

to be bound

please do not
disturb order
of enclosed
items

(1660: B, C, D
1661 A, B, C.)

N
10

1660
1
1661

1660.

Order drawn up between the Hon. Dir. Gen. Jasper van Heussen of the one part and the Caboceers as Chiefs of CHAMA of the other part, according to which the fishermen of the said market place town CHAMA as also those who receive the toll of fish will have to regulate themselves.

(Versp. W.I. Stukken, 1162.521/525)

Firstly, all fishermen returning from the sea in their canoes shall be bound to come to the usual place under the Fort in order to allow, without contradiction, the inspection of the fish caught to be taken by those appointed thereto, and to allow the fifth fish to be brought to the Fort according to old custom.

No one of the fishermen shall be allowed to land with their canoes except at the usual place, upon ~~forfeiture~~ penalty not only of the forfeiture of all their caught fish, but over and above, to be punished by the Factor or the Chiefs according to the exigency of the matter.

And if it should happen that some fishermen arriving with their canoes at the proper place should conceal some fish under their seats, such fish, being recovered, shall be distributed as good prize to the Caboceers and soldiers, to each one half; but nevertheless, without the other fish which is shown being answerable therefor, but from them shall the fifth fish be taken.

Also none of the soldiers, especially those appointed to receive the fish, shall be allowed to cause any insults of blows or injuries, upon penalty of being punished.

If it shall happen that any of the fishermen show themselves unwilling to give the proper toll, the same shall be reported by the soldier to the Factor who shall cause the Caboceers and Chiefs to be summoned about it and ~~except~~ lay complaint to them against the guilty party so that he may be punished by them as Caboceers and Chiefs; and in such a case the soldier shall refrain from ~~drawing~~ drawing his arms against the guilty party and from cutting the canoe or such-like, from which nothing else than trouble results; but if he cannot bring the party to his duty with words he shall let him pass, but only, in order not to make any unjust complaints, to observe carefully what sort of a person he is.

Is also allowed, that on Mondays no toll fish may be demanded by the Fort, but this is granted to the King of JABIJ.

Those of the Fort may not demand any fish, whether caught by the Blacks with nets or otherwise, on the said Monday, nor also on Tuesday; but their supervision commences on Wednesday and ends on Sunday evening.

And the fishermen shall be bound to ~~pay~~ to the Fort:- Of two large fish, one head: Of three, one head and a fish of one hand's-breadth: For the fisherman bljve ende 'toverige des eenen fish, further until four have been given to the Fort. Further, as before, of large and small fish, of five, one.

Of turtles and also sharks, the fishermen shall not be bound to give anything to the Fort but they are entirely ~~granted to them~~ allowed to them.

The canoes of the Captain, "Soffer", and Fiscal may pass toll-free; upon this condition that no fish may be ~~taken~~ taken over from others while at sea, on which proper oath must be taken before the Factor; as also that their canoes will have to be brought ashore alongside the others so that it can be seen that no smuggling is committed.

If any disturbances shall arise over the fish toll the Factor shall not be empowered to decide it without the knowledge of the Caboceers, but in communication with them, so that everything may remain and be dealt with in peace and concord; the aforesaid Caboceers and Chiefs jointly promising to maintain the same and cause it to be maintained in all respects.

Thus done and approved at the Castle St George d'el Mina the 13th November 1660, in Guinea.

(No signatures or marks in this copy)

=====

A

1660

D.A.C.

1660.

(Annex. A.3. to Memorial from WIC. to SG. Exh
27 ~~July~~ June 1664)

(St.Gen. Loketkas. Deenemaerck 41)

"Extracts from the Letters from the Dir. Gen.
Jaspar van Heussen, dd 23 March 1660, and the
other 10 December 1659."

... ..

(Second para. which presumably is the Letter of 1660)

Since I despatched my last to YHH hebben de SABOUSE
daer doenmaels wel met stongh, tot tweemaal toe, en dat
sonder reede, alleenlijk omdat wij niet en hebben willen
consent, eeren (?) dat de DEENSCHEN op CONGH een Logie, hadden
doen haelen onder de voet onse Logie; ja dat meer is, en
willen daerbij niet gedoogen dat deselve bij ons weder
werdt opgerecht, noch dat wij daer sullen wesen en hebben,
niet tegenstaende dat wij haer, door besendinge, daer van
hebben soecken te diverteren, en dat met bondige hebbende
ende gegeven reede op CONGH den Swart Jans huis opgeslagen
op de plaets waer des wel Edele Compagnies Logie heeft
gestaen, en op de 7de deser de DEENEN haer vlagh van laten
wajien: sulcx comdt ons nergens van daen als van de genoemde
DEENEN, hoewel haerlieden hebbe doen weten 'tselve onse
plaets te sijn, en ~~xxx~~ daerhalve haer daer van daen te
houden, noch de Swarten tot sulcx te doen als sijnde doende
niet op te roeijen tot voorcominge van uit te ontsaene
onlusten, alsoo haer Ho.Mo. en U Edele Compe haer gevoeglijk
van sullen thoonen & dat door soodanigh middel als dienstigste
in tyden & wijle sullen comete oordelen.

1660.

Extract~~z~~ from the printed Pamphlet entitled
"Brieven, Confessie, ~~mitgaders~~ mitgaders Advisen
van verscheyden Rechtsgeleerden in de saeck van
Isaac Coymans" Rotterdam. n.d.

Erehtfeste, Manhafte, wijse, voorsienighe, seer discreten
Heer, Mijn Heer JOOST CRAMER, Commandant wgens de Deensche
Africaensche Compagnie, residerende op't Fort CABO CORS.

Met Vriendt die Godt bewaert.

Erehtfeste, wijse, voorzienige, seer discrete Heer.

Mijn Heer KRAMER,

Dat Godt den Heere U E geluckigh aldaer sal hebben laten

aanlanden sulckx verneme te zijnder tytt geern. Wat hier sedert UE

vertrek is voorgevallen sullen, naer ~~xt~~ 'tgeen daer af kennisse heb

mededeelen. In dato den 16 Nov arrivert 't jacht den Arent waarmede

Mr Caerloff brieven van Jan Christiaensz Canter bekomt, hoe dat sy de

Forten van de Kroon Denemark aen de Westindische Comp geleverd

hadden, voorgevende groote overlast van de Swarten hadden geleden & /

voor Mr CARLOFF 130 Mk gold, die hem soude werden gegeven als het doen

van Samuel SMIT aprobeerde, & voer naermaninge wierd bevrijdt daer toe/

Hr VAN HEUSDEN sijn Broeder & een Koopman Blauwenhelm hadde gesteld; de

Hr Caerloff die schelmstück vreemt voorkomende beraet sich; dewijl Canter

niet onder de oogen dorst verschijnen. Bewinthebberen belooven hem te

mainteneeren, daerop hij stout wierd, meende sij eenige autoriteyt

hier in 't Land hadde, en quam soo verre dat hy tegen de Hr CAERLOF

seyde, het is 't uwe daarvan ick braveer, maer ghy moet het lyden. Dit

soo eenighe dagen geschiet zijnde, neemt de Hr CAERLOF sijn slach

waer, alsoo hem CANTER te gast hadde genoot, gegeten hebbende, versocht

met hem wat te gaen om een mooye Juffrouw op de Clavesimbel te hooren

speelen, dat op de Brouwers-graft, niet verre van de Haerlemmer-poort,

was. Eenige weinige tydt verleden zijnde, vraeghe CANTER waer de

Juffrouw was, alsoo hy naer 't gespeel seer verlangde. De Hr

CAERLOF voerde hem te ghemoet, deselve om wel op te paleren doende was; maar in plaets van de Juffrouw verschijnt een wagen neffens drie Deurwaerders van den Hooghen Raedt voor de deur, daer se Canter opsetten, ende voerde hem in den Haegh op de Poort. Dit ruchtbaer onder de menschen zijnde, adresseerden de Bewinthebberen sich aen die van den Gherechte, voorgevende de Hr CAERLOF de W Wetten & Privilegien van dese Stadt hadde ghevioleert, niet machtigh zijnde een Borgher sonder weten van de Gherechte te mogen vervoeren. Ick en liet niet naer om de Justitie hier van contrary te induceeren, en versocht sich daer van nader geliefde te informeren. Hetwelcke geschiede, en vonden dat wel was gheapprehendeert. Daerop de Bewinthebberen wierd gheseyt so sy yets tot sijner ontlastinge by te brengen hadden, sulcks aen den Hoogen Raedt moest worden gerapporteert. Daerop de Heeren VALCKENBURGH, Burgermeester Witsen en Pergens na den Hage ~~vertrecken~~ trocken, en versochten eenighe Heeren dat Canter wierd los ghelaten; dat niet mocht helpen, en heeft ontrent negen weecken daer gheseten, en is eyndelijck gepronuncieert dat dito CANTER responsabel blijft reeckeninghe te doen, oock Borge te stellen voor 1,000 gulden; en dat hy de Hr CAERLOF van nu een jaer moest ten dienste wesen, tegens den geenen van wien hem overlast wierd ghedaen, om alsoo alles klaer ende bedachtelijck de waerheyt te kennen (sic, Kunnen?) uytvinden. De ~~Bew~~ Bewinthebberen siende dat se met haer onrechtmatigheyt niet kunnen ~~uitwercken~~ uitwercken, doen devoir om met Hr Caerlof in in min en vrientschap te handelen, die mede door de groote Geldt-begeerlickheyt dadelick greeet was, ende wierd de saecke geassopieert dat de Compagnie, van de 130 Marck Goudt, 10 souden genieten voor vracht en recognitie. Daer op de Hr Caerlof hun tracteerde, en ~~z~~ wierd hem geseyt het Goudt uyt Eduart Mans huys

des anderen daeghs te moghen halen. Daer verschijnende
 kreegh tot antwoordt; ~~Daer~~ Van Heusden en Blauwenhelm
 'tselfe hadden ghearresteert, voorgevende aen haer was
 gheconsigneert en dat ~~xi~~ sy ghelast waren het doen van
 Samuel SMIT door de Hr Caerlof te laten approberen, welck
 niet kan sien te geschieden, dewyl de Knecht de Meester
 geen Wetten stellen kan. Dit is soo veel in dees saeck
 tot nu toe is ~~gaxx~~ gepasseert.

Den Koninck van Denemaerken heeft voor eenige dagen een
 treffelijke Ambassade aen desen Staet ghesonden, die (soo
 ick verstaet) oock gelast waren ~~aan~~ om aen haer Ho.Mo. te
 remonstreren de saecke soo in GUINEA is voorgevallen, dat
 tot dato niet en hebben gedaen, ter oorsaecke hun sulcks
 van eenige Leden uit den Staet was afgeraden, dewyle CABO
 CORS by de Swarten wordt beseten, en eerst te ghemoet
 moesten sien hoe met U E komste is afgelopen; te meer
 de roep gaet dat de Compagnie ordre gegeven heeft om U E
 gewapenderhande sien te veroveren, soo sulcks tegen
 haer opinie is uitgevallen, ende ghy possessie van CABO
 CORS hebt gekregen, sullen leelijck staen kijcken; dan
 dewyle U E schade hartelijck leet ~~aan~~ zijn soude, kan niet
 nalaten U E mijn advijs (gelijk mondelijgh hier gedaen
 heb) toe te voeghen, welke is, in geen voorvallende
 saecke reflexie nemen moet om recht tegens de Compagnie
 te krijghen ofte dat den Staet haer sulcks soude
 ordonneren, dewijl de Compagnie hier wel gemaintineert
 wordt in prejuditie van de Onderdanen.

Ende hebt mede te consideren dat uwen genadighsten
Koninck niet in postuer is om dese Staet te oeffeneren,
maer soo eenige schade komt te lijden moet sich aldaer
door wegen van Swarten soecken te revengeren, en haer
alle Commercie sien te weeren, dat mijn dunct niet
onstaen kan, dewyle de Compagnie geen superioriteyt
aldaer heeft.

Ick vermoede dat dese voorvallende saecke de Heer
CLINGENBURGH sal hebben geintimideert, om met sulcken
vigueur U E te assisteeren als wel behoort; dan is een
capitael schip tot Hamburgh gekocht, en soo haest eenige
advijs bekomen, sal het tweede daer op gevoeght worden.
Nu, eenige Posten na den anderen, hebben wy seecker bericht
dat de Koninck van SWEEDEN opn den 13 Februarij, tot
Gottenburghdeser Wereldt is overleden; 't welck groote
veranderinghe in Christenrijk baren sal. Verhoope dat
hier uyt in korte een gewenschte Vreede sullen smaken.
In dees Gewesten yets t'uwen dienst zijnde, hebt
liberalijk te commanderen, sult mij in alle occasie
bereyt-willigh vinden; leet wesende dat op U E vertreck
volgens inclinatie niet heb moogen interesseren, welck
geen andere oorsaecke is dan dat wy Ingebooren der
Vereenighde Nederlanden zijn, en uyt Octrooy soo haer
Ho. Mo. aen de Westindische Company hebben verleent,
wordt verboden; dan alsoo de Heer CLINGENBURGH soo
grondighe kennisse van de Kust niet en heeft als wel

1660.

vereyscht, sullen wij daer onsen dienst, benoodight,
in assisteeren, met versoeck dat somwijlen een Briefje
van U E mach bekomen, aenroerende wat Koopmanschappen
best op de Kust getrocken zijn, om ons van te bedienen.
Waer aen vriendschap geschiet, dat ~~gegeen~~ genegentlijk
sal erkennen. Godt biddende U E regeeringe gelieven
te zegenen, ende de affairen succes te laeten nemen,
dat van harte wensche, en naer groetenisse de by-hebbende
Vrienden gedaen, sal ~~bliven~~ blijven,

U E Dienstwillige

ISAAC COEIMANS.

Den 25 Maart 1660, in AMSTERDAM.

=====

The King of Denmark, some days ago, sent a considerable
 Embassy to this State which (as I understand) is also
 charged to remonstrate to their Ho^{rs} about the affairs t^h
 have occurred at Cabo Corso in Sumatra. They have not done
 so up till now because they were dissuaded from it by
 some members of the State as Cabo Corso is occupied
 by the Blacks. ^{It must first be seen} how it has ended
 upon your arrival, the more so as the rumor goes that / Co
 has given orders to ^{compel} you by force of arms
 as this has fallen in contrary to their opinion & you have obtained
 possession of Cabo Corso, they will stand a long ugly. But as
 y^{our} injury would be heartily sorrowful I cannot neglect
 to give you my advice. (As I did here verbally) which is
 in any matters that occur to reflect ^{upon} to obtaining justice right
 against / Co or that the State would order them such,
 as / Co here is well maintained to / prejudice of the
 Subjects.

And you have also to consider that your most gracious
 King is not in a position to offend (offencemen)
 this State, but if any injury is suffered it must be sought
 to be redressed there by means of the Blacks & see to
 (Wescom) prevent them from all trade; & I do not think that can
 arise as / Co has no superiority there.

I suspect that the matters t^h have occurred will have
 intimidated Mr Chingenburgh from assisting you with
 such vigor as is proper; but a capital ship has been
 bought at Hamburgh, & as soon as they obtain any
 advice, a second will be added to it

Next, by some posts after another, we have a definite
 report that the King of Sweden died at Faltenburgh
 on 13 Feb. which will bring much changes in
 Christendom. I hope a desired peace will result from it
 I hope

If there is anything for your service in these regions
 you have liberally to command & you will find
 me ready on every occasion; regretting that on your
 departure

(3)

omraepende voor mijn Maximiliaen Pieter de Notaris,
publiec, bij den Koning van Hollandt gecommiteert, binnender Stadt
Haerlem residierende, ende den getuygen naergeroemt, S: Johan
Kruytjens sinter, Burger tot Haerlem, aldans zijnde binnender
Oeder Stadt, ende verclaride ter requisitie van S: Hendrick
Carlof, woonachtich alhier ter Stede, (die hem attestant tot
effect van verclaringe, bij executivale gederescheit, op een
condemnatie van den Kroon raede, In Hollandt hadde geforceert,
ende door proceduren van arrest op sijn attestants persoon hadde
geconstingueert.) Waes en Waerachtich te warden, dat hij gebeck
van alle nodige abiffentie, verzaecht door dien den gemelte
K: Carlof, In Saren en dagen geen Schepen tot Secours hadde toe,
gefounden, hoewel hij bij Iterative misfiven t' elckens Schone
belofte hadde gedaen, om met alle behoufticheden de Doorsplacae
te Sullen verbin, daer op echter niet en was gewolcht, het
welck hij alsun Seijde gedaendeect te zijn, om dat hij van zijn
Kon: Majesteit van denemarcken geen commissie en hadde,
kunnen becomen; het fort (abo forps is geraecht geworden,
in sodanige extreme nescifiteijt, dat van commandeur,
Samuel Smith genoot saecht is geworden, om Drou te somen,
dat de Sweden aenspannende met de engeltche, (dietsamen
het Doors fort hielden beset) het selve fort niet en soude
konnen te emporterem, recours te nemen tot de geallieerde
van den Kroon van denemarcken, de geestrijerde Westindische,

2
12

1660

(21 June)

21 June 1660.

Rigsarkivet København.

D.K.U.A. Nederlandene. A. II 15.

extremities had himself first by letter had offered to
the Commandant Smith the preservation of the
the garrison & the place, & a conference being held A. N. D.
to that end with the General for Cassar Van Housen. [pp. 212]

de l'ordre del Minc...
the occupation of the fort...
the former occupying...
the fort preserved from capture [incorporated] by
the enemy. And the attention [for the]...
of the necessary reasons means...
the abandonment of the fort had been based...
& signed further to the articles in defence drawn up by the
officers & principle common soldiers: offering at
all times if necessary...

confirmed same by solemn oath...

passed in the town of Barham the
25th June 1660 in presence of

Hendrick of Barham...

Samuel Smith...
Barham...

been ordered in order to...
into England...
that in [Barham]...
[Barham] the same fort...
of the Garrison of Demerara, the Genl. W. C. etc.

1660.

(Annex. H.H.2. to Memorial from WIC to S.G. Exh.

27 July 1664.)

(SG. Loketkas, Deenemarckem, 41)

(Copy also in Rijksarchief Kopenhagen. D. K. u. A. Nederlandene II. 15)

Hr Joost Cramer.

Amsterdam 6 July 1660

[Intercept]

Mijn Heer,

Door ordre van de Hr Vincent KLINGENBORGH Directeur

der Deensche Africansche Comp residerende in Hamb. ^{Sende ick} ~~Sonden~~

ook UE met zijn schipper Albert ^{Tambem} ~~Thamse(?)~~, ~~en~~ 't jacht off

galioot named the "Postilion" brenger deses die Godt in

salvo verhelpe, de goederen als pr nevensgaende ^{facture} ~~vaetur~~;

verhoopende deselve in geen minder goede marckt als die van

St Maerten ende de Liefde sullen comen, ende dient bij

^{Sonderlijck} ~~sonderlijck~~ voor advys dat ^{ick alhier} ~~hier~~ voor de gemelte Comp nogh

gekoght hebbe & door ordre van dito CLINGENBERGH

in aller haest uit gereet een ~~exp~~ ^{extra}ordinaris schoon pinas

genaemt den Coningh van Denemaercken gemonteert met dertig

gotelinge, andere amonitie naer advenant & met 70 eeters

gemant. Daermede heeft UE een schoon cargasoen te verwaghten

dat ^{ker} ~~hoope~~ nogh dese maent uiterlijck int begin van Augusty

sal vertrecken van de Elve. Godt Almachtigh wil het mede

met ~~lieff~~ ^{ker} bij UE mede verhelpen. Hier sijn brieven dato

primo November en 6 ditto, meldende de aencomste van

St Marten & de Liefde op den 5 October voorleden

tot CABOCORS, maer dat daer van de SWEEDISCHE vlaggen

~~waijt~~ ^{ker} / ende JAN CLAESSEN 'tselve voor hun was bewaerende,

dat de Deensche Compagnie vreemt voorcompt, het contrarie

voor UE vertrek van Hamb. ^{bericht} ~~bericht~~ zijnde. Daerop is

mij ^{cito} ~~sito~~ geordoneert de dispache van dese Postilion nae de ~~Selve~~ ^{Selve}

~~me~~, verhoopende soo deselve spoedigh daer compt, ende voor

alle andere, dat UE met het bovenstaende gesterct met
U goet beleydt ende (de) wyse byhebbende Raet, de voordelen
van de Deensche Comp soo sult weten te bestieren bij
JAN CLAESSEN, dat UE Mr absoluijt van CABO CORS en andere
Fortyens, nu bij de Westindische Comp geoccupeert, sult sijn
en blijven tot meerder seeckerheyt van den Handel, teny ware
dat UE en sijn byhebbende Raet ^{Janierden} Ingeerde voor de Deensche
Comp profftyterlycker de minste besettinge. 'T is seer
vreemt dat Heer ^K ALINGENBERGH noch ick tot dato niet
een briefyen van UE, ~~van~~ de Coopman Hr Henningh Albrecht
Hr Jan Cornelissen van Bremen nogh andere hebben gesien,
daer particuliere brieven uit de Deensche scheepen over de
^{Barbadus} Barbode hebben op Engelandt. Men behoort geen de alder-
minste occasie te laeten ^{voorby} verbygaan met schryven, want
daer is te veel aen gelegen, ende divulgeren die ^{van de} Westindische
Compagnie alle sorte van quade tydinge, dat se de Deensche
scheepen hebben van de Cust gejaeght, na St Thomé
vervolght ende niet en sullen rusten voor dat se die hebben
geruineert. De Deensche Compagnie ^{te leten} vertrouwt op Godt
ende hunnen recht~~ma~~tigen handel, gaen niet om iemandt te
beschaden, ende leeven alsoo met die hoope dat ^{het} quaet 'twelck
^{andere} bereijde ^{an reste} sij voor hande ~~berrijde~~ / op hun eigen hoeft sal vallen, anristo(?)
bidden versuint geen de alderminste occasie om te schryven,
ende gedragen mij verders aen het schryven van de Heer
Vincent CLINGENBORGH. Blijft met U L lieve ges~~sch~~elschap
hartelijck gegroet van, ... ^{Joan de Swaen}

COSMOS A DIOS GLORIA, op 13de Julio. 'T bovenstaende is copie.
'Tsedert is my ter handt U E seer aengenamen dato 14 December
met 't schip St Marten ende Liefden, die, Godt sij loff, op den

1660.

7 deses op de Elve gearriveert sijn, dat een aengenamen
 tijdingh is. Het gout dito scheepen voor de Deensche Comp
 mede brengen als 300 Marken, daer onder nogh 20 Mk
 voor Joan CLAESSEN geleent, is seer weinigh, daar U E
 10 weecken de handen vrijen ende alle genegotieert hebt,
 had wel gewenscht de Comps interest, wat meerder genoeg
 hadt, ende eens soo veel gouts hadde gecregen, dat ick
 looft dat de Snecerije groot ende oock grooter schade
 gedaen heeft, daer moet in voorsien worden, off 't is onmogelijk
 te blijven handelen; want behalven dat dit volck de marct
 bederven, soo wort haer goet bij anderen buyten costen gevoert,
 wij sullen sonder similitie alles soo veel mogelijk verhoeden
 dat dit soo niet toegaet om U E meer lust te geven
 ende eere te doen inleggen. De vrienden tot Hamb.
 sijn seer vernoecht dat U E daer een plaets ontrent
 CONGH gecoght die eeuwich aen den Croon Denemarcken
 verblijven sal, ende maeckt U E geen swarigheyt voor de ZWEEDEN
 wanneer die op de Cust comen, Zij in name Godts UE voorstel van
 combinatie comt de vrinden soo vreemdt niet voor, daer sal naer
 vermogen in gearbeyt worden. 'T schip den Coninck van Deenemarcken
 lyt jegenwoordigh op sijn vertreck naer de Elve, daermede heeft
 UE alle bescheyde van sijn Majt te verwachten. Item de Spaensche
 wijn ende Tinto(?). Segge vriendelijk danek voort Lamoenzap.
 Een Smidt, twee metsellaers, 6-8 soldiers and 3-4 adsistenten
 sullen daermede comen. Geen hooger ambten worden volgens UE
 begeerten uitgedeelt. De Deensche Africaensche Glückstadse
 Comp verleenthaer an reste t'eenemaal in U E . De 2 andere
 schepen als St Martinue ende Liefden sullen uiterlijk binnen
 drie a vier maenden volgen. Godt helpe se metlieft ter gewester

18
plaetse. 230 A suicker zijn daarmede gecomen. Hiernevens
pertinente facture wat het galloot aen UE brengh, tot naerrigh-
tinge en hart grondelijk gegroet.

Uw Dw ~~E Vriend~~ Vrint

JOAN DE SWAEN.

('t opschrift was)

Herren

Herren Joost Cramer Ko. Majt
unt der octroyeerde Deensche
Africaensche Comps Commandanten
in Guinea, auff

CABO CORSO.

Onderstont

That this is a true copy and after collation made
found to agree with its original, we, the undersigned,
attest.

(sgd) Cornelis Ochuysen. Theodorus Mignon.

Agrees with the authentic copy, as before,
received by the Chartered West/ Indian Company
the 12th instant, by way of the West Indies,
from the Coast of Guinea.

In my presence within this City Amsterdam,
Public Notary this 15 June 1662.

(sgd) H. Schaff.

Not. Pub.

Comes a Dias Gloria.

The shop is a copy.

Some then

14 Dec [1855] by [unclear] so

31 Matten a duple

"which, please

The gold which was brought for the Danish Co

had your rank's free for 10 weeks a rank [unclear] anything.

more a rank obtained so much gold: so I believe that

sheep practice [? "sincere"] is just a rank caused greatly damage.

This must be proved against otherwise it is impossible to

continue taking, for besides these people speaking / market

then goods are transported by others, free of charge.

We shall guard against that without simulation, as much

as possible so that it does not increase, in order to give

you more encouragement (last).

The friends in Hamburg are very pleased that you

have bought a place near Cöngk which will remain

continue to the Crown of Denmark for ever & never

makes no difference for you when the Suedes come

to their coast. Your proposal, in God's name, of a

combination does not appear so strange to the friends.

That it will be worked for as much as possible.

The ship "Conwick van Demmareken"

is now lying in the Elbe, about to sail. Pay for you

have to expect all orders from this Ministry.

From Spanish wine or Tonto (?).

From Finnish drinks for the King's wine

a small, 2 masons, 6-8 soldiers & 3-4

assistants will come by her. As you desire, no higher

officials will be sent.

The

1660.

1660.

(Annex. Z.1. to Memorial from WIC. to SG. ~~at~~ Exh. 27 July 1664.)

~~June~~ (S.G. Loketkas Deenemaerck 41.)

"Translation from the High German.

[Incepted]

Hamb. Ao 1660, the 13/23 July."

Honble, Respected, and especially great, favoured and highly honoured Sir,
Mr Joost Cramer

Ick wil tot Godt hoopen U E sallich noch Bij Godelijks dispositie ~~dispositie~~/ ende geluckige regeringe ~~bevinden~~ bevinden

'twelck mij een sonderlinge vrughde t'hooren sal sijn.

Ick ben Godt zij loff en dank geseylt met de beyde scheepen "St Maria" ende "Lieffde" den ~~x~~ 28 Junij voor Glückstadt geluckeligke ende gesondt ende wel

aengecomen nae die men drie maenden en vier dagen (sic, St Thomé) van Santom/er/onderwegen geweest en 3 maenden met

8 dagen aldaer gelegen hebben, 'twelck een lange tijt en uit onse reeckeningh gegaen. Is te beclagen waer het

dat wij geen autentijcke copie des contracten tot Amsterdam gemaect bij ons hadde, op dat ons daer naer

hadde cunnen reguleren, principelijck wegen d'tijt hoelangh verobligeert waeren aldaer te leggen gelijk het

doch aen alle ~~schriture~~ ~~schriture~~/ mangelt, soo is even bij desen oock macquement geweest, Nu alles aen suiijcker hebben

overgebracht 23,332 lb alles schoon goet nadien valt

De SWEDEN equippen oock sterk naar de

(p.2.) wil hopen dat rijckelijck een sentgien overschieten sal
hoe weinigh de suycker nu weinigh gelden kan dan (dat?)
goudt komt op goede marckt, sulcx de ducaten seer ²⁰⁰⁰soecken
ende hier nu 18 Cr, / ^(En?) weiniger 2 Rjl geldoen(sic). Moght
wenschen dat wij nogh eens soo veel overgebracht hadden,
men moet even dogh te vreden zijn. Ick soude wel
U E sal extra groot verlangen naer schepen hebben
dewijl in 7 maenden ende langer is dat wij van ~~daer~~ daer
gegaen zijn; Hadde ~~zoock~~ gehoopt onse Compe soude
uwer gespreck een genoegen hebben gestelt, doch hebbende
thuys comende anders vernomen ende nu dese galioot
seylvaerdigh bevonden sulcx comt voornamentlijk per costi
om advys te brengen hoe het deser plaetse geschapen
is ende dat met de vreede met DEENEMARCKEN en SWEDEN
beslooten is dat GUINEA aen onse sijde blijft; gelijk U E
meerder uit de schriften die de Heer CLINGENBERGH
(roets?)
ende den Roots/ Pr desen senden comt te verstaen,
waer toe wij refereren. Wil niet twijfelen off het niet
alreets geschiet dat het Fort U E E van Jan CLAESSEN ~~in~~ nu
ingeruynt sal worden. Een groot schip gelijk St
verwaghten
Maarten ~~verwaghten~~ / wij dagelicks uit HOLLAND op den Elbe
met het meerendeel der cargasoenen. Dat schip is
genaemt Fredericus den Derden. Hoopet met Godts hulpe
dat in half vier weecken dit gallioot volgen zal
waer toe ick mij uiterste devoir sal hebben con-
tribuleren ende mogen sulcx U E gans seeckerlijk
daer op verlaten dat geene macquement daer aen sal
zijn. De SWEDEN equiperen oock sterk naer de
Custen; durven wel met twee schepen aldaer aen comen

1660.

(p.3.) ende dat in corten, op den eenen is Frans Gijstergh
 stuurman & Coopman. Hoop met Godes hulpe zij sulken
 voordeel maecken dat de Interessenten der Cust tot de
 tweede equipagie ingaan sal, soo Godt geve, Den
 toestandt van onse Compe ende de hun Directeuren is nogh
 bij de oude Heeren SWAEN & CLINGENBORGH
 durven noch immers de gantsche ~~in~~ direction onder sich
 te hebben onaengesien het niet hun opsicht sij en soo wel
 Heeren bewust als mij mondelijcke discours daertegen/~~protest-~~^{protest-}
 eren Hr die Boes d'welcke t'allen tijden des wegen
 groote moeiljten en schrijvens had ende dat werck gaerne
 op den reghte voeth sagen, schijnt eindelijk verdient daer
 in te nemen & wil in sulcken gestalt geen participant
 sijn nogh blijven sonder zijn capitael daeruit te
 trecken, doch wel hoopen de Hr de SWAEN ende
 CLINGENBORGH sullen andere sinne becomen ende om
 eigen voordeel wel dat gemenebest niet te rugge te
 setten. Ick zal met Godes hulpe de saeck soo veel mijn
 mogelijk is helpen drijven & steeds aenhouden dat Hr des
 BOES de directie te gelijk hebben des U E sikh mogen
 verseeckeren. 'T sedert wij uit 'tVlie t'zeyl gingen
 is in Europa groote veranderinge voorgecomen.
 De Coninck van Engelandt weder in zijn rijk. Vranck-
 rijk en Spanien sijn gehuwt. De Coninck van Sweden
 en Vorst van Holsteyn hebben vrede~~g~~ gemaect
 met Denemaercken; en Swedeb waer in het Roomse
 Rijk oock Polen beslooten. De Vorst van Kourlandt
 wederom in zijn landt ende alsoo vrede onder
 alle Christenen Potentaten. Hoe lang het wesen sal is
 den lieve Godt bekend. Uit bycomende pampieren

(p.4.) konne U E tot genoeghen alles largo & particulariter vernemen, daerop wij refereren. Godt geve dat se de vrede tot aent eijnde der werelt continueren magh. Ende met gegeven Contay hebbe den Gouverneur op St Thomé in hoop van 200 petacques doen hier sff(?) 180,d'welke ick hebbe Hr de BOES toegestelt. Het was niet mogelijk meer daer voor te optineren. Wil hoopen E E daermede genoeght zijt wat wyder in een half jaer alhier gepasseert is. Sal E E wel ten genoeghen van Mons EGGER, die met dit galioot overcomt, vernemen kunnen met het groote schip volgen, gelieft mijn Godt, vetter Zaiott Spitrens ende Moller ~~xxxxx~~/met girugig ende nodighe luyden. Men had gaerne een Barbier met 't Gallioot gesonden ,het heeft dogh geen daermede willen overgaen. Dat Hr CAERLOFF aen den KK Forten overgaven gants onschuldigh ende SMITH & CANTER nu alleen dat werck soo brouwen sal Heer CLINGENBERGH ende de BOE den Heere largo berichten. CANTER is in den HAGE ettelijcke tijt gevangen geweest, oock heeft CAERLOFF zijn gout, door proces van de Edele Compe moeten haelen. Dese Comp loopt vast bij hun x staert om loopt om boosheyd dat hun de aenslagh de welcke sij op ons hebben niet geluckten, oock dat haer/ retour schip soo lange terugge blijft. Ick ben selffs daerover verwondert dat sij soolange tarderen, maer entlijck sorgen dat de slaven dewelcke zij nu cortelugh met ettelick scheepen pr Curacao hebben ~~dewelcke xxxijxxx~~/ laeten gaen daer niet vercocht cunnen werden soo dat is sal het sleght met ed Comp gaen en haest gaer daer mede uyt sijn, Waermede voor ditmael niet meer als wert EE 'tallen tijden van mij dienstelijk lieve en aengename gans vriendelijck gegroet ende Godt in genade trouwelijck bevolen. Hamb. mijne

(p.5.) ~~xxx~~ lieve ouders groeten d' Hr ook dienstelijk.

CORNELISSEN.

Mijn Hr, U E dw. dienaar, J. / ~~CORNELIJSX(CORNELIJSX)~~ 1660

Thus translated out of the original dated & signed as above, and found agreeing therewith and with the meaning and tenour thereof. In Amsterdam this 20 April 1662, by me,

Hendrick Rosa.
Nots Pub.

=====

20 June

from Stockholm ...

... made at ...

... to be done. We have brought ...

... must be ...

... I have ...

... also ...

... with ...

... left ...

... side ...

... and ...

... Sweden ...

... side ...

... must ...

... mind

inclincert da weder per coest te gaen, dan ick sie niet

4

Stat Pen mol pd sup of (lodging) lodged need need loan
Lodder Kar Deenemaerck 41 Letter J Cornellijsen to Jost (ramer.

(Annex: Z1. to
Memorandum of C. ... 13/23 July 1660

27 June 1660
"I hope that you, by Gods disposition, you have a
successful return which I shall be particularly glad to hear
of sailed with both ships, St Maria & Leide on 22 June,
& thence had a safe & good voyage before Glückstadt on
23 June, after having been 3 months & 4 days on / way
from St. Thome & having lain there for 3 months & 8 days
which is a long time & which was owing to our reckoning.

It is to be regretted as we had no copies of the agreements
made at ~~London~~ so that we could have acted
accordingly especially about how long we were obliged
to lie there. We have brought over 23,332 lb sugar
... as with we had brought over as much again, but we
must be satisfied

I know that you have a great desire for ships
as it is 4 months & longer since we left there. I had
also hoped that you would have been pleased
with what you said, but having come home I have
left that otherwise. Now this galliot is now ready to
sail to your shuffly to bring advice how matters by
at these places and it is that at the

Peace has been concluded between Denmark &
Sweden it is decided that Guinea remains on our
side as you will learn further from the letters which
Lingenburgh & de Boer are sending
herewith, to which we refer. We

We need not doubt but that the fort will already
 and have been ceded (granted) to you by Jan
 some of the articles of the treaty

Classroom

0001 We are not expecting in the Elbe. From the Swedish

a large ship like "St. Martin" with most valuable cargo
 The ship is named "Fredrick & Third"
 I hope that with God's help, this gallant vessel
 will follow in half a week's time to which I shall use
 my utmost endeavour & you may be fully assured
 that there will be no failure in it.

The Swedes are still strongly preparing to
 come to the Elbe. They intend are venturing to come
 with 2 ships & a small fleet.
 one of them is Frans 175 length
 factor

[A reference to news Sweden & Denmark]
 Copenhagen the breath of our times.
 Since we set sail from the Vlle, great
 changes have occurred in Europe. The King
 of England is back again in his kingdom.

France & Spain are married [Germany]
 The King of Sweden & Duke of Holstein
 have made peace with Denmark & Sweden
 will Empire & Poland included.

The Duke of Courland is in his country again,
 & go peace among all Christian
Princes. Thus peace is restored
 to God. From the accompanying papers you will
 learn

30
Everything in detail. to which we refer. God grant t /
peace may continue to the end of / World.

... [use to / Part of St. Thomas]

We hope you will be satisfied with what has ^{been} ~~passed~~
happened here in a half year.

You will be satisfied with Mr. Egger who is coming
over with this galley & can hear that by the large
ship will follow, please God, Vetter Zaiott Spitzens
& Muller with a surgeon & necessary people. A Barbier
[doctor] would have been sent by / Fallot but were
were willing to go over by it.

That Mrs. Carloff was quite innocent of the
handing over of the forts & that Smith & Cantier alone
plotted it, Messrs Chungenburgh & de Boer will report at
length. Cantier has now been in prison in the Hague
for some time & Carloff has his gold through a process
of the Hon Co. This Co is very angry that their
attack upon us did not succeed & also that their
return ship delays so long. I am also surprised
at the long delay, but the slaves which they lately
sent by some ships to Curacao could not be sold, so
that it is going badly with / Co & they will soon be
done for [uit daarmede].

No more this time & hearty greetings &
commendung to God, My dear parents also
greet you. I am obed^t serv^t

J. Cornelissen

Voor twee dagen is mi in subject gecommuniceert dat
de Compagnie op middelen denken om JAN KLASSE vergift (sic,
vergift) te doen suppen, oft wel anders den hals te
laeten breecken: soo door wederkeeren van de Heer JOAN
VALCKENBURGH in it

... [letter to ...] ...
The hope you were to satisfied with ...
... [letter to ...] ...
... [letter to ...] ...

... [letter to ...] ...
... [letter to ...] ...
... [letter to ...] ...
... [letter to ...] ...

This Mrs Carlisle was quite movement of the
handing over of the funds a clear amount a letter above
parted in, through Cambridge & the ...
Center has been in plain in the ...
for some time a Carlisle has his date through a ...
of the ...
... upon in their next success & also the ...
... delay so long ...
... delay, but the delay which they ...
... to ...
... it is going badly ...

... [letter to ...] ...
... [letter to ...] ...
... [letter to ...] ...
... [letter to ...] ...

1660.

Extract from the printed Pamphlet entitled,
"Brieven, Confessie mitsgaders Advisen, van
verscheyden Rechtsgeleerden in de saeck van
Isaac Coymans" (Rotterdam. n.d.)

Copia.

Mijn Heer, mijn Heer, Joost Kramer, Directeur op de Kust
van GUINEA, ten dienste van de Deensche Africaensche
Compagnie, residerende op CABO CORS, in Guinea.

Mijn Heer Kramer,

U.E. aengename in dato 14 December des voorleden Jaers
heb ick den 22 July door adres van de Heer DELBO wel ont-
vangen. Seggen daerop in antwoordt dat alle het voorgeven
bij die van de West Indische Compagnie ^{aldaer} ~~alder~~ valsch is,
en dat blijktt ghenoeghsaem uyt de Proceduren alhier
ghepleecht door de Heer CAERLOF, dat CANTER ontrent 3
Maenden in den Hage op de Voor-poorte heeft geseten, ende
de Compagnie 't Gout moet gheven, gelijk Largo geschreven
heb met Symon van der Lee, daeraen mij gedrage; en sullen
naer tydts ghelegenheydt ten antwoord voegen, dat de West-
Indische Compagnie hier geen consideratie hebben, dan alleen
slachten den Bedelaer: luydt roepen, en niet weten waer
't mangelt; dan alsoo ick met ware ghenegentheydt
ghetracht hebbe U E te raden als een Vrient, daer~~x~~ bij
ghedenckt te blijven.

Voor twee dagen is mij in secreet ghecommuniqueert dat
de Compagnie op middelen dencken om JAN KLAESZ vergift (sic,
vergift) te doen suppen, oft wel anders den hals te
lasten breecken: soo door wederkeeren van de Heer JOAN
VALCKENBURGH in 't werck soude ghestelt worden, die wel
inclineert om weder per costi te gaen, dan ick sie niet

veel apparentie van eer voor hem in te leggen, dewyle de Compagnies saecken seer consumeeren, en alle verleden Jaers ghedane equipagien, tot vorderinghe van de Slaefse Negotie geen effect sullen hebben, doordien de Spaensche op Curasou niet meer komen, daer geen meer Negers sullen consumeren, soo niet meer sulcke aensienlijke equipagie doen. Het minste quaet soo doen, moet dapper aen den Koninck van Denemarcken klaghen, en soecken by wegen der Swarten daerover revengie, en soo eenige hostileyt doen, moet JAN KLAESZ het Fort Nassou blockeeren, dat door de Swarten seer bequaam te doen is, prenten die van SABOU en FETUY in, soo sy U E niet behoorlijk mainteneeren, dat met verloop van tydt verlooren gaen sullen.

't Geen hier vooren in ~~regar~~ reguarde van JAN KLAESZ aengeroot, meugh ~~(XX)~~ (sic) hem wel verseeckeren dat gheen praetjes zijn, en hem na richten kan om een voordeel af te sien.

Met 't schip den "Koninck van Denemarcken" dat vier weecken na desen volght sonder uytstel (soo mij van Hamborgh geschreven wert) sal wijder weten te seggen wat hier passeert. Altijdt tot dato en is hier geen equipagie, soo dat 't schip den "Koninck van Denemarcken" lange voor haer op de Kust wesen sal, en goede occasien hebben om U E Meesters cargasoen te venten, dat tot dato niet hebben ge-equippeert, hoewel de Heer DELBO altijdt sulcks gheraden. Door den Oorlogh sijn bekommert geweest, die nu een endt heeft, en volgens Vredenstractaet, blijft Guinea aen den Koninck van Denemarcken, uwen genadigen Heer.

Van eenige Sayen te senden daertoe gelegentheyte hebbende,

1660.

blijve niet in ghebreke van al 't geen wijders t'uwen
dienste zijn sal.

Belangende de klachte soo U E doet, hebt wel reden,
en sullen by de Heer CAERLOF wat voor U E soecken
gerem^{worden}dieert te ~~wroden~~, en 't geen wijder aenroert
sullen mede den Heer CLINGENBERGH dooe Sr de SWAEN
worden gerecommandeert, dat ick geloove de Heer volkomen
genoegen ~~xxx~~ geven sal. Wij sullen altyt trachten daertoe
te induceeren.

Eenige nieuwe Monsters by U E aldaer in usante komende,
gelieft my te advisereren om te laten maecken, alsoo ghy wel
weet mijn ~~per~~ professie in die Waren is. Waermede U E
in Godts genadige protectie bevele, die U E Ziels heyl
en Lichaems welvaart &c sal blijven.

U E Dienstwillige

ISAAC COEIMANS.

AMSTERDAM, den 13 July 1660.

=====

Extract from Pamphlet
 "Principles of the
 mitgaders A...
 Isaac Coimans
 (Post...)

Letter of Isaac Coimans to Jacob Kramer for /
 Court of Guinea in / D.F.C. unding
 15 July 1660

Des last...
 Dec last...

...the last Co...
 the proceedings taken here by the...
 Carter has been in prison in the...
 ...of length...
 ...in...
 ...no...
 ...are...

...resemble the beggar...
 ...But...
 ...daar by gedenck...
 ...is...

...two days ago...
 ...means to have Jan Klaesz...
 ...which would...
 ...I do not see...

...of much honor for him as the...
 ...will have no...
 ...no longer come to...
 ...no more...
 ...such...
 ...not so...

...over Gurrassou...
 ...Die Spangass geen slaven...
 For

35 For the least we that they do odder there must be strong
complaint to / King of Denmark; a week sought
to take revenge for it by means of the blacks
they must any hostility Jacob Claesz blockade Fori Nassau which is easy for / Platz to do;
blockade Fori Nassau which is easy for / Platz to do;
imposed upon the people of Sabine Petray it is to do;
which has been above with regards to Jacob Claesz
on that will assure him of no loss of Reim ora
which will surely and will not take advantage
of it. They will not make any more in the land of Denmark;
which will follow after 2 weeks after the aid will fail,
(so I am written to Hamburg) I shall be able to go
and will not be able to go up to the land of Denmark
any equipment here so that the ship " Thunick Van Denmarcken "
will be on the land long before them or have a good copy to
sell your masters carriage. They did not equip before and also
Mr Delbo always advised it. They have been troubled by /
war, which is now at an end, according to the Treaty of Peace

o) Guinea remains to the King of Denmark, your gracious ord.
having an offer for it will send some larges to you and will not
fail in any thing but the rate be to your service
as regards the complaints you made upon our good
reason of the indication to have been made by
o) Mr Carloff is for the best and they will be recommended
to Mr Clougenburgh by Mr Summers whom he
will give complete satisfaction. We shall always
endeavor to give you entire satisfaction in all things
if any new samples of what is ordered by you the
we please advise our business to have been made
as you know will that our business is in these goods,
with which I commend you to find garages protection
for the same and a body remain remain with a
for body's well being. Your obedient
Isaac Coenraets

1660.

(Annex. K.K.5. to Memorial from WIC. to SG. Exh.
27 July 1664.)

June

(St.Gen. Loketkas. Deenemaerck. 41)

Copy.

Amsterdam 1660. 6 July.

[Intercepted]

Mr Joost Cramer, Saluyt.

Mijn laesten aen UE gesonden was op den 26e April
daer mij aen refereren, en sedert geen van UE ver-
~~nommen~~
nomen; dient desen alleen om te adviseren onser aller
gesondheyt dat Godt wil geven, oock haest van UE &
byhebbende vrienden mogen hooren belangende de schepen
van de Westindische Compe wert seer verlanckt; ~~als~~
als mede naer de Deensche schepen daer diversche
recommandatien van Hamburch hebbe om te adviseeren
soo iets hoore van de Cust; maer tot dato kunnen
niemandt mededeelen. Alhier wert gesegt dat de
Compagnie schepen, vier in getall, de Deensche
schepen van de Cust gedreven hebben, doch wat daer
van is moet de tyt afwachten. De Zeeuwen
schreeuwen als leeuwen over het lanck uitblijven
hares scheps, als mede die van Amsterdam. Sommige
seggen dat de Comps schepen naer ^{Island} Ilyo/ de Prins ^{Prins}
sijn ende naer ^{Annebon (Island)} Annebo om de plaetsen te bemach-
tigen ende de Portuguesen daer aff te drijven,
ende de Compagnie bevindt den slaaffschen handel
over Currasaw soo sleght dat dien handel op Ardre
openstellen: oorsaecken de/ ^{Spanynars} ~~Spangaren~~ geen slaven
van Curasou meer willen affhaelen, ende oock
gdoot gebreck van victualie aldaer is. Belangende

37

den vrede tusschen de Noorder Croonen is gesloten
en sullen de SWEEDEN in corten tijt afftrecken,
de Forten sullen aen Denemaercken verblyven, de
Coninck van Engelandt sal aen Deenemaercken
trouwen en de Engelsche nu so veel als een sijn naer
bemercken kan op de Cust geen quaet sal doen
ende de Westindische Comp iets tegens Denemaercken
doet, Engelandt oock doet, desen niet langer
begeerende te maecken, oorsaecke het groote schip
uit Vlye gereet is om naer de Elve te gaen &
in drie weecken te volgen, sal largo daer mede
adviseren, ende iets op mijn begeerende hebt te
gebieden. Ende blijven naer groetenisse ende be-
veelinhe Godes, nevens alle vrienden. Mijn Heer,

Uw Ed ob. D.

(sgd) J. van TETZ.

'T opschrift was,

MijnHeer Joost Cramer, Directeur Generael der Deensche
Africaensche Compagnie present op CABO CORS. Pr en
vriend die Godt bewaert.

Agrees with the original letter dated and
signed as above, deposited with the Chart. WIC.
here in Amsterdam. In witness of me, within the
same City, Public Notary, this 22 November 1661.

(sgd) H. Schaeff.

Nots. Pub.

=====

1660

DAC.

57

Stat Gen.
 Lotter-Kas Deenematerck letter J. Van Tetz. to Jost Cramer, br-Gen
 (Annex: KIKS) of / Danish African Co, at present at Keap
 Memorial WIC to S9. Capo Cos, per a friend whom God preserve.
 27 June 1664).

my last letter to you was } Amsterdam 6 July
 } on 26 April to which I
 refer, & since have heard nothing from you

This is only to advise that God gives us all health &
 a it very much desired that we may soon hear from you
 & the friends with you about the ships of / WIC. also
 about the Danish ships as I have to advise various
 interested parties (? recommendation) of Hamburg
 if I hear anything from / Coast; but up to date I can
 inform no one.

Here it is said t the Co ships, 4 in number, have
 driven / Danish ships from / Coast; but what there is of
 it we must await time.

The Zealanders war like lions over the long absence of
 their ships as also those of Amsterdam

Some say that / Co ships have gone to the islands
 of Princes or Ancebon [Ancebon] to capture them &
 chose places as to drive the Portuguese off they from Dan. &

And / Co finds the slave trade so bad to Curacao
 so bad that they are laying open that trade at Africa;
 the reason is that the Spaniards are no longer willing
 to fetch the slaves from Curacao, & food is very scarce there.

Peace has been concluded between the Northern Countries
 & the Swedes will withdraw on a short time will withdraw
 on the Forts will remain to Denmark.

The King of England will trust [Godwisen a an]
 Denmark. as the English, so far as can be observed, will
 do no bad on the Coast & if the WIC. does anything
 against Denmark, England it does it to England also
 as [Englandt oock doet] does & so no longer desires
 to do it [degen, niet langer begeerende te maecten]

This

Capuel

Schip

Amsterdam 13^{de} Junij. 1660

Uyjn Hoock' goet cramenk. saelmyt.

Mijnen laestor, aen, Het waer op dor, 6 dorok. per facet
 portolijon, daer doronovonb pont. G'edt gods godd' adde
 onder tussen hebbe, het goluc hie, activomont voortady,
 dor se goopen op de dese, sonder conig' quade' rotcontw.
 daer voor G'edt moet g'daencht sijn, die daer in ge
 intorensort sijn, soo dat delyck gaet van dorok' stad aff
 noot het vlyt' het seep genaemt frédouens tertius
coning' van sonomerkon, groot soo vstaen, 250.
 laestor, met 22 vuckon. 70 copen. het langu' seep
 sae met twee sicgters naer goluchstadt g'braect
 worden, onder cito voort' proffor, woegon' comp.
 se goopen hooken niet, goostores, was de comp. vee
 gaedert, men sijn soo ind tyt van 14 dagen goon
 se goopen comen vande cmt, dat dan valckenling
 sijnen nyt sonder om 3^{de} van hantides te vortson,
 doe g'don tyt moet aeloe' voren, jck can niet naeas
 aen 3^{de} Jan staefon mercaador' grande, oer, leon
 bioljen te se g'rijven, dat op manier aen in sijn
 landt s'prockert, op dat maeg' gelosen dat van
 myn handt comt, sae d' d' demoyse geloo, te
 nemen vnde hem vorkloofon, onder tuss' g' d' v
 wie d' v. vnde bij hebbe vnde vanden edv d' v, ind
 genadige protectie vnde handt G'edts, vnde
 vorktaen een ancker lamoos, sox mij siet
 sonderde sae, met danckbaerhoijt vorkg'den
 vnde seijve, naer grootoniffon. myn hoer. onder tuss'
 d' v. d' v. en was g'etochent d' v. v. v. v. v. v. v.
 Tot. het op se g'rijft was, anan g'afon, wylos soe

voorzijninge Hoer myn heer. Joost Craemer Directeur
generaal der E. D. Soonsche affkeerscomp-
op Cabo cork p. 3. en verindt, die Sedt gesynde

Deeddoort motto orquids misnoe
van docto en ondoctoechout oel soes
bornt ende byde goetroij doctoe
wortind: comp. aelijer in amsterdam
in oncond van myn omnes der
potver stadt opend. Notaris. deses
23^{de} Decemb: A^o 1664.

oel

[Handwritten signature]
Schaeff
[Handwritten signature]
pnd

2.
41

160 (July)

July 13. Amsterdam. Copy letter Gerrardt van Tets to Jorck Cramer

Rigsarkivet København

D. K. U. A. Nederlandene A II. 15.

Prijzen West Indische

D.K. U.R.
Nieuw Landome A II. 15.

Letter Verzeest van Tets to Joost Cramer
van Den Ouden Dinsdag 14 Julij 1660
aan Joost Cramer te Calicut Cas. 125
[copy in Part 1]

My last to you has was on the 6th inst per yacker
"Postelion" by which this is sent. God quest is good
allsoy. Meen time we have heard of the safe
arrived of the ships in the zee. For which God must
be thanked without any encounter for which God must
be thanked as soon as the ships Federicus Teltius, King
of Denmark of 250 tons, 72 guns & crew of 70 goes
from this city to the zee, the cargo will be brought
by lighter to Fluissvadt & as once be voert passen.

Use have nothing about Cos' ships. Yaffs /
to assemble 9th is said yet if no ships come from
the coast within 14 days, that then van Utrecht &
they will send out Udelkenburg to ucla.

Van Huyden but time will choose always
I cannot expect to write a little note &
John Clason; great murder which is in the
his ou: 2 pages in the country. An order the van
the note to send is about to him. There
the note I comment for then a de prints with you
to de g gods gracious protection I understand you
are sending me an order of lime juice which I reply
with thanks & amain, after greetings Sic
Joost...

Latijn van het onleggende landt en er moet
meer oft landt handelen maar moeten in zee
handelen.

Geracht van Tets.

1660.

(Annex. N.N.3. to Memorial from WIC. to S.G. Exh.

27 July 1664.)

June (St.Gen. Loketkas. Deenemaerck. 41.)

[Intercepted]

Translaet.

Anno 1660, in Amsterdam op dingsdach
ofte de Coningsdach in de Maent naden
Regentijt.

The date was
13 July. Vide
letter from van Tely
to Cramer of that
date. [photo slab]

Mr Johan Claessen,

heer

Myn goeden vriendt, zeer grooten Coopman, ende Captn

over al het Land van FOUTOW ende CABO CORS, ~~Father~~ Vader van

alle de Blancken to CABO CORS synde in dienst van den

Connick van DENEMARCKEN. Godt beware U altyt in

goede met alle vrouwen swarte soldaten ende slaven.

om dat her waerts geen Schepen van Cabo Cors en Comen

Het is lange geleden dat van U niet gehoort hebbe, ende

nu verstae ick dat Capn Cornelis Janssen ende

Jan Cornelissen sijn gekomen ende seggen dat Gij, JAN

CLAESSEN, noch wel ende gesont sijt, ende gaern Spaens

wijntgen drinckt; daerom verstae ick dat de Overste

van de Deenen U sullen senden met het eerste schip een

groot vaetjen om altyt van te drinken, ende dat schip

cont Gij verwachten binnen een maent als mijn briefff

sult gekreegen hebben, ende dat ick schryve is dat de

waerheyt, dat sweer ick bij U hoeft, ende dat schip

dat comt is groot als het schip van Cornelis Janssen. De

overste van de SWEDEN hebben alle de Fortressen ver-

laten van het omliggende Landt en(er) mogen niet

meer opt landt handelen maer moeten in zee

handelen,

In copy in
Rijksarchieven
Koninkrijk
DK UA
Nederlands
A II. 15

Men seyt dat Pe^crepau (?) genaemt Valckenburch
weder naer Da MINA voor Admirael gaen sal, en
Nota. men seyt dat syn Compagnie haer volck belast heeft
Hiermede wert dat se U sullen door schieten ofte andersints om hals
gedenoteert de brengen alsmede die van FOUTTOU & alle de Oversten
geotroyde West gevangen nemen. Hetgeene ick schryve is de waerheyd
Indische Comp. alsoo waer als Godt daerboven in den

(p.2.) Hemel is daerom hadde ick gaerne dat Gy, Grooten
Heer altyt bleeft binnen CABO CORS, ende allerley
slach van volck binnen CABO CORS niet liet comen,
maer als Gy Hr Cramer tot U Vrient neemt soo
kan U niemant quaet doen; ende als Gy mijn brief leest
of andere U die voorleest, denct niet dat U een praetien
maecke, maer bewaert mijn woorden in U Hoofd
en neemt mij voor U broeder, gelijk ick U voor mijn
broeder neeme. Soo Gy, Grooten Heer, mijn naem niet
en weet, mijn naem is TINTERUM, off QUANSJ ADAM,
of Krijgsman, or TETZ. Niet meer dan Godt beware
U wel ende bewaert mijn brief wel, dat U die ~~ix~~ uit
het hoofd niet en ga, want ick hebbe die van gantsche
harten geschreven, ende Godt geeft dat GY soo lange
wel ende gesont mocht leven als Gy selfs begeert.
Amen.

(sgd) GERARD VAN TETZ.

=====

1660
State. Gen. this was about the year 1660
dokter Kas. Deems maerck
(Amos. N.N. 3 6)
letter Gerard van Telt; Gerard Claessen
Amsterdam July 1660.

Memorie WIC to Sg.
21 June 1664
Rugs or Kiet Kipuhain
Dokter A. Scholten
A to 15
Anno 1660
Amsterdam
on Tuesday or Kings day in
the month after the [naden]
rain time

Mr Johan Claessen
great merchant & Captain over
all the country of Foutou & Cabo Cas, father of
all de white men at Cabo Cas who are in service
of the King of Denmark. God keep you well with all wives
black soldiers & slaves.

It is long since I have heard from you because no ships come
either from Cabo Cas. Now I understand learn that Captan
Cornelis Janssen & Jan Cornelissen have come & say
that you, Jan Claessen are still well & in good health, &
like to drink Spanish wine. Therefore I understand that
the Chief [Overste] of the Dames will send you by the first
ship a large cask to drink it always, & that ^{can} you may
expect that ship within a month after you shall have recd
my letter. And what I write is the truth, that I swear
upon your head. And the ship that is coming is as large
as the ship of Cornelis Janssen

The Chief of overste] of the Suledes has abandoned all
the forts of the surrounding Country & may no more trade
on shore but must trade at sea.

It is said that Perepau [?] named Valckenburgh
will go return to Da Mina as Admiral, & it is said
that his Co has ordered their people to kill you, by shooting
or otherwise, & capture all the Chiefs of Foutou. what
I write is as true as God is in heaven above.

Therefore

"Hershey is
denoted
1 det. WIC"

1660.

(12)

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(Annex. A.4. to Memorial from WIC to SG.
Exh. 27 July 1664)

June

(St.Gen. Loketkas Deenemaerck
41)

"Extract from a letter written by the Director
of the (Fabricated?) D.A.C. dd 24 July 1660."

We have seen how YH., on behalf of his Royal Majesty of
of Denmark and his Chartered DANISH Company has agreed with
Mr Johan CLAESSEN over CABO CORS, and with the King in
SABOU about CONGO, and ~~in~~ in accordance with YH's advice
we expect the execution of the Contracts, by the first oppority.

*by the King's Council of that place (Commander Josse Cromen)
promised to bear him in a dangerous & unlawful manner at the
Cost of Cabo Cors, de Fort Amoyama (and a Treasurer)
& in the Lodge of Onga; & moreover to declare that he would
offer the ships belonging to the Danish Co or spend to declare that he
would present them having in the future.
The Majesty has therefore charged him, Resident, chiefly to explain
such an unbecoming & unlawful proceeding against his subjects & to
request that, for the preservation of the free commerce of the United
Netherlands African Co, through the intervention of their High Mightinesses,
the directly Demand may be received, & the W.C. to dispense that in
future, as hindrance or injury be done to the subjects of His Majesty,
but friendship & favour should be done in those quarters.
For His Majesty cannot believe that the W.C. will approve that
which has been done on bad faith without their or the Danish
African Co knowledge by the then Commander Samuel Somers
or the Director General van Vlissingen, in accepting their pleas
has any other intention than to preserve the good right of the
inhabitants of Denmark in accordance with equity & the High
Mightinesses' instructions to like with them in good correspondence,
to that friendship to their ships & rather to assist them in case of
need*

1660

D.A.C.

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[Star. Sen. 5q15]

declam 7 Oct 1660.

High mighty lords

Ye or maye save a year since the undesigned Relient obtained from
ye High mightyness written order to Sir Caspar van Hensson, brother
Removal of the East W.I.C. or the Coast of Africa that he should not only
be the ships of the Co, disbanded by this mighty, made unkindness as the
Places belongin' to it, but also, in case of need, accord them being Paulvan
help & assistance.

But although this mighty's subjects, when the pattern of their recommendation
of ye High mightyness, had relied upon receiving justice from other actions
hating on the Coast especially from those of a so closely allied Potentate yet,
conforming to the hope of this mighty & the good intentions of their High
mightyness, it has fallen out quite otherwise. For the said Caspar van
Hensson, conforming to the orders of the Government to maintain good will
& friendship with this mighty's subjects, has in fact (as is comprahend
by this mighty's Justice of that place, Comaradant Jost Cramer)
persuaded to treat him in a dangerous & unlawful manner at the
Castle of Cabo Congo de Falls Ammanamato (his) & Taquiquary
& at the lodge of Orega; & moreover to threaten that he would carry
off the ships belonging to the Danish Co & partly to declare that he
would persecute them hating in the future.

This mighty has therefore charged him, Resident, strongly to complain
therein such an paper & unlawful proceedings against his subjects, & to
request their, for the preservation of the free commerce of the Contracted
Swick state African Co, through the intervention of their High mightyness,
the Justice-General may be ordered, or the W.I.C. so disposed that in
future, no hindrance or injury be done to the subjects of this mighty,
but friendship & favour shown to them in those quarters.

For this mighty cannot perceive that the W.I.C. will oppress that
which has been done in bad faith without their or the Danish
African Co's knowledge by the then Comaradant Samuel Smith,
or that Justice-General van Hensson, in accepting those places
has any other intention than to preserve the good will & the
intentions of Denmark in accordance with equity & their High
mightyness's instructions to take with them in good correspondence,
to show friendship to their ships & return to assist them in case of
need

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need them by force, to obstruct & prevent them from trading just as
the English & other nations carry on their trade freely on the coast:
& no more is desired than the same freedom for the Danish
inhabitants, in accordance with the law of nations, without the
least prejudice to the W. I. C.

upon which the Resident will await yr high mightinesses'
most favourable resolution & commands &c.

's. Copenhagen
7 Oct 1660

P Charisius
[CHARISIUS]

The States-General referred the above Memorial to the W. I. C.
for report.

[Stat. Gen. 5919]

Section 2 Nov 1660.

High Mighty Lords

As the undersigned President of His Majesty of Denmark, Norway &c, on 7 Oct by special order seriously reprehended to the High Mightinesses the persecutions which, contrary to all right & justice had been done to his subjects & those interested in his Charter: Plückstadt African Co by the Director General of the W.I.C. on the Coast, Van Hensden & as he understands that his memorial by & by has, by resolution of their High Mightinesses, been referred to the President Chamber of that Co at Amsterdam for their report, he therefore finds himself obliged, in all friendship, & to request that yr High Mightinesses be pleased, in a matter of so great consequence for a mutual understanding, to take into consideration the rights of His Majesty's inhabitants & not to allow such acts of violence to be committed by the servants of the W.I.C. under fictitious pretects; these acts having the only object wrongfully to keep the Danish Plückstadt Co away from those places & to prevent their trade there more than that of the English Co & of other nations.

General Van Hensden - contrary to the intention & recommendation in the previous instructions to him from their High Mightinesses to maintain good correspondence with those of the Danish African Co at those places & to favour & assist their ships - has, on the Coast, chased the two Danish ships St Marten & die de which, whose logors last winter, were lying before Cabo Corso (which at that time was occupied by the Blacks) & pursued them to sea for some days in an attempt to overmaster them.

Moreover, he, Van Hensden, has seized & detained all letters & papers belonging to His Majesty's Commandant, Jost Cramer, with strong threats that - notwithstanding all orders to the contrary - he would try to pursue & destroy the Danish ships with fire & sword wherever he found them; & this, on a loose & idle representation that the inhabitants of these lands [Netherlands] participate in the Danish Co. This is only a false pretence & can never be proved, however closely the gentlemen of the W.I.C. might inquire into it. On the contrary it will be found that such trade is being carried on solely by those residing outside this country, without in any way acting contrary to or to the prejudice of the Charter of the W.I.C., at the place at Congo (sic) named Frideric borg (about a

[note. Fort Frideric borg was at Amanbo, not at Akong]

musket shot from Cabo Corso) which the Director of the Danish African Co has purchased from the natives or their King & to which no one else can claim any right.

wherefore

wherefore the President trusts that His Majesty may obtain justice & equity from Yr High Mightinesses so that his subjects & the ships belonging to the Chartered African Co may be protected by the authority of the higher hand against all such acts of violence & hostility by the subjects of Yr High Mightinesses. And, in all respect, it will also be necessary that Yr High Mightinesses seriously order the W.I.C. no longer authorize, encourage or allow General Van Heussen to commit such excesses in future against the Danish Co more than against other nations, but rather to charge him to allow it to trade peaceably & quietly, & thus to place His Majesty under an obligation with regard to his subjects, so that the President be given cause & most highly to praise such a display of justice, as he does not doubt that he will receive a favourable resolution & a firm reply to His Majesty's request hereon, ... & remains
Yr High Mightinesses'
obedient

P. Charisius

's - Trankhage.

2 Nov. 1660.

Nov 6. } Resolutions of the States General on the above memorial
Nov 19. } [These ^{are} in "Resolutions" notebook II pp 84. & 85. - sent
to University College Akhmeta]

1660.

(Annex. A.2. to Letter from WIC. to St Gen.
exh. 27 ^{July} ~~June~~ 1664.)
St. Gen. Loketkas. Deehemaerk. 41.)

Copy.

Jaspar van Heussen, D.G. on behalf of
their H. M. the Lords States General of
the free U.N. together with their Hon. Gen.
Chart! WIC over the Nn Dist. of Africa.
contra

D E E hond. valiant worshipful Hr JOOST
Cramer Dir. Commndt on behalf of the Serene
Lord Frederick the Third, King of Denmark,
Norway &c as also His Chart. D.A.C.

Notwithstanding that on the 22/12 October 1659, by our
Contra Protest made, we ~~have also~~, have also, for the common
peace of the respective nations, requested and begged, YH,
inter alia, to be willing to ^{desist from} ~~ceyden van~~ the making of any
contracts or ^{alliances} ~~Verbintnisse~~ with the FETUSE about any posson
of the fort at CABO Cors and its beaches, yea also at any
other places ~~more~~, where their H.M. the Lords S.G. and their
Hon WIC lawfully have any ownership of the beaches, and con-
sequently not to be willing to ~~verrichten~~ that which could/
come to tend to hindrance or injury of their H.M. the Lords
S.G. and their Hon. WIC. for the prevention of the dis-
turbances and difficulties to arise thereout; ^{adding} ~~not bijzouginge~~
that ^{if you act to the contrary we should} ~~by contrarij doen~~ according to our bounden duty, ^{do what was required} ~~gevoegelijckheid van dien souden betrachten~~, and would be
entirely innocent of all disasters, damage, and interest ~~en~~
which might come to arise thereover; and moreover by our
letter dd 14/4 Nov. 1659 -in reply to YH's letter dd 12/2
of the same month Nov. we have warned and begged YH ~~(altho)~~
(altho' I have not been able, nor may, ^{decide upon} ~~verstaen tot~~ the
desired restitution before the same were ordered me by my

not to do any thing with the ^{about the Hill}
respected Masters) ~~met de SABOUSE wegens / den Berg CONGH and~~
^{To the injury of}
appurtenances thereof / ~~mits (sic Niets?) tot~~ Their H.M. the
Lords S.G. and their afsd Hon WIC, ~~naerdeel te verrichten,~~
^{For}
~~as~~ the place with the ap urtenences thereof no longer belongs
to the SABOUSE but to their H.M. afnd and its Hon WIC, and
that, by virtue of voluntary cession (opdracht) and right of
purchase, as can be ^{proved} ~~shown~~ at all times by the document thereof
passed thereof on the 25 March 1657 and signed by the SABOUSE
King togr with AMPEE and other Chiefs (Hoofdlieden), in order
^{to hold}
not to be ~~gehouden en~~ attacked, by robbers of that which
belongs to their H.M. and their WIC, ~~as being~~, according to
the old Proverb "de Heelder niet beter als de Steelder". ~~as~~
^{a still am by no means of the intention}
I have been in ~~no deelen van meening~~ (as also still am not
doing it) to desist from ~~xxx~~ the good right we have thereto;
^{but do so instead of that I would rather detach the Sabous from}
en dat derhalve liever inde plaats soude gelieven de SABOUSE
^{their unreasonable & improper action - contrary to all justice & wisdom}
wan haer onredelijke en onbehoorlijke doen wesende tegen alle
^{having the least reason for it - & recommend them to be willing to maintain}
billickhoeyt, en sonder eenige de minste reden daartoe te hebben,
^{all bounden friendship with us. But, according to report received}
~~if~~ afftenomen en recomanderen alle schuldige vrintschap met
nevless
ons to willen onderhouden; YHM, has however, / ^{according to}
~~report recd,~~ contrary to right and ~~xxx~~ billickhoeyt (not once
^{justice}
having regard to what was ~~geloent~~ in our aforementioned ~~made~~
^{stated}
Protest ^{a also in} ~~als~~ also the said letter, ^{nor} ~~as~~ also in no ^{any way} ~~deelen~~ thinking
^{have} of the good services which, in extreme need, ^{accorded} ~~has been~~ ~~toege-~~
braecht by their H.M. the Lds S.G. of the free U.N. to the
Crown of Denmark, Norway &c) found it advisable - in prejudice
of their H.M. and their WIC- to purchase from the SABOU King
and AMPE and other Chiefs, the Hill Congh, belonging to their
H.M. and their said Chart WIC, and have no more right or

1660.

ownership whatever to it, according to the ^{Document} ~~Act~~ of which
 is ~~set forth~~ ^{referred to} in our letter dd 14/4 Nov. 1659 (as stated
 above), in order thereon not only to trade but also to
 erect Lodge and fortifications. What pleasure the same
 must give us and whether YH's ^{action} ~~doing~~ is ^{that} ~~the doing~~ of a
 allied friends I leave to the ~~judgment~~ ^{valid} of the whole world,
~~xxxxxx~~ as also whether I have not ~~bonde~~ ^{valid} reasons to
 show ourselves ~~gevoelijck~~ ^{grieved} over the intolerable proceedings
 which are ~~toegebracht~~ ^{caused} by YH to their H.M. & their Chart;
 WIC, in place of gratitude. Therefore we are at liberty,
 without ~~further~~ ^{to carry on what} making further request, ~~het ainstige in't~~
~~werk te stellen~~ ^{is terminable} as we are ~~aangebeyden~~ ^{changed} by Instruction from
 their H.M. and their afnmd Coy to preserve and defend
 their lawful rights over the affronts and damage which
 YH., by your improper ^{action} ~~doing~~, is causing to their H.M and
 their Hon Chart WIC. Still nevertheless, for the pre-
 vention of difficulties to arise thereout, we have found
 good before taking anything in hand (~~tot~~ ^{for the restoration} ~~herstellinge~~
 of the ~~hoon~~ ^{insult} and ~~smart~~ ^{pain} which has been caused by YH to their
 H.M. and their Hon WIC, which is not only to be estimated
 but also indeed is, not a little but very great) and being
 also ^{more} ~~disposed~~ to ~~xxxxx~~ ^{quiet} ~~xxx~~ than to ~~oprust~~ ^{unrest}, and to peace
 rather than war, the which besides is recommended to us
 so far as it in anyway can be, to live with the allies
 in friendship and peace, I am hereby once more requesting
 YH and praying YH, for the prevention of the disasters and
 difficulties to arise thereout, not only to be willing
 to ~~reparaten alle onbehoorlijkheden~~ ^{abandon} ~~alle onbehoorlijkheden~~ ^{in properties}, but to remedy these
 already committed ~~onbehoorlijkheden~~ and cause them to be

so remedied that no disturbances can arise thereout,
 and that, to that end, within the time of twice
 twenty-four hours you will annul and cause to be
 annulled the purchase of the Hill CONGH, and take
 away from it the servants, goods, flag and flagstaff
 you have on it, and on non-compliance of such ~~contrary~~
 to confidence and ~~vermoede~~ ^{expectation} - I am ^{giving formal notice} insinuating and stating
 to YH hereby once more, and only ~~the~~ ^{moreover} ~~overvloede~~ ^{stake} (also
 warning you of the disturbances, disasters and difficu-
 lties to arise thereout) that according to our bounden
 duty we shall show ourselves ^{scarcely of} gevoulijck ~~van~~ the caused
 intolerable improprieties and endeavour to ^{take usenge for} ~~verhale~~ ^{them} ~~en~~
~~togen~~ ^{not proper} degeene in such manner as we shall judge to be
 bequamst and dienstich; ^{serviceable} ~~God~~ Almighty
 and the whole world that we will not be guilty of the
 disasters to be caused and arise thereout; and will fur-
~~wait~~ await YH's categorical reply, and on the not giving
 of a reply or the not giving effect to our just request
 and desire, ^{deal with} ~~oponen~~ the same in that manner as it ought
 to be ^{deal with} ~~oponen~~, and in course of time, without bringing
 further insinuation/or request to YH, ^{more} we shall be able to judge
 necessary and serviceable (under protest as aforesaid)
 and commend the matter further to Almighty God, ^{do} ~~to~~ Whose
 gracious help I ~~am~~ ^{do} not doubting.

Given in the Castle St George Del Mina in Guinea this
22nd November 1660.

(sgd) J. v Heussen.

Handwritten notes:
 This follows van Heussen's certificate to Nathanael van Hornum...
 witnesses - upper factor they sent van Gaele back to...
 (b) may not come close to the ship...
 to insinuate the same...
 after to reading done, delivered to v Heussen...
 & drawings, & to reply with...
 4.

1660.

S.A.C.

(Annex E. to Further Memorial from WIC. to SG. Deld. in, 22 August 1662.)

(St. Gen. Lokatkas. Zweden. 38.)

"Extract from the Day Register or Journal
kept by Jaspas van HEUSSEN, Director General
of the North Coast of Africa, on

Tuesday the ~~22~~ 23rd November 1660.

In the morning at 7 o'clock have returned the Fiscal Mr

Anthony van Harinckhouck and the Upper Factor Huybert van
Gageldoncq and sub Factor Cornelis Hart, making report to us
that after they had come, yesterday morning at day-break,
to the Danish ship "Fredericus den Derden", they further sent a
canoe on shore in order to ask JAN CLAESSEN'S consent to be
allowed to come on shore at CABO CORS in order to be able to
speak with Mr JOOST CRAMER, and that JOAN CLAESSEN had let
know in reply that he could well allow that, but as, ~~he~~
resides himself
~~he~~ ~~never~~ ~~him~~, some people had come to CABO CORS whose friends had
been killed at the time the WIC.'s men had been in CABO CORS,
he could not guarantee them from affronts befalling them
~~haer van overcomende afsonder niet soude conuen bevrijden,~~
for them
and therefore was willing to go to FREDERICX BEECH to consult
about CONGH. But as Mr CRAMER did not think this to be of any
use, he let them know that they ~~would~~ *should* come on board ~~there~~
to them, where they also came about one o'clock; ~~and~~ That then
they had read aloud ~~to~~ our warning and protest to Mr CRAMER,
who, during the reading aloud frequently shook his head, and
said he would reply to it but he considered the time of twice
twenty-four hours referred to therein was very short; also that
he could not believe what had been represented that he would try to obtain [recovery?]
the FANTYNSE Blacks ANNEMABO dat niet can gelooven, waer een
Annemabo from the Fantyn Blacks And he said
presenterende, oock soude trachten te becomen; en te hebben

that as I knew well that the matter of Annemabo, Tacorary & Orson
gesegt, terwyle dat ik waer verstaende dat het werck van
would have to be settled in Europe by the Principals on either side, is
ANNEMABO, TACORARY, en ORSOU, in Europa bij wederzijts
could hardly be thought that the matter of Congh would not also
principalen moet worden afgedaan, vroomt te duncken het
be settled there also. Thereupon they had replied to Mr Cramer that
werck van CONGH daer mede niet wil laten afdoen; ~~en dat door~~
Congh was quite another matter; & it remained as that.
and that by them was replied thereupon to Mr CRAMER that
the same was ~~an~~ entirely another matter, ende vorder daerbij
is gebleven. That the ship "Coninck David" had little goods

in her: that the Fort at CABO CORS ~~is~~ had not yet been in-
yielded ^{that} as had been reported to us ^{as aen ons heeft bericht}
government to the men of the ship, ~~as aen ons heeft bericht~~
& there were no goods in it
gehadt, and says geen goet in te hebben; that JOAN CLAESSEN
that on 14th inst [Nov] had only treated with those men & had allowed
het gemelte velek op de 14th instant alleenlijk daer in heeft
one of the Swedish flags from
getroactoeert, ~~en een der SWEDTSE flags of the said ship has~~
to
let fly from the Fort; that 4 men from the said ship will re-
main on shore, and the ship shall ^{continue on its destined} make its further destined
voyage; that the former Commassaris NEUMAN is about to come
hither as Chief for the Swedes; that French ships also will
come; that Mr CRAMER can by no means believe that the arrived
ship "Coninck David" has been sent hither for the old SWEDISH

Company, but is a private work; ^{That after his statement subsequent} dat ~~dat~~ van de Hoer CRAMER sijn
to the heading of the warning & protest. Mr Cramer had said,
onthaelt seggende naer dat de warning and protest had been read,

"Now you have carried out your charge, we may now enjoy ourselves
" and as this did not concern the business, they were obliged to
together, also ~~dattet~~ werck niet en raecht, and so hebben moeten
remain on board until the evening, and from there they departed
to MOURE, where they slept last night, and now have arrived
hither from MOURE, ^{also that they had not been able to persuaded to} oock dat Mr CRAMER tot bestellen van de heb-
produce his papers,
bende brieven niet hadde kunnen dispooneen, from which may be
judged that he must be ^{afraid} ~~beholden~~ that one would thereby obtain
^{get to} ~~informants~~ that the ship was unanchored.
kennisse het schip onvrij te wesen.

[Stat. Con 5913]

Decem 29 Nov. 1660.

1498 might have.

The undersigned Resident of the City of Denmark Norway ye had not doubted that y^e High mightnesses had taken such a resolution upon his purpose Memorably — concerning the complaints which were introduced in the Majesty's chamber African Co had made upon about the wrongfull proceedings of the General Comander Van Heussen & other servants of the W.I.C. under him, as also the Punishment against that those might be punished by Right authority — as equity & the good understanding between such closely allied Sovereigns required.

But seeing that the matter had been taken over by these Honorable your mightnesses of Holland & Utrecht & that meanwhile these Memos had not only been transmitted to the Præsident Chamber at Amsterdam but also their Heads' advice there had been received, he finds himself obliged to request your most circumstantially to point out to y^e High mightnesses how little foundation there is in the reasons alleged in support of the acts of violence & hostility that have been committed.

For freely the gentlemen of that Chamber presume to allege that they know of no Danes on the Coast of Africa who were born or resident in subordination to this Majesty. This is contrary to the truth as the General brother Van Heussen [not without Pleasure & perhaps, indeed, by order of his Principals] has, by bribery & corruption, obtained Cabo Corso & other posts from the said posts & at that time duly appointed Royal Danish servant Samuel Smith who were not be able to show that he had the least charge or order to do so; & this is clearly appears because after handling the posts he has not dared to come over & give an account for this his action to this Majesty & the Co. but has remained in that country & as a reward for his treachery, he has gone over into the service of the W.I.C.

Moreover it is notorious that the African Co. which consists of inhabitants of Copenhagen, Flückshede & Humburg, without any inhabitants of this country being interested in it, was chartered by this Majesty some years ago. If the gentlemen of that Chamber wish to prove this for their own advantage, it is as though a man with eyesight declared, in broad daylight, that it was dark & night, & this cannot pass as a legitimate excuse for the acts of violence committed against the Danish Co when they not only deplore "retrospicte" facto made of their faults but contrary to all justice & the law of nations, attempt violently to divide away from its own Lodge acquired in due time [nae des tijt].

Secondly,

Secondly, the gentlemen of the Chamber sustain that the Memorials ignore the fact that those of the Danish Co equip on their own account. From this it appears that their Honor had not read them correctly. Even if it is not stated in so many words yet the meaning is clear as the Resident explicitly declared that the trade was carried on only by those who reside outside this country without in any way acting contrary to, or in prejudice of the Charter of the U.S.C. And "we mention in scarce quarters [not to find a difficulty where there is none"] & to deprive them of such business projects projects, he gladly approves their own words - "But no one of the inhabitants of this country has any part or share in the Co chartered by this Majesty, but they are doing it on their account." This can, if necessary, be more fully declared at any time by the well-known Directors of the Danish Co Messrs Warrant Høgenberg & Jacobs de la Bøe who reside at Altonburg & that no one of the inhabitants of this country participate in their Co.

Thirdly, their Honor complain about the recalcitrance of some of the high magnificences, inhabitants of this country among whom some who having learnt the trade at the expense of the Co or made their fortunes in its service, had not scrupled to violate the Charter by equipping in this country to the injury of its traffic, & sailing out with the Commission of His Majesty of Denmark. This, the Resident sustains is in error, based upon facts as the former, but only in relations to protests ... which can never be heard to raise any question. And even were it so, which it is not, the former servants of the U.S.C. here in this country are not such spaces that they are not at liberty after being discharged from it by consent, & being resident outside the limits of these United Provinces, to betake themselves into another foreign source.

Fourthly, their Honor assert that they raise always complaints with the order of the high magnificences in their letter personally referred to, & raise given effect to it by special instructions to the Director on the Coast to give no cause of offence to the neighbours & allies of this State; as also when the complaints of the Resident at Cabo Verde & elsewhere, are only made in general terms without putting any deeds. What is meant by this is clear from their previous statement that they will recognize no one but the Chartered inhabitants of this Majesty in their Coast. And this appears not only from the suspension of the forts - contrary to all right & good customs & sentence of the Court of the Indies - but also from the prohibitions which General Don Juan de Saavedra (as was alleged in my former) did to the two Danish ships despite

& St Martin last winter when the Blacks were besieging Cabo Corso, chasing them from the Coast with intention to capture them; also by his seizure & detention of letters & papers belonging to His Majesty's Commandant Mr Jost Gremer, according to complaints made to His Majesty & the Directors of the Danish Co. How the gentlemen of the Presidial Chamber of the WIC can assert that they have complied with the orders of His High Mightinesses to maintain good friendship with the inhabitants & participants in the Chartered Danish African Co. clearly appears from the above recitals; & perhaps on further enquiry will disclose what happened lately (as is reported to the Resident) namely - that the skipper of the ship 't Wapen van Amsterdam, having made ready there to serve the WIC, at his engagement had to bind himself to attack & overmaster all Danish ships on that Coast at the least opportunity. This is at strange variance with their former asseveration & may perhaps be deemed like the rest. - "si fecisti nega". But how can they deny their acts which in their conscience they know to be true & they dare to assert that they will not suffer nor allow the Danish Co on the Coast of Africa, cost what it will.

Fifthly, the Resident cannot sufficiently express his surprise that these Honors support their bad case by stating that they possess no places on that Coast except by legal title & that if the pretended Danes wish to assert the contrary let them produce their evidence. The reply to this is, firstly, that the title to the possession of the forts which were handed over by treachery & infidelity is an unlawful usurpation. Secondly, it is lacking in respect both to His Majesty & to their High Mightinesses to dispute the Charter graciously granted to the Danish African Co. to a place belonging to His Majesty Jure belli et gentium, & not only to call them "pretended" Danes but also to desire production of their evidence, as it is well known that their High Mightinesses themselves have acknowledged His Majesty as owner of those places & on that account interposed in the negotiations with Sweden & for those of sound judgement who will examine the matter, this is sufficient evidence to support the rights of the Danish Chartered Co.

To those of sound judgement who will examine the matter there is sufficient evidence to support the rights of the Danish Chartered Co in the reiterative orders & letters which the Resident (who for the past ten years has been the accredited Minister of His Majesty with to His High Mightinesses in affairs of greater consequence), has received to complain about these matters, & to implore His High Mightinesses high authority to order the maintenance of good friendship between the inhabitants of ~~both~~ both sides & the avoidance of all estrangement which might arise from such actions. For what can it

probat

perish some people to risk in troubled waters & unwilling to acquire whatever they can capture while others act in all good faith & friendship? Then, during the English war some years ago the ships returning from the East Indies received much generosity & friendship from His Majesty, & that those of the U.S.C. could also experience if at any time they were by chance drawn into His jurisdiction & harbours.

This is what the President has found it necessary to apply to the report from the Prusial Chamber of the U.S.C. - as it has some been placed in his hands or in the name of his next relations that of Madison, consequently to require that His Majesty's Ministers, in a matter of such urgency, will be pleased without further delay to perform not to allow the U.S.C. to delay matters by such excuses or unperformed protests but to order the Directors of the Prusial Chamber that no violence, not kindness be done by their servants or ships to that of His Majesty's Ambassador D.A.C. or to their ships, in their Trade which is free to the whole world, & to give a formal order to General Van Kleusen to offer no violence to the Dames or to the ships belonging to them, or to their servants but to show them all friendship & good will.

This letter can consequently be dispatched by the ship St. Michael which is lying at Quickstart ready to sail, if it is received at once, in order to avoid any change of a mischief which otherwise will arise if the date of the U.S.C. should wait to continue in their former proceedings; & the President kindly protests that the Danisch Co will by no means be liable for it if their ships should be compelled to defend themselves against such acts of violence. As the matter can suffer no long delay the undersigned President expects a speedy final & favourable resolution from a unanimous ...

P. Christianus

-5- Pausenlage. 29 Nov 1660

These answers is translation of the Report of His Majesty's Commission against General Van Kleusen ~~for his proceedings~~ & of the Relation of the Danish Danish Co to His Majesty [not here].

NOV 29.

Resolution of States General on the above Memorial

[In Resolution Notebook II pp 84-85 - sent to University College]

[WIC. oc 6.]

P 11.

Extracts from copy letter dated "Amsterdam 3 December 1660"

[no signature, no addresser's name, a no reference to it in the minutes of the resolutions of the XIX. WIC. : but it is evidently from the XIX to his Son Van Heerleen]

We write to you from on 23 Sept. [no record] in reply to your letters & sent some slight further supplies by de Jelles Schermerhoer & Demnick or Postpaer which sailed on 5 Oct.

In the purchase of merchandise we have gone somewhat freely outside your orders, sent by de Jelles Amsterdam & Zellundia freely because some was not obtainable in sufficient quantities

Serges can scarcely be obtained for money through the range purchases that have been made here for some time past for the English, Danish & Swedish in Europe but we are sending 730 pieces large maple [in a tin case?] we have not been able to send obtain in sufficient quantities

By this ship we are sending the persons named in the accompanying Merchant List, including van Rensw. Coeger as second & we do not doubt he will serve de Co faithfully & with vigilance.

We now expect to bring away pipe cases when we see such convenient purchase & deposit of Port Coast cargo by way of England, Hamburg, Am coming & elsewhere, which will undoubtedly result in a general bad trade there. We regard this with disquiet, & often deliberation but without leaning to order you think to see our all our goods at a deeper price than others do, until further orders so that we can dispose of our goods, which are many, before they spoil, & thereby obtain a large receipt of goods or as far as possible. ~~deprive~~ deprive all other ~~merchants~~ merchants from obtaining it, so that they may lose the device to come there again.

We have forwarded to bearing what you will have done upon our letters of 24 Sept. [viz, no record] to hinder the trade at Cabo Cons. & to restore possession of the hite Congr

That we obtained a hite Cons possession of Cabo Cons by good title, by order of Demnick Carlslyt, appears from the Rand of Carlslyt himself & that he was well & sufficiently qualified to give such an order can be seen from the Resolution & Commission granted to him by the King of Denmark - copy of which you have received.

We therefore consider that we are still the proper owners of Cabo Cons & we can, with good title, attack & recover it when we shall have the opportunity and probability of good success.
 Means while

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Meanwhile, you are recommended to be on your guard & not to trust any one too much, although equipping in France, of which we advised you in our former, is not being done very strongly.

Since our last letter of 23 Sept we have been informed from a reliable source that 200 marks gold have been sent hither in the ship St Martin by servants of our Co., on their own account so we are now less surprised that that ship was not attacked, but allowed to escape. It is notorious to all the world that the equipages that are done in the names of Daners & Guedes are mostly carried out for the account of subjects of this State. You will therefore give orders to the skippers of our ships & yachts both on the Gold Coast & the Windward Coast - as we have also given in charge to Skipper Aert Cosyns - to attack & capture all such interlopers, take off from them the crews if they are subjects of this State, in accordance with the Placados, take possession of all their papers, & have the ships brought up to Elmina & after closely examining the crews & the papers, dispose of them as shall be found proper in the circumstances of the case, by virtue of the Charter & the Placados of their High Mightinesses.

The returns on the cargoes now being sent you will consign by separate bills of lading & letters to the 9 Commissioners whose names are at the head of the invoices & bills of lading. We hope that your wife soon receive a good sum of gold, & let this ship speedily come home speedily with a good return.

We much desire to have news from the Coast

Dec. 15. Resolution of the States General.

[In "Resolutions" Notebook II pp 84-85.]
Sent to University College.

(1659) 1660.

DAC.

Rijgs arkiv et Kopenhagen
TKUA Nederlandene AII 15]

1660 Edele heer

Mij is met groet verwondering van de Minister van Syn Cong. Mayt.
van Denemarcken voorgedragen hoe U Excellentie aldaer bij de Tractaten van Hoogstgedachte
Mayt soude hebben te kennen gegeven dat ick met de Westindische Compaⁿ dezer Landen over Het
Castell en andere Forten in Guinea (voor desen by mij met Hoogstgedachte Conincklike
Commissie veroveret) sulcken Voegen soude syn verdragen, dat ick een de gedachte Compaⁿ
sonde hebben getransporteert.

Nu is sulcker dat ick naer het innemen niet alleen alle vlijt hebbe aangewend om
deselve plaatsen voor Hoogstgedachte Mayt. te conserveeren tot dien zijnde bij de
geallieerte, des noodigh sijnde sulck assistentie is versocht, maar noch het minste deel
dies wegen gecontracteert, veel minder getransporteert. Ja het isser soo verre af dat ick
oock sulcke gedachten hebbe gehad dat ick niet alleen deselve plaatsen by eene
pertinente acte syn Conincklike Mayt hebbe getransporteert maer oock den opper
Commiss Johan Christian Cantor, die het met den Commandanten heeft overgelesen van
de Westindische Compa. in den slaage gesangelyk daer over inbrecken; oock dies wegen
van het Hoff Provincias aan den Hogen Raad geappelleert sijnde, verklaardt dito
Cantor dat alleen [Lutten?] de minste intentie is geweest, door het innemen der Compaⁿ
volkeren, de plaatsen van syn Cong. Mayt te ontvreemden maer dat oock dies wegen
geen transport ofte enige acte mede is gemaekt in Voegen ut neffens gaande
[1660.] → Notariale Attestatie breeder blyckt. De welcke is de eygentlycke waarheit die
U Excellentie tot haer Gouverno hebben willen advisieren gelyck oock
hier van Copie een de Deensche Minister mede is gegeven. Blyvendt etc.

[Smit.]

[1660.]

[Writen by Carloff in Holland to the tutch plenipotentiary in Denmark?]

Beschreibung derjenigen Interessenten welche mit ihren nachgesetzten Capitalien
in der Königl. Dänisch-Niederländischen Africanischen Compagnie vorausgesetzten
Königl. Mandate, wannige walden Kaufsindus ausgehört, hablichen kund
anworf wünschlich darinnen sein,

Jacob de le Boe	In Zornbüding	18000
Johan Beckman	In Zornbüding	14400
Cornelius von der Mye itzo Corvys du Boys in Hamb.		9000
Adam von Sorgen	In Zornbüding	13500
Cornelis Janssen	In Blümlspand	8000
Freiherr Carl von Friessen	In Drabem	6000
H ^o Obrister Johan Otto Bremer	In Blümlspand	6000
Frau Cecilia Steinmans	In Blümlspand	4500
Tit: Graef Ranrou itzo Kriegs Commiss: Johann Schwertfeger		3000
H ^o Detlof Behder	In Wilsen	3900
H ^o Henningius von Ciren Secret:	In Blümlspand	3000
H ^o Georg Reiche itzo Obr: Johan Wittmack in Holl ^l macht seiner Paaronen		3000
Hans Erlenkamp	In Zornbüding	9000
Burgen Busch	In Blümlspand	18000
Conrado Esthers	In Zornbüding	18000
Conrad de Schmid	In Zornbüding	7200
Jacobus Facquet	In Zornbüding	9000
Gerhard von Tetz	In Zornbüding	18000
Lerd Bourmester	In Zornbüding	24000
Johan Euel	In Zornbüding	18000
Claude Herlin	In Zornbüding	4200
Johan Brunewald	In Lübeck	3000
H ^o Bancques	In London	3000
Johann Bapt. Winds Königl: Postmeister in Zornbüding		6000
	M L L	229700

Valentin Zens der 1^{te}
Dänisch-Africanisch
Comp^{te} Inspecteur

55
Name-list, & amounts of investments, of the ~~Share~~
Shareholders in the D.A.C. and.

T.K.U.A. Nederlandene A II 15.

Rigsarkivet Kjöge Köbenhavns.

T.K.U.A. Nederlandene A II 15

B

1660

S.A.C.

1660
SAC.

Letter. Director SAC. to John Claesson

Magnificentissime Domine

Ex literis Dominationis tuae Fetuniae datis 29
mensis Maj Anni praeterlapsi, et ad nos sub
currentis initium perlatis non sine laetitia ingenti
percepimus res nostras in Guinea, perfidia nequissimi
Carloffy proditas, fide cura et virtute Dominationis
tuae aliqua ex parte restitutas esse erepto ex
Hollandorum manibus Castello Cabocorso nobisque
Asssecuratione data, illud societati nostrae annuo
spatio servatum iri, dum modo mercencia nostra
redintegrare et in pristinum statum restituere
velimus. Quemadmodum iam nihil gratius nobis hac re
accidere potuit, ita hisce(?) nostris literis
voluimus, Dominationem tuam certiore facere de benevolo
nostro affectu et animo grato erga tam promptum et
candidum ~~offitium~~ rogantes in super, ut placeat
dominationi tuae in laudabili hoc proposito hoc
perseverare, et ut ~~pollicita~~ pollicita est pro commodis
nostris in iis locis ~~alter iis~~ (~~?~~) vigilare.
Dabimus nos ~~vieissimam~~ vicissim operam ut prima
aestate naves idoneis (~~?~~) mercibus instructae in
Guineam expeditantur, desideratumque, succursum ad
dominationem tuam oportent ne tam egregii egregii
conatus fructus aut societati nostrae aut dominatione
tuae percat. De cetero, non dubitamus quin
dominatio tua eodem quo caepit candore et fide in
hoc negotio versetur et utilitatibus societatis
nostrae pro dexteritate sua consultat, cuius nomine
spondemus operam tam praeclaram, non solum
consueto salario sed etiam alio munere non spernendo
nos esse compensaturos. Quibus dominationem tuam
Divinae protectioni ex animo commendantes diu
feliciterque valere iubimus(?).
Dabamus Holmiae 29 Marty 1660.
Dominationi tuae ad offitia(?) paratissimi
J. Lagerfeldt. Hindrick de Muscheren. et Jochim Potter.

alterius /

[Annex. GG, to Memo. W.C. to Stat. Gen. 29 June 1662.
Stat. Gen Loket Kas Zveden, 28]

SAC.

S. Loembom
 "Historiske Märkvärdigheter"
 Vol I p 22.

"A short account of the S. A.C.'s founding
 & activities until 1663."

[from the Swedish]

[note in Loembom: - "Sent in by the Swedish
 Minister in Holland, P.J. Coyer"]

"... after Carlöff had treacherously captured Cabo Corso for
 Denmark & left it in charge of Smidt & Cantler who handed it over
 to Van deussen on 16 April 1659, the King of F. & L. & Jan
 Claesen, seeing that they had been deceived by Carlöff, laid
 siege to it & captured it after six weeks, assuring
 Commissioner Hans Neuman, who was then staying with the
 English on the Coast that he [Jan Claesen] was willing to hold
 the Castle & trade with Sweden & its African Co.

wherefore in 1660 was equipped the ship "King David" under
 Capt Theunis Vos, to Guinea, who immediately upon his arrival
 received Cabo Corso from Jan Claesen & possessed everything
 until 22 April ~~1661~~ ... " *'

note. Neuman [Newman] was staying at Cormantine Castle
 in 1658. Vide James Congell's letter dd Oct 8. 1658 (os.)
 to the E.I.C. [E.I.C. OC Vol 25, in Typescript Note book]
 How & when Neuman arrived there & afterwards returned
 to Europe is not ~~there~~ recorded in the E.I.C. ^{papers} records.

*' Continued under "1661. SAC"

May 24. Copenhagen. Treaty of Peace between Sweden & Denmark

Signed in the camp before Copenhagen by the peace negotiators, Jugens de Texlon, Algernon Sydney, Robert Honyman, P. van Sluigelandt, Pr. Vogelvang, Pr. de Hylbert, W. v. Haarm, S. Rosenham, Sten Bröcker Biskop.

[94 Arts.]

Art XIX.

"And that this renewed friendship may be laid upon a more firm foundation, the King & Kingdom of Sweden will let fall & remit as they do hereby let fall & remit that right which His Majesty or any of his subjects pretend upon the poor Town of Told for the Guinea business so that henceforward nothing shall be demanded or required for that sum, but the King & Kingdom of Denmark shall remain wholly acquitted & free from any payment or least pretence thereof."

* vide also "extract" in Dutch. Phetostat from Stat. Gen. Lepelt Kas WIC 50.

[The above English text is from Manley's "History of the late Warren in Denmark" (1670) p. 129. The Swedish text is in Franlund "Svenska Africanska Kompaniets Historia" p. 130 App 6. The Dutch text is in Aitzema "Saken van Staat en Oorlog" V p. 505.]

The Swedish historian, And. Fryxell, summarises the whole Treaty as follows: -

1. Sweden retained SKåne, Kalland, Blekingen, Pohn's Reef & Hven, with freedom from toll in the Sound.
2. Sweden resigned her claim to Tromsø's Reef & to compensation for the plunder of Guinea [by Carleff].
3. Instead of Bornholm, Sweden should receive the property of the nobility in SKåne, about which further agreement should be made.

[Periättelser ur Svenska Historien Part 13 (1846) p. 49]

The long drawn-out negotiations between the Swedish, Danish, Dutch & English negotiators which led up to this Treaty are described in Franlund. pp 49-60. Aitzema V pp 533-544, Fryxell part 13 pp 45-49, & by the Danish historian L. Laurson in "Danmark-Norges Traktater" Vol V pp 345-356.

Extracts from Franlund (op. cit.)

p. 60 "The need for peace was especially great when for Sweden, & this caused the Swedes finally to remit the compensation money that had been promised by Denmark, & in Art XIX of the peace treaty they absolved Denmark from all further claim to it

Though this conclusion of peace all hopes for the shareholders of the

demanding not only the return of Cabo Corso but also that Carloff & his body should be handed over. This latter was not possible but the Danish government declared its unwillingness to give back the fort & to give security to the value of the goods Carloff had left behind him in Pluckstadt when he fled from there. (Vide "Adelsvaaldens Sidste Dage" (1894) p 341 by the Danish historian J.A. Fridericia)

In 1658 Sweden declared war (the second one) against Denmark & was defeated, & under this treaty of 1660 Sweden had to forego her claim for compensation (assessed at 400,000 Rixdalders) for Carloff's marauding; but this treaty of 1660 did not compel Sweden to abandon her claims to Cabo Corso & she never did. Sweden did actually regain possession of Cabo Corso but she was eventually driven out by the Dutch.

~~The Danish never had possession of Cabo Corso, after the Swedes or any other anyone else. He seems to have tried to get it, but he succeeded in establishing himself at Primo for a while where he founded the fort Frederiksborg. Despite the hostility of the Dutch the Danes kept possession of it for some thirty years until they gave the fort to the English.~~

The Danes,
John Coetzer

[Granland (contd)]

p 61. When finally the shareholders succeeded in fitting out a vessel in order to begin trade again in Guinea on a small scale, & maintain their rights there, it was already too late. We will see, in a moment, give an account of their exertions & the result of them.

[1659]

Meanwhile, already while the negotiations between Sweden & Denmark were continuing after the first conclusion of peace, King Carl Gustaf, with his accustomed foresight, had perceived that, in order that Sweden should not lose her colony in Africa for ever, that separate efforts would have to be made independantly of the conclusion of peace, & that the compensation money, even if it could be obtained, would fall due too late to restore the Co. He therefore applied himself, app had resort to a merchant in Hamburg. Lucas Lütkens, with whom the Swedish Government appears to have had previous connections, & exhorted him to send a vessel thither, secretly & in haste, & to strive to bring the Castle & Colony under Swedish dominion again. Lütkens combined

p. 62 with some interested parties in Ötoborg with the result that in return for some "recognition" he was granted permission by the directors of the African Co to trade in the Co's name & on the basis of its privileges [charter]; he likewise obtained a royal Sea-passport. Lütkens actually succeeded in carrying out ~~himself~~ the commission he had received but only to his own very great damage.

While

6
[1659]

While Sweden & Denmark, partly by force of arms & partly by long negotiations were contending about the Colony in Guinea, this changed its masters three times. The Dane, Samuel Schmidt, who was left behind as Commandant by Carloff, was as perfidious as Carloff himself, & he soon handed over Cabo Corso with the places belonging to it to the Dutch W.I.C. in return for a cash payment of 7-8000 florins. But this did not please the Natives who, under the command of Johan Claessen Tay, on 15 & 16 April [1659] - 6 weeks after the Dutch had got possession of it by negotiation with Schmidt - seized Castle Cardsborg. (as well as the other forts & factories) & drove the Hollanders out of it.

[note. The date 15-16 April is presumably O.S.
The date of Smet's agreement with Van Heussen is 16 April 16. & N.S.]

After that, on 29 May, Tay wrote to the S.A.C. declaring his King's friendship for it, & offering to hand over the Colony to the Co's representative if he appeared within a year*.

*: As regards the negroes' predilection for the Swedes above all other nations who contended for trade here, Lütken's wrote to His Majesty on 9 Nov 1666: - "The Africans [Mohren] on the whole African Coast would prefer to see the Swedish nation, & ships under your royal flag, than any one."

1660

But one was not ready for it so quickly. On 24 March 1660 a sea-passport was indeed issued by the Swedish government, & delivered to the Co. & its shareholders for a ship to Guinea & Lucas Lütken was appointed factor [faktor] for the Colony; but the ship King David which Lütken & his colleagues in Pottenborg fitted out in Hamburg was only ready to sail from there in Sept & arrived at Cabo Corso in Dec. [i.e. 19 months after J.C.'s letter of 29 May 1659]

As soon as the sea-passport was produced & the Co's letter in reply to Tay's was delivered to him the negroes at once - on 10 Dec - handed over the Castle & the smaller forts & factories. As a new ratification of the purchase & as evidence of its gratitude for the negro king's & Johan Claessen's good conduct the Swedes paid a sum of gold to the value of nearly 27,000 Rix-dalers in specie. 40-50 negroes were engaged at 5 Rix-dalers per month, & a trade between the Swedes & the natives began at once.

Thus

p63] Thus after an interval of nearly 2 years the Colony was again in Swedish ownership. The governors [of the styesmänn] at the place were: - Tönnis Adriansson Voss, chief commissioner [öfver Kommissarie], Capt ~~was~~ Victorin Norman & Johan Bruse sub commissioners.

The African Co, however, ~~was~~ was not willing to leave to others the profits which the trade on the Gold Coast & ownership of the Colony would bring in even though the shareholders had been content that some one from outside it had hastened to save the Colony for them & had borne the first & heaviest risks. Consequently the Co made great efforts to fit out its own ship; but as it had not the means itself to do so, the Directors had resort to one of the Co's co-directors, Liebert Wolters, a merchant in Hamburg & tried to induce him to carry on the trade in Guinea in the Co's name & under the protection of its charter, on payment of a definite tribute. Wolters finally let himself be persuaded & fitted out in Hamburg the Co's ~~sole~~ only remaining ship, Christina, with which was sent Johan Neuman, a Nyman, who should take over the government of the Colony, & a letter to the "Chief War Captain [öfver Fält herren] (Dahy)" in Guinea. Johan Claessen containing a recommendation of Neuman who, moreover, was a good friend of Johan Claessen ③.

- ① Coyote's report to King Carl Gustaf, printed by Doembom in "Hist. Märkvärdigheter" vol I p 22. (Stockholm, 1768).
- ② Annexure 7. [Note This is a letter in latin from the Queen-Regentess, Hedvig Eleonora to John Claessen dtd Stockholm 12 Oct 1660 - vide typescript copy]
- ③ On 3 July 1661 Neuman received the Royal Commission as Commandant "on the Guinea Coast as far as it belongs to Our African Co". Riks. Registr. 1661. fol. 916: but he never got to enter upon either office.

But the ship was not ready to sail before the end of the year [Dec. 1660] when she ultimately came in sight of Carlsborg. [Feb. 1661 - letter ~~from~~ Louis Wolters to Baron. 6 Nov 1698 1698] she was attacked by 4 Dutch W.I.C. ships, captured by them & carried off to the Dutch fort Del Mina which lay $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away [i.e. Swedish miles].

Neuman was cast into prison where he was "tortured to death" & died in the following year [i.e. 1661]. The Christina's crew were distributed among the Dutch ships.

[End of translation of extracts from Frاملund for 1660.

Extract uit het Tractaet gesloten tot Copenhagen
den 27^{en} May
6 Junii 1660. tussen de respectieve Croonen
van Sweden en van Dennemarquen

Art. XIX.

Inde daarmede de herstelde vriendschap soo veel te crachtiger
zy, als begerst syne Con: Majt: ende 't Ryck Sweden te verlaeten
en nae te geuen, gelyck sy mit deses verlaet en naegeeft
het recht, twelck syne Majt: en desselfs onderdanen wegen
de Guineesche saacke op de 400^{en} Rfl. pretendeerh, also dat van
ni af wegen die somma wyders niets geëischt sal warden:
maar sal syne Majt: ende het Ryck Dennemarquen van
alle betalinge, sonder de minste pretensie, ganz bevrijft syn
ende blyven

Art. XXIII.

Is oock ouer een gecoomen dat alle plaecten beiderseits gez
interijueert of gewonnen naeden Rotschildsche Vrede, uit
cracht van dit verdragh geresitueert sullen hebben te
warden, ende aen die partye wederom toeoomen aen wien
die geweest syn, of uit kracht des Rotschildsche Tractaet
hadden behooren toe te coomen

Art. XXVI.

Alle voorgaende Verbonden en Tractaten, als het
Stettinsche, Lüdersche, Bromsebroesche, en Rotschildsche,
behaluen het 3. art: twelck heel daar uit gelicht werd,
tussen de Croonen eertyt opgericht, sullen haar cracht
in alle haare articulen hebben te behouden, ende niet
minder als voor het begin van desen oorlygh, verstaen
warden gerahficeert te syn, ende als of die hier in dit
tractaet van woorde tot woorde geintereert waeren;
behaluen voor soo veel ni eenige veranderinge gez
maakt is.

8

Stat. Pen. Loket Kas W.I.C. 56.

89

1660

S.A.C.

9

Riksrådet
Stockholm
Handel och Sjöfart.
Handels Kompanier
Afrikans. Komp. I

~~Letter. Tuniss Adrianson Vos~~

Letter. Tuniss Adrianson Vos to Lucas Lütkens.

[Original
in Dutch].

Hon. Mr Lucas Lütkens.

Hamburg, 28 Sept 1668

Gir

As you desire me to state upon what conditions I went to the Coast of Guinea, I in the year 1660, I therefore declare that you & Mr Liebert Wouters engaged me to go with the ship Coninck David to the Coast as Factor, to trade from Windward & when we came before Cabo Corso & could obtain that Castle for the Crown of Sweden & its Hon. Co that we should spare no expense [? - geen spandagij schonen] but see that that I got it: as I likewise did & so obtained it; so that I had possession of it for the Crown of Sweden & its Hon. Co for about 2½ years [i.e. till 1663]. The Hollanders kept us blockaded for about 2 years & finally bribed the negroes who then took us by surprise. Everything was lost there was lost & we kept no clothes on our bodies. I was badly treated [geschandeleert] by the Hollanders & put in hard imprisonment for 6 years & so everything I there was lost. My lords & masters lost Mark 200 gold therein & I lost 100 oz. gold. I could well have prevented that loss if I had had order to abandon the Castle, but I had several letters one from the Haague, & from Lybert Wouters, & also from Jean Grueman when he was at del Myne & being confined there, that I should be faithful to the Crown of Sweden & its Hon. Co & not abandon the Castle, & they would assist me & reward me well. And I was faithful, as appeared, until everything was lost & I a poor imprisoned man.

If I had abandoned the Castle for the Danes or the English I could have got a large sum for it & a free passage home. This is the truth, on my conscience.

Your obed^t servant

Tuniss Adrianson Vos.

1660.

S.A.C.

(Annex. L. to Further Memorial from Resdt Johan. P. Silbercroon to ST Gen. dd 29 July 1662, Haag.)
(St.Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

"Extractum ex S.R.Maj Deputatorum Commissorum
Memorali, datum D.D. Orddum General. Deputato
Extraordinario Excellentiss.Dno.GOTOFREDO SLINGELAND,
die 14 Julii 1660."

3.

Si quidem S.R.Mras(?) amore atque desiderio pacis et in
gratiam mediatorum refusionem damni, quod Coronae Svediae et
Societati Africanae illatum, inter praestanda non numerat,
occasioneque hujus belli Danici, subditi Provinciarum Uniti
Belgii per Carlovium aliquod in quaedam GUINEAE loca
~~requixisse~~ acquisivisse perhibeantur, aequum esse Commissarii
Regii arbitrati sunt, id officii a Gen. Ordd. Legato requirere,
ut apud superiores suos id agat, quo quantum in illis sit,
terra GUINENSIS, fortalitia, tormenta, aliaque quae in
predam non cesserunt, et nunc in potestate subditorum Uniti
Belgii forte sint, S.R.Mt ejusque Societati restituantur.

Concordat &c.

Infrascriptus Celsorum atque Praepotentium Faederati Belgii
ordinus Generalium Deputatue Plenipotentiarum ad Serenissimos
Sveciae Daniaeque Reges hisce profiteor Excellentissimos Dnos.
Commissarios S.R.Mtis et Coronae Sveciae mihe exhibuisse Memori-
ale quoddam signatum die 24 Julii, rogantes ut contenta eo prae-
fatis D.D.Ordinibus de meliori nota, commendare Allem quemad-
modum et hoc Helsingorae die 9 xber 1659, in se receperunt
faederatorum Belgii Procerum Domini Deputati.

29 Julii
HOLMIAE 9 Aug 1660.

G. van SLINGELAND.

=====

1660.

S.A.C.

(Annex. G. to Memorial from Resdt Johan P. Silvercroon
to St. Gen. dd. 29 July 1662, Haag.)
(St. Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

Carolus Dei Gratia, Svecorum, Gothorum, Wandalorumque Rex &c.
Gratiam et favorem nostrum singularem, Magnifice et
Generose hobbis sincere dilecte. Postquam per Societatem nostram
Africanam nobis de pro penso et benevolo plane animo tuo in
provomendis praedictae Societatis in GUINEA commodis innotuit non
potuimus non clementer et grati eadem officia interpretari, tibi
insuppolliceri, nos datis occasionibus ergo te idem recipere
declaratu ros. Caeterum quandoquidem Societas nostra Africana
constituit in GUINEAM cum certis mandatis expedire Commissarium
JOHANNEM NEUMAN, ob eamque causam a nobis humillime petierit,
velimus dictum NEUMAN tibi tuaque benevolentiae recommendare Nos
singulari ex bratia et studio, quo ferimur ad provomenda Socie-
tatis Africanae commercia et commoda a te clementer requirimus
velis non modo saepius dictae Societati Africanae favere, verum
etiam huic supra memorato Commissario benevolentia et humanitatis
officia in iis praesertim quae a te post feliciter absolutum
iter requirere possit, benevole commodare et exhibere. Haec
et similia officia nos vicissim gratia nostra regia clementer erga
te tuosque uti opus postulat memoria sumus servaturi.

DABANTUR in Arce nostra Regia STOCKHOLMENSIS die 12 October 1660.
Nomine S.R.Mtis respectue dilecti filii nostri ut et Regis est
Dni nri clementissimi. (sgd) HEDWIGH ELEONORA. [Queen Regent]
Per Brahe Lars Kagge
Sened Booth Schering Rosenhane
Carl Leyon Gustaf Hoorn. / Nils Brahe.

Magnifico et Generoso Domino/ JOHANNI CLAUDII TAYO. Regni/
FETU in GUINEA Archistratego.

=====

(Annex. A. to Further Memorial from WIC. to S.G.
Deld. in, 22 August 1662.)
(St. Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

"Instruction for the Hon. wise. prudent Mr
~~HANSENNEUMANN~~ HANS NEUMAN, engaged as Commandant
on behalf of the SWEDISH Chart. African Company
on the Coast of GUINEA, according to which, on
his ~~journey thither~~ voyage thither and having
arrived there, he will have to regulate himself."
~~xxx~~ (14th October 1660)

1.

The Commandant, after having taken oath and having received
His Majesty/ our gracious King & Lord's volmacht and that of
the Directors of the said Company and the Regulation provision-
ally ~~revised~~ drawn up by them on the 13th instant, shall
transport himself to Hamburg as soon as it shall be ~~possible~~
possible for him, and on his arrival there address himself to
Mr Libert Wouters, co-Director of the Company and fellow-
freighters of the said ship "Christina" showing him his Com-
mission and order from the Directors in order, in the quality
~~xxx~~ aforesaid, to proceed by that ship to CABO CORS, the
Company's Chief Castle on the GUINEA Coast.

2.

As, according to the aforesaid Regulation the freighters
are bound to defrijsen a Supercargo of the Company in the
Cabin and to provide him with food and drink at their cost;
~~and~~ since with the going over of the Commandant it is now not
found necessary to charge the Company with a Supercargo in
addition, therefore the freighters of the said ship are bound
to ~~transport~~ transport
to/ ~~xxxxx~~ the Commandant free of charge, in place of the same,
van wien indien sij voor de mantkosten synes dienaren iets
begeren sullen, de Company hunlu yden hetselvige na redelijkheid
sal gestaden.

And as it is indeed equitable that the Company lieten
 toekomen the Commandant the voldoeninge of his salary in
 quality as its Fiscal, de heen en weer reijse nae de Custe
 gedaen hebbende verdient, soo the Directore hebben hunluyden
 dit selvige ter dess tyt te doen geimpossibiliteert vindende
 dewesgen have written to Mr Liebert Wouters in order that he,
 by anticipation or affkortinge of the vracht by the said ship
 "Christina" te verdienen 400 rdles aen hem gelieve te tellen
 nevens 'twelcke schrijven hem gerecommandeert wordt, daeromme
 in't minnelijk aen te houden ende van zijn voorschreven verdiende
 Fiscal's loon te boeck gevaerdte te werden.

4. sealed

Coming to CABO CORS he shall hand over to him the/letters
 addressed by His Majesty and the Directors to the King Of
 FETU'S Veltheer, JOAN CLAESSEN, as also showing to him soo
 van de Conincklijke als oock van de Directeurs Commission
 inhoudent de qualiteit van Commandant hem daerbij gedefereerde
 ende bij alle minnelijke maniere van onderhandelinghe hem soecken
 te induceren tot herstellinge van het Casteel CABO CORSO in het
 besit of His Majesty & the Coy, omme in der selver namen hetselve
 bij hem aenveert te worden, onder belofte ende oock veele pres-
 tatie van de gewoonlijke costume voor de Compagnie bij hem
 gedaen, tot de effectuele inruytinge incluyts te betalen uit de
 eerste incomende recognitie ende voorst successievelijk als die
 van tyt tot tyt vervallen sal; trachtende altyt by alle mogelyke
~~midelen~~ middelen den gemelte veltheer by goedt humeur tegens de
 Compagnie te onderhouden, omme door syn onderstondt van alle
 op te nemen

1660.

S.A.C.

~~The confidence~~

5.

The confidence between him and the ~~aforenamed~~ aforenamed Veltheer being established in that manner that he will be able without giving the least offence to him to natrachten the recovery of the slaves of which at the time of the overrumpeling of the Fort made by Carloff there were over 200 on hand, sal hij door desselfs raedt and authority seek to venduceeren (~~reducereeren~~) (? reduceeren?) and ne sigh te nemen as many of them as are still alive and to be hunted out, and as many of the same as shall be necessary for the service of the Company emply them thereto, and by selling or bartering the rest ten beste van deselve beneficeeren and so moderate the weekly kostgelden of the same that they can only sustain their lives therefrom and not burden the Company too heavily.

6.

Having obtained the peaceable possession of CABO CORS he shall make a careful and correct report of what expense of material and labour and time will be necessary for the completion of the same and despatch to the Director a grontris (? plan?) of the present situation of it, so that the Company tot eenigh verhael gekomen zijnde, may stellen order how, when and in what manner the volbouwinge shall be brought to an end.

7.

Besides the contents of this Instruction he shall precisely conform to the tenour of the Regulation of the 13th instant, placed in his hands herewith, and all such other instructions and orders as shall be sent to him successively from time to time by the Directors according to the requirements of the time and situation of the Company's affairs, dewelke alle mede

den eed bij hem ter aenneminge deses te doen voor soo veel
sij van eenige ordres hiertoe gebruickelijc verscheelen,
off oock contraiere gecomprehendeert sullen sijn without
~~that~~ that he shall be empowered to go beyond the contents
thereof as he thinks good or for any private nuttigheyt.

8.

If, which God forbid, the Commandant should not come to
obtain possession of the Fort CABO CORS for the Company
or after the aenvaerdinge, might come to be again gedetuarbeert
out of it again within a year and six weeks, from whatever
toedoen it might be, the Company shall not be obliged to
pay him any loon whatever for this his voyage, but only to
~~disburse~~ vergoeden the reasonable and bewijsselijke costs
disbursed on the out- and homeward voyages and during his stay
there, which bij quade uitslagh om des Compagnies willen &
bij goede succes om sijn selfs wille, he is recommended to
make as small as the Company's or also his own achtbaerheyt
eenichsints sal kunnen leyden; above which vergoedinge the
Company, for the voyage made, will make him an erkentnisse
at their own dâscretion without being bound to any amount.

9.

But if if he comes to obtain possession as aforesaid for
the Company and to keep it, he shall receive from the date of
his departure from here until the day of his decease or return,
for his monthly salary 60 Daellers, Swedish silver currency,
and noch eens alsulcke somme per month for his table and teer
expenses, sonder ergens anders toe onder wat name het oock
it might be claimed, ten opsicht van sijn persoon gehouden te
sullen sijn, ende sal hij sijn onthouden moeten from driving
his own trade, either by himself or through others, or for

the prejudice of the Company's interests, or of justice in general to receive anything waer mede onder den eedt bij hem te doen sijne conscientie belast wordt om 't welcke ende den vorderen inhoud sijner ϕ instructie te beter ende ~~ix~~ strickter nae te komen wordt hem toegestaen the free export of the limoen soo het aldaer vallende & het overwicht van het (sic) missingh waren, in such manner as it was allowed to the former Commandant Crusenstiern.

10.

The trade permitted by the Regulation of the 13th instant making such progress that the Commandant would not be able to beredden it without assistance of the sub-factor, he shall be empowered to engage, with the least charge to the Company, a competent and reliable person; and on obtaining restitution of ANNEMABO, TACKARARY, and ACKARA, he may ~~place~~, if it is necessary, place an Assistant at each of those places, ~~whom~~ ~~he~~ which he shall supply with some of the recognitie goods according to the requirements of each, in order thus ^{weder} in ~~g~~ ghangh(?) te brengen the trade of those places.

firstly he call at the Comll.
The Commandant, coming in due course to CABO CORSO, will probably find there still a certain ship with a Royal Sea-Pass issued to it some months ago by the Company to set sail thither, to which he shall give notification of the Regulation drawn up by the Company, and ϕ 'tgene volgend het-selvige de Com agnie voort recognitie is toebehoorende in goedren soo veel die noch onverkocht sijn ende van de geprocedeerde gout uit de verkoopinge elcx vierde gedeelte met goede manieren sien te consequeren ende sal het gout

ten vertreck van ieder schip voor de Compagnie invoorradt hebbende, telcken dubbelde cognossementen daer van nemende oversenden, and consigneren to Mr LAURENS DE GEER at Amsterdam or to Mr LIEBERT WOUTERS at Hamburg, wherevevr the Commandant shall find most convenient.

Thus done by the Directors of the S. Chart. A. C. in Stockholm the 14th October 1660. And in witness whereof

the seal of the Company, and the signatures of two of its Directors and of the Bookkeeper are placed hereunder.

(sgd) J.Lagerfelt. (sgd) Hendrick de Moucheron.

Hans Cramer.

(L.S.)

=====

1660.

S.A.C.

(Annex. H. to Memorial from Resdt Johan P. Silvercroon
to St. Gen. dd. 29 July 1662, Haag.)
(St. Gen. Loketkas. Sweden. 38.)

The Directors of the Swedish Chart African Company to
all those who shall see or hear read this our open Act of
Permission & Authority, Greeting, make known, As for the main-
tenance and voorstand of the Company's affairs and privileges
(gerechtigheden) on the GOLD COAST of GUINEA, for this time and
provisionally has been found servicable and necessary, to some
seeking under protection of the Sea-passes of His Royal Majesty
and with Act of Authority ~~haxet~~ te bevaaren the places of the
afnamed Company beset with its Castles or Lodges, to allow and
authorise the same, So is it that we, having taken into con-
sideration the request made to that end by Mr Libert WOUTERS,
co-Director of the same Company, have permitted and authorised
the same with his colleagues, upon the conditions contained
in the Regulation of the 13th instant and sent to him, to be
allowed to navigate with the ship CHRISTINA belonging to the
Company and chartered (bevracht) by him from the same. And
firstly to call at the Company's Chief Castle CABO CORS on
the coast of FETU and there to be allowed to have his goods
and merchandise, destined thither, unloaded/by his Factor,
and ~~traded~~ bartered
everything in accordance with the aforesaid Regulation;
desiring and commending to the Company's Commandant at the
place aforesaid that he, on the production of the afd Royal
Sea-pass and Regulation together with this Act, will admit
the aforesaid ship and its Factor for that purpose. and
show all possible gerief, friendship and assistance. IN
WITNESS we have caused the Company's Seal and the signatures

of two of the same Directors and of the Bookkeeper
to be placed hereunder.

THUS DONE in Stockholm the 14th October 1660.

=====

The Directors of the Swedish East African Company to

All those who shall see or hear read this our open Act of

Permission & Authority, Greeting, make known, As for the main-
tenance and vantage of the Company's affairs and privileges
(gereschtigheden) on the GOLD COAST OF GUINEA, for this time and
provisionally has been found serviceable and necessary, to some

seeking under protection of the Res-passes of His Royal Majesty
and with Act of Authority ~~xxxxx~~ to bevarnen the places of the

named Company best with its Castles or lodges, to allow and

authorize the same, So is it that we, having taken into con-
sideration the request made to that end by Mr Libert WOUTERS,

co-Director of the same Company, have permitted and authorized
the same with his colleagues, upon the conditions contained

in the Regulation of the 15th instant and sent to him, to be
allowed to navigate with the ship CHRISTINA belonging to the

Company and chartered (bevracht) by him from the same. And
firstly to call at the Company's Chief Castle CABO CORN on

the coast of FETU and there to be allowed to have his goods
and ~~xxxxx~~ chartered
and merchandise, destined thither, unloaded by his factor,

everything in accordance with the aforesaid Regulation;

besides and commending to the Company's Commandant at the

place aforesaid that he, on the production of the said Royal

Res-pass and Regulation together with this Act, will admit

the aforesaid ship and its factor for that purpose. and

show all possible civel, friendship and assistance. IM

WITNES we have caused the Company's Seal and the signatures

1660.

S.A.C.

(Annex. B. to Further Memorial from WIC. to SG.
Deld in, 22 August 1662.)
(St.Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

"Extract from the Instruction for the Factors,
skippers, and other servants of the ship Christina".
STOCKHOLM 14 October (n.d.)

4.

As the Directors are sending with you Mr Neuman as Comman-
dant in order to treat with JAN CLAESSEN TAY about the Castle
CABO CORSO and about a fine trade, ^{you} ~~they~~ will therefore assist
the Commandant in everything whereby he may obtain that liberty,
and if he, for presents, needs anything of the cargo you will
allow him it up to the value of 2,000 Rdlrs, keep account thereof
and obtain receipts of the Company in like manner herewith
binding (ourselves). =====

"Extract from the Regulation of the Chart. S.A.C. For
all such as shall wish to navigate and trade, with
Swedish Sea Passes, at CABO CORSO, situate in the
Kingdom of PORTUGAL in GUINEA."

ART. 7.

The ships navigating in manner aforesaid shall not be
to
sponsored to cause any damage, such less employ hostility
against any places, persons, goods or ships belonging to
the subjects of the Crown of PORTUGAL or any allies of the
same, on pain that they and their sureties being responsible
therefor, and in their persons and goods, under the regulation
several times referred to, applicable thereto, and especially
the ships by which contravention is committed, together with the
lading so far as it shall be still unalienated, shall be
liable to execution.

1660.

S.A.C.

(Annexure M. to Further Memorial from Resident Johan P. Silbercroon to St Gen. dd.29 July 1662, Haag.)

(St.Gen.Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

"Extract from the Commission Act of the S. Chart. A.C. given to Mr Hans NEUMAN, as Commandant over the Swedish places, dd. STOCKHOLM 14 October 1660."

Requesting, on the otherhand, respectfully and friendly, all high and subordinate authorities, natives or inhabitants on the said Coast, being neighbours of the Company, that they will (assist) the aforesaid Commandant with all neighbourly friendship, especially on being asked for it, and they showing the same, (we) will treat them and the same and the further servants of the Company in like manner; herewith binding (ourselves).

"Extract from the Regulation of the Chart. S.A.C. for all such as shall wish to navigate and trade, with Swedish Sea Passes, at CABO CORSE, situate in the Kingdom of FETU in GUINEA."

ART.7.

The ships navigating in manner aforesaid shall not be empowered to cause any damage^{to}, much less employ hostility against any places, persons, goods or ships belonging to the subjects of the Crown of SWEDEN or any allies of the same, on pain that they end their sureties being responsible therefor, and in their persons and goods, under the renuniation several times referred to, applicable thereto, and especially the ships by which contravention is committed, together with the lading so far as it shall be still unalienated, shall be liable to execution.

=====

(1660)

Annexure K.K. to Letter from WIC. to St Gen,
dd. 29 June 1662. (S.G. Loketkas, Zweden. 38.)

Copy.

Extract from the Art~~y~~ckel Brief of
the S.A.C.

Art 13.

Niemant van de diemaeren van de Compe sullen
vermogen eenich gelt, Coppmanschappen ofte andere
waeren mede te nemen of in te schepen te laeten
voor hemselves ofte anderen, nogh aen iemant op
interosten van die introyse op wissel oft bodeme~~r~~rij
gelt geven of nemen, op verbeurte van 'tselfe
gelt, Coopmanschappen ofte andere goederen contrary
deses gedaen, ende sullen ~~niets~~ ~~vermogen~~ niet vermogen
anders als voor de Compe iets uit te voeren mede te
nemen nochte te brengen 'tsij gemangelt, gecocht ofte bij
vereeringe gecregen, en sal daeromme aen iegelijck
moeten gedogen behoorlijk ondersoeck van sijn kisten
goederen eer hij sal mogen aen~~d~~ la~~n~~dt comen.



1660.
1660.

Annexure V. to Letter from WIC. to
St Gen, dt S.A.C. 1660. (St. Gen. Loketkas Zweden, 38)

(Annex. F. to Further Memorial from WIC. to SG.
Deld. in, 22 August 1662.)
(St.Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38)

"Extract from a certain letter, without (?)
address, written from Stockhom by Israel
Lagerfelt, Hendrick de Moucheron, and Hans
Craemer, dd. 15th October 1660."

Unsser jungstes wahr van 13 October bey der ordinary Post
worans (norans?) wir uns bezielen diesses geschiet nach dem
wir in betrachtung diesser vorfallender gutten gelegenheit
geresolvieret haben, und solches gutten theills wegen des
Heern instendiges einrechten einen expressen neben etlichen
persohnen mit dem schiffe "Christina" nach die coust zu
ubersenden, umb die possession des Castelles CABO CORS
JAN CLAESSEN THAY anzunehmen, weill man noch zur zeit nichts
anders vernomen hatt, als das er ~~unssere~~ unssere Compagnie undt
natie ist getreu verblieven etc.

Des Herrn
alle zeit woll affectionirte
gutte freunde,

(sgd) Israel Lagerfeld. (sgd) Hendrick de Moucheron.
" Hans Craemer.

=====

Annexure Y. to Letter from WIC. to
St Gen, dd 29 June 1662. (SG. Loketkas Zweden, 38)

Copie.

Also der Schwedesch Africanischen Comp hunl(?)
Directeuren unterschriebene regelemente undt Acte von
Permissie mir untergenamten vom Commandanten Hr H.
Neuman insinueret war ein Ordiniret Dass dieses
~~equipere~~ aquipirete schiff die Christina met einhabende
cargason directe CABO CORSO soll ansuchen undt alda alles
einhabende Cargo soll aufladen, undt nicht zu verr die
Oben Cöste anthun, oder daselbst handeln, Dass zu CABO
CORSO fur und anstatt recognition der vierdte teil alles
Cargasons dem Commandanten sollen abfolgen und einliefferen
dieses mir ~~(mir)~~ ^{angemuset} und anderen participanten vor hin
nimmer ~~angemietet~~ und fur tegenwertige zeite bei
tegenwertige unsicheren gelegenicheit fast schuer undt
irraisonabel auch bei anderen Nationen derogestalt nimmer
gesuchet oder angemuetet Weiln dan bei dieser unser
Equipage und handelinge diese Zeite groeffe unsicherheit
und gefaer, und man nicht kan wissen ob einige handelungh
auffr GOLDT COSTEN fur uns zu thun, oder op die
Schwedesche Castele zu recuperiren, immittels thun hiemit
der L Schwedeschen Compe groeffe dienste undt respect
in dem wijss der Schwedeschen Castelen recouvremt hier
durch ohne dero gravation und ~~graff~~ ^{drumb} gevaer gesuchet und
gefurdert wird, ~~drumb~~ ^{drumb} unfeilbaer zu vermueten die Wolgeb.
H.H. Directeuren ein solches besser consideriren
underrucht (undricht) zu lassen werden dass fur unssere
treuwe und nuslige dienste ungelegenheit und schaden
angesaegt werde, oder dass derogestalt unssre handelunge
gehindert, disput und proces verursacht werde, Drumb
ich auff mich genommen und mich kreftigster Massen
obligiret und mich hiemit vorplichte bei Wolgemelte H.H.

Directeure zu vorantworten ^d Den commandanten hier in und
 desswegen schadeloss und frei zu halten und fur alle
 an und zu sprache zu freien, dass dieses schiff die
 Christina diese reise die Oben Costen solle und muege
 anthun und behandeln, Des Ordten diesere Schiffe die
 Christina oder vorigem Cargo den angemueteten vierdten
 teil nicht solle oder muege auffr Cösten fordern oder
 neuen, ^{oder} ~~odre~~ dessen wegen molestie und dispute machen,
 alles wass raisonabel und billig kan gefunden worden,
 und der handlungh ertraghlig solches soll und wil ich
 undt mende participanten guet willig de H Herren Dir-
 ecteuren guet thun. Wass immittelss der Löbh Compe
 Estat und ~~nek~~ noetige unterhaltunge dero bedienten kan
 fordern, solches sol unweigerlig dem Comendanten
 hegen (Kegen, kregen??) gepurelige quitant vom Kauffman oder
 Comiss daselbst biss in ~~Zehnei~~ zweitausendt Reichsthaler
 abgefolget werden. In Urkundt dessen diesses ~~Wollobi-~~
~~xkandligg~~ Wollobistendlig Eigner handt unterzeichnet.
 ACTUM, HAMBURGH, 1660 13 November.

(sgd) Liebert Wouters.



1660.

S.A.C.
Furder

(Annex. F.i. to Memorial from Resdt Johan P. Silvercroon to St. Gen. dd. 29 July 1662, Haag.)
(St. Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

We, the undersigned Jasper VAN HEUSEN Director-General over the Northern District of the Coast of Africa etc. As some disturbances have come to arise between us and the Hon JOOST CRAMER, Director-Commandant on behalf of the DANISH Afr. Comp about the Hill CONGO, and it could well happen that out of the same some further disasters could arise, we have thought to give YHH Mr Anthony VOSS and Michael FRYMOET, Opperhoofd & Captain respectively on the ship "King David", information thereof, with friendly request to YHH together as with YHH subordinate crew on the ship, not to concern yourselves in that matter, nor to show any favour help or assistance either to the one side or the other. For this we promise, on our manly truth and good faith, that we will not in any respect molest the afnmd Messrs VOSS & Frymoet with their subordinate ship and crew during their present voyage, nor cause any of our Hon. Company's ships to molest them, at whatever paaes they might also come to sail or anchor, but on the contrary show them all friendship and help; nevertheless upon this condition that they shall not be empowered, during this their present voyage, directly or indirectly to ^{attack} attenteren op ^{occupied} any places at present beset by the Hon. W.I.C.

Given at the Castle DEL MINA this 25th November 1660.

(sgd) JASPER VAN HEUSEN.

=====

1660. S.A.C.

^{under Further}
(Annex. F.ii. to Memorial from Resdt Johan P.
Silvercroon to S.G. dd 29 July 1662, Haag.)

(St. Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

(Copy also in Book, ~~WIC. Verspreide~~ ^{Verspreide} WIC stukken. 1162 ..
pp. 517-519)

As on this day we have been requested by the Hon. Mr Jasper
van Heusen, Director-General on behalf of their Ho. Mo. Lords
States General together with their Chartered WIC over the North-
ern Quarter of the Coast of Africa, as he his having some dis-
turbances with the Hon. Mr Joost CRAEMER, Director-Commandant
on behalf of the D.A.C., about the Hill CONGO and the appurten-
ances thereof, from which indeed it could happen that further
difficulties and disasters might arise and result, and if such
came to happen that we would in every respect hold ourselves
neutral; the which we, the undersigned Opperhooft and Captain
respectively on the ship "King David", in the name of His Royal
Majesty of SWEDEN, hereby promise to the aforementioned Mr Director-
General VAN HEUSEN that we will not in any kind of manner en-
gage ourselves with the one or other party, but endeavour
(betrachten) to maintain all good correspondence with the afnmd
Mr VAN HEUSEN and his servants, and during this our voyage
neither directly nor indirectly openen nor commence any injury
against the Gen. W.I.C.. Everything done in good faith in
the ship "King David" at present lying in the roads of
CABO CORS the 15/25 November 1660.

(sgd) Teunis Adriaanssen VOSS.
Michael FRYMOET.

=====

1660. ~~(1661)~~

S.A.C.

^{Fischer}
(Annex. E. to Memorial from Resdt Johan P. Silvercroon
to St. Gen. dd. 29 July 1662, Haag.)

"Copy from the letter from Teunis Adriaenssen
VOSS, dd. 18/28 January ~~1661~~ 1661, written from
the Fort CABO CORSS to Libert Wouters at Hamburg,
co-Director in the Swedish African Chart. Company."

I hope Sir you and your wife and children are well. What
concerns us here, we thank God for health and a safe voyage
to before CABO CORSS. When we came to anchor here, JAN
CLAESSEN invited us on shore, and coming to him, he asked
me whether I came for the SWEDES or whether I was a private
person. I said I came for the Swedes. Four days afterwards
he conducted us to the Fort, with many of his people, and
fired quite four salvos with canon round the fort, and handed
over the Castle to me for the SWEDISH Company. Then we have
had it repaired and have brought the goods from the ship
into the warehouse.

=====

M. J. Lagerfeldt.
(Handwritten)
Magnificus et Generosus Dominus,
Jonanus Claudius de Noyon
EST in NELLE Archipelago.

[Annex: G.G. to memo. dtd to St. Gen. 29 June 1662

St. Gen. Libertus Wouters 29]

Letter, Director SAC. to Jan Claessen ND. [Oct 1660].

Magnificentissime Domine.

Cum ad recuperandam possessionem nostri Cabo Corco virtute, magnanimitate, ac armis dominationis tuae, Hollandis erepti, ac Suecico nomine vindicati, Consultum duxerimus virum aliquem non dedignandae existimationis ablegare, nullus dominationi tuae acceptior gratiorque futurus, nobis occurrit quam Johannes Neuman; qui cum abunde ac luculenter nobis testatum fecit, se, cum ante hac Commissarij munere ibi fungeretur, ac postea juribus sustinendis destinatus, Secundo, post res nostras CARLOFFY sceleratissimo facinore perditas, illuc adpulerat, maximo favore ac benevolentia a dominatione tua prosecutum fuisse, nos quicquid officiorum ac favoris in ipsum collatum est tanquam Societati nostrae nobisque impensum (impersum?) autumantes, maximopere decere duximus debitas dominationi tuae gratias offerre, ac ad ulteriorem benevolentiam Societati nostrae praestandam hisce (?) inbitare ac rogare, cujus antemurato Castello, negotiis negotiis ac caeteris rebus GUINEENSIBUS cum praefatum Johannem NEUMAN praefecerimus eundemque in locum defuncti CRUSENSTERNY surrogaverimus, ac dignitate et titulo praefecti nostri decoraberimus, enixe (?) rogamus, ut quicquid benevolentiae dominatio tua Societatis nostrae praestitum velit in eum conferat, fortalitem nostrum cum tormentis bellicis caeterisque rebus ad Societatem nostram pertinentibus, tempore ipsius adventus adhuc extituris in manus ac postestatem ejus tradat, ac in omnibus talem operam ipsi nabet, ut non leviter ac temerarie ope ac auxilio dominationis tuae nos innisi fuisse dicamur.

Jura menstria quae antehac dominatio tua a Societate nostra percipere Consuevit, idem praefectus noster non minus Ea, quae a die fortalitem nostri a manibus CARLOFFY recuperati, elapsa sunt, quam quae in posterum elabentur ad amussim persolvat, a Societatis nostrae nomine xenia quadam offeret; quae ut dominatio tua pro hoc rerum Societatis nostra Statu aequibonique Consulatu precamur, non defuturi, rebus nostris beneficio ac opitulatione dominationis tuae prosperiorem Cursum nactis, majori Munificentia erga ipsam hoc agnoscere. Interim, dominationem tuam longaevam vitam, faustum regimen, ac bonam valetudinem ex op tantes manebimus

Dominationis tuae
addictissimi adque omnia officia
paratissimi

Suecicae Africanae Societatis Directores.

J. Lagerfeldt. Hendrick de Moucheron.
(Inscriptio) Hans Kramer.

Magnifico et Generoso Domino,
Johanni Claudii Taÿ, Regni
FETU in GUINEA Archistratego.

[Annex: G. 2 to memo. WIC to Stat. Gen. 29 June 1662

Stat. Gen. Letter Kas Zuleden. 30]

SAC.

1650-1661.

1660

Riksarkivet Stockholm

Afrikaniska Kompaniet II b.3

Wolteriska arfwingornes
bordringen 1640-1717.

Enclosure to a letter from Jouys Wolters to Herr Baron, dd 6 Nov 1698.

[Perman]

... Relation

" It is notorious that the Castle Cabo Corso in Guinea situated on the coast of Upper Africa, with the lodges & the considerable effects of the Swedish African Co at that time in them, in the year 1658 were captured & carried off by one Henrich Carloffs with a Royal Danish Commission whereby the Co was placed in the position that, because of the then war between the Crowns of Sweden & Denmark, it could not recover them again.

" But afterwards the Co heard that the negro King of Guinea Jan Claesson Tay was more friendly disposed to the Swedes than to other nations & that the said King, after a siege of 6 weeks, on 15 & 16 April 1659 had armedly manue recaptured Castle Cabo Corso from the Dutch West India Co which had obtained it in a treacherous from the Royal Danish Commandant Samuel Schmitt, & had promised to hold it for a certain time for the benefit of the Swedish African Co. But as the Co had no means to prosecute the trade further by sending ships with cargoes thither the Directors, with the approval of the all the interested parties, charged & permitted President Nortfeldt & his participants in Pottenburg, in return for a certain "recognition" to despatch a ship & cargo to Guinea.

" These Nortfeldt interested parties in August 1660 loaded a ship called Konig David which was lying in the Elbe, which ship, after a ~~smooth~~ safe arrival, acquired Castle Cabo Corso from the King, Johan Claesson Tay & took possession of it on behalf of the said African Co. in that manner got possession of the Castle Cabo Corso & also of the other lodges.

" Now as not much cargo could be provided them, the Directors, in the year 1660 requested our late father that he would despatch under the Co's ship called Christina, which was then lying in Hamburg with a ~~the~~ still larger cargo (each on his own account & right). At first he made difficulties but was finally persuaded to do so & that Co's

ships

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" was very sent Adrian in Nov. 1660 with a considerable cargo. at a monthly rate of 400 ^{Rijder} Rijder

" Nov after the said ship Christina with the cargo sent on account of at the risk of my late father, arrived safely on the coast of Guinea, in Feb. 1661, the DEER W.I.C. not only carried off the ship Christina together with all her cargo, but also after a siege of 32 months [32 months like belegging] again recaptured the Castle Cabo Cabo, together with the dodges & effects, from the Natives, & in such manner, again brought everything by force under the dominion again. "

— Upon the King through his Minister Mrs. Sijcken demanded satisfaction for the damage done to the Co . . . & finally in Dec. 1661, after long negotiations it was decided that the W.I.C. should pay to the S.R.C. in satisfaction the sum of 140 ^{on} Rijder

[140,000 Rijderden] in cash, and which everything should be contented. scandal, & this is further shown in Art 4 of the Treaty concluded in 1661, on the subject —

¶ [The rest of this memorandum, so far as legible, appears to deal only with the distribution of the compensation amount awarded.]

Copy annexures to the above Report.

" Extracts from the States written by the Directors to our Liebert Wolff at Hamburg "

[Summary]

July 28 1660 ~~Letter~~ Stockholm. ^{from} Letter signed Q. d. a. g. e. n. e. r. a. l. e. n. d. e. r. s. or Plenaria de Groningen.

Since our last of 14 July we have received yours of 7 dits

The Participants have answered . . . that in the present situation of the Co any persons who desire it should be authorized & allowed to trade on the Feld Coast with the Co's privilege or pass & in its name, upon payment of a reasonable recognition. A beginning has already been made in Sottenburg with Mr. Nordhelt & his fellow-participants . . . & the equipping has been forwarded to Hamburg.
There

Those interested parties should take care to proceed with such a voyage with all possible diligence for the Co's principal object is, by this means, to keep John Claessem Tay & the other Blacks in good affection towards us & to encourage them. Therefore this ship & cargo must pay the proper customs & dues which those Blacks claim; & all this in the name of the Co.

Herewith is being sent a letter to the said Jam Claessem Tay . . . But because the time in which he promised to keep Cabo Corbo in his hands for us has now expired, he is being asked to continue therein until the Co^{shall} enter into possession of the same.

We have written Mr . . . (?) that, as he desires, we will pay a reasonable amount for the hire of the ship Christina . . .

D.

Augt 22. Stockholm [no signatures] - Since their last ~~the~~ of 28 July they hear that Carloff's ship has arrived from Holland, from Holland has arrived at Flückstadt & as it is being strongly equipped they rely upon the ship [King David?] - which the gentleman [Norfeldt?] & his co-partners are equipping there & in Sollenburg & is now being ready to sail & only awaiting a favourable wind - sporting Carloff's intentions - The ship Christina should follow immediately afterwards so they hope something profitable for their Co will be effected - . . .

E.

Augt 24. Stockholm from J Lagerfeldt & Hendrick de Moncleron

Our last was dated 22 Augt. We have since received yours of 11 Augt & are glad to see from it that the ship King David has sailed from the Elbe on her voyage. May God be with her & bring her back again, in due course with a good return cargo. We also learn that the large Danish ship sailed on^t at the same time with 100 men & 4 iron guns from Flückstadt. Likewise that one more, if not two ships of the Danes are being equipped there to the coast, & as the traffic to Guinea is now being strongly carried out on by them you will therefore take care to equip the ship Christina & let her see sail.

What the actual intention of the Danes in this is, we cannot definitely judge, but that it should be regarded as hostility or enmity with us we neither can nor wish to believe; & if the Co, at the present time, were strong sufficiently strong in means to be able to make an equipage itself, we should have no reason to doubt about proceeding with it, for with the so dearly gained peace near at hand, it is not likely that they would seek to break it at places situated so far away. But it may well be supposed that with

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so many ships & such large cargoes being sent thither the trade on the Coast could be ruined.

We suppose that the cargo in the ship King David, being small & well assorted will soon be disposed of on the Coast & the Christina, with a good cargo, be very necessary there. Jon, being in loco, can judge best what should be done about ~~sending~~ letting some persons go thither, but at the Co's expense. For ourselves we consider it unnecessary & too early as yet until further news is received from the Coast, in order to save expense in the present sober state of the Co.

9.

Stockholm Oct 8. Stockholm. from Lagerfeldt. Hendrich de Mouchron

We see from yours that the repairs to the ship Christina are being assiduously carried out ...

Also that you consider it not so inexpedient that at this opportunity & by the ship Christina a letter should be written to John Claessen Toy, & that one should also consider sending at the same time ~~by~~ that ship to the Coast some persons to take possession of Cabo Coro until the Co become strong again. We have further deliberated upon your good reminder & proposal & find such to be of great importance & ought not to be delayed, especially ^{as} we are the more assured that your advice is good because you will kindly advance the expenses which will necessarily be incurred ~~about~~ about it.

We have therefore decided to send over by the ship Christina a special messenger ["expressen"] with some 4 soldiers. We will despatch the messenger from here, & he will be with you in 14 days after the date of this letter . . .

As regards the W.I.C. in Holland, that it is presumed there that their intention would be to seize all Danish & Swedish ships which come to the Coast to trade, we cannot indeed believe or think it because the Hollanders have no property of their own there on the Coast except Castle del Mina, all the rest they possess, just as we & other nations, by permission & connivance, in return for a usual Custom: & in such a case the owner of such lands on the Coast would probably not allow them to do so, nor approve it; but in that

SAC.

that you have ordered your men on the ship Christina, in such case & if they should be attacked, to defend themselves, you have done very well.

H.

Oct 19. Stockholm. From J Lagerfeldt, Hendrick de Marcheron

In our last of 8 days ago we reported to you that on your earnest advice we had considered matters further & that we had resolved to send a messenger & some soldiers now by the ship Christina to the Coast in order to take possession of Cabo Corso because for all we know & have heard, John Claesson Tay is still faithful to us. The messenger we will despatch from here but you are asked to recruit the soldiers there. The messenger will start on his journey to morrow or the day after at latest on his journey to you & bring with him all the necessary letters for the expedition as desired by you. We do not doubt that, in this ^{matter} occasion, in which our Co is so greatly concerned & in which you have so wisely well & sensibly advised us, you will provide & advance the necessary expenses for it.

As regards the recognition to be paid for allowing free trade on the Coast we have drawn up a regulation about it in such manner as we hope that you & your interested parties will find nothing to complain about. This regulation is being sent to you by the messenger.

J.

Oct 25 Stockholm. From J Lagerfeldt, Hendrick de Marcheron, Hans Kramer

Our last was of 13 Oct by the ordinary post, to which we refer. This is sent after we have resolved, partly on your earnest advice, to send a messenger along with some persons by the ship Christina to the Coast in order to receive pos^{se} the possession of the Castle Cabo Corso from Jan Claesson Tay because at this time one has learnt nothing otherwise than that he has remained faithful to our Co. & nation. And now & for this business we have obtained, in our opinion no more suitable person than Mr Hans Neuman who some years ago ~~visited~~ personally frequented & stayed in those places in the service of the Co, is well informed & acquainted with their situation, & moreover stands in particularly good friendship with, & in the confidence of Jan Claesson Tay. as we have learnt for certain from many circumstances, we have therefore ~~persuaded~~ persuaded Mr Neuman who has willingly undertaken the present voyage in the Co's service & so we have appointed to the office of Commandant & handed over to him all that is proper for such a charge & handed the needful ~~instruments~~ written instruments to him. There remains only that he be provided with the necessary means & despatch to the Coast. Wherefore we again beg & request that, in this business of such importance to the Co. you will with all good will

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assist him, Mr Newman, with all the necessary means for this his expedition, or especially help him with the monthly payment by advancing the monthly payment for the hire of the ship Christina which, as you know, is 400 Rixdallers. As this expense is especially intended for the good & the redress of the Co that, after reflection you will contribute to it because this is also being done for the security of the trade begun by you & your interested parties when we acquire the fort & possessions on the Gold Coast which we do not at all doubt. As regards the Factor whom you were minded to appoint there, it can remain so & he can go over with Mr Newman, about ~~either~~ recruiting the 4 soldiers you have probably done this already, but it would be good that a Smith, with Smith's tools, were among the soldiers as we understand that the Castle Cabo Corso is in great repair & in need of windows doors &c & if there is not an artisan among the recruited soldiers one would then have to provide one.

P9. — They send the original Regulation by Mr Lewis Newman.

K.

Nov 17. Stockholm. From J Lagerfeldt, Hendrick de Moucheron, Jochem Potter

— They acknowledge his letter of 3rd inst in which they learn that the ship Christina is ready to sail to the Coast. They hope she will succeed in the design, & will obtain possession of the Castle Cabo Corso. —

L.

Dec. 1. Stockholm. From J Lagerfeldt, Hendrick de Moucheron, Jochem Potter

Our last to you was of the 14th ulto in which we replied to yours of 3rd Nov. & we don't doubt it has now come into your hands.

Since then we have received yours of 17th Nov & have seen from it as from your previous letters, the reasons you have for considering that it is impossible at the present time to carry out the Regulation that has been drawn up.

We have replied to you in some detail in ours of 14 days ago, & we now repeat it shortly namely that the whole task, task consist in recovering the Castle Cabo Corso, but if it is Gods pleasure that this should fail & that the Co does not obtain that place, then the Regulation of itself lapses & becomes of no effect. But if as we hope, with Gods help, we are admitted to the place by the Blacks & we thus regain our former possess~~ion~~ possession then your & your interested parties' Trade

Trade would be placed upon a good & firm footing &, with Gods blessing, it could be carried on with good profit there on the Coast, because then all the expenses & costs of Customs & presents to John Claessen Tay & his Caboceros, in order to gain & retain their affection will fall upon the Co. & this cannot be done without bestowing "recognitions" But we, for ourselves, will dispose the participants to all practical moderation so far as the trade can bear it & give every consideration to your desires with regard to the Co.

We are glad to hear that the ship Christina is lying at Freyberg quite ready to sail. Please God she have a successful voyage

— We also see from the annexes your order to Commandant Hans Neumann for the 400 Rixdollars for the freighting of the ship Christina —

Note Annexure Z to the above Relation is in SAC. 1663 papers

Memmoire contenant les raisons qui font voir le droit qu'a la Suede sur ses forts et terres de Guinée, presenté au Roy par le Resident de Suede a Paris.

La Compagnie des Indes Occidentales en Hollande ne peut fonder sur aucun droit l'achapt qu'elle a fait des Danois des forts et terres Suedoises situées en Guinée, veu que ledit achapt par les gens de ladite Compagnie n'est fait par practiques, fraude, malversation, et sans aucun pouvoir du costé du Dannemarc, comme il appert mesme par la relation delivrée au Roy de Dannemarc de la part de la Compagnie Danoise des Indes qui reside a Glestadt, en laquelle elle remonstre au Roy, comme quoy le Commandant Hollandois en Guinée, par malversation et offre d'argent, a tellement feu gagner le Commandant Danois nommé Samuel Smith, a qui on avoit laissé en garde lesd^s forts Suedois, que led^t Smith a l'insceu de ses autres Collogues, a ouvert les portes desd^s forts, y a fait entrer les Hollandois par des chemins cachez, et les a ainsi mis entre leurs mains. Les Danois mesmes ont descrié la conduite dudit Commandant comme un acte de trahison.

Le traite de paix fait a Roschild en l'an 1659. entre les deux Couronnes de Suede et de Dannemarc porte en son xi^{me} art: que toutes les Provinces et places, qui pendant la guerre se trouveront estre prises par les Danois sur les Suedois, par tout ou elles seront situées, seront rendues, comme aussi que toutes autres marchandises, meubles et effects, de part et d'autre, prises sous commission, et qui ne seront encore arrivés en aucuns ports ou havres seront rendues et restituées; En vertu dudit article a esté demandée de la part de la Suede pour la satisfaction des portes de marchandises et choses mobiles souffertes en Guinée par les Danois et par eux causees, a l'exception des forts et terres que la Suede s'est toujours réservées, la somme de quatre cens mille ricksdallers. La Suede s'est depuis desistée de la pretension de cette simple somme de 400^m R par l'article 19. du dernier traite fait entre les deux Couronnes a Copenhage, en l'an 1660. lequel art: dit que la Suede relasche a la Couronne de Dannemarc en l'affaire de Guinée la demande de ces quatre cens mille R sans en vouloir prétendre le moindre denier.

De vouloir dire que dans led^t 19^{me} art. les forts ne sont pas réservés en termes exprés; cette objection n'est d'aucun poids, veu qu'il n'estoit nullement nécessaire comme estant cette condition de s'ia stipulée dans l'art. du precedent traite fait a Roschild, portant que toutes places en quelque part qu'elles fussent situées, seroient rendues de part et d'autre, lequel traite de Roschild a esté confirmé par ce dernier comme apert en l'art. xxvj.

De mesme que lesd^s forts et terres ne se peuvent entendre estre comprises dans la demande de lad^e somme de 400^m R ny que jamais la Suede ayt entendu ceder ses forts aux Danois; ce la se peut aussi voir clairement par les memoires que la Suede a fait de lever aux Amb^{rs} des Etats Gen^{aux} des pais bas, tant avant qu'après la conclusion dudit traite des deux Couronnes, esquels memoires la Suede leur a toujours recommandé la restitution des dits forts.

La Suede ne demande pas avec moins de droit, que ce qui est dict cy dessus, la restitution d'un vaisseau Suedois pris par les gens de la Comp^{ie} Occidentale en Hollande vers les costes de Guinée, contre toute sorte de raison et de justice, veu que les gens de lad^e Comp^{ie} ont fait attaquer led^t vaisseau en pleine mer par quatre des leurs, l'ont pris, mené dans leurs havres, fait prisonnier le maistre dud^t vaisseau, l'ont fait perir et meurer miserablement dans la prison, luy ont esté ses papiers, et entre autres des lettres cachees de sa Pl^{te} de Suede adressantes aux Seig^{rs} dud^t pais de Guinée, les quelles ils ont violées et ouvertes, et les gardent encore jusques avec led^t vaisseau et sa charge sans que jusqu'icy on ayt peu avoir raison dud^t tort.

a. Le contract de vente dont il est icy parle, a esté passé sur une bonne et legitime procuration du Roy de Dannemarcq, que l'on peut faire voir a tout heure, comme aussi le transport en bonne et due forme fait du fort et des loges entre les mains de la Comp^{ie} privilégiée des Indes occidentales de ces pais, peut estre plus amplement et plus certainement verifiée. Mais d'autant que cet affaire ne regarde point du tout les Suedois, et que le d^{me} s^{le} n'en peut estre qu'entre le Roy de Dannemarcq et cet Estat, l'on n'en parlera pas icy.

b. Il est vray que la demande des Suedois a esté telle qu'elle est icy couchée mais de vouloir conclure par la que l'adjustement ou l'accord ayt esté fait sur ce mesme pied, c'est une chose si éloignée de la raison que l'on en pourroit plustost conclurre le contraire, sçavoir que puisque la premiere demande des Suedois n'a esté que telle, il n'y a point d'apparence que l'adjustement ou accord ayt esté fait sur ce pied là; mais puis que c'est la somme d'argent a esté réglée sur la demande la plus haute des Suedois il est vray semblable que le Dannemarcq a stipulé quelque chose de plus et de plus avantageux en l'affaire mesme que ce pourquoy l'on a voit fait d'abord la dite demande; ce qui se trouve au ffy en effect, sçavoir ayant fait comprandre dans le rachat le fort et les loges; ainsi qu'il se voit plus amplement au narro^e cy joint de l'estat de l'affaire.

Le dixneuf^e article du mesme traite ne dit point que la Suede se relasche de sa demande, mais du droit de ces quatre cens mille escus; c'est a dire du droit qu'elle avoit acquis par une convention postérieure sur quatre cens mille escus, non point en reservant mais en y comprenant bien expressément le fort et les loges. il ne dit pas aussi, en l'affaire de Guinée; ce qui pourroit recevoir une interprétation ambiguë; mais, pour l'affaire de Guinée, denotant par la sans aucune contradiction, que toute la pretension touchant la Guinée, avoit esté rachetée et abolie entièrement et sans aucune réserve, pour lad^e somme de quatre cens mille escus, estant a remarquer que led^e art. 19^e dit, que le Roy et le Royaume de Suede quittent et renoncent au droit que sa Ma^{te} et ses sujets prétendent sur les d^s quatre cens mille escus, pour l'affaire de Guinée; faisant bien manifestement connoître par là, que tant le droit de sa Ma^{te}, qui a proprement sa relation aux forts, que celui de ses sujets, qui avoient seul droit sur le surplus, a l'exclusion de sa Ma^{te}, ont esté amortis par led^s quatre cens mille escus; lesquelz les revenus peuvent estre aussi tost reconnus, en confrontant ces paroles du memoire avec le texte dud^e art. 19^e du traite, a raison dequoy et de plusieurs autres erreurs, qui se trouvent dans led^e memoire, dont on en touchera quelques unes cy apres, il semble un peu estrange que M. le Chevalier de Terlon et l'Am^b de Dannemarcq, qui font a Paris, ayant certifié que tout le contenu au dict memoire est conforme a la verité.

c. Il est evident que la promesse de quatre cens mille escus a succédé au droit, que le Roy de Suede avoit en vertu de cet ii^e article, sur les forts, loges de: en Guinée, et conséquemment a toute la pretension de Guinée, ~~en conséquence de la promesse de quatre cens mille escus~~; et ainsi il est très manifeste que le droit sur led^s quatre cens mille escus ayant esté quitté, toute la pretension est demeurée amortie par là. Car sans cela en remettant led^s quatre cens mille escus l'on n'auroit fait de faveur, et n'auroit rien quitté; puis qu'il eust toujours esté au pouvoir du Roy de Dannemarcq de se dispenser de payer led^s quatre cens mille escus en accomplissant et en executant effectivement led^e ii^e article du traite de Tschitla.

d. La confirmation du traite de Roschild et des autres traités, n'a pas esté faite a bsdument, et sans aucune limitation par cet ~~article~~ article 26. ainsi que l'on presuppse icy, mais avec cette condition expresse, en tant que ces traités n'ont pas esté changés en autres; comme notoirement l'obligation que l'on peut tirer de l'ii^e article du traite de Roschild, pour la restitution du fort et des loges en Guinée, demeure expresse. C'estant par led^e rachat de la somme de quatre cens mille escus, et par la remise de cette somme faite au précédent article 19^e du mesme traite.

e. Devant la conclusion du dernier traite la Suede n'ayant point reçu l'argent promis, pourroit certainement avec quelque espere de droit faire instance pour la restitution des d^s forts et loges; mais au lieu de la luy accorder, l'on a fait invoquer aud^e traite lad^e renonciation et remise expresse. Et a la conclusion dud^e traite les Suedois qui se trouvoient au lieu de la négociation se sont bien donné de garde de parler de la restitution d'aucuns forts ou loges, ou de faire connoître que leur intention estoit de remuer un jour cette pierre; sachants bien que les mesmes motifs, qui les avoient disposés a led^e remise, les fussent au ffy fort clairement portés a une renonciation expresse de cette pretension frivole. Mais il est vray que le S^t Singelandt estant que lque temps a pris de la arrive de Dannemarcq a la Cour de Suede, seulement pour y faire un compliment de felicitation au Roy, a la Reine, et au Senat de Suede, sur la paix, qui venoit d'estre conclue; et sur la renouvellem^{nt} d'amit^e avec cet Estat; il luy fut mis entre les mains par quelques donateurs Suedois de certains points et demandes, entre lesquels l'on avoit aussi fait glisser cette pretension de les forts et sur les loges. Mais le S^t Singelandt, qui n'y eust point allé pour négocier n'a fait que recevoir simplement ces points et demandes avec promesse qu'en faisant son rapport, il en donneroit communication, et le feroit mettre en deliberation par ses superieurs. Deou l'on ne se peut pas imaginer que par les Suedois il puisse estre inferé quelque chose a leur avantage; veu qu'apparant le S^t Singelandt ne pouvait pas refuser de recevoir led^s points pour en faire son rapport, n'estoit que l'on veuille dire qu'il devoit avoir fait moy^e de l'écrit qu'en luy donna le point qui regarde la Guinée, et en cas de refus avoir refusé tout l'écrit, et refuser de donner communication a ses superieurs, et qui n'ayant pas fait la pretension de Guinée, laquelle sans cela eust esté amortie, auroit par la ceste refusée et acquies première fois, mais si de semblables effets de civilité, ou pour parler plus proprement, omissions d'incivilité, en un ministre, qui n'a point d'autre commission que de faire des compliments et des civilités, pouvoient produire des tels effets leurs Hautes Majestés des demandes qui pourroient estre peu fondées, dans les recevoir et sans les examiner, pareil qu'autrement en temps et lieu l'on en eust peut estre une conséquence a leur avantage; et ce avec plus de fondement, que l'on ne le fait, présentement de ce qu'un Ministre a reçu simplement un amas de points pour en donner communication a ses superieurs lesquels il a jugé avoir la liberté de rejeter ceux de ces points qui se trouveroient mal fondés.

f. Il est superflu de donner une plus ample information sur cecy, entre ce qui est contenu au narro^e de l'estat de l'affaire cy joint, particulièrement au regard a l'offre, qui l'on y fait avec tant de franchise.

2.

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N.D.

Rigsarkivet København

D.K. U. A.

Nederlandene A II. 15.

[Handwritten mark]

Rigsarkivet København
D. K. U. A.
Nederlandsche A. II. 15.

Mémoire contenant les raisons qui font
voir le droit qu'a la Suede sur les
forts et terres de Guinée, présentés au
Roy par le Résident de Suede à Paris

La Compagnie des Indes Occidentales en Hollande ne peut fonder sur aucun droit l'achat qu'elle a fait des Danois des forts et terres Suedoises situées en Guinée. Veu que ledit achat par les gens de ladite Compagnie s'est fait par pratiques fraude, malversation, et sans aucun pouvoir du côté du Danemarck, comme il appert mesme par la relation delivrée au Roy de Danemarck de la part de la Compagnie Danoise des Indes qui reside a Fluestadt, en laquelle elle remonstre au Roy comme quoy le Commandant Hollandois en Guinée par malversation et offre d'argent, a tellement sceu gagner le Commandant Danois nommé Samuel Smith, a qui on avoit laissé en garde led^s forts Suedois, que le d^t Smith a l'insceu de ses autres Collogues, a ouvert les portes desd^s forts y a fait entrer les Hollandois par des chemins cachez et les a ainsi mis entre leurs mains. Les Danois mesmes ont descrié la conduite du dit Commandant comme un acte de trahison.

Le traité de paix fait a Roschild en l'an 1658 entre les deux Couronnes de Suede et de Danemarck porte en son xi^{me} art. que toutes les Provinces et places, qui pendant la guerre se trouveront estés prises par les Danois sur les Suedois par tout ou elles seront situées, seront rendues comme aussi que toutes autres marchandises meubles et effects de part et d'autre prises sous commission, et qui ne seront encore arrivées en aucuns ports ou havres, seront rendus et restitués. En vertu de du dit article a esté demandé de la part de la Suede pour la satisfaction des pertes de marchandises et choses mobiles souffertes en Guinée par les Danois et par eux causées, a l'exception des forts et terres que la Suede s'est toujours réservée la somme de quatre cens mille rickedallers. La Suede s'est depuis desistée de la pretension de cette simple somme de $\frac{9m}{400}$ Rix par l'article 19 du dernier traité fait entre led^s deux Couronnes a Coppenhage en l'an 1660. lequel art. dit que la Suede esclache a la Couronne de Danemarck en l'affaire de Guinée la demande de ces quatre cens mille Rix sans en vouloir pretendre le moindre denier. De vainir dire que dans led^t 19^{me} art. les forts ne sont pas réservés en termes expres; cette objection n'est d'aucun poids, Veu qu'il n'estoit nullement necessaire D. comme estant cette condition de s'ia stipulée dans l'xi^e art. du precedent traité fait a Roschild

portant

portant que toutes places en quelque part qu'elles fussent situées seront
rendues de part et d'autre, lequel traité de Roschild a esté confirmé
par ce dernier comme opert en l'art 11

De mesme que les d^s forts et terres ne se peuvent entendre estre
comprizes dans la demande de la d^e somme de $\frac{m}{400}$ Rx ny que

4. jamais la Suede ayt entendu ceder ses forts aux Danois; cela
se peut auer voir clairement par les memoires que la Suede a
fait delivrer aux Amb^s des Estats Gen^{ls} des Pais Bas,
l'an 1667 qu'apres la conclusion du d^t traité des deux
Couronnes, esquels memoires la Suede leur a toujours recommandé
la restitution des dits forts.

5. La Suede ne demande pas avec moins de droit que ce qui est dict
cy dessus, la restitution d'un vaisseau Suedois pris par les gens de
la Comp^e Occidentale en Hollande vers les Costes de Guinée, contre
toute sorte de raison et de justice. Veu que les gens de lad^e Comp^e
ont fait attaquer led^t vaisseau en pleine mer, par quatre des
leurs, l'ont pris, mené dans leurs habres, fait prisonnier le
maistre dud^t vaisseau, l'ont fait perir et mourir miserablement
dans la prison, luy ont esté ses papiers et entre autres des
lettres cachettées de sa Ma^{te} de Suede adressantes aux
Seig^{rs} dud^t pais de Guinée, lesquelles ils ont violées et ouvertes
et les gardent encore sous eux avec led^t vaisseau et sa
charge sans que jusqu'icy on ayt peu avoir raison dud^t fort.

[p. 2.]

a. de contract de vente dont il est icy parlé a esté passé sur une
bonne et legitime prouuration du Roy de Danemarck, que l'on
peut faire voir a toute heure comme auisi le transport en bonne et
deue forme fait du fort et des loges entre les mains de la Comp^e
privilegee des Indes Occidentales de ces pais peut estre plus
amplement et plus certainement verifié. Mais d'autant que cet
affaire ne regarde point du tout les Suedois, et que le demeslé
nient n'en peut estre qu'entre le Roy de Danemarck et cet Estat,
l'on n'en parlera pas icy.

b. Il est vray que la demande des Suedois a esté telle que elle est
icy condee, mais de vouloir conclure par la que l'adjustement ou
l'accord ayt esté fait sur ce ~~mesme~~ mesme pied, cest une chose
si esloignée de la raison que l'on en pourroit plus tost conclure
le contraire; sçavoir que puis que la premiere demande des
Suedois n'a esté que telle, il n'y a point d'apparence que l'
adjustement ou accord ayt esté fait sur ce pied là; mais puis que
cette somme d'argent a esté réglée sur la demande la plus haute
des Suedois il est vray semblable que le Danemarck a
stipulé

stipulé quelque chose de plus et de plus avantageux en l'affaire
même que ce pourquoy l'avoir fait d'abord la dite demande; ce qui se
trouve aussi en effet, savoir ayant fait comprendre dans le rattaché
le fort et les loges, ainsi qu'il se voit plus amplement au narré
et joint de l'état de l'affaire [not found].

C. de dix-neuf articles du même traité ne dit point que la Suede se
relasche de sa demande, mais du droit de ces quatre cens mille écus;
c'est à dire du droit qu'elle avoit acquis par une convention postérieure sur
quatre mille ans sans escus, non point en réservant mais en y comprenant,
bien expressément les le fort et les loges, il ne dit pas aussi en l'affaire
de Guinée; ce qui pourroit recevoir une interprétation ambiguë, mais,
pour l'affaire de Guinée demorant par là, sans aucune contradiction,
que, toute la préension touchant la Guinée avoit esté racheptée et abolie
entièrement et sans aucune réserve pour lad^e somme de quatre cens
mille escus, estant à remarquer que led^t art. 19^e dit que le Roy & le
Royaume de Suede quittent et renoncent au droit que sa Ma^{te} et
ses sujets prétendent sur les d^s quatre cens mille escus pour l'affaire
de Guinée; faisant bien manifestement connoître par là que tant le
droit de sa Ma^{te} qui a proprement sa relation aux forts, que celui de
ses sujets sujets qui avoient seul droit sur le surplus, à l'exclusion
de sa Ma^{te}, ont esté amortis par les d^s quatre cens mille escus,
lesquelles écus peuvent estre autre fort reconnues, en confrontant
ces paroles du memoire avec le texte du d^t 19^e art. du traité. à
raison de quoy et de plusieurs autres erreurs qui se trouvent dans
led^t memoire dont on en touchera quelques unes cy apres, il semble
un peu estrange que M. le Chevalier de Terlon et l'Amb^{de} de
Dannemarcq, qui sont à Paris, ayant certifié que tout le contenu
au dict memoire est conformé à la vérité.

d. Il est entant que la promesse de quatre cent mil écus a succédé,
au droit que le Roy de Suede avoit en vertu de cet 11^e article, sur les
forts, loges &c en Guinée et conséquemment à toute la prétension de Guinée;
et ainsi il est très manifeste que le droit sur les d^s quatre cens mille
escus ayant esté quitté, toute la préension est demeurée amortie par
là. Car sans cela en remettant les d^s quatre cens mille escus l'on
n'auroit point fait de fautes, et n'auroit rien quitté, puis que qu'il eust
luyers esté au pouvoir du Roy de Dannemarcq de se dispenser du
payement de la d^e somme de quatre cens mille escus en accomplissant
et en executant effectivement le d^t 11^e art. du traité de Roschild.

e. la confirmation du traité de Roschild et des autres traités n'a pas esté
faite absolument et sans aucune par cet art. 26 ainsi que l'on
presuppose icy, mais avec cette condition expresse, on fait que ces traités
n'ont pas esté changés en autres; comme notoirement l'obligation que l'on
peut tirer de l'11^e article du traité de Roschild, par la substitution du fort et des
loges en Guinée, demeure expressément estinte par led^t rattaché de la somme de
quatre cens mille escus, et par la remise de cette somme faite au precedent
article 19^{me} du même traité.

f. Devant la conclusion du dernier traité la Suede n'ayant point reçu
l'argent promis, pourroit certainement avec quelque especes de droit faire
instance

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instance pour la restitution des d^s fots et loges; mais au lieu de la luy accorder, l'on a fait inserer au d^t traité la d^e renonciation et remise expresse. Et a la conclusion du d^t traité les Suedois qui se trouvoient au lieu de la negotiation se sont bien donne de garde de parler de la restitution d'aucuns fots ou loges on de faire connoistre que leur intention estoit de remuer un jour cette pierre; sachant bien que les mesmes motifs qui les avoient disposés a la d^e remise, les eussent aussy fort facilement portés a une renonciation expresse de cette pretension frivole. Mais il est vray que le Sr Blingelandt estant quelque temps apres cela arrive de Dannebourg a la Cour de Suede, seulement pour y faire un compliment de felicitacion au Roy, a la Reine et au Senat de Suede, sur la paix que venoit d'estre conclud, et sur le renouvellem^t d'amitié avec cet Estat, il luy fut mis entre les mains par quelques Senateurs Suedois de certains points et demandes, entre lesquels l'on avoit quasi fait glisser cette pretension de Cabo Corbo et sur les loges. mais le Sr Blingelandt qui n'y estoit point allé pour negocier, n'a fait que recevoir simplement ces points et demandes avec promesse qu'en faisant son rapport il en donneroit connoissance et les feroit mettre en deliberation par ses superieurs. D'où l'on ne se peut pas imaginer que par les Suedois il puisse estre inferé quelque chose a leur desavantage; veu qu'aparement le Sr Blingelandt ne pouvoit pas recevoir apres de recevoir les d^s points pour en faire son rapport; n'estoit que l'on veuille dire qu'il devoit avoir fait s'excepter de l'écrit que m luy donna le point qui regardé la Tuinée, et en cas de refus avoir restitué tout l'écrit et refuser d'en donner connoissance a ses Superieurs, et que ne l'ayant pas fait, la pretension de Tuinée laquelle sans cela estoit estinte et amortie, auroit par la esté resuscitée, et acquis sa premiere force, mais si de semblables offices de civilité on peut parler plus proprement omissions de incivilités on un Ministre qui n'a point d'autre commission que de faire complimens et des civilités pourroit produire des tels effets leur Hautes Puissances se trouveroient necessaires de faire rendre aussitôt toutes les memoraires des Ministres de Suede par lesquels ils font des demandes qui pourroient estre peu fondees, sans les recevoir, et sans les examiner parce qu'autrement en temps et lieu l'on en feroit peut estre une consequence a leur desavantage, et ce avec plus de fondement, que l'on ne le fait, presertimement de ce que si un Ministre a receu simplement un amas de points pour en donner connoissance a ses Superieurs les quels il a jugé avoir la liberté de rejeter ceux de ces points qui se trouveroient mal fondecz.

g. Il est superflu de donner une plus ample information sur ce qui est contenu au marrié de l'estat de l'affaire cy joint. L'on se fera sur tout particulièrement en regard a l'offre que l'on y fait avec tant de franchise.

c

1661.

D.A.C.

1661.

D.A.C.

(Annex. A.A. to (Further) Memorial from WIC. to SG.
Exh. 27 ~~1661~~ 1664.)
June (St. Gen. Loketkas. Deenemaerck. 41.)

"Interrogatories made by order of the Hon. Director General and Council to be heard and examined under oath the person of Albert Thamsen (Trampson? or was it perhaps just Thompson or Thomson !!) skipper on the Gallioot "Courier van Venetien", on the 18 February 1661!"

(Summary of Q. & A.)

Born in London & resides at Weymouth in England, where married and has his wife and children. Learnt Dutch at Delfshaven in Holland where he lived with his parents for 10 - 12 years, his mother being born at Schiedam, but married his father an Englishman in England. Has sailed for 15 years. Never sailed ships of the Neth. E.-or W.I.C. Appointed skipper of the Gallioot "Courier van Venetien" at Amsterdam, by Jan Vlasblom, to go to Venice, but afterwards received instructions to sail to GUINEA and especially to CABO CORS, with recommendation to tell no one this. All the goods were shipped at Amsterdam. Left Amsterdam on 7th July (1660). Thence to Vlie; thence to Elve; thence to Glückstadt, where arrived 12th July; thence to Hamburg. Put to sea for CABO CORS in GUINEA, from Glückstadt on 9th August. Was consigned to JOOST CRAMER, at present Director-Commandant at FREDERICKSBURGH. At about ~~ex~~ E. to N. of CABO VERDE, at sea about 55 miles from the shore, lost his mast, and after having endured great sickness (suckelinge) both from death and sickness among the crew, he came to about 6 miles East of CABO DE PALM, where he encountered the Hon. Netherlands Chart. WIC. yachts "Postpaert" and "Eendracht" and was assisted by the same in their wretched state,

and taken in tow by those yachts and brought before
DE MINA. Nothing improper was done to his cargo and private
property by the servants of the Hon. Company, who showed all
friendship.

Further Declarations made to the same effect by the following:-

B.B. 19 February 1661. Jochum Drayer, Mate on the Gallioot.

C.C. 21. " " Peter William Este, of Scotland, Gunner.
(Scotch parents)

D.D. 22 " " Albert Wagenfelt, born at Hamburg,
Carpenter on Gallioot.

E.E. 23 " " Jacob Jans. of Amsterdam. Cook.
Born Amsterdam.

F.F. 24 " " Valentyn Laurens, Asst Cook. Born at
Copenhagen.

G.G. 24 " " Dirck Gerbrandt, born Hamburg. Passenger
on the Gallioot.

H.H.1. Declaration, dd. 22nd July 1660, signed by skipper

Albert Thampson & Mate Johan Dryver, that they had
no goods on board except what was in the "Passports".

1661.

D.A.C.

(Annex, M. M. to (Further) Memorial from WIC. to SG.
Exh. 27 July 1664.)

June (St. Gen. Loketkas. Deenemaerck. 41)

The Fiscal, nomine officii,
Informer (Eyscher),
contra

Albert Trampson, former skipper
on the Galioot "Courier van
Venetien" ghy(?) om Eiech te hooren
doen.

The Prosecutor (Eischer) says that the accused, of Weimouts
(Weymouth) in England, summoned by one Jan Vlasbom tot ~~Amsterdam~~
Amsterdam, was placed by the same and Joan de SWAEN as skip-
per on the Galioot "Courier of Venice" in order to sail with
it to GUINEA and ~~ex~~ particularly to CABO CORS and there to
address himself to Mr JOOST CRAMER, at present Director
Commandant at FREDERICKSBORCH, to whom were also consigned
laden
the goods and merchandise/in the ship under his command: that
all these, without exception, were inshipped before Amster-
dam by Joan de Swaen, like as the Galioot was also fitted out
and provisioned
/there by Joan Vlasblom aforementioned and from there despatched
to the Elve and Glückstadt, but which took in no goods or
wares there. That the owners and participants of the said
Galioot and inladen goods are Joan de Swaen, together with
Joan Vlasblom, Gerrit van Tets, Hendrick CARLOFF at Amsterdam
as well as Vincent CLINGENBORCH and Jacob du Bois at Hamborch,
and not, as ~~it was~~/voorgeven was, a recht Danish African
Company, like as then in order to give some appearance or
obtained
colour, one has helped himself with a Commission/from His
Majesty of Denmark, granted at Copenhagen on 20th October
1659, in which not only was it allowed it to call at all
places on the Coast of GUINEA, and particularly CABO CORS

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in order to do its trade and traffic, but also permission was given to to traffic and trade at ANNEMABO and TACARARY; at which places nevertheless, as ~~they~~ belonging to the Hon. Netherland Company, in free ownership, and by the same possessed justo titulo, neither ^{to} His said Majesty of Denmark nor to the so-called Danish Company does the least right of disposal (dispositie) belong. All which actions (bedrijven), ~~are~~ in direct contravention of the Charter of the Hon. Company and of the Placades successively issued/by their Ho. Mo. for the maintenance of the same, can cause nothing else than the ruin and bederf of the Hon. Company's trade and traffic in these Quarters: all the aforementioned appearing from ^{annexed} the/documents and Informations exhibited, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ in Judicio. Therefore the Prosecutor hereby "concludes" that the said ship "Courier of Venice" together with the inladen goods and merchandise or other goods of whatever description, as the same has fallen into the hands of the servants of the said W.I.C. shall be declared forfeited and to be at the disposal (Bevallen) of the Hon. Company.

The Hon. Mr Director General and Councillors over the North Coast of Africa, ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~whom~~ ~~after~~ ~~having~~ nae alle het gene ter materie diendende was met rype ende serieuse deliberatie van Rade doorsien, overwogen ende geconsidereert te hebben 'tgene their HH enichsints soude cummen ofte mogen moveren, adjudiceren den Eischer sijn eisch & conclusie open tegen the accused Albert Trampson genomen. Aldus gedaen and passed at the Assembly of the Hon. Mr Director General and Councillors aforesaid. ACTUM at the Castle St George

1661.

DEL MINA the 9th March 1661 in Guinea.

Signed. J.v.Heussen. Arent Cock. H. van Gageldonck.

Dirck Wilree. Frd Vuirberch. Caspar Govertsz Cop.

Aert Cosius. Andries Cornelissz Vertolen.

Sentence.

As Albert Trampson, former skipper on the Galioot named "Courier of Venice", being of Weimouts in England, summoned by one Joan Vlasblom at Amsterdam, was appointed by the same and Joan de Swaen as skipper on the said Galioot, in order with it to sail to Guinea and especially to CABO CORS, and there to address himself to Mr JOOST CRAMER at present Director Commandant at Fredericksborch, to whom also ~~xxx~~ consigned the goods and merchandise laden in the ship under his command, sich ~~vervordebt~~ heeft op het ontbieden en aennemen van gemelte Joan Vlasblom & Joan de Swaen, both residing at Amsterdam, to aenveerden this voyage with the said Galioot, notwithstanding 'tselfe aldaer uitgerust and provisioned by Joan Vlasblom afnmd and with other goods & merchandise by Joan de Swaen ook voorntmt was geladen and despatched from there to the Elve & Glückstadt, without having taken in any more goods or wares there: That also the principal owners owners & participants of the said Galioot and inladen goods, among whom are Joan de Swaen together with Joan Vlasblom, Gerrit van Tets, Hendrick CARLOFF at Amsterdam, are inhabitants (ingezettene) of the United Netherlands and subjects (onderdanen) of their Ho. Mo. the Lords States General, and therefore in (tot) such equippage and uitreeding, ~~see~~ directly contravening ~~the~~ against the Charter of the Hon.

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Netherlands Company, in geenderhande manieren waren ~~xxx~~ bevoecht, off men schoon om sulx een couleur ende schijn te geven en 'tselvige Galioot voor een recht Deens schip te doen passeren sich heeft soecken te behelpen with a Commission ~~from~~ obtained from His Majesty of Denmark, granted at Copenhagen the 20th October 1659, wherein not only was he, Albert Trampson, allowed to ~~drive his trade~~ ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~ call at the Coast of Guinea at all places and particularly CABO CORS, in order to drive his trade and negotie, but also given permission to traffic and trade at ANNEMABO & TACCARY, at which places nevertheless, as belonging to the Hon. Netherlands Company in free ownership and possessed by the same justo titulo, neither/His said Majesty of Denmark nor/the so-called Danish Company ~~owned~~ does /the least right of disposal (dispositie) ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~ belong. All which said actions, in direct contravention of the Charter of the Hon. W.I.C. and of the Placades successively issued by their Ho. Mo. for the maintenance of the same, can cause nothing else than the ruin and bederf of the Hon. Coys trade and traffic in these Quarters; all the aforestated appearing ~~from~~ in more detail from the documents & Informations exhibited in Judicio: SO is it that the Hon. Mr Director General and the Councillors over the North District of Africa, administering justice in the name and on behalf of the Supreme Authority their Ho. Mo. the Lords States General of the United Provinces, as also of their Gen. Chart. W.I.C. alle hetgene ter materie dienende was, met rijpe en serieuze deliberatie ende Rade doorsien overwogen ende geconsiderereert hebbende 'tgunt haer HH eenichsints soude cunnen ofte mogen

1661.

moveren, DECLARE the aforementioned Galioot "Courier van Venetien" with its inladen goods merchandise or other wares, none excepted, with all the appurtenances and dependencies thereof ende die in commissum vervallen ende ten profyete van de said Hon. Company voor ~~xxx~~ geconfisqueert te houden.

Thus done and sentenced at the Assembly of the Hon. Mr Director General and Councillors aforesaid.

Actum in the Castle St George del Mina the 9th March 1661. in Guinea.

Handwritten notes in Dutch, partially obscured by a redacted line (=====). The text discusses the seizure of goods and the status of the vessel.

[DAC] *Handwritten notes in Dutch, starting with 'Binnen de 4^{de} a 5^{de} uurt...'. It details the seizure of a vessel named 'Dante' and the actions of the Dutch East India Company.*

Handwritten note: Minn. in the Code St George 10 May 1661

Handwritten notes: Revisited at Aciso - de west zijde
- - Aison - -

Handwritten notes: 1661-12-5^{de} ingelo
1661-12-12^{de} ingelo.

Handwritten notes: See next page.
Continued.

[W.I.C. Oc. 6. "Berouges" of the XIX W.I.C.]

(fol. 29) 10 May. Letter Dir. Sen. J. van Heussen, Senia, to XIX W.I.C., Amsterdam.

"Copy"
"lecta 23 Jan.
1662" Hon. Hond. ex. Suis

... [about the slave trade at Arda] ...

up till now since the departure of the ship Graaf Enno, we have had no trade here at El Mina although after that ship's departure, still more Accanids have arrived here from Fetu. I believe the reason is that they have no gold amongst them, because, through the famine which is everywhere here in the country, the Blacks are everywhere at work to obtain food for the maintenance of their lives. This caused a standstill of trade at all the factories too which is truly grievous.

Were I now properly supplied here with provisions & ships for the slow transport of slaves this would be the right time, for trading them; but for the reasons stated this trade must stand still also.

The peasants & women do not yet come to market out of Fetu & neither the Meijmse nor we can as yet fetch either water or wood from the Fetu ground.

[D.A.C.] Between the 4th & 5th night, at night, the Sabause plundered the lodge of the so-called Daves on the Congh hill & brought the Assistant, an Amsterdammer named Johannes Amdussen Hobel, into Fort Nassau & thereupon Mr Joost Cramer had his lodge & all the other houses standing on Congh set on fire by the Fetues; but it is not known for what purpose. After this act of the Sabause great disturbances have arisen between the Sabause King & his brother Ampe but it is believed to be only pro forma. But however that may be, God grant that it will not prosper to the injury of de Heeren's Co.

With which, &c.
de Heeren's faithful servant
(sgs) J. van Heussen

Senia, in the Castle St George
10 May 1661

Received at Accra in the month April
" " Arzem " "

mk. 14 - 2 - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Engels

mk. 4 - 6 - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Engels.

See next page.

Sambank.

[Annex: PP. to Further Memorial from W.C. to Stat. Gen.
 Exh: 27 June 1664. Stat. Gen. Loter Kas Deemnaesck 41]

" Extract from the letter from Director General
 Japper van Heussen to the Chamber Amsterdam
 dated 15 August 1663"

[sic, but from the context the date should clearly
 be 1661: + Van Heussen died in 1662]

The disturbances; which had arisen between the Sabor King & his brother
 named Amps who has sold the Hill Congh, which belongs
 to the Co, to the so-called Dames & the plundering of the
 Lodge of the said so-called Dames, which stands on Hill
Congh, which was done by the Sabor Blacks by order of the
Sabor King - as I wrote to Jo Hoors in my last of
10 May [1661. see previous page], have been settled by the
 restoration of the Assistant & also of the plundered goods.

But we have not yet been told by the Sabor Blacks
 that we may again take possession of the Hill Congh
 (in accordance with the right we have to it) without
 molestation, but I am confident that I shall come to do
 so in due course without much difficulty; & if no other
 nations come to that place, it is in my opinion better
 for the Hon Co.

1661.

(Annex K.K.4. to (further) Memorial from WIC. to SG.
Exh. 27 July 1664.)

June (St. Gen. Loketkas. Deenemaerck. 41.)

"Copy"

Amsterdam, the 15 July 1661.

Mr JOOST CRAMER, Greeting,

My last to YH was on the 6th instant per yacht "Posteljon" with which I send this. May God grant it good address. Meantime we have heard of the safe arrival of the ships at the Elve without ~~any~~ bad encounters, for which God must be thanked (by) those who are interested therein. Immediately is going from this City to the Vlye the ship named "Fredericus Tertius" King of Denmark, of ²⁵⁰ ~~200~~ ^{guns} lasten, so I understand, with 32 guns, 70 men. The cargo will be brought with two lighters to Glückstadt, and cito voorts pressen. About Company's ships we hear nothing. Yesterday had the Company assembled. It is said that if in the time of 14 days no ships come from the Coast, that then they will send out VALCKENBURCH in order to relieve Mr Van HEUSSEN, but the time must show everything. I cannot neglect to write a small note to Mr JAN CLAESSEN ~~Mercador~~ Mercador Grande, in the manner that one speaks in the country, op dat mach geloven that it comes from my hand sal UE de moeite gelieven te ~~nemen~~ nemen and read it aloud to him. Meantime I will commend YH and the friends with you into the gracious protection and hand of God. And I understand you are sending me an ancker of ^{lamoensap} ~~lamoensap~~ which I will thankfully make good to you, and remain with greetings U.H. w.d.

(sgd) Gerard VAN TETZ

Address. Valiant, Wise, Very Prudent Mr JOOST CRAMER, Director Gen. of the D.A.C. at CABO CORS. pr a friend whom God conduct.

1661

Agrees with the original letter dated and signed as above, deposited with the Chart. W.I.C. here in Amsterdam. In witness of me, in the same City, Public Notary this 22nd November 1661.

(sgd) H.Schaeff. Not. Pub.

=====

"Copy"

Amsterdam, the 15 July 1661.

Mr JOOST CRAMER, Director of the D.A.C. at CABO CORRE. pr a friend & our contact.

Gen. of the D.A.C. at CABO CORRE. pr a friend & our contact.

Address. Valiant, Wise, Very prudent Mr JOOST CRAMER, Director

Good to you, and remain with greetings U.H. w.d.

sending me an acknowledgement which I will thankfully make

gracious protection and hand of God. And I understand you are

meantime I will commend YH and the friends with you into the

UE ge moeijde gelieven te horen nemen and read it aloud to him.

country, of dat mach geloven dat it comes from my hand and

~~my dear~~ Mercator Grabe, in the manner that one speaks in the

I cannot neglect to write a small note to Mr JAN CLASSEN

relieve Mr Van HEUSSEN, but the time must show everything.

Coast, that then they will send one WAIKENBURCH in order to

is said that it in the time of 14 days no ships shall come from the

we hear nothing. Yesterday and the Company assembled. It

Glückstadt and the water passage. About Company's ships

76 men. The cargo will be brought with two lieutenants to

of Denmark, of which I have heard, which is good.

This cargo will be the ship named Waikeburck, which is King

those who are interested therein. I immediately is going from

without any great obstacles, for which you may be thankful (by)

we have heard of the arrival of the ships at the alive

with which I have heard, I am glad to give to good wishes. I sometimes

by last to YH was on the 6th instant per packet "Postillon"

1661.

D.A.C.

(Annex. Q.Q.2. to (Further) Memorial from WIC. to SG.
Exh. 27 ~~July~~ June 1664.)
(St.Gen. Loketkas. Deenemaerck. 41.)

On this day the 6th July 1662 appeared before me Hendrick Schaeff Notary Public admitted at the Court of Holland, residing at Amsterdam and the undersigned witnesses, FRANS GYSEBRECHT of Lubeck aged 42 years formerly having resided and now still being in this City, geweest Coopman on the ship "Fortuyn" of Hamburg, and EDWARD THOMAS of Lonnen aged 23 years, geweest seaman on the said ship, now still being in this afsd City. And have by words, in place of oaths, at the ~~request of the~~ request of Jasper Abrahamsz of Amsterdam & Pieter Jacobsz of Bergen op Zoom, both been seamen, and Jan Egberts also of Amsterdam, boy; all been in the service of the WIC here; he Jasper Abrahamsz on the yacht "Black Boy" and they, Pieter Jacobsz and ~~J~~ Jan Egbertsz on the yacht "Vreede", all here present, testified declared and attested how true it is that they deponents on the 12th August of last year (1661) together ~~/~~ with their afsd ship had been captured and aengehaelt by one JOOST CRAMER, General of the so-called D.A.C., altho' they, deponents, with their afsd ship had also sailed out from Hamburg with Royal DANISH Commission: and that on that occasion they have heard and seen that JOOST CRAMER came on board their ship "Fortuyn", and desired that the afsd Requirant, Jasper Abramsz and one Hendrick Barck both servants of the WIC. should serve him JOOST CRAMER; but as they both refused this, that then the afnd JOOST CRAMER took a bare sword in his hand and said "Now will you fight?" and that the same happened at

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the time that JOOST CRAMER afsachten with his said ship and the said ship "Fortuyn" op ende tegens the ships of the WIC. and about an hour afterwards bestont to slaen against them, and first gave the volle laegh of cannon ~~fire~~ fire with ball on the ship "Amsterdam" of the WIC. ^{near} ~~about~~ before the Castle EL MINA; Joost Cramer saying to the said two sailors of the WIC. that if they would not fight against the WIC.'s ships he would cut them in the neck with the sword. The aforementioned Eduart Thomasz declares that he also went with the said Joost Cramer from the ship "Fortuyn" to his ship "St Marten" and there has heard and seen that JOOST CRAMER vergde the men of the WIC whom he had captured with the yachts "Black Boy" and "Vreede" to fight against the ships of the WIC. but that they refused, and said they would'nt do it; that thereupon CRAMER said that he would shoot ^{dead} them/with a pistol or smijten them overboard. Offering &c. Done at Amsterdam in the presence of two witnesses (named) and of an interpreter in German & English, from Plymouth. Attested by H.Schaeff. Not. Pub.

Attestation of Burgemeesters & Regents of Amsterdam of the taking of oath before them by above deponents, on 11 July 1662, of the truth of the above Declaration.

DAC.

Rigsarkivet Copenhagen
 Vestindisk - Guineisk Kompagnis ~~Directiøn~~ Komp. 1640 - 1754
 A1. Kompagnies Directiøn

[Augt 18. Copy in Perman].

I Kanckoy. King of Great Accra hereby make known by this writing, of which three copies have been made & signed by me that I, for my self & for my ~~successors~~ ^{successors} all the Capetians succeeding me & have the government & jurisdiction of Great Accra both inland & on the sea coast upon the under-written date, have newly sold for ever to the Hon. Mr. Jost Cramer, Commandant at Friedrichsborg in Guinea in the name & on behalf of the King of Denmark & his Hon. Chartered Danish African Co the lands & sea-beaches of Orzon for the sum of 50 Rendas in goods upon the following conditions: That the said Commandant Cramer shall build at Orzon a fort & stone house for his King & his Hon. Chartered Danish African Co at the first opportunity & of the best possible value. For this I will afford all possible assistance & moreover will be bound to help defend the said Danish Co in Orzon & in all other lands & sea-beaches belonging to my territory against all hostile attacks & troubles either by the inhabitants & natives or other white nations, whosoever they might be. As then I hereby once more freely confer & transfer to the said Cramer for his Principals all the territory & prerogatives of Orzon for all time & for ever in ~~an~~ ^{an} owner ship to use & employ as they will & please. For further assurance thereof I have taken the Fetish named Aquandoe in the presence of Ahen the son of the deceased Fetic King Hemnequa, who has been sent for ~~over~~ the oath from Fute & Jan Claesen of Friedrichsborg, and ~~then~~ I have signed with my own hand & impressed with my ring three copies hereof.

Done in Great Accra the 18th August 1661.

(sgd) Kanckoy

1661.

D.A.C.

(Annex. Q.Q.1. to (Further) Memorial from WIC. to SG.
Exh. 27 ~~July~~ 1664.)

June (St.Gen. Loketkas. Deenemaercken. 41.)

On this day the 11th July 1662, appeared before me, Hendrick Schaeff. Notary Public, admitted at the Court of Holland, residing at Amsterdam, and the undersigned witnesses, JASPAR ABRAHAMSZ of Amsterdam aged about 24 years, sailed out anno 1660 as sailor with the yacht "Eendracht", on which the skipper was Cornelis Joll, and on the Coast of Guinea placed on the aangehalde yacht "Blackboy", now here in this City; and he has by true words in place of oath, on the production of the Chart W.I.C. in ~~this City~~ these lands, testified declared and attested that it is true that he, deponent, sailing on the abovenamed yacht "Black Boy" together with the others, had been, with the same yacht, hostilely attacked and captured by one JOOST CRAMER, qualifying himself General of the genaemde D.A.C., voerende a ship named "St Marten" having with him a ship named "Fortuyn" from Hamburch, also captured by him on the 14th August of the same year ~~1660~~ 1661, on which he, deponent, was afterwards placed. And that he, deponent, on that/~~opportunity~~ was also present and has seen and heard that the said JOOST CRAMER with his ship "St Marten" and the said "Fortuyn", on the Coast of Guinea about off the Castle del Mina, getting in sight some ships of the W.I.C. namely the ships "Amsterdam", & "Christina", the yacht "Eendracht" and the ship "Coopmans Vermaeck", op deselve is afgesackt, letting the blood flag fly, in order to fight them; he himself lopende the afsd

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ship "Amsterdam" (which lay with the sails voor de mast & flew the Prince flag) dicht onder de sijde, & nevens hetselve wesende sijn geheele laegh van cannon with ball, (p.2.) and also with muskets daerin geleijt & geschooten, and thus first fired on the said ship "Amsterdam" before a single shot, large or small, had been fired upon him or his out of ~~any~~ the ship "Amsterdam" or other ships of the W.I.C.. Declared also that he afterwards on the afsd ships of JOOST CRAMER and from his own people has several heard relate that he, JOOST CRAMER, coming near the ship "Amsterdam" and the skipper of it calling out that he, CRAMER, achterom soude houden, his skipper Cornelis Jansz, onder reverentie, op sijn billen clopte, ende voorts overluijftegen sijn Constapel & volck riep, "If you can begaen him (namely the ship "Amsterdam") then give four and pas wat te raecken". Item, that he, deponent, has also seen and heard that out of the captured ship "Fortuyn" manned with JOOST CRAMER'S men and others then medeheftigh was fired with groff cannon on the ship "Amsterdam". Item, also that he deponent previously, namely on the 10th September, had also been present seen and heard that the said JOOST CRAMER with his said ships before Arder on the said Coast, has also captured the said yacht "Black Boy"; and also afterwards that he has sold that yacht with the negroes which had been in it, as also the yacht "Vreede" also captured by him from the W.I.C., to certain English at Cabo Lopo Gonsalves, who were lying there with their ships, and that he, deponent, also saw the same handed over, and that he, CRAMER, and his afsd skipper refused to let the sd Company's men, at their request, go over to the said English ships, or also to set them on shore by the Blacks

1661.

D.A.C.

in order from there to come again to the Company's Forts and people. Offering &c. Done at Amsterdam in the presence of two witnesses (named). Attested by H.Schaeff. Not. Pub.

Attestation of Burgemeesters & Regents of Amsterdam of the taking of oath before them, by above deponent, of the truth of the above ~~Attestation~~ Declaration.

Witnesses, Pieter MINNE of Leyden, aged 32 years, Under-Factor, sailed out anno 1659 with the ship "Belinda"; Jan SYMONSEXX of Maeslant Hays, aged 25 years, sailed out anno 1658 by the ship "Medea", and on the Coast of GUINEA made skipper of the yacht "VREDE"; and Jacob Janx WOOM of Amsterdam, sailed out anno 1657 with the ship "Concnck Salomon", and had been carpenter on the said yacht, aged 22 years, or each thereof, now arrived with various ships here in this country from the Coast of GUINEA: and have by true words in place of oaths, on the production of the Chart, WIC, hereby testified, declared and attested, that it is true what is comprised, related and declared in the Attestation of the Officers and some sailors of the said yacht "DE VREDE", dated the 22 September 1661, written by him, attestation Pieter MINNE himself, and signed by the attestants, now read aloud again to them, attestants, by me Notary, the authentic copy of which is annexed hereto by my notarial seal, they conforming and holding therewith in every respect as is herein inserted; And, amplifying the same, they further declare that it is also true, that JOOSE CRAMER, some particularly named xxxxxxx on the back of the above-named Attestation, having captured the aforesaid ship or yacht "VREDE", at

1661.

D.A.C.

(Annex. B.1. to Memorial from WIC. to SG.
Exh. 27 July 1664.)

June (SG. Loketkas. Deenemarck. 41.)
"Copy"

On this day the 14th March 1662 appeared before me, same
Hendrick Schaef, Notary Public admitted at the Court of Holland,
residing at Amsterdam, and the undersigned witnesses, Pieter
MINNE of Leyden, aged 39 years, Under-Factor, sailed out anno
1659 with the ship "Selandia": Jan SYMONSZEN of Maeslants
Sluys, aged x 35 years, sailed out anno 1659 by the ship "Medea",
and on the Coast of GUINEA made skipper on the yacht "VREDE":
and Jacob Jansz NOOM of Amsterdam, sailed out anno 1657 with
the ship "Cononck Salamon", and had been carpenter on the said
yacht, aged 32 years, or each thereabouts, now arrived with
various ships here in this country from the Coast of GUNNEA:
and have by true words in place of oaths, on the production
of the Chart. WIC, hereby testified, declared and attested,
that it is true what is comprised, related and declared in the
Attestation of the Officers and some sailors of the said yacht
"DE VREDE", dated the ~~XX~~ 29 September 1661, written by him,
attestant Pieter MINNE himself, and signed by the attestants,
now read aloud again to them, attestants, by me Notary, the
authentic copy of which is annexed hereto by my notarial seal,
they conforming and holding therewith in every respect as is
herein inserted: and, amplifying the same, they further declare
that it is also true, that JOOST CRAMER, more particularly
named ~~inixin~~ on the back of the above-named Attestation,
having captured the afresaid ship or yacht "VREDE", as

(p.2.) thereby related, ~~asked~~ ~~he~~ ~~asked~~ ~~him~~, ~~attesting~~ ~~Factor~~
he, attesting Factor, asked him for his Commission, and
that he, CRAMER, ~~asked~~ read aloud to him something in
high German, which he could not understand. That he, attest-
ing Factor, having requested him for a copy, he refused the
same. That he, CRAMER further wished to detain (houden)
the crew of the ship "VREDE" against their will, represent-
ing that he wished to keep a look-out for all the WIC ships,
and CRAMER'S skipper threatenting ~~them~~ to bind them to the
Want(?) if they would not fight against them. That they,
having come further to Arda on the Coast of Africa, had also
arrived there the small ship "Moor" or "Black Boy" also be-
longing to the said Company. That the said JOOST CRAMER
has also attacked and captured the same there in accordance
with his threats previously made, and that he, CRAMER, on
their, attestants', departure, had made himself ready again
to put to sea and to go and lie before ABBINE and ASSINE
in order to lock out for the ships of the Company coming
from home and out of the Bight. That further, they, attest-
ants, have understood that the English from Sierallona, by a
letter with the ~~skip~~ small ship "Olijftack" on which the
Factor was Mr John Kock, had written to the Company's Dir-
Gen, Jasper van Heussen, that he should make himself ready,
withing a certain time, which they, attestants do not know,
(overgeven) ende in te ruymen
(p.3.) to hand over/the Coast of Africa to the King of England.

And that they, attestants, having come to Cadix in Spain,
had understood that to that end already five or six English
~~ships~~ frigates had sailed to the same Coast.

They, attestants, offering, if need be, to declare what is herebefore stated, further by oath. DONE at Amsterdam in the presence of Isaac Oostendorp and Jan Theunissen Schoenmaecker as witnesses hereto requested.

The which I testify. (sgd) H.Schaef. Nots. Pub.

Indorsement. We, Burgermeesters and Regents of the City of Amsterdam, make known to all whom it concerns that we certify as the truth that have appeared before us Pieter MINNE of Leyden aged 39: Jan SYMONSZ of Maeslants Sluys aged 35: and Jacob Jansz NOOM of Amsterdam aged 32, formally charged to give testimony of the truth, at the request of the Chart. WIC. here; and they have by solemn oath declared, testified and deposed that the contents of the before-standing attestation (read aloud to them by the undersigned Secretary) are the truth and they persist therein, so truly must God Almighty help them, deponents. In Witness hereof the City Seal hereunder impressed ad 15 March 1662.

(p.4.) (sgd) D.(?) Schaep. Being besides impressed thereon a Seal in green wax covered with a white paper.

The other Copy.

We, the undersigned Attestants, hereby attest and declare, on our manly truth at the request of the Under-Factor Pieter MINNE and skipper Jan SYMONSZ, declare that it is true that they, besides us, on the 6th September 1661, by order received, having taken leave of the Hon. Mr Director General Jasper VAN HEUSSEN, have set sail from the roads before the Castle St George D'El MINA on the Coast of GUINEA, by the yacht "VREDE" to the Bight, in order to barter elephants tusks, palm oil, beans, and rice and other

rarities for diverse merchandise, for the profit of the
Hon. WIC. At last, on the 7th following, (being afternoon
drizzly weather) two miles east of us between ACCRA and a
Danish LODGE named ORSOIJ, we see two of their ships lying,
one of which lay with her sails onslagen. We 't Zee wart
instevende, in order to avoid them, and ran about three miles
boven haer heen, and at the fall of evening peijlden our
skipper and mate that the above mentioned two ships were N O
to N. of them. Waerop voorts stil wiert, and in't tweede
(p.5.) glas van de pladt ~~xxxx~~ voet (as it was light moon)
a canoe with three black paddlers came on board of us, ask-
ing if we had any muskets for sale; we said no. Waerop
de hierboven gespecificeerde Opperhoofden met eenparrigheyt
van stemmen tot dienst ven de Wel Ed Comp hebben goetgevonden
dat een van de drie Negers die 't Gout hadden, om aengercoerde
Spingardos te copen sou overcomen, in order to learn from
them from where they might have come as it was presumed that
they were spies (verspieders) from the two Danish ships, al-
though the Negro denied it on being asked, and said he had
been sent out from the Factor Tobias Pensyde and the Black,
ST JAGO at ACCRA with one Bende in gold in order to buy
twelve muskets with it. Whereupon our Overheden ~~xxxx~~
sent the said canoe with two of its paddlers to ACCRA in
order to fetch a more definite token (breeder teecken) from
the Factor and the said Black, on their return
and/~~they~~ returning with report
from the two mentioned persons als dan haer gecombineert
weder naer landt gesonden laten vaeren: the which het weder
comen vergaten we did our best to proceed on our voyage.
Whereupon, on the 8th following, about two o'clock in the
dagh watch the Mate (as it was his watch) called out that

a ship was coming to sail upon us from behind, uit de Lijons, ende ons soo hardt gemaecten als of wij met een touw aen hem hadden wast geweest, ende met lumineeren van den dagh (alsoo hij ons onder schoot kreeg) een canon met (p.6.) scherp over ons heen schoot, op dat wij strijcken souden ende riepen met eene ~~nijk~~ uit het Danish ship "St Marten" "You can come on board and bring me my neger with you or I shall give you the whole laegh". Whereupon the chaloup was put out and stuurden den Swarten Jongen nevens ons Stuerman aen het gemachtigd ship; from which ship (when our vessel had scarcely come on board them) an armed boat full of men in ons over enterden, who all as Barbarous men met bylen houwens came and broke in pieces chests and cases and to intememen everything that was loesse and ~~knndy~~ about; and moreover with slaen and stooten onder~~enx~~ ons mannelijckhey, ochsels sacken, Ja tot aen ons fundament quamen te besoecken and drove us thus further out of ~~the~~ our ship to the enemy ship herebefore referred to. Were about 8 miles east of the Danish Lodge named ORSOY sailing along the shore six mile out at sea. The which we attestants, it being necessary, are prepared to confirm the above written report with oath that this all ~~hp~~ in truth happened. ~~Wherupon~~ Upon which we sign this with our usual signatures, and sign with our free will.

THUS done and attested in the Danish ship "St Marten" on the 29th September beforenamed, lying at anchor with our fleet before the water place of Cape **Loop** Gonsalvos on the

(p.7.) Coast of Africa. Signed, Heijnderock Barentsz, Mate.

Evert Backer Ben, Chief boatswain. Pieter Harce, seaman.

This is the P.I. mark of Pieter Jacobsz, sailor.

Jan de Booy, sailor. Isbrant Claesz, sailor. Jacob Jacobsz, carpenter.

Indorsement.

Attestation of the hostile capture of the yacht "VREDE" by order of the Hon. Mr Director-Commandant JOOST CRAMER carried out by the Danish ship "St Marten" 1661.

Agrees with the original attestation of date and signed, and also indorsed as above, in witness of me within this City Amsterdam, Public Notary, this 15 March 1662.

(sgd) J.L. Schaef.

That the above written copies agree with their respective originals, I, the undersigned Public Notary in Amsterdam attest, this 18 April Ao 1662.

(sgd) J.L. Schaef.

Not. Pub.

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D.A.C.

(Annex. S. to Further/Memorial from WIC. to SG.

Exh. 27 ~~July~~ 1664.)

June (St.Gen.Loketkas. Deenemaerck. 41.)

"Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the Ho.Mo. Lords States General of the U. N.

16th November 1661.

Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorial from Mr Resident Charisius requesting that a passport or Act of Assurance might be granted to the D.A.C. for the ship "Frederick" lying ready to sail at Glückstadt in order to sail to the Coast of Guinea. Also heard the report of Mr van Emmeren & other their Ho. Mo.s' Deputies for the affairs of Denmark having, in pursuance of the resolution of the 12th inst, inspected and examined the written proposition delivered in by said Resident to their Ho. Mo. on the same day on the same and other subjects. Whereupon being deliberated is found good & resolved that Jaspar VAN HEUSSEN, Director General in Guinea, shall be written to that he will have to treat the subjects of of the King of Denmark coming there directly out of the harbours under the authority of his said Majesty with ships equipped ~~and~~ for that purpose in his Majesty's territory (gebiet), and especially the aforesaid ship "Frederick", in all amity and friendship, provided that the same Danish subjects keep themselves from those places where the Chart. WIC of these Lands has Forts or Lodges: on the other hand, nevertheless, shall those of the said W.I.C. be maintained and gehandhaft by their Ho. Mo. in the Charter granted to the said Company/~~together~~ ^{as also} in ~~with~~ the respective Placades successively issued for the strengthening thereof: further shall be sent to the Presiding

Chamber of the said Company at Amsterdam copies of the said Proposition of the 12th instant, together with the Memorial presented to their Ho. Mo. this day, with request and desire that they will in due course devise all such suitable means and make such provision as is proper in order that all inconveniences in the future may be prevented.

note In S.G. 5782 are draft letters from St Gen to Jasper Van Heussen re the WTC at Amsterdam, dated 16 November, sending copy of accompanying Propositions & Memorial from President Charissis of 12th instant & "presented to us today" together with extract of above Resolutions taken therein to the end therein stated.

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D.A.C.

(Annex. C.1. to Further Memorial from WIC. to SG,
Deld in, 22 August 1662.)
(St.Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

"Extract from a letter written by JAN CLAESSEN
to JASPER VAN HEUSSEN, Director General of the North
Coast of Africa, standing in the Day Register or
Journal."

(N.B. In the Inventory of the Annexures is noted
against Annexures C.1. 2. - "Two letters written
by Jan Claessen to the Director General Jasper
van Heussen, without date, but handed to this
Director General one on 29 November 1661, and
one on 30 ditto.")

Sir,

I with my Caboceers heartily greet Y.H. Mr CRAMER from
the Fatherland has come to me here and has given himself (hem)
into my hands and I have accepted him as an old friend and I
know how to protect him; and he has never spoken of CONGH.
The King of SABOU offered it to Mr CRAMER; then the said CRAMER
came to me and asked me what he shall do about it. I said
that he should ask YH whether YH wanted it any longer; upon
which CRAMER wrote to YH and I had the letter delivered by my
own people. Mr CRAMER has never desired CONGH, but the
SABOUS have made a house for him there and fetched him there
by force (perforce), as he would not go before I gave my
consent to it, as I saw that the SABOUS had made a house there
for CRAMER. As I see from YH's letter that you are beginning
this war with CRAMER on account of CONGH therefore I have con-
sulted with CRAMER that he should ~~fetch~~ fetch his goods from
there, which would have been done last night but the SABOUS
would not allow it, and this morning ~~groetende~~ groetende pleyn van
SABOU aen CONGH gecomen en brisaerde with my men who were to

have fetched away Cramer's goods. Now I request that YH let the Factor of Moure, of other Whites with him, call the SABOU Caboceers together and ask them why ~~will~~ they will not let Cramer's goods be taken away; and terwyl YH anders niet te seggen hebt als van CONGH, soo versoeck ick dat YH zijn schepen van mijn reede laet wegh gaen, or if on the contrary any disaster should come to arise there out, then do not blame either me or Mr CRAMER about it; and if YH desires to be my friend then let your ships immediately go away from there, for I will not have them here.

(sgd) { J. C. }
 { T. }

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I have accepted him as an old friend and I know how to protect him; and he has never spoken of CONGH. The King of SABOU offered it to Mr CRAMER; then the said CRAMER came to me and asked me what he shall do about it. I said that he should ask YH whether YH wanted it any longer; upon which CRAMER wrote to YH and I had the letter delivered by my own people. Mr CRAMER has never desired CONGH, but the SABOUS have made a house for him there and fetched him there by force (perforce), as he would not go before I gave my consent to it, as I saw that the SABOUS had made a house there for CRAMER. As I see from YH's letter that you are beginning this war with CRAMER on account of CONGH therefore I have consulted with CRAMER that he should first fetch his goods from there, which would have been done last night but the SABOUS would not allow it, and this morning great protests were made by SABOU and CONGH because an alliance with my son who was to

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S.A.C.

(Annex. C.2. to Further Memorial from WIC. to SG.
Deld in, 22 August 1662.)
(St.Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

"Extract from a letter written by JAN CLAESSEN to
JASPAR VAN HEUSSEN, Director General of the North
Coast of Africa, standing in the Day Register or
Journal."

(Vide N.B. under C.1.)

Sir,
I have this morning had my men there at CONG in order to
fetch Mr CRAMER's goods from there besides flag and flag staff,
but the SABOUS have prevented it, and have wounded and beaten
my people with a syck as is to be seen here, I therefore
request ~~YH~~ that YH allow the Factor at Mouree, besides other
Whites, to summon the SABOUS to Mouree, and I will send my
people there too, and ask the SABOUS why they will not let
Cramer's goods be taken away, and why they have beaten ~~my~~ men
thus. I therefore request the YH will have them asked why
they have so beaten my men and that it is not I who will have
the goods taken away but that YH yourself will have it. The
SABOUS ~~X~~ say it is my fault that I am taking the Whites away
from them so that they are very evilly-disposed towards me.
That is the fault that I have not written this morning because
my people got blows. I desire that YH lets your ships go
away from here. Ende prisaaren met CONG

{ J. C. }
{ T. }

"Thesense of the bad Portuguese standing at the end of the
aforewritten letter is:- And fought with CONG om de wille dat
CONG het uwe is, en niet over met U schepen hier comen, aen
welckers porto ghy geen aencomen hebt, want het is mijn wech
of plaetse, therefore let you ships depart from here
quiskly etc."

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1660.

D.A.C.

(Annex. D.2. to Memorial from WIC to SG.

Exh. 27 ~~July~~ 1664.)

~~Annex. D.2.~~ June (St.Gen. Loketkas. Deenmarck. 41.)

"Extract from the report of Huybrecht van Gageldonck dd. 2 December 1661."

De onrechtmatige proceedings soo Mr JOOST CRAMER jegens ons aldaer heeft aengevangen, niet alleen sich door een ongeoorlooffde coop, onaengesien wat protestatien daerjegens sijn gedaen, possessie te nemen van den Hill CONGH, maer daerenboven door ophitsinge van de Naturellen aldaer jegens ons hem vyantlicher wijze oock meester gemaect van de Logie tot Orsou, die met onse bed. & beseth sijnde, deselve seer overmoedelijk tracteerende daer uit heeft gejaecht, also the flag of their Ho.Mo. the Lds St.Gen., flying thereon, has afgesmeten and placed the King of Denmark's thereon, not without threats to carry out the same/^{also} at the Fort CREVECEUR at ACRA, maeckende door giften & groote beloften de Swarten sooveel met sijn vermogen conde uitwercken jegens ons gaende en hatich; ondertusschen sleepen en brengende Jachten van ~~H/Ex~~ U. Ed. aghtbare seecker galioot named de "Courier" of "Postillion of Venice" voor del Mina dat op de boven Custe about Cabo des Palmas van ancker masten gansch redeloos hadde gevonden, 'twelck binnen Amsterdam geequipeert sijnde uit Texel off 't Vlie met merchandise a la droicture naer Guinea was uitgelopen en geconsigneert aen the said Mr JOOST CRAMER, and what further was gehandelt with the same, can be seen from the documents about it.

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1661.

D.A.C.

(Annex. B.2. to Memorial from WIC. to SG.

Exh. ~~Ex Annex 1662~~ x 27 ~~July~~ 1664.)

June (St.Gen. Loketkas. Deenemarck.41)

On this day the 2nd June 1662 appeared before me Hendrick Schaeff Notary Public admitted at the Court of Holland, residing at Amsterdam, and the underwritten witnesses, Isbrant Claes of Amsterdam aged about ~~22~~ 20 years seaman, anno 1660 sailed out with the ship "Swarten Arendt": Pieter Jacobs of Bergen op Zoom aged about 28 years, anno 1659 sailed out with the ship "Amsterdam": and Pieter Arentsen of Rossen in Zuratte, aged 30 years, anno 1658 with a private ship named "St Jan": as also Jan Barents also of Amsterdam aged 22 years, anno 1659 16 Dec. sailed out with the ship "Graeff Enno", all to GUINEA and all seamen, now lately arrived ~~before~~ in the Elve before Gluckstadt with a ship named "St Marten" on which ~~xxx~~ the skipper was one Cornelis Jansen of ... (sic), from GUINEA, now being in this City, and have by true words in place of oaths, on the production of the Hon. Chart. WIC here, x testified, declared and attested, and first the three first-named Claesen, Jacobs, & Arents testify that it is true that they, ~~serving~~ on the Coast of GUINEA serving on the yacht "VREDE" belonging to the afsd WIC. and sailing along the Coast of Guinea, on the 7th December ^(sic) 1661 between ACRA and ORSOU seeing two Danish ships lying at anchor the one with the sails onslagen, ~~xxx~~ in order to avoid the same set course seawards; but the next day in morning, the 8th ditto, quite early at daybreak, saw themselves followed by one of the same ships, or another, which they further found to be afsd ship ship "St Marten, on which as Opperhoofd commanded above the sd

(p.2)

skipper, one JOOST CRAMER, who getting the afsd yacht "VREDE" onder schoot, fired a shot with ball over her in order to make that yacht strike, calling met eenen out of the ship "St Marten", "You dogs, come on board and bring me my negro with you" (meaning a negro who had come on board with a canoe the previous day) "or I give you the whole laegh". Whereupon they of the yacht "VREDE" put out the chaloup and were sent on board with the negro, who had scarcely come on board than there immediately came an armed boat full of men from the ship "St Marten", hostilely overenteren the said yacht and like barbarous men fell upon those of the yacht with bylen, houwens, and arms to hack/plunder, ^{to pieces,} smijten, and rob boxes and cases and to take everything that there was loose and about, and moreover to beat, smite, and stooten the crew, with reverence onder hun mannelijckheden and oxsels, jae tot de fundament toe and in their dije sacken te betasten and search, and further to drive them over out of the yacht into the said hostile ship, being then about 8 miles east of ORSOU afsd about six miles out at sea. The afnmd Barentsen also declares that it is also true that he, then sailing on a small ship of the sd WIC. named "Black Boy" on the 10th of the aforesaid month September, had been captured, besides others sailing upon it, by the said ship "St Marten" as they lay with that/^{small}ship before Arder for slave trading, having already in it forty slaves, provided with a cargo to trade up to 130 slaves, as they had understood their orders to be. And further all four declare jointly, soo wel sij drie first named attestants who were then prisoners on the sd ship "St Marten, as he Jan Barentssn that the sd ship "St Marten" overloopende close before the sd shall ship

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"Blackboy" (the skipper and factor of which ~~xxx~~ were on shore
 (p.3.) at Arder for the prosecution of trade, the mate of that small
 ship called out to ~~her~~ "What is the matter wilt ghij ons voor
 de bouch wesen?" To which the skipper Cornelis Jansen an-
 swered from the ship "St Marten", "We will soon teach you
 what ~~x~~ we want." Further calling out to the mate that he
 should come on board his ship. He said he had no orders for
 that. To which Cornelis Jansen replied, "Come on board you
 dogs or I will come aboard you with my ship." Still the Mate
 wishing to send his steward in his place, the skipper required
 that he, the mate, should come himself or he would make him
 come, so that the mate was obliged to go over himself, who,
 with ~~xx~~ three of the crew besides, among them he, deponent
 Jan Barentsz were at first vast gehouden there, and the rest
 of the Netherlands or German fellows were also fetched from
 the small ship, leaving on it some English/^{who} had previously
 sailed with the small ship, ~~xxxxxxx~~ with whom were placed
 some of the crew of the "St Marten". After that, the next
 day, 11th ditto, after signal given, they set sail from there,
 taking with them the captured "Vrede" and "Blackboy" to Cabo
 de ~~Lopo~~ Lopo Gonsalves, where they sold both those vessels
 for gold to some English who lay there with their ships. To
 which ~~ships~~ English ships they, deponents, desired they might
 go over, or otherwise that they might only be put on shore
 with the Blacks in order from there to be able to get to the
 said Company's people, but this was refused them by the said
 (p.4.) JOOST CRAMER and the skipper quite six or seven times. And

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so having to remain on the ship "St Marten" they sailed with it from the said Cabo to St Thomee where they took in water and refreshments; and from there again to the windward coast of Guinea, calling at about Cabo Lahou where they bartered and took in many elephants tusks, and from there sailed further ~~now~~ along the coast and anchored here and there as far as to before COMMENDE where they also anchored and remained the night; where they being still asked by the afnmd CRAMER and the skipper whether they would not serve them; and having replied no, or they must have such ~~wage~~ pay as the WIC gave to aengehaelde crews, they, CRAMER and skipper said to them, deponents, and other WIC servants, that they would however have to fight against that Company's ships, but when the same and they, deponents, also refused this the aforesaid said to them, "If then you come to lose an arm or leg you must then seek compensation from the WIC." They thereupon sailed in the afternoon to the said Company's ships which they then had in sight in order to fight with them, the ship "Amsterdam" of the WIC (with the sails leggende op de mast) lopende dicht onder de zijde langs, daervan de skipper called out that they achterom souden houden. But the skipper Cornelis Jansen (under reverence) klopte op zijn billen, and further called out ~~to~~ overluydt to his gunner and crew, "If you can reach (begaen) him (meaning the ship Amsterdam then being still alone by them) then fire, and pas wat te raecken". Ende weesende daermede onder de zijde van het (p.5) schip Amsterdam, gaven hetselve de geheele laegh van canon ende scherp, treffende soo veel sij conden ~~sien~~ met canon ende musquetten, ende sulcx eerst ~~weesende~~ op Amsterdam geschoten ende vuyr gegeven hebben sonder dat aldoen noch een eenige

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schoot, groot of cleyn bij, off uit "Amsterdam" gedaen was. Seylende sijlyuden daer nae voorts, alsoo haer Focke mast met een ~~kna~~ kneppel getroffen werde, latende de veel voornoemde Skipper Cornelis Jansen sijn Stuirman ende Officieren haer verluijden, dat sij sonder dies, noch een torn op "Amsterdam" gedaen souden hebben; gelijk sij getuygen alles hebben gehoort ende gesien: as also that the said "St Marten's" Vice Admirael, being a yacht with 20 guns named "de Fortuyn", oock by ditto ~~ix~~ "St Marten" aengehaelt, die ~~dix~~ dicht bij hun was, mede gestich op "Amsterdam" schoot. Waer (Naer?) welgemelte "St Marten" and the yacht voort seyde, ende "Amsterdam" with the other ships of the same Company, as the "Christina", "Coopman's Plaisier" and yet another, followed as far as to about CORMANTYN, daer de eene ende de andere wenden, om wederom opwaerts aen te seylen, of which "Amsterdam" went to anchor under CABO CORS, and "St Marten" with her afsd yacht about DEL MINA where they lay two or ~~three~~ three days, repaired the focke mast and other things, and then aenlaveerde upwards still higher, daer "Amsterdam" and "Christina" haer opvolchde, maer nooit conden beseylen, ende tot aen CABO TRES PUNCTOS toe, daer sij 'savonts ankerden, and "Amsterdam" about one mile beneden haer; from where "St Marten" and the afsd yacht 'snachts 'tseyl gingen voor "Amsterdam" over, naer CABO CORS, where they arrived the next day, ende veel merchandise and wel de meeste cargasoenen dien dach gelost and brought on shore by a great (p.6.) crowd of canoes with Blacks, die de geederen ingegeven wierden, gaende denselven dach 'savonts noch onder seyln,

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houdende 'snachts aff, en aen. Comende de afsd ships
 "Amsterdam" en "Christina" oock afseylen, maer die van "St
 Marten" & the afsd yacht deselve siende, sijn voorts geseylt
 nae ACRAA, where they have discharged the remaining cargoes
 except a parcel of iron; from where ~~again~~ sailing they again
 op laveerden with "St Marten" and yacht to CORMANTYN aforesaid
 where they lay between two to three weeks, where parcels of
 gold now and then by night, with canoes, in flesse voeders,
 came on board, as they understood, from FREDERICXBURGH, situate
 close by CABO CORS, alwaer voor CORMANTYN geseyt worde dat de
 W.I.C. ships lying there, aen seeckere English EAST Indian
 ship lying there, souden versocht hebben daer oock op de reede
 te mogen comen; maer dat die van hetselve English ship sulcx
 af sloegen ende ~~wilde~~ niet wilde toestaen. From where they
 with the said "St Marten" and "Fortuyn" again sailed to St
 Thomé and having taken in refreshments there have further set
 course from there to the Elve, nu over ontrent four weeks
 onbegrepen voor Gluckstadt sijn gearriveert, where Vincent
 CLINGENBERCH and Jacob del BOE, merchants at Hamborch came
 on beard, ende haer de bestellinge over deselve ships and
 crews aennamen and ordre stelden. Voor naerder reden van
 wetenschap verclaende that they have been ~~pr~~ bij, aen, ende
 and heard and seen
 ontrent/everything as related herebefore, and that everything
~~happened~~ accordingly happened and passed, although they have
 not been able to onthouden the respective days and dates of
 each nor have been able to ~~xxx~~ keep any journal or diary
 about them there, nor also are accustomed to do such. They
 attestants offereing, if need be, further to declare that
 which is before written by oath.

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D.A.C.

DONE at Amsterdam in the presence of Jan Theunis Schoenmaker & Isaacq Ostendorp bot here requested hereto as witnesses. APEROBO door groote ~~menichte~~ menichte van Canoes met Swaerten die (sic!).

The which I testify.

(sgd) H. Schaeff. Nots. Pub.

We Burgermeesters and Regents of the City Amsterdam make known to everyone whom it concerns, certifying as the truth, that appeared before us Isbrant Claess, seaman aged 20: Pieter Jacobss aged 28: Pieter Arentss van Rossen aged 30: and Jan Barentss aged 22 years, lawfully summoned in order to give testimony of the truth at the request of the Hon. Chart. WIC here, and have by solemn oath testified and deposed ~~that~~ the contents of the aforesanding Attestation read aloud to them by the undersigned Secretary, to be the ^{ende} truth ^{persisteren} ~~ende~~ / daerbij te ^{opensittenen} ~~opensittenen~~, so truly must God Almighty help them testifiers. IN WITNESS hereof the City Seal hereunder impressed, the 3rd June 1662.

(sgd) N. Nicolaij.

Having impressed thereunder a Seal in green wax covered with a paper Couverte.

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DAC.

[Stat. Pen. Hansen Denmark 5914]

Date 14 Augt.
Recd. 12 Sept. 1661.

[From the Dutch translation of the original Forman]

Be Frederick the Third by the grace of God King of Denmark Norway &
The High & Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands,
Frederick.

We long ago informed J^r High Mightinesses how the Director of the Dutch W.I.C. in P^rince named Jappart van Heusden is causing vexation & displaying very great violence & injustice to our Danish Co trading cluster whereupon the Lords wrote & ordered him to live in good friendship with those of our African Co & in conformity with the alliance entered into between us & J^r High Mightinesses, to shew them all goodwill.

Although we had indeed thought that Director van Heusden would have complied with a duly respected ^{their} Lords letter yet we observe that on the contrary he has made the will still worse & has dared to attack & endeavored to capture the Danish Co's ship Frederic; as can be seen from the Attestation made under oath before the Burgomasters & Council in our town Flückstadt, which is hereto annexed. And as not only bloodshed but even more serious consequences might easily arise out of all such irresponsible attacks, we are of the opinion that such wilful attacks of the Director van Heusden do not originate from him & that they must have been done by order of ⁱⁿ the Directors of the W.I.C. who apparently consider that it would not do them much harm if our Co were ruined in this manner, & that if complaints were afterwards made about them then with regard to restitution our people could be referred to the W.I.C. as to a waterless river. But as we cannot leave our subjects in such a state of vacuity nor suffer them to be disturbed in their free commerce, contrary to all right, we therefore ~~therefore~~ earnestly & amicably request J^r High Mightinesses to employ such effective means against the W.I.C. whereby good understanding, love & friendship may be preserved between our respective subjects.

In order to attain this object ~~because~~ because we consider it to be consistent with justice — as the Directors of the W.I.C. doubtless have given such orders for these outrages to their Director ^{so} ~~in order~~ that they may keep their own persons & goods from all disaster, damage & injury which might be caused by van Heusden's wilful intentions against the Danish Co which have already been & are still to be suffered — seeing that we do not intend that our subjects shall become involved in considerable legal proceedings of serious consequences, with the W.I.C. but we are much rather inclined

inclined to protect & defend our subjects against acts of violence; & as Van Heussen, by unpermissible means has deprived us of our own trading places situate in Guinea & up to this day, has not been willing to restore them despite the most numerous requests made therefore ~~we~~, in all friendship, we desire that Yr High Mightinesses to give serious orders to ~~that~~ the aforementioned Director to make restitution of them.

But in case the Directors of the W.I.C. desire to bring in anything against this or consider that they have any lawful claim to them, then we shall be satisfied if they will appear before certain deputies of Yr High Mightinesses in the Hague. We will then give Commission to ours to come into conference with those directors, in the presence of Yr High Mightinesses' deputies so that these matters may be clearly defined, & every thing settled in a friendly manner, as far as possible. We ~~are~~ feel confident that those gentlemen, with their customary circumspection, will not refuse to our people that which they allow to others, but much rather give such ~~orders~~ earnest orders & instructions to their people so that in Africa also, as every where, free course be allowed to commerce, or all attacks upon it be ~~abolished~~ abolished, or pain of high penalties; & also that proper satisfaction be given to our people.

~~As this~~ ^{As this} tends to the conservation & further cultivation of a ^{steadfast} firm, upright friendship & good neighbourly confidence we therefore firmly rely upon it & await your speedy reply to it . . .

Your lordships' good friend & allied neighbour
Frederick

at our Residence in Copenhagen this 24 August 1661.

[Enclosure to the above]

Dated 18 May 1661

"Recep. 12 Sept 1661"

[Danish copy in Kongelige Bibliothek Kopenhagen.

Sl. Kongl. Saml. Quarto 2693]

[Translated from the Dutch translation of the German copy]

We the Burgenmaster & Council of the Royal Danish Town & fortress Glickstadt, in the Duchy of Holstein on the Elbe hereby make known to each & everyone that on this day, upon the requisition of Messrs Vincent Klingenberg & Jacob Del Boe, Directors of the African Co here, graciously chartered & established by His Majesty our King of Denmark & Norway, appeared personally before us in pleno Jurgen Meyer of Bremen, Cornelis Rudolf of Norden in East Frisland, Jurgen Francke of Bremen, Erasmus Andrusson of Nienburg in Huyzen, Cornelis Tommishem of Westerwyse

Westerweyde, in Norway, Marten Rod of Dantsich, Peter Claus of Hamburg, Vincent van Ewren also of Hamburg, Aren Pietersen of Brussels, Johan Obelmeyer of Weiselvliet of Joan Westmarch in Holsten, Hendric Kuhlens Kamp of Hamburg, Hans Easter of Simonsberg in Eiderstedt, Jurgen Heelbre of Hamburg & Clement Pelgrim of Bristol in Britain; all over the age of 25 years, respectively Chief & Under Mate, Surgeon, Chief Boatswain, Boatswain's Mate, Gunner, Carpenter, Stevedore, Chief Boatswain's Mate & Seaman of the ship Frederick, 250 tons, the Capt of which is Hendric Laurensen of this Town & after taking oath on the Holy Scriptures, have departed, each for himself, ~~at the same time~~ as the built ~~house~~ having now successfully completed the voyage has they were treated by Jasper van Heussen the Dutch W.I.C. Commandant at the Castle Mina with a force of Ships when under the Royal Danish Castle Fredericksborg or have declared that when, in the year 1660 they had sailed, ^{from here} in the ship Frederick to the Coast of Africa & Gumna & had arrived there & cast anchor before Fredericksborg, & after the ships' Captain Hendrick Laurensen had let his Fiscal see & read the Sea-Patent of His said Majesty, the Commandant of the Dutch W.I.C. at the Castle Mina, named Jasper van Heussen sent 3 armed Dutch ships named Arent, Pietas, & King Salomon from del Mina to the coastward of Fredericksborg with which he kept the ship Frederick surrounded for the space of 11 days. He also sent by a negro 3 letters written in his own hand dated 29 Nov 1660 - one of which their ships' Captain has brought over with him but the contents of which they have not read. Besides that, he tried by all means in his power, by many treacherous promises to entice & persuade to disloyalty to His Majesty the King of Denmark & Norway & his chartered African Co to whom they were bound by oath, & not to defend themselves but surrender the ship Frederick to him; adding the threat that if they refused to do this but acted otherwise it would not go well with them. Their ships' Captain, Hendrick Laurensen then sent the bearers of the letter to the Danish Commandant at Fredericksborg (whom the Feltn negaves as they themselves admitted, would have killed for doing so if the Royal Danish Commandant Jur Joost Cramer had not sailed him) to the said Danish Commandant who sent him back to the Dutch Commandant van Heussen to dissuade him from his evil intention. But disregarding this, van Heussen sent the three ships down upon their ship Frederick. When now upon the order received, they carried it out on Sunday morning of the year 1660 & sailed hard upon the Frederick, their ships' Captain seeing this slipped his anchor & put off from the shore. When they had approached each other & the Hollanders had assailed them with many bad & abusive words & seen that the Frederick was prepared to oppose them, they retired closer to the shore in the roadstead of Fredericksborg where they lay at anchor beside their ship Frederick for 3 days; but finally, seeing that with all the trouble they took they could not bring their intention into effect, they sailed back to del Mina & afterwards abandoned such proceedings.

This done at Flückstadt the 18th May 1661.

(sgd) Jacobus Jacobs
Secretary. Flückstadt

[Stat. Gen. (Dänisch Denmark) 5914]

King Frederick III. to States General

"d. 19th Feb
d. 10. 8th } 1661.

[Translated from the Dutch translation of the German].

We, Frederick the Third, by the grace of God King of Denmark humbly re greet their High Mightinesses the States General of the United
- Complain of the unfriendly & ill-treatment of his Subjects of his Chartered African Co, by their Highmightiness Subjects of the WIC on the Coast of Africa. His Subjects not only complained of their ship Frederick King ~~last~~ before Fredericksburg in Guinea being shared by 3 ships of the WIC; but also that ~~last~~ the galliot named "Postpaent" or "Concor of Venetia" - to the great disrespect of his royal flag, charter & sea-pass, which in July had sailed from Pluckstadt where it had been equipped & freighted by his people, was captured on the Coast of Guinea by the Director of the WIC there named Jasper van Heussen;

that afterwards, on 6th Feb of this year the galliot was brought before Carde Moya, the crew were taken off & imprisoned, the ship & cargo were confiscated or when a copy of the sentence & the reasons why this was done was asked for this was refused, & they were not even allowed to speak with their imprisoned countrymen; also that van Heussen had seized all the galliot's papers including some with his royal seal & sign-manual or had refused to return them. Moreover some of the men whom he had imprisoned were sent to Stardon

[Ardra] to get slaves & thence to sail to the W.I. so that they either die or perish or at least could give no testimony about their experiences. There were other violent outrages which could be seen in the accompanying Protest & extract of the Petition [not here].

As it was not proper that he, the King should allow such violent oppressions of his innocent subjects, but rather protect them against all unlawful acts of violence, especially as several Vassals of his loyal Subjects servants & principal ministers were participants in his Co & especially in the galliot; & also that their High mightiness would not like more suffer their subjects to be treated in such a manner, he therefore requested that prompt orders be given for the speedy restitution of the galliot men, goods, letters & to the owners & that no such outrages are committed against his people in future, so that he would not be obliged to take in hand other means for their protection.

And as he would not like to see further disturbances arise he therefore demands the free commerce & navigation which their Lordships themselves so highly praise, & especially that the alliance friendship trust & good understanding may be maintained on either side, as better to

At Copenhagen. 19 Sept 1661.

Your Lordships good friend & allied neighbour
Frederick.

[Stat. Gen. 5914].

Oct 10. 1661. letter (minute) States-General to the King of Denmark.

We have received of Majesty's Letter written at Copenhagen 19 Sept with the annexures concerning the bad treatment & misbehaviour done by the WTC of this country to the Danish African Co & immediately sent copies thereof to the President Chamber of the WTC at Amsterdam for report. We expect it every day & will best you with all justice about it... or to assure you that we intend & are resolved to continue & maintain with you such trusty correspondence & good friendship as could be desired from us & as is required between such close allies.

[No further communication from Stat. Gen. to the King this year]

Copenhagen letter.

[ibid] Oct 1. King Frederick III of Denmark to Stat. - Gen.

This well known to your Lordships has by various letters we have very highly complained - upon the respectful request & complaints of our Danish African Co - about the acts of violence committed by the directors of the WTC, but especially about the last captured ribly laden Galliot belonging to this country & urged justice & its restitution. To this, contrary to expectation, no reply has so far resulted & we are afraid that its execution will be long delayed & meantime our subjects & servants will have to do without it, to their great injury.

Meanwhile we are informed that a ship of the WTC, named "Graaf Enno" bringing Mark 900, or 450 pound, gold has arrived there [sic, i.e. in Holland] out of which our people could obtain compensation.

We therefore request your High Mightinesses to be pleased to send your displeasure in the violence of ~~of them~~ Van Housden & the hindrances, to free commerce by Van Housden & to sequester the WTC's gold ship until our sd Co shall have obtained honourable satisfaction for their suffered damage; taking into consideration that that ship captured the Galliot, men, & cargo belonging to our people, & no doubt has brought it over.

[ibid] Oct - Copenhagen letter King Frederick III to Stat. - Gen.

"d - Oct
datum 12 Oct." Peter Charisius, who has our Resident at your High Mightinesses, has stayed at our Court for a long time & we have found good to send him to the Hague again, in order to maintain friendly relations & to represent our interests. We are confident that your Lordships will, as before, allow our Resident free access & meet his requests at all times with favourable resolutions; & especially that those jointly interested in our Chartered DAC might upon our various letters receive equitable satisfaction & our people be secured against the piracies & unjust violence of the directors of the WTC, Van Housden. We request your Lordships no longer to refuse your assistance but to assist restitution by the sequestration of the return ship Graaf Enno or by other means. Our Resident aforementioned has been especially charged to urge this & the restitution of the captured Galliot & cargo.

[Stat Gen 5914],

Nov 12. The Hague. memo. Resident P Charisius to States General.

"Exhibitum 12 9^{to} 1661" High Mighty Lords

As His Majesty of Denmark & Norway, my most gracious King & Master, has been graciously pleased that I should return to the Court & remain here during the summer, & that I should now resume my residence & come hither to yr High Mightinesses for the maintenance of good neighbourly relations, so he has graciously charged me to assure yr High Mightinesses of his upright & sincere friendships

Wherefore His Majesty has, among other things, commanded me to use every endeavour with yr High Mightinesses that, in accordance with his request, by various letters, the Officers Co chartered by His Majesty may obtain complete satisfaction for the persecutions done to it on the Coast by Pir. Gen Sam Heussen & for the injuries suffered.

— He refers to the King of Denmark's letters to the States Gen dd Aug 24. Sept 19. & Oct 1. —

But upon these letters no other resolution has been taken except that yr High Mightinesses have referred them to the President Chamber of the W.I.C. at Amsterdam for ~~to~~ their report thereon, who seek to delay the matter with every kind of frivolous subtilty & to decline the desired equitable satisfaction & restitution.

I therefore find myself obliged, at this audience to represent to yr High Mightinesses in such an illustrious Assembly the dangerous consequences that could arise from Subjects of an allied State committing such acts of hostility against the Chartered Co of a neighbourly Potentate without any right or justice, from the wanton desire to avail themselves of the present opportunity, & per fas et nefas to make conquests. His Majesty has the assured confidence that yr High Mightinesses' wise prudence & well known sense of Justice will not allow such unlawful proceedings to change the friendship existing between two so similarly interested Nations

And as the ship Federick belonging to the aforesaid Co will very shortly be sent again to the Coast of Guinea he would be glad to have some assurance from yr High Mightinesses & from the W.I.C. that it will not be subjected to such great danger as it was before.

I request yr High Mightinesses to be pleased, without prejudice to the principle matter, to order the sd Jarpar Sam Heussen, in serious terms that he & the Co's servants with him to desist from the violent proceedings hitherto committed against the D. A. C. & especially against that ship whose Captain is Hendrick Laurensen; & to allow that Co's ships at present trafficking on the Coast to proceed on their course & trade without in the least troubling or molesting them.

The

The danger is so apparent because the W.I.C. allows its ships to cruise along the Coast expressly to look out for Danish ships that are there. Indeed it is reported to me that it openly declares here that it does not doubt that the Danish ship, St Martin is already in ~~their~~ its hands & power, so that J. H. M. can easily understand for that a binding assurance against such threats ~~is most highly~~ required both from J. High Mightiness & from the W.I.C. is most highly required. And as the said ship is now ready to put to sea & is only awaiting that document of assurance, will J. High Mightiness be so good as to grant that assurance to the African Co & to have it despatched - the sooner the better as winter is at the door. "x"

Note In the folds of the above Memo is the following: -

"Extract from a certain letter written at Amsterdam the 11th Nov. 1661"

Hon Sir

3 or 4 days ago arrived here by the warship, which has taken the gold dust out of the Peace Enno, the Chief Factor of De Mina who for long years has been in the service of the W.I.C. He says that at his departure the W.I.C. ships lay before Cabo Corso & Fredericksburg & were heavily bombarding them; that they had entirely shot away the crown [cruijn] of the great large bulwark of Cabo Corso; & that it had been decided by the Council there to ruin all foreign ships, without respect.

Nov 16 The Hague. Letter, Resident P Charisius to Statie General

"Lectum 16 Nov 1661"

- He repeats his request for a passport or document of assurance for the ship Frederick without which the directors of the D. A. C. dare not hazard their ship - #

"x" [Stat. Gen. 3229] Nov 12. Resolution of States-General. The above proposition of Resident Charisius was referred to Mr van Bommere & other their H. M. deputies for the affairs of Denmark to examine a report thereon.

Nov 16 Resolution of States-General upon their deputies' report is in typescript, vide supra.

D

1661.

S.A.C.

SAC.
1661.

MA ADU AFU REE, ADUMAGO FETEE^{Ro} (~~?~~),
ACROISSAN TAY, ALENO BRATTO (~~Bratto~~) (sic)
and COBRE Captain, Rulers over the Kingdom
FETU, and its subordinate Countries and
Seabeaches,

Hereby avow and make known, for ourselves our Heirs
and successors in the Government, by this letter, that
AQUIBBIA, "op duits" HENRICK CARLOF, came to us the
above-written, here on the ... (sic) January of the
year 1658, with the representation that he had come
to take possession, in the name of the Honourable
SWEDISH AFRICAN COMPANY, of the Castle they had built
here at CABO CORS, and that we would please to assist
him therein; which after many other conditions, was
done by us. So that he not only obtained the afore-
said Castle, but also all the other SWEDISH Forts at
various places, gelijk will be wijt-loopich known to
the Honourable SWEDISH AFRICAN COMPANY, in pa^{tr}ia.

But as it was afterwards observed (vermerckt) that
the said AQUIBBIA had brought all this before us
falsely, I, ACROISSAN TAY, (~~Dej?~~), otherwise named
JOHAN CLAESSEN, anno 1659 in April, have again cap-
tured the said Castle again by force, from the
HOLLANDERS (to whom it was sold by AQUIBBIA'S
servants, here), under promises to take care of the
same till the Hon SWEDISH Company's return, alth-
ough I was urgently (hoochlyck) requested by the
Holland, English, and Danish Nations to sell the said
Castle to them; and that they would not only pay
me the expences I had incurred, but would thank-
fully satisfy me and give me whatever I might desire
besides, for it. But as said before, I wished to
keep it for the Honourable SWEDISH Company. And
(also) as (so) on the ultimo October last year, 1660,
a ship with a Swedish Commission, arrived here, on
which were servants of the Honourable SWEDISH
Company, als I have let them come to me, and have
further made a treaty (getracteert) with the re-
spectable TRUNIS ADRIAENSEN VOS, in the name and
on behalf of th^e His Royal Majesty of Sweden and
His African Company, upon the following conditions,
which we and our successors, will 't syner tyt",
will observe and ~~fufill~~ fulfil, upon which we have
also ratified the same by oath, in our manner; as
follows,

standing beden

ante. caute

(also)

hon:

We have delivered and transferred/^{again}to the said
VOS, on behalf of his Principals and their Suc-
cessors, for ever and always, the Castle at CABO
CORS named CARIBURG, in the state in which it
is at present, with the harbours and sea-beaches
of the same, and all the same privileges which
the Honourable Chartered SWEDISH AFRICAN Company
have previously had therewith, as also two
"endersigh" (?) slaves with wife and children,
who belong to the Hon Company, There (shall be (dies) /
paid and reimbursed to me Johan Claessen, the
expences incurred by me in the repair of the
Fort, and otherwise, the account and sum thereof
amounts to Marck 68:6.

Further, we give to the Hon. Company the liberty
and Privilege that no other Nation shall be al-
lowed to be or come upon their aforesaid boun-
daries, "van wat plaatse zij ook waren", and in
by no means to allow them to use their harbours,
much less to build houses thereupon.

And we will help protect them from all hos-
tile attacks, either from our Nation, or from the
Whites, and so succour them that the aforesaid
Castle may remain with the SWEDISH Company, both
during our life, and after our death.

And that this accord may remain fixed and
inviolable from now for alltime, and the same
be observed in every respect, so have we ra-
tified the same by oath, in our manner, and
confirmed ~~th~~ it with our signet.

ACTUM, CABO CORS the 14, January, 1661.

(EL REE)

(J./C./
T.)

(J.C.)

(COBRE)

(Translated from a copy in Dutch, in:-
St. Gen. Loket Kas. Zweden. 38.

The copy is in the same handwriting
as the letters which the Swedish
Agent, Silvercroon, at the Hague, was
writing to the St Gen., at this time.)

1661.

~~1660x~~

S.A.C.

(Annex. K.1. to Memorial from Resdt Johan P. Silvercroon to the St. Gen. dd 29 July 1662, Haag)
(St. Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

"The officers on the ships "Amsterdam", "Coning Saloman", "Postpaart" & "Eendracht", in the service of the Gen. Chart. W.I.C. to the Officers & Crew of the ship "CHRISTINA".

Eersaame besondere,

It is known to everyone, and to you yourselves, that no subjects of the United Netherlands, without violating the Charter of the Gen. Chart. WIC and the Placades issued by the Lords St. Gen. for the maintenance of the same, either can or are ~~allowed~~ empowered to navigate the places situated or included within the limits of the aforesaid Charter, unless by permission of the said Company, whose permission may not also be exceeded (te buiten gegaen) without forfeiture of ship and cargo, like as indeed/~~ixthexxxx~~ we find the matter to be so ~~ix~~ placed about this your ship that ~~according~~ in accordance with den last en speciale volmacht die tot silcx hebben, ons bij goede of andere middelen om des Comps recht te bewaren, daarvan sullen moeten verseeckeren, des UL gans vrindelijk hebben willen vermaanen de executie of uitvoeringe van desen onsen last in vrede te gedoogen, te meer ons bevoolen is den scheeps volcke te verseeckeren, gelijk deselve beloven bij desen, dat alle hun verdiende maant gelden promptelijk sullen werden voldaan, indien geene wapenen om haar overtredinge en misbruik te defenderen aan en nemen; dan bij soo verre als contrari soude ontmoeten, hebben wij oock last UL bekent te maacken en aenteseggen, soo eenig ongeluck of ongeval uit diergelyke moetwillige wederspannichijt mochte

voortcomen, dat wij daeraen onschuldigh sullen zijn, en
UL., in cas sy werden vermeestert, daer over aen haere
personen, soo als degeene die haer overtredinge met
gewelt defenderen, waerdigh sijn, nae behooren sullen
worden gestraft. In allen vall hebben wij absolute
en distincte ordre om UL onderhebbende schip bij provisie
in arrest te nemen ende voor het Casteel EL MINA op te
brengen, om daer nae de rechte waarheynt ondervonden
hebbende, bij den E. Heer Directeur Generaal & Raaden
van de Noord Custe van Africa, daerinne gedisponeert te
worden, nae behooren; UE versoeckerende bij aldien ons
ten volle sal coomen blijcken UE schip niet onvrij te
sijn, dat geen molestie of schade van ons sult coomen
te lyden.

Actum in't schip "Amsterdam"
Adi 24 Febr 1661.

(sgd) Ant:van Haringhoeck.
Dirck Wilree, Fiscal
Aert:Opkin. Adr: Blommart.
Andries Corn, Voortollen. Corn:Jol[.](?)

1661.

S.A.C.

(Annex. K.iii. to Memorial from Redt Johan P Silvercroon
to St. Gen. dd. 29 July 1662, Haag.)

(St.Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

Extract from the High German.

On this day the 28 June 1662, at the request & requisition
of Mr Libert WOUTERS, co-Director of the S.A.C., I, George
Gressinger, Imperial Majesty's Public Notary residing in
Hamburg, in the presence of two witnesses, Jan George Noske
Jan
&/Michiels, have interrogated the former gunner on the ship
"CHRISTINA", by name Jacob ^{Sothe} ~~Lotke~~ (sic) born at St Margricte
near the Elve, aged about 43 years, whether he, with a good
conscience and under oath, would declare that the Holland
Commandant van Heusen and the Upper Factor, Cock, at the
Castle EL MINA had ~~examined and~~ interrogated and examined
him, Jacob Lotke, so strongly, as also had requested him,
deponent, to acknowledge that some Hollanders had been in-
terested in the cargo, and that in case he did not acknowledge
this they, the aforementioned, would compel him to do so and
have him cast into such a hole (gat) where nothing was to be
seen by day or by night; that also, he, Constapel, not having
wished to say anything contrary to the truth, the Commandant
van Heusen, the next day spoke to him again and said, "Are you
not a foreigner, don't you want to get further (~~verder~~
voort te raacken)? You will be recommended to Holland so that
one gives you a recompense there.", He, Constapel, replied
thereto, that if he acknowledged anders, that he would be acting
as a rascal for he had taken oath to the Sweddish Company to
be faithful to it in all things; that one had thereupon cast
him into "schiemansgat", being a prison where one sets rascals

and thieves. To all which the aforesaid gunner, Jacob Lotke, has replied to me, Notary, that everything which I now here desired to know from him was the clear truth, that everything had so happened to his great injury, and that he would not only hereby, before me Notary and such witnesses, have ~~thexsams~~/declared on his conscience and in place of oath, but also would at all times confirm the same with a corporelen oath. ACTUM Hamburg, ut supra.

=====

Hamburg, in the presence of two witnesses, Jan George Noake & Michiels, have interrogated the former gunner on the ship "CHRISTINA", by name Jacob Lotke (also) born at St Marrijcke near the Rive, aged about 45 years, whether he, with a good conscience and under oath, would declare that the Holland Commandant van Heusen and the Upper Factor, Cook, at the Castle St. MIMA had examined and examined him, Jacob Lotke, so strongly, as also had requested him to acknowledge that some Hollanders had been interested in the cargo, and that in case he did not acknowledge this they, the aforesaid, would compel him to do so and have him cast into such a hole (gat) where nothing was to be seen by day or by night; that also, he, Constapel, not having wished to say anything contrary to the truth, the Commandant van Heusen, the next day spoke to him again and said, "Are you not a foreigner, don't you want to get further (want verder voort te rassen)? You will be recommended to Holland so that one gives you a recompense there." He, Constapel, replied thereto, that if he acknowledged others, that he would be acting as a rascal for he had taken oath to the Swedish Company to be faithful to it in all things; that one had threatened to cast him into "schienensgat", being a prison where one sets rascals

Interrogatories and replies (Extracts only) made in the proceedings at Elmina on the seizure of the ship Christina; being Annexures Z.-- FF. to Memorial from WIC. to St.Gen. dd 29 June 1662. (S.G.Loket Kas. Sweden.38.)

Z. 12 April 1661. Jan Reijncken. Skipper. -- Native of Bremen. Never been in service of WIC. but did one voyage for EIC. Was engaged at Amsterdam for Christina by Liebert Wouters for de Geer. Ship loaded at Hamburg for Guinea. Cargo came from Hamburg & Amsterdam.

AA.1. 21 March 1661. Johannes Monen (Mouw?) Upper Factor on Christina. -- Native of Amsterdam. Never served WIC. Went to Guinea in service of SAC. in yacht "Joannisburgh" in 1656. Appointed at Amsterdam by Luarens de Geer. Understands goods were sent on board by de Geer; those at Hamburg by Liebert Wouters. Intended to trade on the Coast at CABO CORS, on shore if this could be obtained freely; otherwise on board at places where it could best be done. ...

Q. For what purpose was Numan sent thither as Commandant?

A. In case we came to be possessors of the Fort CABO CORS, he would then have had command of it; as also to treat with Jan Claessen over the free trade.

AA.2. 8 April 1661. Johannes Monen (ut supra) --

Q. Whether any one else of the crew of the ship Christina came to CABO CORS besides he, Johannes Monen, and the Steward, Gerrit Swijdersen?

A. Says no one else came; but after being there 5 or 6 days, there came a sailor, named Jan the Swede, sent down by Mr Numan, as he (J. the S.) said. He (J. the S.) came by land. He (deponent) understood from Jan the Swede that he had been sent by Mr Numan to CABO CORS, to Teunis Adriaensen Vos, with a letter which he said Numan had bound behind his ear; in which was written by Numan to T.A.Vos the names of some neighbouring Kings, Generals and Braffos; but having lost the same on the way, it was not delivered to T.A.Vos. And further, that He (J. the S.) was verbally charged to say to Teunis Vos that Jan Claessen Tay (Dey), together with his allies should make every effort so that the ship Christina could come to CABO CORS, if that were possible; and that one should not hesitate to spend 300-400 Marks for that purpose.

Q. In what manner would Jan Claessen and his allies, if they had carried out the request made to them, have brought it about that the ship Christina came to CABO CORS?

A. Says he does not actually know, as Mr Numan did not write this; but they are confident that it was Mr

~~Numan's intention thereby to incite the Blacks~~

Numan's intention thereby to incite the Blacks against the Hollanders so that they should, as much as possible, prevent them from fetching water and wood everywhere, and seek to cut them off from trade by closing the paths, and that they should rise against them everywhere.

..... Some other letters were sent by Numan to Vos -that he saw no probability of the ship Christina being got to Cabo Cors unless Jan Claessen and other Blacks were disposed to bring it about with their force; and that he should spend 300-400 Marks in order to persuade Jan Claessen and the other necessary Blacks to do so. The other letters, he says, served to recommend to Jan Claessen and other Blacks to do their utmost and exercise all diligence so that Mr Numan and the ship Christina might come to Cabo Cors. These letters were brought overland by Blacks, but whether Mynse or Cabo Corse he does not know, as the letters always came first into the hands of Jan Claessen. The letters are now with T.A.Vos.

BB. 21 March 1661. Pieter Vienen. Sub Factor. Native of Hamburg. Engaged by Liebert Wouters.

Q. Who was in command on board ship?

A. The skipper over the ship and crew; Johannes Monen over the merchandise; and Commandant Nieman, when on shore, over the Fort, because Jan Claessen had promised the aforesaid Commandant, before his departure, that he would keep the Fort at Cabo Cors for the Swedes.

CC. 29 April 1661. Hans Wittigh. Assistant. Native of Leipzig. Appointed by Wouters. Ship laden at Hamburg with goods from there and with goods sent from Amsterdam by Laurens de Geer.

DD. 29 April 1661. Paul Spitzenburgh. Assistant. Native of Hamburg (?). Destined to Cabo Cors to land and trade their goods there. ...

Q. Why was Commandant Nieman sent hither?

A. To command over the Fort Cabo Cors, and to try and bring others under the authority of the King of Sweden.

EE. 12 April 1661. Abraham Monen (Mouw?). Assistant. Native of Swoll. Appointed by de Geer.

1661.

S.A.C.

FF. 7 April 1661. Gerrit Swijdersen. Steward on the ship Christina.

Declares to having understood from Jan the Swede, out of his own mouth, that he was sent from Numan to Cabo Cors, and that he had a note from Numan bound behind his ear which he should have handed to Teunis Adriaense Vos; but as he lost it he could not do so.

- Q. Did he observe if any letters or verbal messages were brought or made to T.A.Vos, or to any one else residing at Cabo Cors?
- A. Says he did not see it; but he had indeed heard from the said Jan the Swede that Neuman had charged him to say to T.A.Vos that he should not be particular about spending up to 300 Marks on Jan Claessen, or ~~Neuman~~ otherwise, as he, Neuman, saw no other probability of getting the ship and goods released.
- Q. Does he know, or did he hear any one say, that Numan has sent any letters from here to Cabo Cors, in order to carry out that which he had verbally charged Jan the Swede with; and that Teunis Vos should not be particular about presenting up to 300-400 Marks gold to Jan Claessen and the neighbouring Kings, in order that he should use every endeavour that the ship might come to Cabo Cors?
- A. He has indeed heard that Neuman wrote this to Teunis Vos, and that he (Vos) had given the reply that he had nothing to do with it, as the ship Christina did not concern him.

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1661.

S.A.C.

(Annex. K.ii. to Memorial from Resdt Johan P. Silvercroon

(Annex. K.ii. to Memorial from Resdt Johan. P. Silvercroon to St Gen. dd. 29 July 1662, Haag.)
(St. Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

Declaration of Jan Ryncke.

On this day the 30 Juni 1662, appeared before me, Martin Beeckman, Public Notary admitted in the Court of Holland, residing in 's-Gravenhage, and the witnesses hereafter named, JOHAN REYNNEKE, former skipper of the ship "CHRISTINA", having served the Swedish Chart. Afr. Coy. aged about 51 years, and has on the requisition of the Hon. Mr Silvercroon, Commissioner of H.M. Majesty of Sweden, declared and attested, on his manly truth in place of oath, that it is true that the Fiscal of the W.I.C. on the Coast of GUINEA, together with other deputies, after the capture of the afd ship, having examined him, Deponent, at the Fort EL MINA, and admonishing him about declarations, and he, Deponent, in the making of his testimony, protesting that he could not declare more than he knew, ^{they} ~~he~~ threatened ^{him} /, among other things, that they would set him in another place, in the "schiemans gat", being the prison there, and would have him well beaten (clappen). He, deponent, offering, if requested also to affirm by solemn oath that which stands above.

THUS DONE and passed in den Hage, in the presence of Jan Alewijn & Jan Chevay, witnesses.

(sgd) M. Beeckman. Nots. β P.

=====

And as regards the xi Art. of the afd Interrogatories (in which he was asked who are the owners of the ship CHRISTINA and the included goods) he, Deponent, answered

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S.A.C.

(Annex. J. to Memorial from Resdt Johan P. Silvercroon
to St.Gen. dd. 29/July 1662.)
(St.Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

On this day the 1 July 1662 appeared before me Martin Beeckman Public Notary admitted in the Court of Holland, residing in 's-Gravenhage, and the witnesses hereafter named, JOHAN REYNEKE, former skipper on the ship CHRISTINA in the service of the S.Chart.A.C., he deponent being aged about 51 years, who as yet on the requisition of the Hon Mr Silvercroon, Commissioner of his Royal Majesty of Sweden, has further deposed and testified, which he does hereby for explanation, interpretation and uitlegginge of some Articles placed in the Interrogatories on the order of the Director-General of the W.I.C. and others at the Fort EL MINA on the C. of Guinea, dd 12 April 1661, which Interrogatories were replied to by him, Deponent. And first he, Deponent, declares that to the 8th Article of the said Interrogatories (where was asked by whom the goods were sent on board from Amsterdam) he then has indeed replied that he did not know otherwise than by Mr de Geer, yet that he, Deponent could not have said otherwise than that, nor also knew otherwise than by presumption, because Mr Laurens de Geer is in the service of the Crown of Sweden, without he, Deponent, having also seen or had any "certepartyen" bills-of-lading or other documents about the the aforesaid cargo, which had been passed by Mr de Geer. And as regards the xi Art. of the afd Interrogatories (in which he was asked who are the owners of the ship CHRISTINA and the inladen goods) he, deponent, ~~xxxxxxx~~

declares that he gave his reply to that, that ~~they were~~
they were that of Mr Imperial Chancellor and other great
persons in Sweden and of Mr de Geer at Amsterdam, because
had
he/understood the same, about 5 years ago, from one Christof

Noord of Stockholm, being bookkeeper at CABO CORS in the
service of the afsd Swedish Company, to wit, that the
afosaid Swedish gentlemen, as also the late Mr Louis
de Geer, had at that time been participants in the afsd
Swedish Company; but that he, Deponent, had no knowledge
otherwise about it; like as he also has expressly stated
in his reply that he/~~did~~ not/know that for certain. Again
he, Deponent, has further declared that regarding the 12th
Art. of the afsd Interrogatories (inhoudende ter wat plaetse
en door wien Joanes Monen (~~de~~) is aengenomen) he has indeed
replied that this was done at Amsterdam by Mr Laurens de Geer,
but that he, Deponent, has heard such from the aforenamed
Joannes Monen (~~sic perhaps Jan Joannes~~) himself when on the
voyage, without he, Deponent, having any further knowledge
about it. Offering, if requested, also to ~~affirm~~ that
which is stated above with solemm oath.

Thus passed in the Hage, as above.

(sgd) M. Beeckman. Nots. P.

By the grace of God King of Sweden etc.

Nos Carolus Celsus ac Praepotentibus- Praepotentibus
Nostris bonis amicis et Faederatis, Dnis. Ordinibus
Generalib. Federati Belgii etc.

Celsi et Praepotentes bonum Amici et Federati.

Referri nobis curarunt nostri fideles subditi
Privilegii Societatis Suedicae in Africa consortes,
et adjuncta supplicatione conquesti sunt navem quandam
suam, nomine Christina, in Guinea ad Castellum de Mina
a Subditorum Veshorum ibi de gentium quatuor navibus
5 Febr. hujus anni, vi ipsis ablatam, navales socios
cum Commissario Nymanno in Castellum abductos ac
separatim ab invicem captivitati mancipatos, navem vero
Suecicam ¹⁶¹⁹ ~~Hollandicam~~ rursus hominibus completam ac
instructam esse. Opem atque auxilium nostrum regium
supplices implorantes, quo a vobis antememoratae navis,
nec non hominum ac bonorum ad eam pertinentium
restitutio danmorumque (??) exinde acceptorum reparatio,
quam primum postulari ac praestari, queat (??).

Nos itaque quemadmodum muneris nostri esse agnoscimus,
nostros fideles subditos protectione regie, ab omni
vi ac injuria, undeque (??) illata aut imminente
defendere. Ita facere non possumus quin vos faederis
ac Amicitiae quae inter nos vosque intercedit, amice
admoneamus, et instanter requiramus, ut praedicta
Societatis Suecicae in Africa navis, cum hominibus ac
mercibus, ibidem repertis, quam primum in integrum
restituere omneque illatum damnum ex aequo reparare
ac recompensare. Sicuti ~~que~~ (??) enim nobis nihil est
antiquius (??) aut ad curam potius quam stabilem
vobiscum colere amicitiam, omnibus dissidiis
causis ac occasionibus civitatis, insistendo consiliis,
quae conformia sunt faederibus, inter nos initis (??).

Ita in his satisfiat, rerum subditis nostris
hostiliter ablatarum, ~~in~~ maturaque restitutione ac
reparatione, hoc in casu necessitas nobis imponitur,
ea in defensionem subditorum nostrorum arripiendi (??)
media quae non nisi in summa necessitate circumspicere
par est. Pollicemur autem nobis ab aequanimitate ~~et~~ ^{vestra}
propriorem justitiae administratione, et sic speramus
id vos duros communi navigationis ac commerciorum
libertati, ut quae adversus amicitiam pactaque (??)
in ~~re~~ ^{re} ~~per~~ ^{per} ~~dicto~~ ^{dicto} negotio sunt admissa, convenienti satis-
factione mature emendentur, quo caepta bene, pax, mutuis
officiis im posterum utrimque ex-coli ac conservari
queat, ita confidimus quoque loca nostris subditis in
iis oris competentia, et nondum evacuata quam ^{primum} ~~primum~~ (??)
iisdem ~~restitutum~~ ^{restitutum} iri. Operam vicissim in id daturi
sumus, ut ~~propensionem~~ ^{propensionem} Regiae, in emolumenta
Reip. (??) ~~vires~~ ^{eliquas} ~~que~~ (??) subditorum nihil desiderari
videatur. Quibus vos protectioni divinae cum prosperi
successu. ~~et~~ ^{et} voto commendamus.

Dedimus Holmiae, die 28. Febr. 1661.
Nomine alhis; Hedewyk Eleonora.
Petrus Brahe Lorents van Linde C. Bilkensternae
... ..

Original & copy in St Petri Arkivet i Stockholm

Copy also as Annex: D. to the Hon. Librarian
to St Petri ad 27 Decr 1663 i SG. 5782

antiquius

Justa

supra

titulum

publicae vestrae

September

1661.

S.A.C.

P.S. to)

Letter from Resident Heins to St. Gen. dd. Stockholm 14/24 Sept. 1661. Recd 8 Oct. 1661. (S.G.Lok.Kas. Zweden.36.)

Mr Gresteyn, Secretary of State has just come to me and informed me on behalf of the Government that report has come to the Court by various advices (without however absolutely ~~xxx~~ affirming that the matter was to be accepted as entirely true) how that on the Coast of Guinea a certain Swedish ship, named Christina, had been carried off by inhabitants of the United Netherlands; requesting that if the same were found to be true, the said ship might be released as quickly as possible. The same rumour is current here in the town and makes no little commotion.

W.I.C. (Amsterdam Chamber) to St. Gen. dd, 10 Oct (Recd 11) 1661. (Ibid)

Acknowledge S.G.s' Letter of 8th inst calling for their report upon the postscript to Resident Hein's letter (supra). ~~Reporte Rumours~~ There have been rumours about it but without certainty or particulars. They are therefore unable to report upon the matter until the arrival of a ship from that Coast.

Swedish Resident Appelboom to St. General. Dated at Aacken, 21 October 1661. (Ibid) Lect. 25 Oct. 1661.

The Undersigned Resident of Sweden is obliged, by express order of his Majesty hereby to represent and seriously to complain to Y.^{Ho}.Mo. how that four ships of the Chartered W.I.C. of these Lands have carried off (weggenomen) a ship of the S.A.C., named Christina, properly provided with his Majesty's Sea Pass and flags, going to CAPO CORSE, a place beyond all dispute belonging to the said Swedish Company, on the 14/24 February last, about and in sight of the said Fort CAPO CORSE, without any right or reason; brought it up to the Castle ~~of~~ DEL MINA; taken off the crew from it and distributed them among their ships; all being hostilities contravening against the law of nations, contrary to the free navigation which is always so highly maintained by Y.^{Ho}.Mo., and contrary to the good friendship and treaties between his Majesty and their Ho.Mo.. The aforesaid Resident therefore in the name of his said Majesty requests their Ho.Mo. to be pleased to order that prompt resititution be made of the said ship, crew and goods, ~~s~~ cum omni causa; and to that end to despatch serious letters (with constrainte of the W.I.C. to second the same) to their Commander in Guinea whereby he be strictly

charged promptly to deliver back to CAPO CORCE, to the Swedish Commander or Factor there the said ship, crew and goods, or if anything thereof might have been sold or alienated, the net profits thereof. On this the aforesiad Resident will expect their Ho.Mo.s' good and satisfactory Resolution without delay or postponement, as the impropriety of the act and the disrespect caused, by reflexion, to his Majesty is sufficiently apparent; and thereby their Ho.Mo. will guard against the further disturbances and consequently maintain the good friendship which has always to remain and to flourish between his Majesty and their H.Mo. Signatum, Aacken, the 21st October 1661.

[S.G. Resolution of 25 Oct on above was ^(sgd) Harald Appelboom. ~~that~~ copy be sent to Pres: Chr: Musch: WIC (in report)]

Resident Appelboom to St. General.dd Aacken, 29 Oct. 1661.
Lect. 1 November 1661. (Ibid.)

The undersigned Resident of Sweden having in the name and by express ~~order~~ command of his Majesty his gracious King and Lord on the 25th instant handed over to their Ho.Mo. a Memorial containing request for restitution of the ship Christina cum omnis causa belonging to the Chart. S.A.C. and in February last, contrary to all right and justice, about the Fort CAPO CORCE, hostilely and violently carried off by those of the W.I.C. of these Lands, and brought up to the Castle DEL MINA, has seen from the Resolution taken thereon on that day by their Ho.Mo. that their Ho.Mo. found good and decided that a copy of the said Memorial should be sent to the Prseidial Chamber of the said W.I.C. for report. But as his Majesty ~~is~~ taking this matter very deeply to heart, as it cannot be regarded without resentment that his faithful subjects should be so notoriously wronged, they being entitled to all Royal protection upon their lawful complaints, as their Ho.Mo. will ~~be~~ pleased to learn from the accompanying letter which his Majesty has pleased to transmit and to have delivered herewith by the said Resident. (N.B. This letter is the one dated in September, copied in latin, as is stated in S.G. Resolution of 1/11.); therefore he iteratively and earnestly requests that their Ho. Mo. will be pleased not to suffer that this matter be delayed but to order that this misunderstanding be speedily redressed, and accordingly that the said ship with all its belongings be without cost and damage restored; his Majesty also expecting the like justice about the places which belong to his subjects in that country. Their Ho.Mo. will hereby strengthen justice, strengthen the good friendship & Treaties between H.M. and their Ho.Mo. well and truly entered into, and also strengthen ~~the~~ the ~~common~~ liberty of the common navigation; like as his Majesty on his side also remians disposed to cultivate all friendship & trusty correspondence. On this the said Resident will expect their Ho.Mo.s' final speedy and satisfactory Resolution. Signatum. Aacken the 29th October 1661.

(St.Gen.s' Resolution of 1/11. on above was that copy thereof be sent to W.I.C. for report.)

1661.

S.A.C. & D.A.C.

Memorial, Directors W.I.C. to States General. ✓

Dd. 5 November 1661

Rd. 10 " " (S.G. Loket Kas Zweden, 36.)

Y.Ho.Mo.s' two letters of 25th & 26th ultimo with their annexures have come to our hands, in which we have seen that Y. Ho.Mo. in the first of them require this Chamber's report upon a certain Memorial handed over to Y.^{Ho.}Mo. by Mr Appelboom, Resident on behalf of the Crown of Sweden, tending to have restitution of a certain ship Christina, fitted out by the so-called S.A.C., and seized and confiscated in Guinea by the Ministers of the W.I.C.

And that the second from Y.^{Ho.}Mo. principally serves to accompany the extract of the letter written by Y. Ho.Mo.s' Extraordinary Ambassador in England about the arrest there of the ship Graaf Enno, on behalf of the D.A.C.

(S.A.C.)

To which then we will respectfully say, namely to the first, that we have seen already from the letters and papers just received from Guinea that the seizing of the ship Christina is based upon good and sufficient reasons; as will be reported in detail before long to Y.^{Ho.}Mo. by the Deputies of the respective Chambers representing the Assembly of the XIX., being qualified and authorised hereto, and be justified by proper proofs and documents.

It appearing from all the same sufficiently clearly that among the aforesaid ^{so called} S.A.C. are not only participating inhabitants and subjects of this State -such as Laurens de Geer, Hans Boor and others- but also that with and besides some participants in Sweden (among whom is also one Hendrick de Moucheron, also born in the territory of Y.Ho.Mo., and moreover having served the W.I.C. in many considerable offices in Brazil), they have tried by diverse and indirect means & practices to dispossess the W.I.C. even of places lawfully occupied and possessed by it there in Guinea by virtue of purchase and cession.

Like as, inter alia, of the Fort CABO CORS -a place particularly ~~six~~ convenient and servicable for trade- to that end debauching and stirring up, with large gifts and presents, a certain Native or "Indian" of the country, by name JAN CLAESSEN TAY, who has great power & authority there, and also embittering him against the Company so far that he finally wrested the said Fort from ~~the~~ Company; and this so that they could take possession of it ~~themselves~~ for themselves -where the Swedish flag is at present also flying.

Like as they have also tried to do with the places ANNEMABO, TACKERARIE, & ACRA or ORSIE, all of which belong in ownership to the W.I.C. beyond all dispute & controversy: having for that purpose dispatched thither with the said confiscated ship

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Christina, one Joan Neuman, in order to have the command there as can sufficiently be seen from his intercepted Commission and Instruction.

From all which strange and unheard of actions committed by subjects of Y.Ho.Mo. can sufficiently be judged that the confiscation of the said ship Christina is based on good and lawful reasons.

(D.A.C.)

And with reference to Y.Ho.Mo.s' second letter and annexures we may indeed say, and shall also be able to justify, that the said so-called D.A.C., no less than the former, has transgressed and violated the Charter and the Placades, several times renewed by Y.Ho.Mo., as its small ship named Postillion van Venetien, -also confiscated ~~by~~ in Guinea by the Ministers of the W.I.C.- was even fitted out, provided and laden before this City by inhabitants and subjects of Y.Ho.Mo. namely, Jan Vlasblom, Jan de Swaen, Gerrit van Tets, Hendrick Caerloff, and others participating under the same names: having only sailed from there to the Elbe & Glückstadt in order to obtain Commission and Sea Passes from the King of Denmark.

Having, moreover, therewith also dispatched seditious and false advices tending not only to make the trade of the Company fruitless, but also, and principally, to ruin it; and such also by the person and power of JAN CLAESSEN TAY; to that end also pointing out means by which Y.Ho.Mo. and the Company there could be suppressed by the same, with the spreading about of falsehoods and lies that the Company would be of the intention to ^{poison} "forgive" him or otherwise "door een loot van kant (hant?) te helpen" everything in order to embitter him against Y.Ho.Mo. and the Company and its Ministers there.

And about such, all the sooner to see the effects and end of their unlawful proposals and designs tending to the ruin of the Company; like as such can be perceived in more detail from certain intercepted letters from Isaac Coymans and Gerrit van Tets, both indeed having served the Company there for long years, as also from other letters and papers come over. All being matters which, with respect, are not seemly for subjects of Y.Ho.Mo. as it may be said that they smell of conspiracy against the State.

Besides which they are also giving cause to particular disturbances and estrangements with the allies of Y.Ho.Mo. who have several times previously been affronted on the Coast by the aforesaid so-called Danes; especially in the seizure of the Hill CONG there, so lawfully possessed (beseten) by Y. Ho.Mo. and the Company by virtue of purchase and cession; and where they have now, treading under Y.Ho.Mo.s' flag, planted the Danish flag instead, to the extreme contempt and vilification of Y.Ho.Mo.; as will be reported to Y.Ho.Mo. in more detail by the Assembly of the XIX, of this and previous actions done under the names of both ~~Swedes~~ and Danes and Swedes.

1661.

S.A.C & D.A.C.

Meanwhile we are extremely surprised that such persons and self-interested subjects have presumed, in the name of the said D.A.C., to arrest in England the ship Graaf Enno and its cargo, without fearing (duchten) that this their unheard of action will become public; besides also that the said ship and cargo being wholly "verbodent" it concerns and belongs not to the W.I.C., against which they actually intend it, but the aforesaid "Bodemers" as will clearly be shown from the bottomry bonds and "cognossementen". Respectfully requesting that all this may be communicated to Y.^{ho}.Mo.s' Ambassador Extraordinary in England to be made such use of as he shall find good.

From all which Y.^{ho}.Mo. then will be able provisionally to see the practises and ~~xxxxxxxx~~ "menees" which such self-seeking subjects of Y.^{ho}.Mo. are employing in order thus, under Swedish & Danish names, not only to disturb & hinder the W.I.C. in its trade, but also by force and vilification to dispossess it of Forts and places there lawfully occupied & possessed by it under Y.^{ho}.Mo.s' authority. In which, then, with respect ought otherwise to be provided for by Y.^{ho}.Mo. if the Company is to be maintained in the Charter granted by Y.^{ho}.Mo. to it; like as we are fully confident of your good intention with regard to it.

And as it may well be believed that His Majesty of Denmark has not correct information ~~& disclosure hereof~~ of all this and will likely be misled by such evil and self-seeking subjects of Y.^{ho}.Mo., we have wherefore desired, with Y.^{ho}.Mo.s' approval, to give your Resident at Copenhagen, some information and disclosure hereof by the enclosed, in order that His Majesty being informed hereof, may be able to refuse the intercession and complaints of the same; and Y.^{ho}.Mo. are further respectfully requested to support the enclosed with your instructions in such a way as your high ~~wisdom~~ and wise advice shall permit. The which &c &c.

P.S. The documents & papers in justification of the above will be sent at a later opportunity.

Letter from Directors W.I.C. to Resident Le Maire at Copenhagen. dd. 5th November 1661. This embodies all the above, ~~practically~~ practically verbatim.

Resolution of States General on the above, ~~dit~~ of the 10th November 1661, that copies of above be sent to Residents Le Maire & Heins for their information and further where it was proper.

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Resolution of States General, 25th November 1661.

Is read a Memorial from the Directors of the W.I.C. at the Chamber Amsterdam reporting that they had deputed some of themselves in order to report to their Ho.Mo. upon the Memorials from the Residents of Sweden & Denmark respectively complaining of the seizure by Director General Gaspar van Heussen of the ships Christina and Postillion van Venetien. The memorial placed in hands of Ho.Mo.s' deputies for affairs of W.I.C. to examine ~~and report thereon~~ ~~and~~ ~~hear~~ the same, to hear the Deputies Of the Company and to make report thereon. (Memo from W.I.C. not copied)

Copy Memorial Directors W.I.C. to States General. ✓

Indorsed. "Reported & Read 8th December 1661."

"For the Raads Pensionaris Mr de Witt."

(St. Holland. 2776.)

Since it has pleased Y.Ho.Mo. by Resolution of the 25th inst (Nov) to depute some gentlemen from your Assembly, before whom we should have ~~more~~ further and more circumstantially to point out that which we had shown to Y.Ho.Mo. upon the Memorials respectively given in by the Swedish Resident on the 1st inst (Nov) and by the Danish Resident on the 12th & 16th inst; who having granted us a favourable hearing on the 26th instant and ordered us to deliver in writing our allegations together with the verifications thereof; therefore we are now bringing them before the feet of Y.Ho.Mo. ,humbly & respectfully requesting Y.Ho.Mo. to be pleased to take such favourable and just regard thereupon as, according to your wisdom and discretion, shall be found to be proper.

(S.A.C.)

In order then in pursuance of Y.H.M.s' orders, to reply to the Memorial of the Swedish Resident Mr Appelboom written at Aken on 29th October, and read in your Assembly on the 1st instant (Nov), so we believe that the same consists in two postulata:

1st. Restitution of the ship Christina, in February last on the Coast of Guinea brought up to the Castle del Mina, and on the 16th of the same month declared good prize by the Director General on that Coast for the W.I.C.

2nd. Evacuation of some places named/ by the Directors of the so-called S.A.C. in their petition to H.M. of Sweden, come into the hands of Y.H.M. by the connivance (toedoen) so they say, of Hendrick Carloff.

As regards the first point Y.H.M. will please firstly to judge from the accompanying papers (n.o.r.) how that various self-seeking inhabitants of this State, casting to the winds the Charter granted by Y.H.M. to the W.I.C. and the various placades ensuing thereupon, especially of the years 1624, 1632, & 1657, also transmitted herewith (n.o.r.) are improperly seeking to enrich themselves, as being not only owners & freighters of the said ship, but also engaged the greater part of the crew in these Lands.

Secondly, that their design was to land at, take possession of and to place a new Commander in the Fort of CABO CORCO, which was blockaded by Y.H.M.s' ~~ship~~ and the W.I.C.'s ships in order to recover it from the FOUTOU Blacks who had faithlessly and treacherously wrested it by force from the Company.

And it has nothing to do with the matter, as one will possibly wish to allege, that JAN CLAESSEN TAY "in de wandeling van de Duijtss ende Noordsche Natien" so-called Chief (Overste) of the said FOUTOU Blacks is said to be holding that fortification for the Swedes; for, besides that not much reliance is to be placed on the Blacks' statements, that place had already in the year 1638 been possessed by the W.I.C. under Y.H.M.s' authority.

It is indeed true that in the year 1649 one Hendrick Carloff who from his youth up had been in the service of the Company and made his fortune, and as one says, having become a man and out of improper ambition and self-seeking maliciously deserted it, and having intended the entire ruin of its trade, succeeded in causing ^{so much} ~~loss~~ with HENEQUA, at that time Chief (Overste) of the surrounding country that -although the Company had not neglected both by protest and otherwise to preserve its right- it was permitted to him contrary to all right and reason, to build a Fort, which, although he said he was holding it for the Swedes, he garrisoned with Germans but mostly with natives of these Lands.

But afterwards, namely in the year 1657, seeing that his credit at the Swedish Court was beginning to diminish, one Hans Phillipus Crusenstiern being at that time Governor of that Fort on behalf of the Crown of Sweden, he has, as he represented, with Commission from the King of Denmark, captured that Fort by stratagem, placing as Commander one Samuel Schmidt, who, in the year 1659 was so vexed by the Blacks that finally he found himself obliged, upon a written order given him by the afore-named Carloff, as he also had agreed with the King of Denmark, to hand it over to the Director General Caspar van Heussen, whose men, being as little able as the others to withstand the faithless violence of the Blacks, were finally driven out of the same by them.

That we now, jure belli, are seeking to recover that Fort, where even also a subject of Y.H.M., Teunis Janssen Vos, ~~has~~ in contravention of Y.H.M.s' Placades ~~exists~~ is assuming the office ~~of~~ (sich qualificeert) of Commander (Opperhoofd), can give the so-called S.A.C. no right thereto; and to our knowledge no treaties have been made with H.M. of Sweden by virtue of which those of the W.I.C are disqualified to ward off such ships from such Forts as in the case in question, and if they do not respect Y.H.M., to capture and to bring them up.

And it is strange that such people complain about violence and hostile treatment who, still on the 19th April last, both out of the said Fort and from the rocks on the sea side where they had brought the guns, fired upon the ships of the W.I.C.;

damaged its ship Amsterdam in inner side (wand) and masts and wounded many of the crew.

But it is truly to be complained that Christians, or those who wish to bear that name, incite the barbarous heathen against their allies in such manner as Y.H.M. will please to perceive from two latin letters written by the Directors of the said S.A.C. to the aforementioned JAN CLAESSEN TAY.

About which we respectfully request Y.H.M. that you will be pleased to let the one thing and the other be seriously and efficaciously remonstrated to H.M. of Sweden by your Ministers at that Court.

As regards the second point concerning the evacuation of the places named by the so-called S.A.C. in its petition presented to H.M. of Sweden, which Y.H.M. have been pleased to place also in our hands, and is transmitted herewith under Letter D.(?) - (n.o.r.) - we cannot doubt that Y.H.M. will decide that they will have further to expound (doceren) their rights; those of the W.I.C. being prepared at all times, if so ordered, satisfactorily to point out (aanwijzen) their possession and good right thereto.

(D.A.C.)

With which trusting to have replied to the Swedish Memorial, we will, with Y.H.M.s' permission say to that one delivered in to your Assembly by the Danish Resident Charisius on the 12th instant (Nov), that firstly is demanded by the same,

Restitution of some trading places in Guinea, which the so-called D.A.C. had been deprived of by the Director van Heussen, brought up (sic) to the Castle del Mina by the W.I.C.'s ships on the 16th February last and on the 9th March following, after foregoing examination, declared good prize by the Director General & Councillors. (N.B. Some words about ships are evidently omitted from this copy).

Thirdly, that the ship Graaf Anno belonging to the W.I.C. might be sequestered until the said D.A.C. should have obtained satisfaction for its pretended damage.

And fourthly, that Y.H.M. would be pleased to charge those of the W.I.C. and the Director van Heussen to let the ship Fredericus, at present lying in the Elbe ready to sail, come unhindered to the Coast of Guinea and to drive her trade at the Danish trading places: to which also is tending the Memorial presented on the 16th inst by the said Resident, and the Resolution that Y.H.M. were pleased to take upon it.

As regards the 1st point, as the said Mr Resident names no places of which the so-called D.A.C. has been deprived by the Director, and much less points out its right thereto, it needs no answer; but, with Y.H.M.s' permission, we will say this, that the W.I.C. has much more reason to demand back the Hill CONGH, which the Company has purchased and paid for, together with the circumjacentia, from the SABOU Blacks, as Y.H.M. will please to see in the accompanying purchase note (Coopbrief) under letter Y. (n.o.r.); but the same has been ~~has been~~ faithlessly taken from it by the aforementioned Blacks, not without

instigation of some self-seeking subjects of Y.H.M., who seek to palliate their unlawful self-interest with the name of the D.A.C.; Y.H.M.s' standard contemptuously trodden under foot, and letting the Danish flag fly; in whose hands, we do not know by what right & title, the said Hill has then come and named by them Fredricksburgh; who also now hold it as their trading place, and out of which they have fired upon and damaged our ships, wounded our men and committed other ~~hostilities~~ hostile acts.

From which Y.H.M. can perceive that regarding this point, that it is not we to them but they to us who ought to make satisfaction: they having also committed similar acts at ORSU.

On the 2nd point, in which is demanded restitution of the Galliot Postillion van Venetien, Y.H.M. will please to understand that the same was equipped and fully laden at Amsterdam, as appears from the declaration of the skipper and mate, the document of the "Commisen ter recherche" following thereon, and the examination of the officers and crew, who declare it with one voice: herewith under letter Z and onwards to HH. (n.o.r.)

Likewise also sufficiently appears thereout that its owners and freighters are inhabitants and subjects of Y.H.M.; as also the officers and sailors, engaged by the said owners at Amsterdam. Also, although Mr Resident is pleased somewhat freely to enlarge upon it, not the least violence was done in the bringing up of the Galliot, nor were the crew badly treated; but after it had lost its mast E.N.E. of Cape Verde about 55 miles from the shore, and after much suffering, had come about Cabo de Palm and lay practically helpless and would in all probability have been lost, it was there rescued by two Company's yachts Postpaert & Eendracht, and towed to before the Castle del Mina, where coming was not only brought to light the above related, but in it were also found the letters sent herewith under JJ. to OO. (n.o.r.)

Written by Isaac Coeymans & Gerrit van Tets, both subjects of Y.H.M., both of them to the aforementioned JAN CLAESSEN TAY and to Joost Cramer, calling himself Commandant at Fredricksburgh on behalf of the said D.A.C. in which passages occur of very dangerous consequences, being not only very scornfully spoken of the W.I.C. but also JAN CLAESSEN TAY incited and advised to its injury, as Y.H.M. will find from reading the same and will doubtless judge to be most highly punishable.

So that the 3rd point, by which is requested the sequestration of the ship Graaf anno until these so-called Danes should be satisfied for their pretended damage, appears to us all the more strange, especially as the Danish Resident in England has had arrest made on the said ship lying at Falmouth, into which it was compelled to run through bad weather, leaking, and other inconveniences, after the Resident here had requested this from Y.H.M., who had had His Majesty satisfactorily informed about it by your Resident at Copenhagen, to which he, Mr Resident, might have paid that respect as the matter was being controlled here, & not have begun ab executions.

Through which irregular proceedings, by detaining such a capital ship and a good part of the inladen return cargo, more damage has been caused to the W.I.C. than the entire Galliot in question with its whole lading and imagined profits; as can be satisfactorily proved.

From which, then, on the 4th point, Y.H.M. will please to judge that the ship Fredericus, lying in the Elbe ready to sail, is of the same character and equipped by the same people as the aforesaid Galliot, and what prejudice it will cause to the W.I.C. if and when these so-called Danes should be able to bring about with Y.H.M. so much that, contrary to your good meaning, which we always believed and thankfully perceived to be, that the Company should be maintained in the Charter granted to it, would be frustrated from the effect thereof and its servants on the Coast with their hands tied in executing Y.H.M.s' Placades, which ~~they~~ you have so wisely approved and, in its necessity, so often renewed. From which, then, finally, its final and undoubted ruin stands to ensue; which has been established with so much blood and treasure of Y.H.M.s' good inhabitants, among whom many poor widows, and also administered not entirely without service to the country, if we may be permitted to say so; and which would have begun somewhat to breathe again by this trade if it had not been troubled by these people.

Wherefore we find ourselves compelled most humbly to request Y.H.M. that in consideration of the above stated reasons, and the further inconveniences which Y.H.M., in your high wisdom, can well foresee, must undoubtedly ensue from this unlawful trading, that you will be pleased to revoke your Resolution taken on the 16th instant on this subject, or, in the event of the said Mr ~~Resident~~ Danish Resident having been able to obtain them, any any other instructions or order from Y.H.M. to the Director Van Heussen or to any one else, or in any case to have Y.H.M.s' good meaning further declared both to the said Resident and to the Director Gaspar Van Heussen; and to cause it to be notified to their Majesties of Sweden & Denmark. With which &c &c.

(Signed by two Directors)

Resolution of the States General. 8th December 1661.
(St.Gen. Loket Kas Zweden, 36)

Is heard the report of Messrs van Ommeren and other their High Mightinesses' Deputies for the affairs of the W.I.C., in having, in pursuance of their Resolution of the 25th November (supra), examined the Memorial from the Directors of the W.I.C. at the Chamber at Amsterdam, whereby they make known that they had deputized some of themselves in order to report to their H.M. in pursuance of their instructions of the 1st & 16th of November upon the delivered in Memorials from the Residents of Sweden & Denmark respectively containing complaints against the said Company, and in particular that Gaspar Van Heussen, Director General of the Northern District of Africa had seized and declared good prize the ship Christina, of which the Swedes, and the Galiot Postillion, of which the Danes, request restitution:

S.A.C. & D.A.C.

and moreover that their H.M. would be pleased to order the said Company and Director that they would have to allow the ship Fredrick, at present lying in the Elbe ready to sail, to come to the Coast of Guinea unmolested and drive its trade at the pretended Danish places. Whereupon being deliberated is found good and decided that to the aforesaid Messrs Residents respectively shall be handed copies of the report of the said W.I.C. on the Memorials of the said Residents about the said ships presented to their H.M., so far as it relates to the said ships of which they have made their complaints. And all the papers handed over by or on behalf of the said Company shall be sent, in copies, to the Residents of this State in Sweden & Denmark respectively, with orders to inform the Governments there of the true situation of these matters. And further that extract of this their H.M.s' Resolution shall be sent to the Presidial Chamber of the W.I.C. for its information. But as regards the aforesaid ship Fredrick, their H.M. persist in their previous Resolution taken thereanent.

Letter from Resident Harald Appelboom to the States General. dd Aacken 9th December 1661 (lectum 12th Dec.) in which he again urges that he may receive a "reel" Resolution from the St.Gen. on the subject of the ship Christina, so that the ~~feared disturbances~~ the King of Sweden may receive the desired equitable satisfaction and the feared inconveniences & disturbances may be guarded against. (S.G. 6537) (On which found that matter already dealt with in Resolution of 8/12.)

Dutch

Extract from letter from Resident Heins to ~~St.Gem.~~ Griffier. S.G. Dd. Stockholm 7th December 1661, n.s.

I have likewise obtained the copy of a certain letter written by the Directors of the W.I.C. at Amsterdam to their H.M. dd 6th November last, of which other copies are to be found in this City, without that letter giving any satisfaction to the Government here so far as I can learn.

The Fort at CABO CORCE is here sustained to have been built by the S.A.C., and also the ground of the same to have been purchased from the Africans by the Swedish Company. Which afterwards had been sold and handed over to the Netherlands Company by one CARELHOFF, who had betaken himself into Danish service. Which proceedings being considered by the Africans to be improper, they had beleaguered the said Fort and by that means they got it back again, shortly afterwards making restitution of it to the Swedes. This is as far as I have been able to learn from the Swedish side. It is also denied that any subjects of their H.Mo. are participating in the said African Company. About which I shall write to YH. more fully and pertinently by the next opportunity. ...

Resolution of States General dd. 20th December 1661. ✓
Refer above letter from Heins to Deputies for affairs of W.I.C. to examine & report thereon.

Letter from Directors W.I.C., Amsterdam Chamber, to St. Gen. ✓
Dd 27th December 1661 (read 29 Dec.)

They thank the S.G. for their Resolution of the 8th December, but with request that their H.M., about the ship Fredrick, will not further "inlaten & elargeren op" the request of Resident Charisius, as they do not doubt that they will be able in due course to exhibit to their H.M. further and concise documents from which the nakedness & completeness of the interloping of that ship will be able to be seen and known.

Resolution of the States General of 29th December upon the above letter was to refer it to their Deputies for the affairs of the W.I.C. to examine and report upon. ✓

Petition

Copy ~~letter~~ from the Directors of the S.A.C. to the King of Sweden. No date; but presumably 1661, and perhaps is the letter referred to in the Memorial from the W.I.C. read on 8th December (supra p.8, underlined.) (In Dutch)

"Translation" Most High & Mighty King, Most gracious Lord,

The Directors of the Chartered African Company most humbly thanking Your Majesty for your Royal protection so far most graciously accorded, find themselves compelled most humbly to remonstrate to Your Majesty how that they, the petitioners, have now been informed by three consecutive posts, for certain, that the servants of the Netherlands W.I.C. on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in sight of th ir Castle St George del Mina, have seized, carried off and brought up the Swedish Company's ship Cristina, when sailing past their in order to come to their chief place CABO CORCO, before the said Castle, with the intention, by way of confiscation, to appropriate the same with its cargo, for the said Company. And as this is a hostile ~~attempt~~(~~attentat~~) attack (attentaet) tending not otherwise than to ruin ~~the~~ our Company entirely, and to incorporate the entire trade on the said Gold Coast for themselves alone, therefore the Petitioners most humbly request that your Majesty will be most graciously pleased to maintain our said Company in its obtained Charter, and accordingly by the most efficacious manner to intercede by your letters of instruction (voorschrijvinge) with the Lords States General of the United Netherlands to the end

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S.A.C.

that they enjoin the Directors of their said Company, without any delay to restore and make good the said ship and lading with all the damage ~~caused~~ suffered by its seizure; as also to let our Company's ships, sailing with your Majesty's Sea Passes, henceforth to do their ~~trade unmolested~~ navigation, ~~and the Company's servants~~ unmolested, and the Company's servants drive their trade undisturbed. Likewise, as those of the W.I.C. have with the connivance of Hendrick Carloff deprived ~~our Danish Ministers on the said Gold Coast of their obtained possession~~ Company of the possession of some Lodges or trading places obtained by the Danish Ministers on the said Gold Coast, and the Treaties between your Majesty and the King of Denmark provide that the same must be restored to our Company, therefore they, the Petitioners likewise humbly request that your Majesty's intercessions with their Lords States General might extend thither that the W.I.C. might be ordered, without any delay to surrender all the aforesaid Lodges, such as TACKARARIJ, ANAMABO, ASSINE, ACKERA, BUTTRU, or those which they might still have in their possession, and to evacuate them to the Swedish Company's Commandant there. &c &c.

The Directors of the Chart S.A.C.

By order of the same,

(sgd) Hans Kramer.

Bookkeeper of the said Company.

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S.A.C.

(Annex. D.2. to Further Memorial from WIC. to SG. Deld. in, 22 August 1662.) *De Nidens copy.*
(St.Gen. Loketkas. Zweden. 38.)

"Extract from the letter written by Jaspar van Heussen, Director General of the North Coast of Africa to the Assembly of the XIX, dated last October 1661."

Danes and ~~Swedes~~ Swedes who are staying at (haer onthouden aen) CABO CORS, are living with each other in good friendship, and are trying jointly, and each in particular, to stir up (opmaecken) the Blacks against us; but I do not however believe that the living in friendship with each other/~~will~~^{would} last long, if one of the two were to become possessor of the Fort at CABO CORS, which neither of them ~~are~~^{is} since JOAN CLAESSEN as yet is keeping the possession for himself and has not handed it over to any one and the said Fort is (garrisoned) by his Blacks, under the command of a MYNSE Black, named MOENE, who in the time of Mr Valckenburgh ~~has~~ was imprisoned in this Castle for a long time; and the Swedes have only huisvestinge in it, and 'tselfe in sodanigen standt conde brengen dat het te defenderen was, vermits den possesseur dan licht niet soude willen gedoogen dat tot sijn naerdeel een ander onder sijn besitten Fort coopenschappen ~~zouden~~ ^{zoude} lossen en aen land brengen in order to sell there, in voege het nu met dat als gesecht geen van beyde possessie van en hebben op het goet vinden & begeeren van JOAN CLAESSEN, die CABO CORS tot een vrij handel plaets voor een en iedereen wie dat het oock soude mogen wesen tracht te houden, moeten gedoogen.

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S.A.C.

[S. Loenbom
"Höfverske
Märkvändigheten"
Vol I p 21.]

"A short account of the S.A.C.'s founding & proceedings until the year 1663"

[continued from 1660 S.A.C.]

In the year 1661 was also fitted out to the Coast the ship "Christina" under Commandant Neuman which on coming under Cabo Corso was attacked by four W.I.C. ships. The ship & cargo was captured, the Royal letter of authority broken open, & Neuman was brought a prisoner to Del Mina where he ended his life miserably. Moreover that act of hostility was committed by order as the letter from the W.I.C.'s servants to ours definitely proves.

It must also be remarked that General van Heusden, partly by persuasion & partly by threats, made our men on the Christina confess that she had Dutch goods in her although they had none, in order to justify this act of hostility, as the Acta Publica attests

That General ^{has} also kept Cabo Corso blockaded ever since, & often to bombard & capture it. But it was loyally defended until the following Spring, as is stated above.

The S.A.C. complained to the King & the royal government about this attack & a royal letter was delivered to the States-General, who proposed a conference for the settlement of the matter, & asked for plenipotentiaries, as they assured the King of reasonable satisfaction. Whereupon Mr Silbercrone was appointed who himself, & through the French Ambassador d' Estrades [at the Hague], did his best. But there was delay until Cabo Corso fell into their hands notwithstanding the resolution of the States-General.

It also happened that when Jan Clasen died [1662] & no assistance or cargo could be sent to the Coast by our Co because of the hostility of the W.I.C.

It was reported that the Blacks were persuaded by the English to take Cabo Corso by surprise & ~~capture~~ plunder it, when the Hollanders forestalled the English & with a sum of gold, purchased the Castle which belonged to the King of Sweden & the African Co. The Swedish Commandant, Vos, was subjected to much illtreatment as, not only he himself states but the Dutch Director Falkenberg admits in ~~his~~ his letter, he was led under the gallows with a rope round his neck, & then banished to Arcadium [Arkani] for 6 years, ~~which was~~ ~~sent~~ ~~before~~ ~~the~~ ~~notice~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Swedish~~ ~~Government~~ ~~of~~ ~~this~~ ~~treason~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Swedish~~ ~~African~~ ~~Co.~~

E

1661.

(R.A.C.)

The Co of Merchants Trading to Guinea

1661.

Summary (in C.S.P.) which has been compared with the original document in P.R.O. CO.1/15, No.99.)

Petition of John Young & Co. to Committee for Trade.

About February 1660 (i.e. 1661 n.s.?) petitioners set forth the "Merchants Delight" on a trading voyage to the Coast of Guinea; but about August 1661 the said ship was by the "Amsterdam" belonging to the Dutch W.I.C. forced up to Castle de Myne, where Jasper van Heussen, General of the said Company, seized the ship and lading and imprisoned the master and about 30 men for six weeks; and 'tis feared most of them are perished, only four having returned. They pray relief for loss, proved in the Court of Admiralty to be £22,000.

Note. The entry in the printed pamphlet, entitled "A Catalogue of the damages for which the English demand reparation from the United-Netherlands ..." (1664), relating to the above ship is as follows:-

(p.6.) "5. The ship, the "Merchants Delight", belonging to one John Young, and Company of English Merchants, (John Bonner, Commander) having set sail from Dover in the County of Kent, was seized upon near Cape Corso in Guiney, about August 1661, by a Ship call'd the "Amsterdam", belonging to the "etherland West-Indie Company."

[The pamphlet "A Catalogue of the Damages..." is being sent to University College

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

P.134. LXVIII.
 Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.
 (From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, 6/16 June, 1661.
 -Reports his arrival there, having left London by boat on Saturday last at 2am, and arrived at the Brill about 3 pm the next day. ... (the letter deals chiefly with the negotiations then proceeding between the "Portingall" Ambassador and the States General.)

p.159. LXXVII.
 The Lord Chancellor Clarendon to Sir George Downing.
 (From the Bodleian Library. A Copy in the handwriting of Lord Cornbury.)

July 26, 1661.
 And sure they are very quick in taking alarums, when they receive soe much trouble from every extravagant discourse, uttered by a Captaine at sea, without the least warrant or authority, as that must be at Care Verde wch nobody here can understand, and I am sure it was without the least ground. The Duke of Yorke conceives it must be one Capt Holmes, who is that way with 3 or 4 frigats, but under as strict instructions of treating our friends well, as can be given.

... ..
 Concerning the Port. Ambassadr,

[Stat. Gen 3229]

July 28. Resolutions States-General.

Was read in the Assembly a Memorial from the Directors of the W.I.C. [not in S.F. 5782] to the effect that on March 12 last had arrived at Cabo Verde 5 Ships, among them 3 unusually large, flying the English flag with orders to give notice to all nations that their King claimed the right to barter & trade along the whole Coast of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope & consequently that the Netherlanders would have to abandon the Coast within 6 or 7 months whereupon decided to write to the King that such attempts be rejected Copy of the memorial & of the letter to be written to be sent to the Extraordinary Ambassadors in England.

Augth 9. Resolution States-General

Vide Resolutions Note Book II p 87. sent to University College.

Augth 16 Resolution States-General.

Was read in the Assembly a Remonstrance from the Directors of the W.I.C. [not in S.F. 5782] requesting that the Extra Ambassadors of this State in England be written to to procure from the King of Great Britain a send here two letters similar in similar terms to the assurance given by King to the Ambassadors on 5th inst in private audience that what had occurred at Cabo Verde & Rio Fambica had been done without the orders of His Majesty.

Decided to write to the Ambassadors accordingly.

Augth 31 Resolution States-General

- Recd Letter from the King of Great Britain dd London 19th inst Stilo Locis in reply to Stat. Gen's letter of July 28 [re Cabo Verde]. Copy to be sent to W.I.C. for information.

Sept 12 - Oct 11 Resolutions States-General

Vide Resolutions Note Book II pp 88-92. sent to University College.

Oct 18. Resolution States-General

Was read in the Assembly a Remonstrance presented to their High Mightinesses in behalf of the Directors of the W.I.C. [not in Stat. Gen 5782] complaining that the English had deprived the Co of Fort St. Andrews in the river Fambica river & hindering them in their trade Resolved to write to the Extra Ambassadors in England to take all efficacious measures in such manner & where it was proper, that the Fort be given back & everything placed in its former state & also that the Co be not troubled in its trade at Cabo Verde & Fambica river

Oct 19. a subsequent date. Resolutions of States-General

Vide Resolutions Note Book II pp 92 2nd Sec. sent to University College.

Atzema "Saken van Staat ende Oorlogh"

(Vol IX book 41.)

p 756. "English under Holmes in Africa" The W.C. informed their High
 Mightnesses on 12 March this year that at Cabo Verde had arrived
 5 sail - 3 universally large ships & 2 frigates - flying the English flag &
 that in a pinnace of the English Admirals ship 3 important persons had
 come to the Factor Hendrik Willemsz Cop, who was in the roadstead in
 one of the Co's ships, who told him they were sent by their Admiral (named
 Major Holmes) to inform him that he was charged by Commission from
 King Charles II to give notice to all nations that their King claimed
 the sole right to treat & trade upon the whole coast of Africa as far as
 to Cape of Good Hope & consequently that he, the Factor would have to
 work himself out his affairs to break them up a quit that Coast within 5-7
 months. To this the Factor had constantly replied that he had express orders
 from his masters to trade in this Coast, as he was intitled to do by the law of
 nations, & they had navigated it from olden times without contradiction from
 anyone & possessed the Island Poeree with complete jurisdiction & that
 that he had been ordered to preserve it & was resolved to do so. after
 giving this verbal notice the 3 persons returned to their Admirals ship

One of these Englishmen told Factor Cop that they were going to Prio
Fambia which they did & erected a fortification on the Island Boa Vista
 or Slonden Island lying about 3 miles [below] below Island St Andrews &
 some whereby they entirely prevented any navigation up or down the river; &
 Admiral Major Holmes told a french trader that he would allow
 no one to go to windward so long as he had to the means to
 prevent it. This being contrary to all right justice & reason as that river
 had been navigated & traded by the Co already from its beginning, & as
 moreover the English were arrogating to themselves the whole Coast of Africa
 & consequently despoiling this State & the Co of it & disturb them in their
 lawful trade, the Co therefore asked to be supported & that the Ambassadors
 be ordered to complain to the King

As stated, the Ambassadors were ordered to return. The English
 afterwards showed more inclination. On 3 Augt Mr Downing stated
 that the King was disposed to conclude a treaty with this State on
 the basis previously discussed. . . . Confereus donec . . .

About what had happened at Cabo Verde their High Mightnesses
 wrote very seriously to the King & to the Ambassadors. The King
 replied by letter of 14 Augt that he would enquire into the matter &
 give orders which would have no injurious consequences to the Co: -

"Nous faisons trop de cas de votre amitie pour adorer intention de la
 blesser dans ce rencontre, et nous sommes trop observateurs du
 droit des Rois pour les violer jamais. Et pourquoy nous nous vous
 prions de croire que notre dessein est de vous de bonne intelligence
 avec vous et qu'il ne passera rien sous votre adieu qui puisse
 denienter la profession que nous faisons de maintenir l'Alliance
 que nous avons avec votre Republique"

p 757.

Mr Downing declared the same in a memorial of 8 Augt. nevertheless
 Capt Holmes carried out the same exploit against Cabo Verde
 in Feb. 1664, as will be related later on

p763]

On 9th Dec. Mr Dorsening again handed over a sharp Memorial demanding the return of the ships Experience & Charles as having been plundered of their cargoes, before any judgment had been delivered & the seamen very barbarously & inhumanely treated; requesting a positive & final answer to send to the King for him to act as he should find honorable & just. What was to be done against this? It was a fundamental part of govern rule of government in this State that such matters, maritime matters, were decided by the respective Admiralties as ordinary Judges in ordinary. That could not be altered by the appointment of a College of Commissioners as that would be a Chamber my parte; the objection being that in such a Chamber justice is strongly partisan. Meanwhile in England there was the arrest of ships, just as in the year 1652 reprisals had been procladia belli.

Regarding the ships Charles & Experience their High Mightinesses on 16 Dec sent full instructions to the Ambassadors & resolved to come into conference with Mr Dorsening, but this was delayed as he raised difficulties about the customary manner of reception at a conference with their High Mightinesses' deputies.

p764] On 20 Dec. Mr Dorsening again delivered in a very polite Memorial about the ship Experience in repetition of what had been demonstrated to him about the proceedings instituted by the Fiscal, Fannius. He also wrote in it about the ship Charles.

[Vide the bound pamphlet "Damages demanded from Netherlands"]