese~~ in which the Portuguese, as first owners of this Coast, have got possession of it, does not prejudice the right, as they were indisputedly deprived of the same by us, in good warfare; yet however, I consider it not unnecessary, in order to "~~injuicieren~~" every one of the foundation of our lawful possession, which is better than others, shortly to bring together this little of its origin, namely:-

That more than 170 years ago, under the government of Don Juan the Second, King of Portugal, the Coast of Africa and Guinea, being discovered from that Kingdom, and by the

said King's command: like as is to be learnt from the Histories, and from the natives of the country, that the Portuguese nation by good (but not by violent) means, partly for their "effecten" and partly in order to protect the inhabitants who could scarcely exist against the violence of their neighbours, have at that time got possession of the place D'ELMINA; purchasing from the lawful proprietors and Lords thereof, and satisfying them with good money for all tenths or tolls which they were raising to the charge of their community: **not** at the desire of the Portuguese but at the aforesaid Lords' own request and offer made. For which voluntary submission the same King Don Juan promised, as was also performed by his successors, numerous liberties, unnecessary to describe here, as they are not disputed by us, although they, as well as the Portuguese themselves, were absolutely conquered, without any conditions, in good warfare.

In just the same manner they, the Portuguese, got possession of AXEM, from where the jurisdiction was extended into divers Districts which, together, were named AXEM; but each, in particular, beginning from the West, are named, JUMORE, ABRIPIQUEM, COBRE, QUITRY, BOGRECU, ENCASSAR, HIGH ANTA, and AXEM: our Fortress being situated in the latter. Which place, being possessed (~~best~~) by the Portuguese, and trade beginning to flourish, in property, riches and wealth, above their neighbours and becoming more "eminent" than others, they - partly because the ~~small~~ comprehension of their jurisdiction became too narrow and otherwise, and partly in order the more and entirely to secure the Guinea trade for themselves ~~further~~ - were obliged to extend themselves further: for that purpose establishing divers populations along the Coast, and particularly likewise (of which it will be necessary to speak in this) at BOUTRY also: placing themselves in such manner everywhere, indisputably in full possession (~~best~~) of the entire Coast: of which they have let themselves be deprived by neither friends nor allies, of which there are no instances. But it is well known to all the world that after the Portuguese have come under the Crown of Castille, and through the change of their Lord, having fallen into hostility with our State, our Nation there has first ventured, in good warfare, to dispossess them of their possession here in this country; employing for that purpose such means and might that finally, after many years, not without great and incalculable expense,

*Handwritten notes in a different script, possibly a later edition or commentary, located at the bottom of the page.*

they gloriously came into the complete possession of everything. Having obtained those so dearly-bought conquests from their enemies, and maintained them against the same, indeed sufficiently proves the well-acquired title by which we, on our side, have the right over the whole trade of the entire Coast of Guinea; and that we, with reason, are justly ~~informed~~ empowered (without any infraction of friendship) to oppose ourselves against all those who should undertake to disturb or to trouble us in our so lawful and cherished conquests.

(Boutry)

It has also been very far from it, that those who desire to bear the name of friends, have ever disputed such with us; but it is well known how that some years ago, many suborned and bribed men, with sinister and base practices, out of an evilly-disposed affection towards their Fatherland in general and the Company in particular, by Commissions from various Kings and Potentates (which they have been able wrongly to procure for that purpose, by indirect ways and means) have presumed to do such: especially by those who now give themselves out to be SWEDISH authorities, and who, according to the Swedish Commandant, begin or originate with Hendrik CAERLOFF, late Fiscal in the service of our Hon. Company, who, because of his great infidelity and base ingratitude, is unworthy to be thought of here; the which, however, in order to refute the SWEDES' pretended possession at BOUTRY, we cannot pass by, as the Swedish Commandant represents that that was obtained for the Swedish Company by the same CAERLOFF in the year 1650, so that that Commandant is not a little surprised that we do not know of such their lawful possession by the hoisting of the Royal Flag. To which we can say nothing more than that we have never seen such, and have heard still less about it, although we have often been there ourselves; so that it can well have been that such a flag was kept locked up by them in a case or box and hoisted in the dark, but not by moonlight, for otherwise some one would have been able to hear something about it, of which now no one is able to speak. Still, in order to discover the truth of this matter, and that the flag was not kept in in vain, attention has therefore to be paid to what is stated in the Swedish reply, vizt:- that the late Fiscal CAERLOFF not only built a Lodge there, but also supplied it with suitable men and goods; without absolutely or expressly making mention (~~to be mentioned~~) of any purchase made. The which, truly and in fact, was done by no other means than that

\* <sup>no</sup> except Companions where the English established themselves in 1699 while the Portuguese were still at Cluvinia

the aforementioned CAERLOFF, having parted from (~~gehiede~~  
~~(gescheiden uit)~~ the service of the Company some months  
before, having commanded at AXEM, under which those of  
HIGH ANTA and the District of BOUTRY likewise belong,  
without disclosing himself (so as to cause to appear that  
he was accused of the wrong of infidelity), the inhabi-  
tants thinking him to be the same as he had been some time  
previously rather than ~~the-most~~ as the most faithless  
deceiver who ever was seen, he has shamefully deceived  
and misled them; who, thinking to receive their rightful  
Lord, have got (~~gehaelt~~) an adroit "landroover", who, indeed  
indeed had been wiser than to triumph much with flags  
there: and a victory or possession obtained in that man-  
ner is also entirely unworthy of such. Likewise also is  
unworthy that afterwards that place was quietly occupied  
(~~beesten~~) by them for three years long; for, at once,  
reproaches and threats of punishments were made about it  
to the inhabitants, our vassals, who, by their prayers, and  
the declaration that that they had been misled by the  
before-mentioned falsehood with promises to remedy the same  
with the departures of those who were staying at that  
place, have satisfied us so long, through the ~~hevering~~  
roving disturbances of the war, as that the SWEDES,  
living among the inhabitants besides others, did not  
venture upon anything that was injurious to our right:  
but that we, after the time that they first gave out  
that they would build a fortification there, would not  
have been prepared to prevent the same nor to hinder them  
such through the inhabitants, our subjects, appears from  
their own reply, "That finally in the year 1653, in  
January, through the war of the inhabitants waged with  
the INCASSERSE the village of BOUTRY and their adjoining  
(bijstaande) Lodge had been burnt down, whereby they  
have had, indeed, to abandon the place, but not the  
right they had to it", ~~which is a very unbounded con-~~  
tention (~~sustone~~), ~~the which, in order to place the~~  
in order to place the same in the wrong, in the one or  
the other manner, will not come untimely hereafter in  
this. Meantime, we shall with truth declare this,  
as the Factor Jan Foullon also ought to remember well  
(~~bedenken~~) well, that when, being present along with me  
at the Commandant MIVILLA, he heard the latter say that  
he had abandoned BOUTRY because he did not want it and  
it was valueless useless to him, having betaken himself  
instead to TACCORARY, which he found better situated  
for his convenience: desiring at that time, out of  
shame, as we as well knowing his wrong (about their staying  
in that place), by such pretence of reason to give a

*The rebuttal  
of which I  
will duly  
appear*

colour

~~colour~~/to it, as if he had departed from BOUTRY of his own free will, which, however, did not happen except, indeed, through open violence, after we had had the Swedish Factor residing there warned about it two days before. Therefore we have good reason to be surprised why they, at that time, being placed in that position, (if wrong had been done to them) have never made the least complaint; and, on the contrary, the Swedish Commandant is now raising this matter so seriously. We say, indeed, that if they had not intended truly and in fact to abandon the place, it was then imprudent to bring (voeren) such reasons about it; and we consider it still stranger that they have never before desired, a second time, to enter upon or take possession of (without (sic) previously having been so much requested and begged thereto) BOUTRY, after lying vacant for three years; their right to which, according to their contention, had not, however, been lost: like as the reply states that all the ~~main~~ manifold solicitations of the inhabitants had first to be made in order to persuade them to it - apparently because they ~~are~~ ~~were~~ afraid of the resentment from us again over such an unneighbourly action. But besides all this, it is very *inclinant* ~~"importinent"~~ also to allege wish to allege that one would not desire to lose that which one has abandoned through force and is not powerful enough to maintain. Likewise, it is also very absurd that they should have retreated out of a ~~place~~ that place because of the internal disturbances of the inhabitants which did not in any way concern them, and which ought not to have been done: like as the Commandant is admitting the mistake of his predecessor, ~~thereby~~ also, indeed, expressly causing to appear the doubt which he himself has had of his right to that place, as he first had ~~report~~ made to him from ~~the~~ Captain and Caboseres, upon which in order to build a Lodge there, he left an Under-Factor, a soldier, and a carpenter with eighteen slaves, had the Royal ~~Standard~~ Swedish flag flown and again took his old possession again: although no Hollanders (who, however, are not blind), after their landing, *request* ~~neither~~ have ~~neither~~ seen nor spoken to any SWEDES there, much less have heard anything about them, but the Commandant's ridiculous protest of violence. We will, however, not deny that upon our arrival, after previous question, we received report that ~~two~~ two Whites were lodged with an inhabitant HARMEN, of SACONDE. If, now, one can base a right of possession upon this, then, indeed, they, the SWEDES, will consequently have to evacuate and hand over

to us not only this, but other places also, which indeed so lawfully belong to us on other and better grounds of right (regt), as has been clearly pointed out herebefore in the beginning. We also absolutely deny, and say it is untrue that we have heard, much less seen, nor has it been reported to us, that the SWEDISH flag has ever flown at BOUTRY, or that it was ever done after our last landing there; as it ought to have done in order thereby to corroborate their pretended right and possession. And this can abundantly appear from the Attestation, A., A. which clearly demonstrates that we have always been acknowledged as lawful owners and possessors there from olden times, and been received and honoured as such, and allowed to dispose of our own, as was becoming; they outwardly expressing displeasure about it, but yet have been secretly glad, and well satisfied to escape without injury; whereas they, like as the fidelity infidelity of their unneighbourly act deserves, had indeed promised themselves another recompense. That the Commandant cannot see from it that the same inhabitants, who six years ago as free people sold their "land" to them and it was peaceably and without opposition possessed (beseten) by him, should now be vassals of the W.I.C. ~~"vertrouwe bij te komen om dat de dingen die tot haer nadeel leggen in gesechtigheid niet gaarne begrijpen"~~; otherwise in it is known publicly and to all the world that BOUTRY has from olden times belonged (gesoetced) under our Fortress of AXEM; the inhabitants thereof are for the most part natives of D'ELMINA, over whom is due to us alone, by virtue of our office, to appoint (stellen) a Captain or Headman (Hoofdman), like as the Commandant in his rejoinder (replie) is pleased neither to dispute nor to refute, although such was pointed out to him in our reply. Likewise we also indeed again expressly deny their quiet possession, and especially that the inhabitants should have sold their land six years ago; as we say that the same was taken from them only deceitfully and with infidelity, without those inhabitants having ever had the liberty to sell to others what belonged to us; as little as that they, the SWEDES, by virtue of their pretended purchase will now ever allege that we would not be empowered to do anything whereby the natives were in any respect deprived of or prejudiced in their liberty freedom, which we from olden times, and still always are bound to protect for them: like as such was also done from our side - after the flight (verloop) of the SWEDES from BOUTRY, when they were shamefully deserted and given as a prey by them, without having complained about it - in this last war, when by

*[Handwritten notes in a box on the right margin, including the word "Attestation" and other illegible text.]*

*[Handwritten note "J. van der" on the right margin.]*

*[Large block of handwritten text at the bottom of the page, mostly illegible and overlapping the printed text.]*

our force we caused them again to take possession of their country, which had been conquered by others, and to restore them into it, ~~like~~ <sup>As</sup> they themselves and all the world will testify that they, on that account, before, and not just six years ago, but since very olden times, have stood under the fortress of AXEM, which was capable of protecting them and of maintaining them against their enemies, without it being considered necessary to fortify BOUTRY, which would not have been done yet but for the contention of these embittered men, who gave themselves out to be SWEDES, who ought to be our friends, but do not show themselves to be such by depriving us of the possession of our undoubted right by bribing our vassals, giving out that we cannot say we possess any place without fortifying it; in this manner availing themselves of the infidelity of the natives to withdraw themselves from their good friends and allies, in a worse manner than enemies. That also those two battles fought one after the other should not prejudice the Swedish African Company, which battles, also, must have been kept very quiet as not much had been heard about them, and one could not, on that ground, deprive them of the right they possessed, still less if the one or other of the BOUTRYS was indebted to the W.I.C. on account of the help given against the INCASSARSE, that the Swedish Company is not bound to pay for such with its purchased land, nor, on that account, to lose its lawful possession, to that we say, about the battles fought, that they did not happen so quietly as the Commandant supposes or scornfully expresses about which his predecessor, Mr MIVILLA, would know how to speak better, ~~die hem ook wel gewagt heeft oec deer iets daarvan te bedenken gedenken, and we~~ will also beg the Commandant to believe, and we gladly admit it, that altho' ~~on our side there are no persons who make profession or boast, like the second Amadis of Gaul (A), of killing much people in unchristian dulheijt, have, however, never been ashamed, in hunne diensten, upon every occasion, although it is disputed by others with the pen, nun buyten der stilte en wel openbaarlijk te presentieren, that those battles, supposedly fought on the quiet, whereby we regained the ANTENARS their country and restored them into it, when the SWEDES deserting them had basely run away out of it, derselver regt, welke onrechtvaardig sustinere, niet soude prejudiceeren.~~ Thereout one can see how baselessly they proceed as desiring, to all appearance, to contend that we must restore to them that which they themselves have not been able to maintain, so that it is, then, also to unnecessary to deprive them of their right to that which

about this his predecessor, Mr Mivilla used to speak differently & would never have ventured to think thus about them [the battles]

de Gaulle

Ende

\* on our side there are no persons who boast, like a second Amadis de Gaulle of killing many people in unchristian manner, never been ashamed, in the course of their service or of every occasion, although it is disputed by others with their pen - quietly & not on the quiet - we regained for the Antenars their country & restored it to them, when the Swedes, deserting them & running away out of it, unjustly sustain that their right should not thereby be prejudiced.

they had already previously deserted and abandoned through coercion of the war, as they themselves admit, to the disposal of another to whom the natives of the country had surrendered (vergegeven); who, indeed, have thereby, indisputably, obtained the liberty to assist them with such means as best served for their protection; which no one with any just reason will be able to refute or deny, ~~or deny~~. Much less is it provable that they were driven out of their pretended lawful possession by us, considering the lawful causes which we had for it, ~~that~~ can clearly be traced from the fact that the Commandant, for that reason, which is the most serious of all, gives not the least ~~reason~~ <sup>information</sup> in what manner that was done; whereas by the Attestation, heretofore referred to, it is sufficiently proved that we have not heard of any Swedes, nor seen any signs of them, much less had committed any violence against them, either by us or by compulsion of the inhabitants; which we, indeed, expressly deny and say is untrue, ~~as~~ the contrary also sufficiently appears in the Commandant's rejoinder (replicq) where he states that, if he had not abandoned (~~verlosten~~) his lawful possession, but had desired to treat the inhabitants with gifts and presents, as was done on our side (and they can be proved) one would not have got them away from there; whereby he seeks not otherwise than to cover up his own neglected (onbedagte) duty and damage; now wishing to impute to us and lay to our charge that which must be imputed (verhaald) to himself, for whether he himself did abandon his lawful possession, as he did ~~about~~ abandon BOUTROU upon our arrival, we ~~have-to-all-int~~ leave to all intelligent people to judge; the more so, as his Fiscal, according to the formally "insinuated" account of what passed at BOUTRY, that it was undeniably (as having truly occurred in that manner) undertaken by them in the presence of the Head-chiefs (Opperhoofde) of ANTA, and we requested that we would ask them if they desired that we should depart, to which we were immediately ready, if they ordered it: to which reasonable offer the Fiscal replied that such was unnecessary, as they themselves wished to depart and did not desire to remain there. That, indeed, was no confidence of right, nor any violent proceedings, on our part, which was not done to them, either, by any of the inhabitants, as abundantly appears from the letter from

B. one of their Sub-factors, hereto annexed under B. by which the aforesaid is clearly shown. If any damage was caused to the Swedish African Company, on the abandonment of BOUTRY, they must require the reparation of it, not from us, but from their own Commandant who, by ~~invented fictions~~ <sup>fictitious inventions</sup>, would wish to push his own culpability

on to another's neck; whereas, if he were confident of his right, he ought not, for weal or woe, to have retreated; but, in order to maintain his possession under the Royal Swedish Flag, he ought to have awaited any force which any one might have wished to employ in order to dispossess him. This not being done, is no proof of the confidence, but, indeed, of the mistrust of the lawfulness of his claimed possession at BOUTRY; which place the Company has made his own, already long ago, not by any purchase, but by its victorious arms, so that it is now falsely accused and charged that it acquired it by gifts and presents. But it can be proved that the Commandant has, with gifts, presents, and threats, sought to divert such our State's vassals, as has appeared from the account of all his negotiations, and from the dispute upon his departure from BOUTRY, when they have sought secretly to obtain again from some corrupted men whom they had secretly incited, with the hope of good success, in such base and evil matters; at that time threatening the good and the loyal with fire and sword, for which the Fiscal, according to his own statement, knew the "remedy"; having indeed killed so many men alone that they could load an entire canoe with the heads of them - in truth no honour to fill any empty cases with them, which we by no means envy him. But, meantime, whether hereby now the Swedes' sinister action is not proved, and it does not fully appear that they, as treacherous neighbours, contrary to the usage of friends, have desired to deprive us of that place, we leave to all unbiassed persons to judge, being confident that no such mistaken men will be found who would contend and refute that this their action, as being a secret violence exceeding in wickedness open hostility, should not be publicly prevented by force, in order to maintain our own.

What, now, the Commandant further brings forward, when he says he will be silent about the intention we have had in mind with TACCORARY, that one has desired Taccorary. by gifts and presents, according to the inhabitants' own statements, to have them out of their lawful possession. This we should not desire to deny, like if it were true; like as now also we may well assert that if we can, either by force or by some Accord, again bring the TACCORARIES to obedience who, for some time past considerable time past, through the inspiration of others especially the Swedes, have rebelled against us, we shall not neglect it; for the great Monarchs themselves are accustomed to do so with their rebels, and therefore

This cannot be reckoned as any injury from us, for TACCORARY, being situated under Lower or Nether ANTA, has from olden times belonged under the Fort at CHAMA; but as the Swedish Commandant has been pleased to call those of BOUTRY free people, we will therefore shortly ask whether those of TACCORARY are of another condition, and why we might not trade (handelen) with them as freely as they have done with those of BOUTROU, ACRA, and others, and why the condition of a Netherlander, on this point, is worse and more contemptible than that of the SWEDES; by whom so much insult and injury has been done to us, that if but a tenth part of it had been caused to them, we should already long ago have perceived other "resentement" from them about it, than our good tolerance, in the hope of some friendly agreement; which also, by no means involves that the friendship of the SWEDES with us would not thereby be broken, as we have not said in vain nor brought forward in mistrust; like as the Commandant would like to contend that we ourselves are doubtful about it, since we put questions to him as if desiring his opinion about it: the which, however, would be unnecessary as there are such sufficient reasons as are expressed in our reply and will, perhaps, hereafter be pointed out in more detail herein. About which we, upon his expostulation that the friendship had been broken by us, have had good reasons to ask what friendship this might be which he meant, as we have never found any sign of it from their side, but indeed the effects of their bitterness upon many and every sort of occasion. Therefore, as then, still now, we cannot refrain from asking whether one can break a friendship when there has never been any, unless one desires to call it friendship to take possession, by incredible and sinister means, of the Hon W.I.C.'s dearly bought and conquered lands and to deprive it of them by means of making the vassals into traitors and rebels, with money: to which scandalous action, which is much too abominable for those who desire to bear the name of friends, the Commandant would now like to give a colour and false pretext, as though they had ~~dealt~~ traded with (gehandeld) with free people, who had never been subject to any one, and thus baselessly sustained that the neighbourly friendship had not been broken by the supposed lawful purchase and obtained possession of CABO CORS, ANNEMABOE, and ACRA; which can be sufficiently shown, with good and well founded written documents, and, indeed as if we could not prove with better evidence, that CABO CORS, in the year 1638

Cabo Cors.

Annemaboe.

Acra.

in the month of August was ceded (opgedragen) and sold to us by the King of FUTTU: as also with ANNEMABOE, on the last day of March 1624, was done ~~(for voer)~~ the Braffo of FANTYN, AMBRO: as also on the 30th August 1642, the beach of the ACCRAS territory (~~gebied~~) was handed over to us in ownership (~~in eigendom overgegeven~~) by OUSY, King of ACRA, for that which was received for his contentment. What unbiassed person will be able to say otherwise than that those who, by wicked and sinister practices, seek, in such a way, to deprive us of our well-acquired right, if they are friends, break the friendship thereby?; the more so, as all these things happened ere the SWEDES were thought of here in these Quarters. Whether, now, these people - who had ~~new~~ so long before been united and allied with us - have had the liberty to sell again to others that which ~~beleen~~ did not belong to them, but was our own, having once sold the same to us, this, I am confident, no right minded man will sustain. Much less will any one dare to hold that the SWEDES should be permitted to enter into the possession of the such our places; the more so, as they have not been ignorant about it, having had knowledge of it through the most ungrateful ~~man~~ who could be found among thousands, through his former service, whom they drew to themselves, and let their friends and allies be deprived thereof. And still daily abusing and mocking them about it, as indeed appears from the Commandant's own converstaion at ANNEMABOE, who now, by a distortion of words and vain and useless excuses, would like to interpret it otherwise: whereas, nevertheless, a person of his ~~condition~~ and position and condition cannot, without shame, "in den hals halen" his once spoken words, but ought, rather, as becomes an honest and good nobleman, to stand by and defend them, without palliation and equivocation, without such a prolix defence which sufficiently convicts of his guilt of making so many frivolous "invloeyen", and, namely, that we had not been driven away from CABO CORS by them, but had ourselves broken up our Lodge: and that the place has never lawfully belonged to us, but we were allowed to dwell there by favour of the inhabitants, and ~~had~~ it had been brought, ~~to~~ unconstrained, to them by lawful purchase. It ~~has~~ is, indeed, true that we were not deprived of CABO CORS by any force of arms, but it may not be denied that what they call a lawful purchase was that they incited the natives, notwithstanding the alliance they had with us, and corrupted them with uncommon gifts to deprive our Honourable Company of its rights, and to place them in it and to maintain them therein; at least during the time for which it lasts, which will not be longer than it shall please God in Heaven, who

[Carlett]

has no pleasure in such deceitful and faithless actions, to punish it and to disturb them in such their unlawful possession and turn such deceivers out of it again, who now represent that we have only occupied (~~besetten~~) the place by favour of the inhabitants. To which we cannot refrain from saying to the Commandant that if he will rather rely upon (~~vertrouwen op~~) his good right, as he untruthfully represents he has done at BOUTRY, and does not seek to keep to himself the favour of the natives, by gifts and presents, we would well assure him that this CABO CORSE corrupted people, who have been bribed by him, will indeed quickly turn away from him their favour, by which he possesses the same, and turn back to their proper sheeps' fold, and turn him out of there, notwithstanding the reliance upon his lawful possession, to which they will by no means return, even should they be requested to ~~do~~ do so. Whether, indeed, the Commandant will still hold as friends those who would depose him in such a manner, we would be glad to know; and although we are confident he would not, then such ought not to have been done to us. Now if that is being done to us, then it cannot be denied that the peace has thereby been broken, unless the Commandant would like to allege that such occupation (occupatie) of CABO CORS has been permissible to them because he has found ~~us~~ no occupation (~~besetting~~) of ours there. To which we may reasonably ask whether, then, no one can say that any place is his own, but that which he has occupied (beset) with Forts or fortifications, although he has bought it previously as his property? and also whether it is not sufficient- a sufficient occupation (~~besetting~~) to have two ~~so~~ <sup>such</sup> considerable fortresses at a distance of three hours walk, as St. George d'el Mina and Nassouw, between both of which CABO CORS is situated?; for every one will judge it to be an impossible and unreasonable matter, that one could have no lawful possession without fortifying the entire beach. However, we now give the Commandant his choice of the two; either he holds that we ought to have done this in order to maintain our possession; or that we might exist without it. For if it is allowed that the occupation of it is unnecessary, why then is it taken (~~besetten~~) away from us? And if the occupation (~~beset~~) ought to have continued, why then have they, abandoning BOUTRY, stirred up so much mud against us (~~see veel water tegen ons vuil gemaakt~~), and desire to place us in a worse position and degree than they themselves would like to be? ~~If~~ If we

are occupying BOUTRY wrongly, what right have they to hold CABO CORS; and if their possession (~~be it~~) there is lawful, what do they sustain about BOUTRY? Have we not also found it abandoned?, besides that it belonged to us in ownership, and thus had reason to make ourselves masters of it. Or does the Commandant think that we, according to his lecture, having the power will remain foolish and frivolous and let ourselves be more and more deposed? It is true that that this has happened before, but ~~that has~~ others also, more powerful than our Hon. Company, even the greatest Monarchs, "om beters wille" or through lack of power or other reasons, have had to suffer it and to surrender their right for a time - examples of this are not wanting in all old and new histories - but that any one should thereby lose his right, is contrary to reason and nature: and that we now, through lack of power, not foolishly or frivolously but through their superior force, have thus had to suffer their usurpation of CABO CORS, this is well known to all the world who have been spectators of it. But what folly has persuaded the Commandant to abandon BOUTRY, where no one of his people had yet been interfered with, but who, according to the evidence annexed hereto, were very much begged by the inhabitants to remain there? This we could with right and reason ask, to his reproach, which, however, we will not do, but leave it to be done by the Swedish African Company, which has reason to resent his ill-considered and unwise action; especially also the frivolous ANNEMABOB conversation, which the Commandant, however, thinks cannot prejudice; which, however, by his diffuse defence, appears to the contrary, as he, if he thought it was without prejudice, ought to have let pass unanswered; ~~we~~ being assured that such words by an authorised Commander must be held to be as prejudicial to his Masters' rights, as they are useless and ~~unnecessary to~~ unservicable to nourish friendship between neighbours and allies, among whom, as an evil and unmannerly way of doing, ~~things~~, it can conceive and bring forth a bitterness of heart, and estrangement of feelings. It ~~were~~ better, therefore, to control such venomous tongues which are so insulting to their neighbours, and to keep silent, rather than to make protocols and attestations about it.

That, also, it would have been no small cause of the ~~rupture~~ ~~through~~ the Swedish purchase of Jumore. ~~the~~ country ("land") of JUMORE, and we, as he represents, could not prove to the Commandant's predecessors that they have deprived our State

of, and drawn to themselves our Hon. Company's sworn soldier and Headman (Hooooodman), by gifts and presents. But this, nevertheless, is to be said, that if anyone suggests to some one to deprive another, whom he calls friend, of anything, and appropriates the same to himself for gold, in order to profit by it, and desires to sustain that he thereby shows no disservice to his friend, as not he, but another, had deprived him of his property, as they have done at JUMORE, by MENA, the proverb says

"Were there no owner, there were no thief"

MENA.

("was er geen heelder, dan was geen steelder"):

"Dies tegen sulks kwaadwillige menschen, who think they are at liberty "van 'tgeene zij door andere doen in regten uitvoeren na reeten rechten wijselijk en seer wel is voorsien: gelijk daarvan bij de regtsgeleerde is na te gaen": and from the evidence hereqith under C.

C.

is to be seen the our undoubted right to the lands of JUMORE, namely that all inhabitants thereof are vassals of our State, and the

beach of their country is our Hon. Company's own property (good), which, without committing the crime of rebellion, they may not sell to another; much less may any one, who like the Swedish nation desires to be our friend, take possession of the same without breach of the friendship. At least, no one will be able to say otherwise than that we may remedy such infidelity, as a thing of secret violence, for the recovery of our own property, publicly by force of arms, or may seek to obtain it back again in other ways, by friendly agreement and negotiation, although the Commandant would like to deny us both. But no one who has knowledge of matters would dare, without blushing, to defend such a place as JUMORE, the more so as, if vassals, otherwise, are bound to their Lords, the aforesaid JUMORES have special reasons to remain obedient, having regard to the faithful protection which has always been shown to them, and, especially, when they were restored again to their country, out of which they had been driven by the ABOUMASES - by the Portuguese, (whose right was acquired by us in good warfare) at the time of the Governor Francisco De Soto, Major, with the men of de Mina and Axem. That the Commandant should also think the godless corruption which his predecessors carried out with MENA, our sworn soldier and Headman, to be unprovable, the

D.

contrary will appear from the accompanying proofs under D., as the former Fiscal CAARLOFF knew better, who engaged, administered the oath to and paid salary to the same MENA, for our Hon. Company, and faithlessly sullied himself; for he, then,

\* See footnote p 68 supra under 1656.

[memo]  
 coming to this Coast with Royal Swedish Patents, in order to draw him from our side to his, succeeded in persuading the aforementioned that the oath taken did not apply to our Hon. Company, but to his private person, and that he was not bound to any one else: over which action we much wish that a right-minded man were at liberty honestly to declare by what name one could best call such-like deceptions towards us. Concerning the further negotiations, which the Commandant undertakes to prove were done with the inhabitants of JUMORE upon their previous persistence, and that we, on our side have wished to incite, and with sufficient gifts and presents did partly incite the same, so that their Company's

Coroquo. servant, COROQUO, was murdered, whose blood still cries for vengeance. To this we say, which we have never denied, namely, that we know well that without negotiations and without gifts and presents, they would not have taken our country; which gifts and presents, in order to give their false and treacherous action another appearance (by withholding the name which such work rightly deserves) they would now like to give the name of lawful purchase. But we say it is a treacherous and unpermitted robbery; and if it is sustained that it is a permissible matter, what reason then has one to cast at us such false words and so much expostulation about gifts and presents?, or is it not permitted to the Netherlander to acquire anything by purchase as well as the Swedish Nation?, and are we not, then also, two persons, or ten, yea the entire world, at liberty, na iets dat veijl soude wesen, to offer money to the one as well as the other: although all that had been done hitherto about JUMORE, with gifts and presents, according to the statement of the Swedes, we indeed expressly deny, and roundly declare that if we can get JUMORE, which is our own, back again, and drive them out of it, better, and less dangerously by gifts and presents than by open force of arms, we shall not neglect to do so, but endeavour to carry it out for the good of our Hon. Company; in which any one can as little blame us as that any one can say that it would become the Commandant to assist himself, as he does, with the words that they have treated about

JUMORE at the insistence of the inhabitants; the contrary of which is to be perceived in the evidence under E., from which abundantly appears that it was not only first asked for by the Swedes, but also that they have obtained their possession by no means with the consent of all the Chiefs (Hoofdlieden) of the country, but by the violence

of some rebels: about which the Lord God, to whom we shall heartily pray for it, will ~~will~~ at some time allow us to enjoy, for the deliverance of the obedient: just as we should not have been ashamed of having brought about that that murderer of men and most abominable traitor and robber, **COROQUO**, had been got out of the world, as a traitor. About whom the Commandant's predecessor, the former Fiscal **CAARLOFF** himself has also been more vigilant than any one; the more so, as he, being a slave by birth, native of **AXEM**, has conspired against his fatherland, murdered, sold, and incited to rebellion the inhabitants thereof, out of which a serious war arose and blood, indeed, shed; he inciting (injudiceerende) the same inhabitants to make a deputation to the Ministers of the English Company, in order to offer to them the Fort at **AXEM**, which he promised to attack by surprise, first murdering our soldiers, having already had made, for that purpose, ladders in order to scale the same, although this indeed came to no effect through the refusal of the English; he further committing such acts of cruelty and murder that the injury thereby done to our Company amounts to an excessive sum; the same **COROQUO** attempting to attack my predecessor at the rock (?) of **ADJUBA**, on ~~the~~ journey to **AXEM**, so that barely saving his life, the bloody hands of that wicked murderer have been able to escape to the Swedish Company's servants: the which being so true, as each one knows and the Commandant's predecessor the former Fiscal **CAERLOFF** will not be able to deny, Every one can therefore judge with what people the Swedish Company has made shift against us, and with what reasonableness one, from this, gives utterance to a false contention, in the matter, that the blood of that Swedish murderer and traitor should cry for vengeance against upon us, whereas a nobleman ought to be ashamed so shamefully to defend such a rascal. We refrain from putting on paper any defence for it, the more so as it does not concern any body, and the Commandant, in order to throw it in our face, is not entitled to arrogate for him the title of his servant, whether he could have any respect, with regard to the Company: the more so as, even if the matter be taken as is represented, to us, we are at liberty to punish not only those who, like **COROQUO**, are subordinate to us by birth, but also all others who should commit any crimes within the limits of our jurisdiction, even though they be the subjects and servants of the Emperor or the Grand Turk, to say nothing of the Swedish Company, especially, still, if we should be able to find such shameful rascals as this **COROQUO** within our territory (gebied), like as at **JUMORE** (Jumoo): with

Handwritten text in a non-Latin script, likely Dutch or a colonial language, located at the bottom of the page. The text is partially obscured and difficult to decipher, but appears to be a continuation or a separate note related to the main text above.

regard to whom we say that if he were still alive, and we could by any means succeed in catching him, we should not hesitate, as his unforgivable & crimes deserve, to have his head cut off immediately, even though he had ten necks, without regard to anything else than that might serve for his guilt or innocence. What men more, both Netherlanders and natives, the Swedish Company already employs as evil instruments in its service, of them a whole list could be made, which however the Commandant would not "ontzien ons in de hand willen steeken dat in de zee geen water was, seer onbevoegd hem niet en ontziet" to deny, and with ridiculous reasons go further, blabbing out that we "met geschenken niet hebben kunnen uitregten dat tot sulks door geweld de in woonders, die vrye luiden syn en met 't hunne mogen doen dat hun gelievd, hebben willen dwingen, hun sulks niet te verkoopen" out of which the war of MENA, who has never wished to regard himself as

Mena, a vassal, with the AXEMS has proceeded, which has given cause, not from their, but from our side, to such shedding of blood. To this can reasonably be asked whether those of JUMO who had remained loyal to us should have been unfree, and whether because of the yoke of unfreedom have sold their our right to the Swedes, and thereby have become free? It is unnecessary to speak so much of their freedom, for we have never called these peoples' liberty in question, and that would be contrary to the foundations of our Government; but that godless freedom which the Swedes, for their own advantage, attribute to and impose upon the natives we will never accord to them, but endeavour to get back our own: for it is preposterous that one could be at liberty to sell to one that which belongs to another. Out of which, then, follows that the JUMOSE are at liberty to give us their country, a second time, for money, which we, according to the Swedes' maxim, although they have bought it, may indeed accept: for now the Commandant, with such subtle reasons, wishes it to be understood that we have desired to incite the inhabitants with gifts and presents not to sell JUMO to them. This we gladly admit not rightly to understand, for if it is well done there is nothing to be said about it, and if he thinks it is forbidden them, then we say that he has done us wrong, and therefore ask for what reasons one sustains that we should not be allowed to offer money for JUMO, if the same were freely for purchase, as they; and if, on the contrary, - as is true- perceiving the infidelity of the aforesaid JUMOSE, we had admonished them to desist from

JUMO.

understand, for if it is well done there is nothing to be said about it, and if he thinks it is forbidden them, then we say that he has done us wrong, and therefore ask for what reasons one sustains that we should not be allowed to offer money for JUMO, if the same were freely for purchase, as they; and if, on the contrary, - as is true- perceiving the infidelity of the aforesaid JUMOSE, we had admonished them to desist from

\*: The Commandant, however, - who would not scruple to convince us that there is 'no water in the sea - goes ... goes further with ridiculous assertions, stating that what we could not effect by presents, we had wished by force to compel the inhabitants - who are a free people & can do what they please with their own - not to sell such to them [Swedes];

their evil intention why should not we - seeing our good intention disstained and our Company prejudiced - have the same restored again by arms and drive those who encourage them in their rebellion out of our jurisdiction and territory (gubied) as disturbers of the ~~peace?~~ public peace? We ask this, not from doubt, as the Commandant was once pleased to express it, but because we know it is competent and permissible to us to do it, and we shall not fail to do it at the proper time. That the war with **MENA**, who has never been willing to submit himself as a vassal, should have proceeded from that, the contrary will be learnt from the evidence annexed hereto, under D,, from which can sufficiently be perceived how

D. he was corrupted, by the Commandant's predece  
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Mena. Headman, born far outside its jurisdiction, in the District CHOREE, as is well known to every one. We therefore wonder what has moved the Commandant to rake up such inventions and to cast them in our face, which, even if they were so, would not in any way tend to our dishonour and injury; for if we had desired to make **MENA** our vassal, what object should we have had therewith but, as no one will contend otherwise, our Hon. Company's or our profit: and why should not we endeavour for a permitted thing just as well as the Commandant, who has such a large conscience that everything is free for him, and considers everything honourable that can in any way be profitable; which maxim, however, he has not learnt from Cicero. What therefore is comprised in the Commandant's friendship with **MENA** and the principal men of the country, every unbiassed parson can judge, and that it is now desired to carry it out, is only to persist in wickedness, for it is indeed wicked to give any fine appearance to such treacherous action. It is, indeed, an idle excuse to say that they did not come in order to wage war with against the inhabitants, or to deprive them of their liberty, but to live peaceably with them and to promote their Company's trade. What high value these hypocritical words have can be perceived daily, and especially as

they did not lack the power so punctually to observe this maxim. This appears from the tyranny which they are exercising over its inhabitants, and especially the

Taccorary.

TACCORARIES, whom they have subdued by sinister practices, and now inhumanely ill treat by shooting, beating and blows, adding thereto threats

"we even ~~van~~ ~~ingemergeld~~ is to ~~sprooken~~"; especially the Fiscal, who produces nothing but fire and flames, so that not only the inhabitants of the country, but also we, their allies and neighbours, "~~ten opzichte van hun goede wille in hun niet gehouden syn~~", but alone ~~to~~ God who, in order to prevent the evil, has granted them no power. If the half

of our power ~~were~~ were in their hands, we are assured that the inhabitants would soon learn what they had to hold (houden) ger

from the protectors of their liberty, who will never point out to us where we have ever, in the least, done any oppression to the natives, as to maintain each in his freedom is the foundation upon which our State is formed; without, however, that it is liberty to be able, for the sake of profit, as one thinks good, to loose themselves from that to which they are lawfully bound; which the Commandant would gladly enforce against us, whereas we think, however, he would not, very rightly, suffer the same against himself. How, now, the Commandant, going further, names the

the fierce utterance of the Commissaris Neuman, as something different and not dishonourable, but a word which he spoke out of a foolish but not malicious mind: that it was such, we cannot in any way understand, for there is no difference but

between two disputing parties, and as we have ~~had~~ never had any private quarrel with any Swedish servants, so that we say we do not as yet know with what colour one will name the most infamous words of abuse, in a difference. Is it, indeed, a difference that, in order to practice good friendship and to maintain peace, one "aanhaald" the servants of ~~the~~ ~~one~~ Company and seeks to divert them from us, their Chief, and to incite them to insubordination, persuading them, with foul words of abuse, whether they did not know better than to appoint such a fool as me to be Director; thereby adding such scandalous words as we should be ashamed to let flow

from the pen, still more to utter; which vilainies are to be seen from the Attestation hereto annexed under F., with which

F. the Commandant would like to daub us, as compliments, and to take offence at our justifiable resentment by saying that he cannot see that these private differences between our two Companies could cause any rupture of friendship, and

*are not  
beholden  
to this,  
good will*

that thereby a breach of friendship between our respective nations here in this country would arise. We shall seek to be on our guard against this in every way, but whether this can be called a difference, no one would be able to say; and granted that, according to the Commandant's argument, this should not cause any infraction of a national friendship, as we assuredly will not begin any unfriendship from our side without further reason for it, but would like to know whether any one can be so "vervoerd" of judgement as to suggest that such is a good means of fostering mutual peace and concord. We do not doubt that any reasonable person will consider it better for the conservation of good correspondence between two allied nations to cut out such slanderous tongues than to speak for them, as the Commandant undertakes to do, not only in this, but with regard to the Fiscal. We would rather let ourselves be further offended by him with a paper full of injurious libels and disturbance of things that are not material than to obtain ~~satisfacti-~~ reasonable satisfaction to such a friendly request, as ought to be done between friends: he representing that there are great falsehoods, spread by the natives, in our accusation, like as the report of the stolen sword proves and they can prove it with written Attestations, that the sword was stolen at JUMO already before the Fiscal had proceeded the second time on the journey to JUMORE, and that we should falsely accuse any one, which a person of honour and intelligence would never dare to do: and the contrary will appear from the evidence hereto annexed, under G. But we would be glad to know for what reasons the Commandant lets pass by all the Fiscal's base actions, and concerns himself so much about this treacherous sword; as also, why he wishes to prove that this work at JUMO was not done in the presence of the Fiscal, for if no wrong was done ~~in-his~~ herein, why was it necessary to say it occurred in his presence or absence; but that such hostility was undertaken against us with it, the Fiscal himself cannot pass over in silence in his own report, in which he says, indeed, that such carrying off of our vassals had always been in his mind, and still was when our Fiscal came on board to him, before AXEM: his bloody intentions against us still further appearing from his ENCASSARSE embassy which, thank God, had that result which such treacheries rightly ought to have. But in order finally to give the Commandant information of what he thought was

We having also, on two occasions, in our own person, protested against the taking possession of (innemen) **ACRA**, as appears from the papers under H. Moreover, it does not concern us, but is for the account and **H.** risk of the Swedish Company, what they have been pleased to build and spend; ~~it also standing to~~ <sup>as it is</sup> reason that any one ought to improve such a possession (~~besit~~) and place, ~~it being~~, besides, an unreasonable contention that **CABO CORS** should be theirs by a Royal Charter, which is just as much as if one wished to attribute to His Majesty a liberality with another's property, as has herebefore been sufficiently pointed out. Moreover, we might be very surprised why the Swedish Commandant was not rather pleased to be silent about ~~this~~ matter than, with an impassioned judgment, to defend the same, which he ought not to have dared to do without blushing; especially that nothing had been heard, nor anything said from our side about **ANNEMABOE**, **CABO CORS**, and **ACRA**, the contrary of which has been proved by the documents. Likewise, also, the Commandant allows us that we have reason to **Jumore.** punish our rebels, by the words where he says he may well suffer such at **JUMO**, and thereby also admits that his possession (~~besit~~) there is not lawful, and consequently also that we have indeed reasons to have  $\frac{1}{2}$  those who are staying at that place, dislodged, as disturbers of the public peace and inciters of such rebels; as we shall do, in order to treat those rebels as they deserve for their infidelity. Now, as regards the Commandant's <sup>interpretation</sup> ~~interpretation~~ of the privilege of the passage past **AXEM**, which the inhabitants do not intend to forego, and that such does not concern either foreign or free people, especially his Company's servants, as the one cannot, by international and world-wide law, prevent the other the way by sea, but that this would only concern some under our Command, ~~this~~ is absolutely absurd and preposterous, for we are not disputing the freedom of the sea with any European nation, but we only say that the people of **AXEM** have never allowed any inhabitants of this Coast, whether they are situate to windward or leeward of them, to pass by their place, up or down, with native vessels; which is something quite different to preventing any one the free passage by sea; the more so as such passing cannot be done otherwise than in their sight and by using their country and beach, which they need not allow, as also they have never tolerated. Of this, there are many instances, and especially that the **QUAQUA** inhabitants,

who indeed are not under our Command, are not allowed any passage without first coming there to the market at that place: who, on doing the contrary, in the time of the former Fiscal, CAARLOFF, wre punished by him for it, with the confiscation of their goods: and that similar and other toll, and staple dues are maintained by many nations in Europe, is sufficiently public and well known, especially also the jurisdiction of the English, which they consider they have in the English Channel (Britagnesche Zee). This, therefore, is not to hinder the sea navigation, which will not be prevented to any Swedes in European vessels; but that if they, on the contrary, employing native vessels, prefer to experiment what the aforementioned inhabitants may take in hand for the maintenance of their right, rather than avail themselves of our friendly warnings for their good, then we shall trouble ourselves as little about it, as the Commandant, who considers he can suffer our lawful taking off of the natives and inhabitants of our State, only through powerlessness: moreover, we know how we have to act in that particular.

Likewise, it is also not unknown to us that it is only that the power is lacking, in order twice to drive us from here, and of which the Commandant's bitter severe threats towards us, we will not let rest at that ~~de recht blijken zijn~~: to which bitter words, as seeming to be sorry for them, he would now like to give another colour, by putting ~~another-colour~~ different interpretation upon them, that his Company would hardly let it remain at that; which, nevertheless, appears quite otherwise from what has been related of what passed with the Fiscal; we also having to look at and pay attention to only to what is done or said to us by another, without considering the meaning which any one would wish to impose upon us, according to his fantasy: we saying further about it, that we are being more severely threatened than it is permitted us to suffer, and, indeed, can pass between friends, only in the name and on account of the Commandant, and not of the Swedish Company, whose affairs, we judge, are directed by wiser men than those who would wish to impute the blame of ~~thair~~ their own servant to others. For, if they allow BOUTRY to be ours, what offence, then, has been committed, and why should we not have occupied it? and if they had any claim to it, why has the Commandant so lightly abandoned it, as he openly says that one may freely occupy (~~beseten~~) abandoned places? Who then will judge that we, on our side, must answer for it?

Truly, no reasonable man; but all persons of dispassionate and equitable minds, having well weighed the contents of this in the balance, will, for the love of justice, find themselves impelled to point out that the Commandant's reply, according to the rejoinder (duplicq) served on the 18th September, was unreasonably delivered in and placed in our hands, as it is not to us that he must give account; and therefore it was not unreasonably said that it was a fulfilment of frivolity, as being entirely unfounded upon right and reason, displaying nothing else than his "geblanchette en gefingeerde genegentheijt, doorspeekt met justenuen", that heathen could not have been more crafty, namely, that it should be permitted to them, through an unheard-of liberty, die de naturellen onbevoegd toeschrijven, under a pretended purchase, to strike at all our Hon. Company's conquered and dearly-bought lands, without we being allowed, in like manner, to draw back to us those which they once obtained in such an unlawful manner; or, after previous protest, to recover the same by force of arms, (as this cannot be tolerated by us without the breach of peace and alliance) without then paying back the same in the Baltic Sea - like as one of the Commandant's authorised persons, on the day when he was serving his Reply, expressed to us, saying that we should yet have to pay dearly for the BOUTROE lime (kalk) - which would be unreasonable, as their whole contention is a detestable opinion for those who wish to bear the name of Christians, and a right premeditated means to nourish all disloyalties, for their profit's sake, and to consider his neighbours as less than one thinks himself to be; whereby thereby breaking all bands of trust and honour, which, however, are the only ones between allies, with which one ought to keep the friendship together. Likewise also it is not the right remedy for the conservation of good correspondence; causing still further offence to the neighbours instead of a justly sought for satisfaction, as the Commandant has been pleased to employ through his Fiscal. About this, it is not wrongly said that under his management (beleyde) every kind of offence, by word and deed, are permitted and allowed against us, as appears from his odious Reply and the papers thereto annexed, which will be found with-out conclusion or termination, as not pointing out the reasons why the same was served upon us, or to which the Commandant is pleased, tooth and nail (teen en tanden), to resort to every trouble, through lack of other weapons, in order to frighten (vervaaren) us with schanden en smaaden, and to denegreeren us through a bitter hatred with untrue

fictitious inventions; but from which appears that much of his nonsense (beuzelingen) could well be produced elsewhere than to us, in order to learn whether we could exhibit anything against them, which we are not bound to do here, in his regard. And we desire, in every respect to avoid this in order to prevent all embitterment and estrangement, without molesting any one without reason, and much less do we intend to accept that from others either; nevertheless being prepared, upon every occasion, about any disturbances on this Coast, after a friendly warning, to enter into amicable negotiation either by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, or otherwise, and in that manner, if possible and being in our power, to determine and settle all differences, and to come to a right and reasonable understanding with each other: all of which, and what the Commandant's Reply, impertinent and insufficient discussion and conclusion, we are wrongly charged with, and it must be recovered from (verhaalen op) the Commandant himself. Herewith persisting on the Rejoinder (Duplicque) and our well-founded Replies which we have caused to be served upon the Commandant, to his Protest of the 5th September. ACTUM.

(no signature)

Note. The Appendices to the above Deduction are as follows:-

- A . 1656. 25th Nov. Attestation. Hogenhouck, Maadelier, and Jurgens. (vide sub 1656. p.65.)
- B. 1656. 27th Aug. Letter, David Hoopff to Fiscal Eduard Man. (vide sub 1656. p.31)
- C. 1656. 25th Nov. Attestation. Hogenhouck and Stoenlant. (vide sub 1656. p.67.)
- D.1. 1654. 20th July. Attestation. van Cougelen and R. Dyck. (vide sub 1654. p.105.)
- D.2. 1653. 4th Sept. Letter (extract) Fiscal Valckenburgh to Hogenhouck. (vide sub 1653. p.50a.)
- E. 1654. 17th July. Attestation. Coegelenburg and R. Dyck. (vide 1654. p.104.)
- F. N. D. Attestation. Cock & Man. (vide sub 1656. p.26.)

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1657.

G.1. 1656. 17th May. Information. Jansoo, Matton,  
and Beggang. (vide sub 1656. p.26.)

G.2. 1656. 8th June. Attestation. F. Roman.  
(vide sub 1656. p.27.)

G.3. 1656. 8th (28?) June. Attestation. F. Roman.  
(vide 1656. p.28.)

G.4. 1656. 18th Sept. Attestation. R. Dyck.  
(vide sub 1656. p.28.)

G.5. N. D. Attestation. Eduard Man.  
(vide sub 1656. p.29.)

H. (not so marked in Versp: W.I. stukken 1162; but ~~is~~  
vide Vlackenburgh's Protest about ACRA, to  
Caarloff.) (vide sub 1650. p.96.)

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Journal of Director General 1657. NIL.

Resolutions. Director General & Council.

(Copy)"Resolution Book for the Government on behalf of the Chart. WIC. of the U.N. residing within the limits of the N. District of Africa in Guinea, at the Castle St George del Mina. Commencing with the Direction of the Director General Johan Valckenburg on 1st February 1656 (extending to 10th June 1664)."

(No 68. of the Manuscripts in the Kon. Instituut voor de Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederl. Indië, at the Hague.)

Tuesday the 16th January 1657.

Being related, at length, by the General at the Assembly, all that which HH during the period of fourteen days had treated with the SABOUS, at Mouree, over the matter concerning the Hill CONG, namely, that after a lengthy waiting and the expenditure of seven bendas gold, which had been given as drink money (wijn gelt) in order to obtain possession of the aforesaid Hill CONG; they, the ZABOUS, had finally brought forward a demand of four pounds (ponden) gold, for which they would allow us to build a fortification, upon that condition and stipulation nevertheless, that the one or the other, who desired it, should also build there besides: from which unreasonableness (onbevoegdheid) he had indeed tried to divert the aforesaid ZABOUS with all good and succinct reasons, but in vain and without advancing anything, so that he had been obliged to stop the negotiations and, roundly refusing rejecting the same, to betake himself hither, in order ripely to consider by what means one shall best make the the ZABOUS listen to reason. Upon which, being seriously deliberated, it was Unanimously found good sharply to prevent, as hitherto, all departures and arrivals at CONG, and also to keep the fishers at MOUREE out of the sea, which will greatly harass the ZABOUS. But as the General declared that the ways were are again safe, and that probably, by keeping the fishers in, they might also close the ways inland; therefore it was decided that about the matter of the fishery, shall not be proceeded with, so long as no ways are first closed to us, so that thus the trade may take its course as is proper. Thus done & resolved ... adij ut supra. (sgd) Joan Valckenburgh: Heerman Abramsen: Hendk Cocq: Francoijs Roman: B. Bouwn Ram.

Tuesday the 30th January 1657.

As to the appointment of a skipper for the confiscated yacht "Louerboom".

(signed as above)

Saturday 3rd February 1657.

Is proposed by the General at the Assembly that, as the yacht "Swarten Arent", arrived here yesterday from Angola, can do little for the service of the Company, and it will be necessary as quickly as possible to give advice to our Messrs Principals of our desolate situation and mortality of the men, whether it would not therefore be most useful to expedite, as much as possible, the departure of the "Arent", considering the request of the Swedish Director that we would let our said yacht go, on the ultimo instant, in company with their yacht "St Jansburg". -Resolved to despatch the "Arent" on the 10th instant.- (signed as above).

Monday 26th February 1657.

As to skipper and crew for the confiscated ship "Faam". (signed as above).

Tuesday 6th March 1657.

As to repair or breaking up of the yacht "Faam". (signed by above).

Monday 12th March 1657.

The ship "Goude Hengst" to go to the Tusk Coast & for tusks. (signed as above).

Wednesday 4th April 1657.

Being communicated by the General at the Assembly that already some days ago there was report that a certain yacht, named the "Arent" from Lubeck had arrived before TACCORARY, and also he had now received advice of the coming of the ship "Engel Gabriel" about BOUTRY, both having Commissions from the Emperor, and in all probability intended to harass (bestocken) us here on the Coast, although they gave out that they wished to go to the Bight for slaves, their Commander being one Tielman Willkens, and the owners (vaarders) of the aforesaid ship and yacht, according to the reports made, mostly natives or inhabitants of our Lands: therefore is it, on that that account, further proposed by the General, that as the ship "Graaf Enno" and the galliot "Postpaert" have today been made ready to be able to sail to-night, whether



employ it where it can do the best service. Being represented by the General and opinions asked, what would be most useful for the service of the Company, whether to provide the Lodge at CONG (which was now completed) in the style of the factories at Mouree and Adia, or to keep it going in such a way as those of Comany and Chama. Whereupon, being considered that no trade can be cultivated there without drawing it away from the factory at Mouree, where our goods can be incomparably better secured in a closed Fortress than on CONG, in a thatched house, where the same could not be brought without peril, through the bad harbour; likewise also it has never been the intention to seek trade here, but, indeed, to prevent it to others who have sought to settle there, to our ruin. Therefore, after ripe and good consideration of affairs, it is unanimously resolved and found good, simply to provide the Lodge at CONG with some merchandise for the ZABOUS and beach people, in order to be excused from the ACCANISTS who otherwise would bring a Captain and other charges of new ships gifts and such-like, which would be given unnecessarily, seeing that we could not draw anything else from them than what we now already enjoy.

-The yacht "Loverboom" found, on inspection, to be beyond repair, with the means here.-

Thus done & resolved ... ady ut supra. (signed)  
J. Valckenburgh: Heereman Abramsen: Hendk Cock: Francois Roman: B. Bouwn Ram.

Wednesday 13th June 1657.

-Decided to send the ship "Gouden Hengst" home; to be got ready by 12th July.-

By the General was also made known that he was daily being importuned by Jan Hendrix Roden, late Factor on the Danish ship ~~ship~~, or yacht, or ship, "Vliegende Hart" and Pieter Stockman late skipper on the yacht "Loverboom", in order to be allowed to proceed home by the first departing ship; although the former, by sentence, has been condemned to remain on shore here for a year in order to take revenge upon him (verhaalen) for that which was done to us by the ZABOU King through his inducement: and the latter has also been ordered, by sentence, not to depart before he shall have paid to the Hon. Company here in this country, or at home, that which he says he has sent away out of the return cargo of the aforementioned yacht, after the capture thereof: all which sentences ~~are~~ being still ~~in~~ ~~vigour~~, but from which we ~~hope that thereby~~, probably, is not to be hoped will be obtained or got, but

only that the audacity of those who so rashly let themselves be employed to the Company's injury, will be in some measure bridled out of fear for so long a detention. With regard to the said Hendrix Roden, seeing our reconciliation with ZABOU, need not be postponed any longer if (we) think to have anything to his charge; so is it on that account that the General is not willing to dispose of the matter personally, as they are matters which concern the Company's interests. Upon which is desired the advice of this Council, who are unanimously of opinion that the request of Jan Hendricx Rode ought to be granted (but) should be postponed as yet, for advice from home, in order to learn the feelings of the Hon Company thereon. Thus done and resolved ... ady ut supra. (signed as above except Roman).

Tuesday 19th June 1657.

Appointment of skipper to the "Gouden Hengst" for the homeward voyage. (signed as above except Roman)

Monday 25th June 1657.

Equipage Master, Bouwen Bouwensen Ram, appointed skipper of "Graaf Enno". Andries Claesen, late skipper on the "Paam", appointed Equipage Master in Ram's place. (signed by Valckenburgh: Abramsen: Cocq: Roman.)

Sunday 1st July 1657.

Decided, after hearing the advice of several skippers, to send the ship "Gouden Hengst" to the Islands with a cargo, instead of going home, owing to loss of anchors, and one of sufficient weight not being available. (signed by Valckenburgh: Abramsen: Cocq: Ram: and Daniel Willemsn)

Tuesday 4th September 1657.

As to reducing the number of yachts. (signed by Valckenburgh: Abramsen: Cocq: Roman: Andries Claesen: Jacob Adraaensen Pense)

Tuesday 16th October 1657.

Is represented by the General at the Assembly, in what manner, on the 13th instant - as on the previous day the small ship "Noortse Leww" had been seized about CONG - an express messenger had been sent to HH from the FUTU Dany, or the King's Lieutenant, JAN CLAESEN, in order to desire that the said ship, as having come to shelter by them, should be sent back thither, taking off it the crew with whom we were concerned, or otherwise great

signed 25th 21  
X 70

not from all  
that was  
to be made  
X made

on 25th 21

disturbances would arise out of it; upon which, although the General, by the same messenger, had tried with good and succinct reasons to divert JAN CLAESEN from his incompetency (onbevoegdheit) herein and to point out to him that this matter did not concern him, and which he was doing only ~~"for contemplation"~~ of the SWEDES - which was sufficiently apparent from the words about taking off the crew from it, as the Blacks would not have known about such things if the Whites had not informed them - and that this was indeed an express and premeditated means in order to fall upon the ship, being deprived of crew, with canoes and small vessels, having regard to the ship's Danish Commission, as, being at war with the Swedes, they would be empowered to do; wherefore he could not resolve, without great injury to us, to such handing over, begging him, ~~JANCLAESEN~~ JAN CLAESEN, to behave neutrally and to take no side in this, so that it did not fall out to the great injury of us all: upon which - although the said messenger acknowledged that his master's proposal was unreasonable, who moreover had not done it without being requested to by the Swedes, and it had been so far from that, that the Swedes had contented themselves with applying to JAN CLAESEN for this, but on the contrary they were making out to the FUTU community that we were waging war on the Swedes in their own country and had captured one of their ships, basing it upon the purchase of the goods that the FUTUS had undertaken the matter about it - yesterday, they had sent a message in the name of them all, desiring a categorical answer whether we were resolved to release the said ship or not, and upon refusal, they threatened to close the country to us; as most of the members sitting in this Assembly had already heard and understood. Likewise also that the effect of such threats had already ensued to-day; against which some means ought to be thought of and taken in hand in order to remove them with "reputation", without which not only would the trade be entirely ruined, but also ~~the~~ ~~(this)~~ place itself (which had always been held of such importance) would be made profitless for the Hon. Company, considering that the Swedes, having once found this means for our annoyance and their wickedness being acquiesced in, would certainly take that course again and so establish their government within this Fortress. Yea, that ~~"non haer slechte over dwaars niet eens soude me mogen aansien"~~, without immediately having the people of FUTU ~~aan den hals~~ ~~don hale~~, whose wantonness would increase still more) and more, notwithstanding that it is already

for the benefit  
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them /

down upon us

so great that it can scarcely be tolerated any longer. It being well known that to drive our trade profitably was the meaning of the Hon. Company - also it was not to be doubted that all those having a right knowledge of affairs in these Quarters would judge such to be the most usefull and therefore desirable - for it would be of little profit honour or profit to come hither out of our Lands <sup>Country</sup> in order to wage war against the Natives. But, meanwhile, living amongst them, every one having his natural intelligence, could well understand that such attacks as were at present unjustly being done to us could not always, as ordinarily, be settled with gifts and presents, especially about this matter, which was of such great importance and consequence. Therefore, it was for each one ripely to consider and devise some suitable means whereby the Swedes and FUTUS could be persuaded to abandon their unreasonable intentions. Upon all which, being seriously deliberated, and after opinions asked and good consideration, it was found good and resolved, without applying to the people of FUTU, to invest the Swedes by sea; to close all passages on land to them; as also to keep their men under arrest; to prevent the people of CABO CORS their fishing, as those of DE MINA (who are innocent and for our sakes) also have to bear the inconveniences of the FUTUS' or rather the Swedes' wanton wickedness, and will be very ready to it: this being not otherwise than <sup>the compensation</sup> ~~the~~ *for it all* "wecht van vergeldinge in alles". For CABO CORS belonging to the Swedes, they could not otherwise proceed against us or it must be free to us to take revenge upon them for it; whereas, on the contrary, CABO CORS being the property of ~~(eigen)~~ those of FUTU, it is also no more than reasonable that we revenge ourselves upon those who do us wrong - either of both which is left to the choice of the Swedes and FUTUS, in justification of our action: and to proceed in accordance with this decision without giving them any warning, which also was not done to us. Thus resolved done and resolved at the Assembly of the Hon. General and Councillors over the North Coast of Africa at the Castle St George Del Mina in Guinea, ady <sup>up</sup> supra.

(Signed) Joan Valckenburgh: Heereman Abramsen: Hendrick Cocq: François Roman: Andries Claessen/ Jacob Adriaensen Pense.

Monday 22nd October 1657.

Is represented by the Director General at the Assembly, how a considerable time ago, the ANTHENAARS about the Quarter of CHAMA, breaking out into wanton wickedness, had dared to kill a MYNSE inhabitant, giving in reply, when their reason for it was required, that this had been done for the people of COMMENDO, who had paid them for the trouble taken over the murder: further undertaking, besides a GHAMA, cruelly to treat and to kill a Company slave belonging to the Lodge at CHAMA aforesaid, without any cause of offence having been given for it, but only, as one wished to say but it cannot be rightly understood, on account of some disturbances with the people of GAHA CHAMA. Over which crime, the ANTHENAARS being on various occasions asked for satisfaction and also threatened that on their refusal means would be taken in hand which which would possibly make this advisable for them, after a lapse of some months nothing else had thereupon ensued but that the JABYSE, being of greater power than the ANTHENAARS, seeing that the rascalities of the aforesaid ANTHENAARS succeed so well, had also dared to fall upon CHAMA, to destroy the houses of our slaves, to carry off two as prisoners, and also even threatening and proposing (~~haar aanstellende~~) to lay waste our Lodge, crying out that we could well suffer such gracious treatment from them as we dared not oppose those who killed our people and who were less than they; thus preventing and hindering the trade to that place, which now, for a long time, had been of such great consideration without surrendering it; and the more these intolerable acts had all been passed over in silence, the more they boasted about them; like as news had been brought from CHAMA to-day, it appearing that the aforesaid ANTHENAARS, the day before yesterday, had surrounded the Company slaves who had gone out to work not far from the Lodge, and had shot down one with two bullets, who could not escape, had cut off his head, and carved the body into small pieces in order to display their cruelty. Wherefore it was to be feared that without making some provision about it, it would go still further, and opinions were therefore asked by the General as to what means could best be taken in hand against such evils, in order not to see the Company's affairs in that region entirely ruined, and if any one of this Assembly considered himself capable of remedying this evil amicably without expense and for the satisfaction of the Hon. Company, he must declare it openly. Whereupon being deliberated, after ripe and good consideration of affairs, it was found good and unanimously resolved to revenge

these murders by force of arms, and so to restrain the ANTHENAARS in order to see of what feelings they will be afterwards, for as they are not now to be trusted and will be still less so if anything is given them to abandon their atrocious wickedness, considering that by gifts and presents they would only be encouraged the sooner to begin it again; this being the only means and best means to be able to live in peace, the more so also, as these barbarous cruelties of people with whom is neither to be treated nor ~~trused~~ converted, we cannot let pass over without being entirely oppressed by those from whom it would not be oportune for us (~~once ongelopen is~~), as appears from the example of JABIJ.

Was also summoned to the Assembly, and appeared, the skipper and factor of the yacht "Noortse Leeuw", being kept now for some days in close confinement, in order to be able to extract from them who their owners are, and they are able to name; and it is represented to them that through their obstinacy it had been resolved to take other proceedings in hand against them, in order to bring to confession, and consequently they stood to be sent away (versenden) as (they) could make arrangement for neither ship nor goods; that one had therefore wished to warn them of this, in order to be able to do, betimes, that which they should think consider most advantageous advisable for the good of themselves their principals and themselves, the more so as the ship, through lack of crew and supervision stood in open peril of being entirely lost. Whereupon was replied by the aforesaid skipper and factor that they requested that their ship might be allowed to go to CABO CORS in order, according to the bargain made with the Swedes, to deliver all the goods on it to them, and then to let the ship drive ashore; or that we ourselves should take over the goods at that price which they had asked from the Swedes and to take the ship into the bargain; or that, if neither of these two were consented to, that it then might continue to lie where it lay; for they, being in the state in which they found themselves, could propose no other means for the safety of the same. But the Director General here replying, how HH., by letter of the 8/18th instant, had been written to by the Swedish Commandant that he, Commandant, lacked the means to hostilely attack and capture the ship, as he said he had reasons for doing because of the war between the kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden: he (D.G.) could not therefore find good to deliver the ship into the hands of the enemies of the Crown of Denmark, from whom

it had its Commission, over which some action against the Company could fall, since it was impossible for it to reach there at CABO CORN if we ourselves, on our side, did not bring it there, which would never be done: it not being, either, the intention to set a watch on, or to provide for (~~voeren~~) the ship, for that must be left to the charge of those whom it concerned; much less was it the intention to take over the same in purchase as the Swedes, who had done it of necessity in order to restore their deteriorated affairs, and that it was not advisable to follow for us, who were lacking neither ships nor goods as they could see with their own eyes, for this would be to the considerable damage and injury of the Company, for whose profits it was for him to endeavour (betrachten). Consequently, the General, having had read aloud the Placade issued by their Ho. Mo. on the subject of taking off of the crews, has formally protested against the said skipper and factor that they, having sufficiently heard that they had incurred the penalties <sup>ould</sup> of the aforesaid Placade in conformity with which they ~~would~~ also be proceeded against, would have to arrange for the affairs of the ship, which was entirely deprived of crew, in such a way that could not long remain preserved; or, if such was not done, as they themselves represented, that the difficulties which would arise therefrom would be to their charge, both if the ship were declared free, or otherwise might be found to have fallen to the profit of the Company. Whereupon, the aforesaid skipper and factor, making proposals for the giving up of the ship and goods for what the purchase had cost, and this being several times refused by the General; therefore (they having stood outside) being deliberated and opinions asked, it was finally found good and resolved - without prejudice to the action of the Company, which will only be found out in course of time when the ships and goods would easily be lost - to accept that condition; considering that although it would have to be paid, the Company would benefit by a considerable sum from it. Over which, the skipper and factor, again standing within,, it was represented to them by the Director General that he was satisfied, at the request of them skipper and factor, to accept, at the charge of the Company, the ship and goods both traded and untraded, together with the monthly pay of the crew "tot duur" of their being taken off, provided that there for shall be paid, or cause to be paid on behalf of the said Company, within the City of Amsterdam, so much as the equipment and purchase had cost; or otherwise, that it was also satisfactory to take over

(aanvaarden) the same on account of and at the risk of the owners (verders) until their further orders and to take it into protecting (bewaarder) hand, provided that the costs to be incurred thereon should be paid according to the manner in this country; everything without prejudice to the action of the Hon. Company. In which last proposal, they finding difficulty, the skipper and factor have persisted in their first offer, and, for the price which ship and goods, equipment and purchase had cost, have surrendered and renounced the ownership of their Principals therein, upon the condition than an Instrument, in due form, shall be made thereof, as is proper.

Thus done and resolved ... Ady ut supra.

(Signed) Joan Valckenburgh: Heereman Abramsen: Hendrick Cocq: Francois Roman: Andries Claessen: Jacob Adriaensen Pense: Jacob van der Marz.

Monday 29th October 1657.

The ship "Conick Salamon" having arrived from the Chamber Amsterdam for a cargo of 400 slaves to be transported to Curaçao, it was decided, owing to the number of English slavers before Ardra, to send yachts to Rio Forca- does, to the Factor there, to barter them.

Appointment of Assistants to various ships.

Appointment of a skipper for the yacht "Noortse Leeuw".

Thus done and resolved ... Ady ut supra.

(Signed) Joan Valckenburgh: Heereman Abramsen: Hendrick Cocq: Francois Roman: Andries Claessen: Jacob van der Marz.

Treaties, Protests, &c.

Act of Cession and Transfer (Cessie en Opdragt) of the District **JUMORE**, made by the owners and possessors of the said country to the Gen. Chart. W.I.C. (16th January 1657) (Versp. WI. stukken, 1162, pp.306-312. W.I.C. oc. 12. Also printed in Doorman, Bijlage 4, p.483.)

We, **MANIPERNIQUA** (Mamperiou) Captain, **POCO BODY**, **Braffo**, and **ECHALMINA**, **ELIAMME** (Eliamine), **PARDINA** (Pardia), and **ESEMPRE** (Esempre) Chiefs (Hoofdlieden) of this District **JUMOREE** (Jumore), situate on the **GOLD COAST** of Africa; bounding on the East to the Districts of **ABRINPIQUE** (Abrimpique) and **ABOAMA** (Abonma): on the North to **QUITTRY** (Gattry) and **AFFINBA**: on the West to the "lands" of **SUMANEE** (Fumane) and **AFEREE** (Affere): and on the South to the Sea: both for ourselves and for our brothers, all the other Chiefs, representing the whole community, here at present assembled,

Make known to all who shall see or hear read these, that whereas from olden and immemorial times, we and our country (landen) have always been vassals and subjects of the King of Portugal, in consequence thereof, doing such homage to His Governor residing at the Castle St **JORGE DEL MINA**, as good and faithful vassals are bound and ought to do: wherefore also the supreme overlordship of this country was belonging (competerende) to the same King, so that if we fell into disturbances with our neighbours the same Governor has always maintained and protected us, like as, among many others besides, at the time Don **Francisco de Sotte** Mayer was Governor at the aforesaid Castle, and we had fallen into war with those of **ABOUMA** (Ambouma: Aboimo), he has assisted us with soldiers and inhabitants, under the command of the Captain at the Fortress at **AXEM**, named Manuel Couree. And as the aforesaid Castle, and Fortress at **AXEM**, some years ago were "occupied" by the arms of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and the General Chartered West India Company, and consequently the right of the supreme overlordship of this country belongs (compebeert) to them, as the same resorts (resorteerende) under the aforesaid Castle, and Fortress,

So is it that the Hon. Mr Johan Valckenburgh, at that time Fiscal over the North Coast of Africa, in the name and on behalf of the Hon. Mr Director General Ruichaver, in the year of our Lord 1652, having betaken himself, together with some Chiefs of AXEM, to these lands, we have renewed and confirmed at his hands the oath of fidelity and vassalage to the aforesaid Their High Mightinesses and the General Chartered West India Company, according to the manner of the country.

Since which time, have betaken themselves to us here, some evil men who, by wrongful ways, have caused us to transgress and to grant them to the SWEDES places in order to drive trade, whom, because of the oath taken, we cannot now turn out, but we are not allowing them in these lands except to do their trade, without granting, or having granted any right to the supreme Overlordship of these lands.

Wherefore, having considered into what we have fallen, as tending directly to the ruin and fall of our lands, we have deputed our envoys to the Fortress at AXEM, to the Factor there, with the earnest request and prayer that he would be pleased to persuade the Hon. Mr Director General Johan Valckenburgh, at present residing at the Castle St Jorge del Myne, that he might send his envoys here in order to renew and confirm with us the ancient alliance and engagement, and to erect a Fortress, in order that henceforth we may the better, and inviolably, remain under our bounden obedience, and enjoy such protection as is due to good and faithful vassals.

Whereupon, we, the above named Captain, Braffo, and Chiefs, each having previously sent our hostages to del Mina and delivered them to the aforesaid Hon. Mr Director General Valckenburgh for the assurance of our upright sincere meaning and intention, has ensued that the said Hon. Mr Director General Valckenburgh has sent to us here, Adriaen Hogenhouck, Factor at the Fortress at AXEM, accompanied by INGURA (Ingya), ATINBA(?) (Amba, Amboe), AOCHE, and DONTOU (Donton), Chiefs, and Francisco NOU (Nouw) Interpreter, at AXEM, at whose hands (in the name and on behalf of the aforesaid Director General Johan Valckenburgh) on this day we have renewed and confirmed the oath of allegiance to Their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Provinces together with the General Chartered West India Company, promising now and at all times to comport ourselves as good and faithful vassals could or may be bound to do to their Sovereigns. Wherefore the aforesaid Factor Hoogenhouck, in the name and on

behalf of the above named has also anew accepted us as Vassals and Subjects of their High Mightinesses the Lords States aforesaid together with the General Chartered West India Company; promising us that now, and at all times, they will hold us and cause us to be held as such, and take us into such protection as faithful and obedient vassals could or may enjoy from their Sovereigns. All of which aforesaid, we promise we will keep inviolable and valid now and always; thereunder pledging our persons and goods, moveable and immovable, none excepted. Wherefore we have signed this with our hands in the market town (vleck) ILONY, in the aforesaid District JOUMORE, the 16th day of January in the year of our Lord 1657.

This is the X mark of  
**MANIPERINJOU**. Captain.  
(Maniperiou)

This is the X mark of **POKOE**  
(Packa) **BODY**. Braffo.

This is the X mark  
of **PARDINA**.

This is the X mark of  
**ECHALMINA**.

This is the X mark of  
**ELIACUME**. (Eliamine)

This is the X mark of  
**ESEMPRE**.

(sgd) Adriaen Hogenhouck.

(Attestation clause signed by Nicolaas Jurien, and  
Johan Albertsz.)

(Note. The marks and names are copied from Versp WI. stukken 1162 (a copy). There are no names or marks at the end of the copy in WIC.oc.12. The date of the copy in Doorman is 10th January 1654, but the year 1657 in the above copies seems clearly to be correct.)

1657 is / correct date. Vide "Remonstratie a Deductie" presented by  
Volkenburg 15 / St Gen on 20 September 1659. [Typescript, sub anno,  
p 66.]

"Act of Cession and Transfer (Cessie en Opdragt) of the SABOU Beach, of the Hill CONG, and the appurtenances thereof, by the King and Chiefs (Opperste) of the District SABOU, for the behoof of the Honourable General Chartered West India Company."

(Translated from the original in WIC.oc.12. Copies also in Versp. WI.stukken, 1162, pp.313-316, -from which above heading is taken-: in St. Gen. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38: Ibid, Deenemarcke, 41. Also printed in De Jonge, App. IV, p.43. )

We, ABEEDOE INTIN King, AMPA brother of the King, and ACOMANY ABEEDOE, AMANFIN Tiamy, Caboceros or Chiefs (Hoofdlieden) of the District ZABOU, situate in Africa on the Coast of Guinea, make known to all who shall see or hear read these Presents, that for a considerable period of years after the erection of the Fort Nassauw, disputes and great disturbances have many times arisen and grown between us and the Netherland Nation because of the same possession, which they claimed had been granted and agreed to wiyh them for our beaches (for the protection which they accorded to us against the violence of the Portuguese) to the exclusion of all other Nations, but which we sustain the contrary, since about the building of Fort Nassauw, we did not know that this was thought of; which disputes and differences through the long duration of time havéng continually become still worse, without we perceiv-ing any means suitable for the removal thereof, so that matters would finally come to break out into rupture with the aforesaid Netherlands Nation, entirely against our will; like as also was represented by the their Director General Johan Valckenburch on behalf of the aforesaid Nation, who endeavoured amicably to mediate, settle, and arrange the matters to the satisfaction of both sides. About which, then, divers meetings and conferences being appointed, everything was finally brought so far that it was mutually arranged and agreed, to the satisfaction of each, in that manner that we, both for ourselves and our successors, by these presents, deliver and transfer (overgeven en opdragen) into the hands of the aforesaid Johan Valckenburch, Director General of the Netherlands Nation, for the behoof, profit, and general benefit of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands and the General Chartered West India Company,

the entire beach of our District, as that extends from the Fort Nassau, Eastwards as far as to the FANTYNS territory (gebiet), like as Westwards from the same Fort, as far as to the Hill CONG, and from the aforesaid CONG, still further Westward as far as to the "jurisdiction" of FUTU:like as we hereby deliver and transfer the same, once and for all, and for ever as aforesaid, without reserving to ourselves any right, action, or claim, whereby we should hereafter be at liberty, or be empowered, or have authority to grant to any other Nation or peoples, any towns or places, in order to be able to do trade, or build houses, forts, or lodges there, nay, not even to come on shore, nor to be able to do anything that should be contrary hereto and come to encroach upon the right of the Netherlands West India Company, who shall be empowered to dispose in such a way, against all and everyone who should wish to prejudice them herein, as against those who should wish to deprive them of that which they have possessed in inheritance for ever. In the which we faithfully promise always to assist and support them; for we absolutely abandon (afstant doen) and renounce our right to the aforesaid beach and that which is appurtenant thereto, without, by any deliberate or undeliberate means, reserving to ourselves anything to the prejudice of this Act of Cession and Transfer: nevertheless, upon the condition and stipulation that, within the period of one year, there shall be commenced to be built, by the said Netherlands Director General, upon the Hill CONG, a fortification suitable to use four field guns (gotelingen) upon it: provided, moreover, that he shall, for this benefit, pay and allow to us, once for all, a sum of fifteen Bendas gold: which we, upon the delivery of our hostages for the fulfilment of the aforesaid, hereby acknowledge duly to have received to our contentment and satisfaction, and thus have nothing in the least further to claim thereupon, or shall hereafter claim, or cause to be claimed on our behalf, by any ways or means.

In witness whereof we have signed this with our hands, on the 21st day of March 1657 in the town(vlek) ZABOUW.

This is the mark X of the  
AMANFIN Tiamy.

This is the mark X of the  
King of SABOE, placed himself.

This is the X mark of  
INCOMMADAY, placed-himself.  
Tiamy, placed himself.

This is the X mark of AMPE,  
placed himself.



treacherously, we need not give it out of our hands, to benefit others and ruin ourselves, nor to encourage him in his infidelity. All of which we shall report to our Honourable Company, begging YH to do likewise to yours; for in this we shall hardly be at one, especially as we shall not desist from the work commenced on the Hill CONG, from which so much evil has proceeded for us; about which I am also resolved to proceed with the same, and to await all that which anyone should wish to do to us, in order to hinder and prevent the same to us, without employing such others than a lawful difference allows to everyone for the keeping and conservation of his own.

This foregoing I have not been able to neglect to shortly reply to YH, although you may freely believe that further reasons are not lacking us, which we consider it unnecessary to allege here, as we have no other idea than inviolably to maintain all good and fraternal friendship with YH and your Nation, as we will in every respect show, with heart and soul. Praying that YH will please to accept this, and will practice the same likewise, as we assure you, and again promise we will continually show that we are,

Honble, Respected, Most Worthy, Wise, Prudent and Most Discreet Sir,

Your assuredly faithful friend, neighbour, and servant,  
(sgd) J. Vaſckenburgh.

"Patent granted to ALEM ATTANY, inhabitant of  
 AXEM, to build opposite the rock St MARIA."  
 (Versp. WI. stukken, 1162, pp. 448-451.)

Johan Valckenburgh, Director General over the Northern District of Africa and the Island of St Thomé, with the appurtenances thereof, in the name and on behalf of the High Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands together with the General Chartered W.I.C., to all those who shall see or hear read these Presents, Make Known how that it has humbly been made known to us by and on behalf of ALEM ATTANY, the Hon. Company's inhabitant and subject at AXEM, his inclination, for the good of the aforesaid and inhabitants thereof especially such as are earning their livelihood with the salt trade in (op) the aforesaid District of ANTA, to establish (aanleggen) a people or colony to the East of the aforesaid AXEM jurisdiction where that bounds upon the aforesaid ANTA, at a place called OITSOUA\*, opposite to the Rock ST MARIA; requesting that we would favour him with Letters Patent, and in the same further his good intention, in order to carry out a matter so useful, and profitable to the public warefare, without molestation. And as it is no more than just and reasonable that the vassals and subjects of the Hon. Company are supported for the furtherance of the good of their District and the assurance of trade, and its conquests peopled and inhabited. SO IS IT that, having ripely considered everything, and having previously heard the advice hereon of the Hon. Hub-recht Gageldonck, at present Factor at AXEM, we have allowed, licenced and permitted the said ALEM ATTANY, like as we hereby allow, licence and permit him to take possession of (innemen) the aforesaid place AOSOUA\* opposite the Rock St MARIA, for himself and his posterity (nakomelingen), and there to place a people or colony, to possess the same in inheritance, and to hold it for ever, without forfeiting the tenour hereof for other reasons than the inhabitants of AXEM have stipulated in their capitulation made: upon this proviso (verstaande) nevertheless, that if any vassals of the Company from that Quarter afterwards came to settle thereabouts, with due permission such as this, that in those cases, the boundaries shall stand upon our approbation. And he shall be bound to present to the Factor, and Captain and Chiefs of AXEM, each year on the 1st January, as a token of his vassalage, four loaves of salt (brooden sout). And further, at the commencement

\* Oitsooa or Aosoaa used by the modern Bushua. & Rock St Maria the island Abokara or Abokari on the Toumanan Survey Map. In the "Kaart van de Goudkust van Guinea" by J. Elandt of 16.° [Kaart No 149 in Rijks archief The Hague - see photo stat], Asooa is marked on the present site of Bushua & immediately opposite it is "Pedra da sta Maria. Inclio Aqua Jo.



Swedish African Company.

Extract from Granlund, "En Svensk  
Koloni i Afrika".  
(contd from "1655", p.195)

(p.24) For the years 1655-1657 the records (3) which  
(F.N.3. Except the before mentioned  
notarial protocol, and a letter from  
Carlof, which will be mentioned  
directly)

could cast any definite light upon the Company's and the  
Colony's fate are missing. One learns only, chiefly  
from documents of the following years, that disputes arose  
between Carlof and the Directors for reasons which can-  
not now be fully explained, but which had as a first con-  
sequence that Carlof quitted his office and Johan Philip  
KRUSENSTIERNA was appointed in his place as Swedish

(p.25) Governor and Chief Factor on the Guinea Coast.  
(N.B. He arrived at Cabo Corso on 15th December 1655.  
vide Dammaert's Journal, sub "1655", p.181) Only two  
communications are to be found about this; one from each  
side, but both incomplete. According to an official  
pamphlet, published in 1659, and which states that it  
was written by the King's command by COYET (1), Carlof

(F.N.1. "Gründligh Underrättelse om The  
Rättmättige Skääl och Wichtige Orsaker  
Utaff hwilka H.K.Mt ... wardt nödgat  
at ... fortsätta samma Krijgh ...  
emoot Danmarck" etc., printed in Göteborg  
1659. Therein it states that Carlof  
"because he carried on a private trade  
on the African Coast, directly contrary  
to promise made and the Company's privi-  
leges, was reprimanded and punished, and  
so became disgusted". N.B. Pages from  
this pamphlet have been photographed  
from the copy in the Royal Library at  
Stockholm.)

availed himself of his position as Governor to drive trade  
on his own account in Guinea, contrary to his duty and the  
Company's privileges, and was punished for it (2).

(F.N.2. Fryxell, Vol, 12, p.57.(Q.V.) says that Carlof was "delegare" in the Company, but was struck out (utstruken) for carrying on illicit trade, which expression, to say the least, is quite improper.)

On the other side one finds a letter from Carlof to the State Councillor, President Frih. Christer Bonde(3)

(F.N. 3. Dated Hamburg 21st February 1657 - N.B. Vide post.)

who seems then to have been the Company's "Upper Director" or Chief Manager. In that letter Carlof reports that before his departure from Guinea (1656) ~~etc, but incorrect~~, he had arranged everything at that place; that on his arrival in Europe, he had hoped to get his claims satisfied in Holland (by DE Geer) but was referred to Sweden; that he gladly proceeded thither, although during his first stay there, for a period of about a year, he got no opportunity to give an account of his activities to the Company's "delegare", but after he had spent a longer time there without getting contentment, he had been obliged to leave there with nothing accomplished. He further relates that when he arrived (the first time) at Stockholm from Hamburg, and there got to know that confusion reigned in the Colony, he had, in order to help matters up and partly to provide the Company with goods at a cheap price and partly to provide himself with means for the compensation of his claims, against the old Company - as the new "delegare" still did not pay attention to them - bought up sundry goods and despatched them to Guinea(4).

(F.N. Quotes the relevant passage, in German, from the letter, post.)

This, as well as the confusion arisen, he had himself notified to the Directors of the new Company, with the offer (p.26) offer himself personally to put everything to rights, and he could never imagine anything but that his intervention would have well pleased the Directors. When he afterwards again came to Stockholm (1656) he was, contrary to all expectation, so treated as if he were a sworn enemy of the Company, was not once honoured with the permission to speak as a colleague (~~collegiter~~) ("collegialiter") with the Directors, still less did they avail themselves of his

advice. Yes, he was almost ashamed to say that the Directors kept him as good as arrested until Krusenstierna had set sail, in order that Carlof might give him no bad information. In the hopes that the Company's "delegare" would receive him, he had written to them from Hamburg, but got no reply. Mr Potter had arrived, and informed him verbally of the Directors' reply, that one would indeed repay to him his advanced monies, but regarded the profit (on the goods sold by him) as forfeitable, and would not hear a word about his just claims. He had served the Company as Director, and Director's salary had been promised him (but not paid) - like as the Hollanders pay - besides a "Medalje" and recompense &c &c. On the grounds hereof he desired his discharge (begär han sitt afsked) at Easter; heartily wishing the Company all success.

It seems as if Carlof certainly erred against the privileges and regulations; but that he regarded this as reasonably excused on the ground of the previously continuing dealings, and that he, on the other side, was not justly treated by the Directors; which called forth profound indignation and grief to him. And his exasperation against the Company rose to such a height that he, as he was then residing with his family at Hamburg, at the outbreak of war between Sweden and Denmark, took a Danish Commission, that is to say a Danish Letter of Marque; but afterwards reconciled himself (försonade sig med) with the Swedish Directors and promised Laurens De Geer "with hand and mouth" that he would not undertake anything hostile against the Swedish African Company. He repeated the same assurances in a letter to another of the governing Co-Directors of the Company, Liebert Wolters, in Hamburg. From Hamburg he removed to (p.27) his family to Emden, and proceeded himself to Amsterdam; there repeated his promise to De Geer, and received in return from him, promises of satisfaction. He moreover desired a document in writing from the Company's Directors, containing a declaration that all the past should be forgotten, which was likewise promised by De Geer. In order further to lull into security the Directors and those servants who were on the Guinea Coast, he wrote both to the State Councillor, Frih. Christer Bonde, and to Krusenstierna. The former had exhorted Carlof again to enter into the Company's service and to relieve Krusenstierna, and Carlof accepted the offer (antog anbudet), but wished first to have the written declaration from the Directors. Krusenstierna had advised of his reconciliation (försoning) with the

Directors, and his impending arrival at Cabo Cors.

Meantime, he embarked, in the greatest secrecy, at Emden, by the Danish ship "Glückstadt", mounted with 18 cannon and a crew of 48 men, and sailed from there on 1st December 1657, and arrived, on 25th January 1658 on the Gold Coast, before the Swedish Factory GEMOREE.

... .. (continued under 1658).

Original letter (in German) from H. Carloff dated "Hamburg 21st February 1657" (according to Granlund, supra), addressed to Christer Bonde. (Riksarkivet Stockholm, "Handel och Sjöfart. Handelskompagnier. Afrikanska Kompaniet, I.)

Honourable Sir,

As soon as I, in GUINEA, had brought all desired stability and the accruing profits in good order and out of danger, I then proceeded on my voyage from there to these regions, and after I had, at last, landed in Holland from England, I addressed myself to Mr De Geer. I had indeed thought to obtain my ~~satisfaction~~ complete satisfaction there, but as he referred me to Sweden, I also gladly appeared there; and although I was indeed in Sweden for about a whole year, the first time, I could never have the honour of making ~~my~~ report of my arrangements to the Participants ~~altogether~~ a colleague (collegialister), in order to obtain just thanks and full contentment, because the one and the other made excuses about the little they had profited (herediten) therein. Yet, now, it was by them indeed that my contentment ought rightly to have been done; but as such a considerable time had elapsed (verloffen), I have had to retire to Hamburg with nothing done. As I then, on my arrival, at the same time understood the disorder which had arisen about the "retirade" of our traders in GUINEA, in order to prevent this in time, and partly to deliver (Überlassen) some goods at a cheap price to their Principals, as also in that manner to obtain my ~~contentment~~ satisfaction from the first Company (as at that time no new gentlemen had been elected - ? "eingelegt"), I then despatched some goods thither, which I afterwards disclosed to the Directors of this new Company, and thereby pointed out all the arisen disorder, with the offer to remedy it all personally: and I could never imagine otherwise than that such proposal would have well pleased the Directors; and as I

obtained nothing with my dispatched letters about it, I personally made a journey to Stockholm, where I then, beyond human conjecture, was treated in a manner as if I were a sworn (abgesagter) enemy of the Company, as I was not once honoured to be able to speak with the Directors as a ~~ele~~ colleague (collegialiter), much less that they would make use of my advice; and I am ashamed to say that they found good to keep me as good as under arrest, until Mr Krusenstiern should have sailed lest (sonsten) I might give him malicious information, "dahingegen novas actiones gepriesen undt dessen rats sich die Company gebrauchen thete". But now I had hoped that considering the bias (parteischaft) of the Directors, the Participants would have received me; therefore in November of last year I wrote to them in detail, and because I received no reply to it, I supposed that perhaps Mr Pötter had brought a commission with him about it; but I then found, with surprise, that he had no other Commission than than only to speak with me verbally, and to tell me that the Participants together (notwithstanding the freibrief von Y.Ex's andenckens as Ober & H. Direcots) had found good to repay to me the money I had advanced, and to retain the profit and surplus as forfeitable. But, now, a remarkable thing impresses me that the Participants only demanded this from me on account of my just and lawful claims, but would hear not a word as I doch fürschiessen die Monath 40 R.D. gedient ~~southern~~ soudern (sondern?) as Director; on which account they had promised me also Director's pay, as the Hollanders give, besides a Medalje, recompense &c, undt seint mir this 40 RD. um die consequens der ménage wegen andrer nachfolger also genennet, I have therefore, according to the desires of the Participants, drawn up a prompt account and confiscation of the profits, and respectfully wish to send it to Y.E. herewith enclosed (n.o.r.), from which clearly appears that a good sum (gutes) remains to me, although the surplus is confiscated, as I have only desired the "liquide". But because I have ~~only~~ desired continually seen and observed with distress that the Directors are prejudiced against me, and instead of using my advice, they have continually suspected me, and likewise, the purchase of goods and otherwise has been done by them and Mr De Geer without me, dennoch ~~emittieren~~ zur meiner verantwortungh committieren

wollen, so I am taking my discharge (abschitt nehme) this Easter, hoping that those ideas with which these Gentlemen proceed, and the many "contrarien" will bring a better and more profitable effect for the interested parties; which I heartily desire. This I have now desired humbly to make known to Y. Ex. as my gracious master, and always commending myself to your favour, remain Y. Ex's humble and obedient servant,

(sgd) H. Carloff.

Hamborn, 21st Febr.  
1657.

The Danish Guinea. (D.A.C. not yet formed ?)

Commission from King Frederick of Denmark to Hendrik Caerloff. (Translated from copy in Dutch.)

(App. Q. to letter from W.I.C. to States General, dd. 29th June 1662, in St. Gen. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38.)

We, Fredrick the Third, by the grace of God King of the Danes, Norwegians, Vandals, and Goths, & &

Make known to all those who are comprised under our obedience, of whatsoever state, dignity, condition, or whatever service they may render in our Kingdom; To wit, that after the King Carel Gustaff of the Kingdom of Sweden has very heavily troubled and fallen upon us and done us intolerable wrongs and injuries, so therefore we are obliged to make war upon him to the utmost, both at sea and on land and, with a well equipped war fleet, to do all possible damage and injury to these our enemies, both in our Baltic Sea, and also in the Ocean, and to avenge, as much as possible, the wrongs done to us. Therefore we have given our charge and complete authority to, amongst others, Hendrik Caerloff, in order to fight against, capture, and do all possible damage to the hostile places. Further, such as we have found good herein, as we have fully and duly informed him in a sealed Royal letter and in a letter of safe conduct. Therefore we very graciously and urgently request and desire all officers who are serving upon public or private ships, as also those who are serving public or private matters at sea or on land, especially our friends, neighbours, and allies, and also all those with whom we are in permanent league, that they will show all favour and good help to our aforesaid Sea Captain Hendrick Caerloff, with his present ship, entire family, crew, and soldiers, and his cargo, going to Africa, to wit, GUINEA, and returning thence, in the Ocean or Ethiopian Sea, as opportunity might allow, either to the injury of hostile ships, or otherwise causing them any damage, attacking and capturing the hostile Castles or Forts, whether in Africa, GUINEA, or elsewhere; to afford him safe entry and departure, and to assist him upon any wrongs and hindrances being done to us. And if this our Commission were prevented from being carried out by any special misfortune from God, and the adversity necessarily requires assistance, if you will help him with manly power, then the same will be most courteously requited by us with more gratitude,

willingness and favour than you could ever think, and the same will be most graciously accepted by us; nor will we be neglectful (the opportunity offering) to declare and express the readiness and good disposition of our heart, especially to our allies, neighbours and friends who have quitted themselves so well, herein. Therefore we have, then, ordered our High Officers to place this our order of our gracious and earnest will upon paper, and in firm confidence commanded our Griffier to seal the same with our Royal Seal, which is given in our Royal Castle Høastina (?) in the month of August Anno 1657.

(L.S.) (sgd) Fredrick.

"Capitulation" from King Frederick of Denmark to Hendrik Caerloff. (Translated from the copy in Dutch).

(App. R. to letter from W.I.C. to States General, dd. 29th June 1662, in St. Gen. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38. App. K. to letter from same to same, dd. 3rd July 1662, in St. Gen. Loket Kas, Zweden, 36. Art. 2, also forms App. D.iii, to Memo. from Resident J.P. Silver-croon to States General, dd. 29th July 1662, Haag, in St. Gen. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38.)

We, Fredrick the Third, by the grace of God King of Denmark, Norway, &c &c &c, mke known that as we have now got into open warfare with the King and Crown of Sweden, and have equipped and fitted out our ships in the Baltic Sea against our enemies, we have also, at the same time, found good to commission some "Commisiss-Vaarders", who may do injury et to our said enemies at all places where practicable; like as we have also found it advisable to commission the Hon. and valiant Hendrik Caerloff to our service, and to grant him Commission to search and look out for the ships of the Swedish Gold Company in Africa; to make prize of the same and their cargoes; and to "occupy" its Castle in GUINEA: but upon the following conditions and stipulations.

1. He shall be empowered himself to equip and arm such such as he shall find proper; but, both on account of the armament and also particularly of his own claim against this Swedish Company, to him alone shall belong that which he shall capture, both at sea and on land, which he shall then bring up into our harbours and back again to Glückstadt, or where he shall otherwise think convenient and, at his pleasure, trade, sell, and alienate all those captured goods: but after this first equipment, he shall henceforth make his equipage from our fortress (veste) Glückstadt, and also again "uitschepen" those goods there.

2. If he, Caerloff, by his zeal and courage with God's help, might capture the Castle which the Swedish African Company has built in GUINEA, he shall then hold (behouden) ~~the same~~ such Castle, as belongs to him on account of his claim (als hem weegens syner vordering toebehoort), but to our service, until the time that he advises us of the capture, or also has made it known in person; in which case, so far as can be treated (behandelt) by us with him about the establishing of an African Company, he shall then hand over to us such Castle with artillery, ammunition, and appurtenances at a reasonable price: and the amount thereof, and what more in money he desires to add thereto, he shall be bound to invest in such Company, as his Capital; of which he shall then be acknowledged and appointed by us as Director General; provided that he receives a certain percentage for his commission (provisie). But if, after the capture of such Castle, there is no desire, in our kingdoms, Princedoms and Countries, to undertake such an African Company, then shall Caerloff hand over such Castle to others, according to his pleasure, if we do not oppose it (ons niet tegensynde).

[The Dutch  
Text of this  
Art. 2 is  
on p 84 post.]

3. If, now, it should happen that Caerloff might lack the power to complete the proper equipage or armament, or that his efforts might not succeed, or that he were beaten or otherwise incommoded, and that ~~there he had to make use~~ therefore he had to make use of the help of our allies, or of the Inhabitants of the country, and that therefore he could not get the Castle so completely into his power, but that, because of the aforesaid incommodity, he were obliged otherwise to "capitulate", and on account of that "capitulation", the Castle should come into the hands of our allied friends, then shall Caerloff be bound to pay to us the tenth "penning" of, and on account of the captured goods and merchandise, upon an inventory to be appraised and attested by credible witnesses.

4. As this "Capitulation" is only for the purpose that all possible injury may be done to our enemies, so has Caerloff, in good faith, promised to capture, by all possible means, the said Castle and places of our enemies, and not to deliver the same back into the hands of the Swedes, but into our, or, as aforesaid, our allies' hands.

5. Further, he is hereby commissioned, permitted and commended, if he might encounter, at sea or at what place soever it might be, any goods or ships which belong to the Crown of Sweden, or the subjects of the same, to confiscate and make prize of the same.

6. He shall let pass and repass, without hindrance, our and our Kingdom's and Lands', allied, and neutral ships, and those provided with our Royal Sea Passes; as also those which are sailing, not into Swedish harbours or those lying under the jurisdiction of the same, but to neutral cities and places. And, in the carrying out of that which to which he is employed, he shall be obedient and compliant in accordance therewith.

In witness whereof, given under our Royal Sign Manual and Seal, at our residence Coppenhagen, the 1st August 1657.

(L.S.)

(sgd) Fredrick.

Declaration. (Translated from the copy in Dutch, being App. T.1. to Further Memorandum from W.I.C. to States General, dd, June 1664. In St. Gen. Loket Kas, Deenemarke, 41.)

On this day, the 13th October 1657, appeared before me, Pr.van Buytene, Notary Public, admitted at the Court of Holland, residing at Amsterdam, in the presence of the hereafter written witnesses, Mr Hendrick Carlof, Director, and Samuel Smidt, Factor, both here present, who declared that they in the capacities aforesaid, having undertaken to make an exploit or voyage with a certain ship, were hindered and obstructed in the progress thereof by one, Jasper Vinckel, co-owner or participant in the aforesaid ship; as being by no means willing to allow or to consent that the aforesaid were commenced before they, the appearers, (declarants) shall have promised him, Jasper Vinckel, that he, after the voyage had been made, shall receive and draw out of that which shall be captured, before all other owners and participants, a sum of 10,000 Carolij guildens. And, notwithstanding that the aforesaid proposal and desire of the aforesaid Jasper Vinckel, is unreasonable and quite improper, and that they, Appearers, are also not empowered to let anything be drawn or profited out of the conquests, in ~~pre~~ priority to other participants, as haveng no power ~~thereto~~ to allow such to the prejudice of the other participants; yet, nevertheless, on refusal of the aforesaid promise, the position is (geschapen is) that the entire voyage is nullified and the design, already intended (voor- genomen) will be broken, whereby the participants generally would come to suffer considerable damage, having regard to the great expenses already incurred and that the ship is lying ready. Wherefore the aforesaid Appearers, for the common good, have resolved to allow to, and promise the aforesaid Jasper Vinck's improper request to profit 10,000 guildens out of the conquests. But, before doing so, they have found good to pass this Act, and thereby to declare that they will make the same promise for no other cause or reason than in order, thereby, to obviate the hindrance and prevention of the voyage. They hereby expressly protest that the aforesaid promise, or the written document thereof, shall not be able to, nor may, prejudice, nor be injurious to either them or the other participants in the least. And so that this may at all times appear, the Appearers have requested me, Not. Pub. to take note of the afsd, and to grant them one or more docmts thereof, in order to make use thereof as necessary in due course. All done at Amsterdam in presence of witnesses

... .... Quod Attestor/ P. Buytene/ Notary Public.

Note for P. 79.

The Dutch text of Art 2. of the Capitulation reads as follows:-

2. Wanneer hij, Caerloff, door zijn vlijt en dapperheit, het Casteel soo die Sweetsche Africaansche Comp. in Guinea gebouwt, door Goddelijcke hulpe veroveren mochte, soo sal hij wel soodanich Casteel als hem wegens sijner vordering toebehoort, doch tot onsen dienste behouden ter tijt hij ons de verovering geadvisiert, ofte oock in persoon selfs kont gemakt heeft: op welcken val hij, soo verre wegens Stabilieringe een Africaan Company van ons met hem gehandelt werden kan, hij ons ~~aldan~~ (aldaar?) soodanick Casteel met artillerie ammunitie en alle toebehoor in billicken prijse sal overlaten, ende den beloop desselfs, en wat hij meer aen gelt daerbij wil leggen, voor zijn Capitaal in soodanige Comp. in te brengen schuldig zijn, daarvan hij dan Directeur Generaal van ons sal gekent en aengenomen werden, mits genietende voor zijn provisie een gewisse pro Cento. Maar wanneer na verovering soodanich Casteel, men niet ~~lust~~ hadde in onse Rijcken, Vorstendommen, ende Hande, eene Africaansche Comp. aentevangen, als dan sal Caerloff soodanich Casteel aen andere, ons niet tegens sijnde, sijnes believens, overlaten.

~~1980-1981~~.

~~1981~~.

~~1980~~. ~~Notes on the history of the ~~1980-1981~~ of the July 1981,~~  
1981-1982.