

~~Compelled~~ Compelled  
L & well founded

Context - Report  
of the Royal Danish chartered  
African Guinea Company established  
in the chief-port Pluckstad

made against  
these, <sup>by</sup> the Hollands West India Company,  
a little time ago under the title of Remonstrance  
quite untrue. Colonies, false accusations  
spread in public print, in which the said  
West India Company's, contrary to all right  
& reason <sup>manifested</sup> ~~manifested~~ committed  
attempts are displayed to all the world  
and emphatically refuted.

To the

Royal Majesty of Denmark Norway,  
of the Wardens & Councils  
with humblely submitted

Printed at the Royal Printer Pluckstad  
by Michael Kock Anno 1664.

[Transcribed  
in the  
pluckstad  
copies of  
the original  
(in Dutch)  
manuscript  
at Royal  
Library  
Copenhagen]

Veritas omnia ingenia, astutias  
& calliditates superat, &  
contra ficta simulata que finguntur,  
ac falsas praesumptiones se  
seipsam defendit

(Aristot. in)

Reverend, High mighty King, Proacious Lord.

(3).

That Your Royal Majesty, for the particular Profit  
& advancement of Your Countries & People, some  
years ago established, in this City of London, & Port of Gravesend,  
an African Company, & most graciously attended it  
with a Royal Charter, is now in course of time  
sufficiently known everywhere in the World both  
in & outside Europe.

And although by such a beneficial design,  
~~and~~ supported by every kind of justice, nothing  
else was intended & practised but that which  
is ~~permitted~~ <sup>most not only</sup> by all the Laws of Nations, but is  
also usual & customary in all free Commerce;

Yet it has nevertheless been found, and upon  
that this Royal African Company, for some years past being lookt on with  
openly regarded with ungracious eyes by  
the Holland West India Company, disturbed  
in its free Traffick, Trade & Commerce,  
obstructed with every sort of Violence to their  
Ships & goods, as well as they could seize  
with their covetous Wolves teeth & claws;

Sein Vi, sein injuria despised by pirates, & so is placed in  
unreparable Damage & embarrassment, without the Justice  
of the Matter, & numerous manifold complaints, w<sup>ch</sup> about it  
worthily <sup>excuse</sup> ~~excuse~~ for such Resolutions have <sup>been</sup> able to  
"impetrate" any actual execution of such Violences, or the  
Stopping of the injurious fruits of the committed Violences.

Until finally Your Majesty had most graciously to resolve  
well meaningly to disclose such responsible Acts of Violence  
to the High Rights Lords States General, & to urge the  
immediate removal thereof by means of proper due Satisfaction  
& reparation of Damage. To which end for they, not  
only grieved with various Letters, but also verbally (4)  
intimated by your Right Schoutmeister Mr Hannibal  
Sebastiaen Sehested, <sup>that they would</sup> should take these matters at once  
into serious consideration. that they might finally  
emerge (with slow) to their proper & desired end.

The which, being ordered by the Royal President <sup>or requested</sup>  
in s-Gravenhage, Mr Petrus Charisius, it was remonstrated  
by him, by Memorandum, that they would earnestly command  
the West India Company to desist from such Violences  
against the Danish Company & to render all due  
Satisfaction to it.

Although, now, with all this, the Danish Company  
has finally imagined the "motives" die uit de acten

Charisius' Memoranda of 24 June & 5 July 1664

Remonstrance of W.C. (printed).

manuscript dated in 1658 on 24 June 1664



the true State (Pyschapekyt) of Affairs.

(5)

This Writing <sup>is</sup> in its past conception (oridrup) is entirely wrong, and also is it of no better stuff in its continuation (Verfolg), endeavoring nothing else than to not only to <sup>expose</sup> ~~expose~~ but also to justify their committed hostilities.

In order to place the naked truth of these matters before the eyes of each one, high necessity therefore drives the D.A.C. somewhat to criticize the famous accusations, under the name of Title of Remonstrance of the W.C. - interlarded with so many intricate Quibbles (in which high & low, without respect to Justice, are treated alike (over een Kam werden geschoren), and practically to compare (confeteren) the outward appearance with their true "fijn".

Hence, however, solemnly protesting that this entitled Reputative or Defence is ~~absolutely~~ intended (aangezien) <sup>to show</sup> for the defence or belittlement of no man, of whatever state or quality he may be, or ~~carries~~ carries along with it anything else than the true Constitution of Affairs; much less is it to "detorqueren" in a Wrong ~~State~~ Sense.

And although it may be that hard words have to be used, naming Scapham, Scapham. ~~worse~~ <sup>worse</sup> ~~wish~~ <sup>wish</sup> ~~however~~ <sup>however</sup> take offence at it considering that the ~~the~~ thread has been spun much ~~more~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~coarser~~ <sup>coarser</sup> on the opposite side (Van het tegendeel).

Complaint of W.T.C.      31 January 1664

This, then, being "pre-supposition" & undisturbed; so the pretended Remonstrance, makes its beginning with just as much disrespect as ~~the~~ previously, the Complaint. By <sup>the title of</sup> giving Your Majesty's most graciously chartered Company <sup>a pretended</sup> or so-called Company and here interested in it, ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Holland <sup>(over den Hegeelst. te haalen)</sup> Dames, without scrupling to severely to criticize the brokers of the same together with their Commandant in Punna - confirmed by Your Majesty's Hand & Seal - with the same Title & jurisdiction. Notwithstanding that on this side their Privilege & Title has always been allowed & given without any detraction; notwithstanding that they are not by a long way in such a state as formerly, but under the Title of a Company consisting in a few ambassadors (boatzollende) Private individuals.

Hereupon the W.T.C. begins by picking up again their absurd Complaint of the 31<sup>st</sup> January ~~of this~~ of this year (1664) attempting likewise to second their Remonstrance out of it. <sup>from from</sup> In which the Danish Company, (6) in order vigorously to repel the same, paragraph to paragraph according to its own "articulation" or division, oppose the following: -

The first Point accusing the Danish Company of having cannonaded on the W.T.C. ships, from the Hill Congo, is nothing else than their figment, that they had more usefully smothered in the pen.

Congo See

29 Jan 1659  
Justification of DAC. 29 January (165) 1664

The solution

Summary of Cabo Corso Castle (+ other lodges) by Samuel Pruit  
15/16 April 1659

Cabo Corso Castle description reviewed by Jan Claassen, Dec.

In the Justification to Your Majesty from the Danish Company dated 29 January, old style, it was in no way conceded, much less stated, that the Hill Congo, before the arrival of the Danish Commandant, Joost Cramer, in Guinea, had belonged to the W.I.C. as their own; But that those few of them who have lain there before him (Cramer) had been "tolerated" by the King of Sabon in order to establish some trade: upon which one is sig ~~bet~~ betreckende mit hoffpiger wits desen.

That, moreover, the W.I.C. in their Complaint, & Remonstrance represents that the Hill Congo, <sup>was</sup> captured by force by the Danish Comp. the Servants of the W.I.C. driven away from there, the Holland Flag cut down, trailed along the ground & trodden under foot, is nothing else than a figurant of their idle brains: & an unjustifiable Imputation.

On the contrary it is true that the King of Tetu 1659  
 having <sup>heard</sup> understood that the W.I.C. had seduced the Royal Commandant Samuel Smidt, by sinister practices & forbidden Corruptions, to such wantonness that he, for a traitors reward, had "ceded" the Royal Ports Cabo Corso, Amemabo, & Tacquerarij, besides the Widge of Orsonus in the night between the 15 & 16 April Anno 1659 to the W.I.C. The said King thereupon at once besieged the Castle at Cabo Corso by his Day, Joan Claessen,

Congo Hill description abandoned by de Bitch tree.

May 1659

Jost Cramer first comes to Congo Hill

October 1659

He did not  $\therefore$  derive de Bitch from there.

and after a siege of 6 weeks. compelled the W.I.C. to quit it.

And that during this Siege these few W.I.C. servants who might have been at Congo then, not being above 2-3 in number, spontaneously deserted <sup>& quitted</sup> the place, is notorious & undeniable.

Thereupon Joan Claessen, understanding that they had spiked their gunn Cannon, gave order to fetch the same, without their merchandise being in the least stolen from the W.I.C. by the Blacks, much less by the Dames.

(7.)

Also those of the W.I.C. never had any Trade there, nor did they try to have, fearing thereby that they would divert the Trade to their Fort Nassout in the Kingdom of Sabou, situate not far from there.

It is undeniably true, that those of the W.I.C. have themselves abandoned the hill Congo more than 5 months before the arrival of the Danish Commandant, Joost Cramer, in Guinea; that being done Anno 1659. in May. when Cramer first appeared there in October 1659. With what Hearts & Truth then, can the W.I.C. represent that they were dispossessed of that place by Joost Cramer, or had otherwise been treated with any violence?

They will never be able to make that true; the entire navigable waters (Voor Water) to Guinea will be insufficient (to cart coomen) <sup>in order</sup> to "demonstrate" the least drop of it. They must much rather shame themselves with their own

Congo Hill.

Offered to Joost Craemer by King of Sabore, and, being then vacant, was accepted by & transferred to Craemer, after he had first demanded back Cobo Cobo Castle & the other lodges, from van Leussen, refused by him.

contradictious, since on the one side they state that the same was done by the Danes; on the other side, not by them but by the Blacks. So that the proverb - Oportet mendacium esse memorem, is very well applicable here.

Besides that, the aforesaid Danish Commandant, arriving in Guinea, found no Hollander or any other Christian Men at Congo, & not finding them, how could he drive them away? So that this is of like coin & stuff as the foregoing. The Hollanders, then, having already long before quitted this place, and not being again admitted by the King of Sabou, because they had failed in their promises to establish some trade there; so thereupon afterwards that place, lying waste, was offered by the aforesaid King to the Danish Commandant to buy; who in the beginning also refused the same; but <sup>being</sup> forced by the entreaties (instantien) of the King, and through his (the King's) action, "geport" (sic) thereto with the requests of the neighbours, he has given "part" thereof to the Holland Commandant Jasper van Heussen desiring that he would restore to him the Royal Danish Forts & Lodge, which he had got (wat hij gekregen) by artifice & tricks, otherwise he ~~must~~ ~~not~~ ~~must~~ ~~not~~ ~~must~~ ~~not~~ treat with the King of Sabou over Congo that now lay waste (wrest). But Jasper van Heussen showed himself more inclined to keep what he wrongly

1659

(8)

had them to return back what did not lawfully belong to him.

And so the King of Sabore sold Congo to the Danes: whether, now, he was entitled & authorised to do so it is not for the Danish Court to know (daarvan behoeft de D.C. geen kennis te dragen) such not being able to cause them either profit or damage; especially as Joost Craemer found that place waste & in the King of Sabore's hands.

And granted [geest] (although not admitted) that the W.C. had already previously contracted with the aforesaid King (of which, however, the Danish Court has no knowledge), yet none will be so weak in head & brain, as not to know that ~~the~~ contracts, although they have been already sanctioned & concluded can also be retracted in law in many kinds of ways; how much the more if they have not yet been completed (voltoeken).

And granted, but without prejudice to the Truth, that Jasper van Henssen had protested against it: so has Craemer also various times & no less protested to van Henssen about the forts & lodges with the greatest ~~the~~ wrong (onrecht), remaining occupied by the W.C.; without obtaining anything by it.

But on the contrary, it pleased Jasper van Henssen to compare himself so "valiantly" & violently, that on the 24<sup>th</sup> April Anno 1661 he had the Danish

Danish Lodge at Congo Hill, attacked, plundered  
& burnt, by Jasper van Heussen, the captives  
carried prisoner to Fort Nossouw.

24. April 1661.

Justification of D.A.C. 29 January 1664

Lodge at Congo suddenly attacked by night, plundered, <sup>or</sup> set on fire, store of the Danish Company bound hand & foot and, with the Danish flag, dragged to the W.C.'s fort Nassout; and there rewarded those who had carried out such a manly exploit, with special presents. Intolerable Damage being caused hereby to the Danish Company.

The which, seasonally, unarming the Yachts, Urede & Black Boy (the latter of which captured by them out of the hands of the English & renamed from Black Boy into d'Jonge Moor), is worked up again (herewith) in their Remonstrance: (9)

To this the Danish Company has already replied in their Justification (Verantwoordinge) of the 29<sup>th</sup> January 1664, old style, that they did not order their Commandant to do it; But that as a Royal Commandant he had many & frequent causes, given to him by the W.C., to do so proprio motu, appears from the following:

The W.C. capturing the Royal Ports at Cabo Corso, 1659, Anuncabo, & Tacquerary, together with the Lodge at Orsouw, & being willing to restore nothing, has caused the Danish Company very great damage, & deprived them of all their Trade at those places. And not being able to satisfy their Wolf's belly

DAC ships chartered by WIC ships:

1659. "St Martin & de Liefde"

1660. "Fredericus"

1661. (Feb) "Contra van Venetien"

1661. (Jul) "St Martin"

with that, they have, moreover, Anno 1659 hostily chased & driven away their ships St Martin, & de liefde, together with the ship Fredericus, Anno 1660, before Fredericks borgh & Cabo Corso, in their own roadsteads, and deprived them of their Trade. Afterwards, in February 1661, the Coester Couriers van Venetien, notwithstanding that it was duly provided with Royal ships passport, & was destined from Gluckstadt to Guinea to their own places belonging to them; on the high seas, more than one hundred miles from the Gold Coast, with the highest respect for Your Majesty's flag, passports, & letters letters was attacked, carried off, dragged to d'Elmina & everything in it detained

1659

Yes, the crew cast into hard prison, detained there for eight weeks long, trying to induce them, with every kind of violence, to false oaths; as is to be seen from the sequel (Vervolg).

Further the W.I.C. by order of Jasper van Heussen, hostily pursued & <sup>drove</sup> driving away the Danish Company's ship St Martin, arriving with its important loading from Gluckstadt, not far from Fredericks borgh, in July 1661.

1661

notwithstanding that the same held an "Assurance-brief" from the High Mighty lords Stato General to Jasper van Heussen that he, exercising good neighbourly correspondence & friendship with the Danes, should leave their

July

ships unmolested, & had delivered it into his own hands, so that it could not come into <sup>the Danish Company's</sup> ~~its~~ own hands. Feed, much less unload any cargo, nor drive the least trade.

Yet, moreover, changing the lion's skin for the fox's peel (although in vain) in order to ~~not~~ play a tragedy with the Captain, Comica fronte, come aboard him with their four ships, without firing or to drag away, their own Chief Factor, Drick Wilree, such such having been their intention, gave gave him barely (metronde woorden) to understand that such was their intention, who however that time (although to the great damage of the Danish Company) took flight to the woods of Orsonus. The Danish Commandant having to see this, with painful feelings, on various occasions (Reyken).

In such manner that he coming on Board from the Shore, on the ship St Martin, was hostilely compelled to abandon his own Roads, and, nolens volens, to retire to Orsonus.

When, now, the Danish Commandant wished to depart from there, back to Fredericksburgh by canoe, he was warned not to do so, as Jasper van Hlessen was having a look out kept everywhere, to kidnap him; to that end placing a large sum of ~~money~~ money upon his person;

The which the foresaid van Hlessen proving by deed, had a Danish canoe of the Commandant Cramer, on the

7.  
same time, being sent with all kinds of goods from Orsowus to  
Fredericksburgh, hastily snatched up, & brought to Murree,  
also the Danish Constable (gunner) who was in it (daaslij)  
cast into <sup>severe</sup> heavy imprisonment, and finally to step entirely out  
of his Oath & duty, so keeping him with him.

To which also this came, that when the aforesaid Cramer  
(lying at anchor with two Danish Ships, St Martin &  
Fortuna in the Royal Roadstead before Orsowus) saw a  
yacht in the distance, & thinking that it was an English  
Ship, sent his servant to it in order to buy something from  
her. The servant having come on board, they immediately  
took him prisoner & carried him off with them. (11)

Whether now all this would not irritate a Royal  
Commandant (who was bound <sup>by Oath</sup> to maintain the high respect  
of his words and to seek the Company's good) to revenge  
himself somewhat for this, is left to the dispassionate  
Judgment of the World.

Thereon there is probably to be concluded that the  
Danish Commandant Cramer has attacked those two  
aforesaid facts, with double right & reason.

And although the W.C. take great trouble to palliate  
their malicious actions, pretending, ~~to~~ contrary to all  
Truth & the clearest evidence, that it is untrue that their  
Yacht de Vrede captured & carried off the Commandant

sternlich

Cramer's Servant, as before written; <sup>sternlich</sup> thereby deciding that it is not probable that such a Yacht would have dared to carry off the servant of a Commandant who was lying there so near by with two ships, or to it offers to prove the contrary with documents.

Yet never the less the W.I.C. must let itself be better informed about it, and know that the Truth is not so rare scarce with the Danish Company as with the W.I.C. and consequently they have no need to <sup>use</sup> employ it so frugally, being able vigorously to verify their statement with sworn sworn Documents, even from the W.I.C.'s own people if they may have but this happiness that the same are come to be inspected ~~with~~ (ingenieur) with neutral eyes

It is a matter never provable that those of the Yacht de Needs themselves restored the Danish Commandant's servant. O! no, the Commandant pursued the Yacht, and first <sup>felix</sup> overhauling it the next day, had himself to get back his servant.

But that one should have treated (~~getraektet~~) the Crew of the abandoned Yacht piratically, is again nothing else than a false Imputation. Otherwise the Danish Officers would have had to tread in the Shoes of the W.I.C. whose character is ~~to~~ to treat others thus, and specially those of the Danish Company.

Sworn Documents from their (the W.I.C.'s) own people

who had been on both Yachts, sound quite otherwise, testifying not only that they were not robbed of anything by the Danes; but also that they were so treated that <sup>they</sup> have reason not to revenge themselves on the Danish Commandant, but with a good wish and great thanks

Such a confession, being in law the strongest & least reputable arguments, could easily be produced by the Danish Government if they might only be examined by with dispassionate eyes.

And although the W.I.C. wishes to trim up the value of their two Yachts so highly; yet the goods & loading of the same are sufficiently <sup>also</sup> well known to the Danish Company, and once coming to be balanced against the great Damage that they have caused (toegeweerd) to the Danish Company, not only by the carrying off of the Couriers van Venetien & the chasing of various aforementioned Ships; but also by the repeated hindrance of their Trade, it will without doubt be found to be not once comparable, like as the Danish Company is prepared to demonstrate (doezeren) irrefutably, in the presence of disinterested Arbitrators; desiring only to be so fortunate as to be allowed to live to see such a perfect liquidation & settlement of the reciprocal damages & claims

Now as regards thirdly, the arrest of the Ship Graaf

Enno, one must very greatly marvel at the shamelessness  
(uit verschaamtheit) of the unjust W.I.C.

Not only daring so plainly to defend their wicked  
acts, but also the most lawful arrest against robbers  
goods; and that with such an outcry (geschreyt) as if  
the Danish Company having scarcely pinched a finger,  
had cut off their Arms & legs.

The ~~causes~~ causes which have obliged the Danish  
Company to the arrest of the passia Graef Enno, in  
England, have already previously been partly deduced;  
to wit;

(13)

That the W.I.C. on the free high seas, more than one  
hundred miles from the Gold Coast, and from all Holland  
Forts or lodges, in February 1661 very hostilely carried  
off the Courier van Venetien

1661  
(Feb)

wantonly  
As also that they previously, in chasing the Danish  
ships St Martin, diefde, & Procurius caused (toegeweerd)  
great damage to the Danish Company

about which Your Majesty indeed serio requested the  
H. M. Lds States General to be willing earnestly to command  
the W.I.C. henceforth to do away with such violent acts  
of hostility against Your Majesty's African Company and  
on the other hand to repair, with proper Satisfaction  
the great Damage already caused. And if difficulties

were made by the W.C. for a legal "definitive" & judgement herein:

That then at least, in order to dispose of (upheffen) such dispute, disinterested Commissioners should be reciprocally nominated and the matter be decided by them, either by way of composition and accord, or by an Arbitral-judgement, and so might be brought to an end.

But see! what has followed from such letter, to date? nothing! not the very least either! the W.C. not being willing to pay the least attention to (cons te gemoet trecken) the saying of their own Countryman: Summum nefas olim habebatur, eos impetere armis, qui res suas arbitris committunt.

Seeing then that these Royal Letters, and the letters annexed gravamina have not been otherwise considered but that they have remained unanswered, the Danish Company has been indeed compelled, with the consent of the Laws of all ~~peoples~~ nations, to arrest the robbers' goods where they were to be found and to prosecute the arrest legally.

The more so as Your Majesty, by repeated letter of 15<sup>th</sup> October 1661 to the Ho<sup>rs</sup> two Lords States General, requesting the sequestration of the Gold & Elephants' tusks, taken out of the Præf. Enno by a certain Hollands Warship, near

1661  
(Oct)

d'Orles, & brought up to Amsterdam, until proper satisfaction might be given to the Danish Company; likewise obtained no answer whatever.

Thus then can or may the W.C. represent in their unprovoked Remonstrance, refusing the Truth to its face, that ~~they~~ have never previously been requested by the ~~Hollo~~ ~~Lords States General~~ the restitution of the Ship and reparation of the great damage done by them to the Danish Company, had never previously been requested from (by) the ~~Hollo~~ ~~Lords States General~~.

It being also hereby particularly to be remarked that they must acknowledge against their own will that Your Majesty already a long time before the arrest of the Græf Enno had requested from (by) the ~~Hollo~~ ~~Lords States General~~ the restitution of the Courier van Venetien, with the appertinances thereof, but obtained nothing from it:

And moreover, is also sufficiently comprehensible from the aforesaid confession of the Remonstrance, that Your Majesty on <sup>the</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> May 1662 complained by letter 1662  
to the ~~Hollo~~ ~~Lords States General~~ about the intolerable 1661  
~~hostilities~~ hostilities of the W.C.: adding to all their foregoing innumerable injuries, also a fresh, the capture of the ship 't Wopen van Pluckstadt, with its important loading, & that, on the free high Seas:

notwithstanding all this, however, most graciously offering;  
if their Ho. Mo. the Lords States General would hold the  
W.I.C. to it that between that time & St Michiel 1662,  
or indeed as soon as the order would come to Guinea,  
they came to redress the Damage caused to the  
Danish Company, and besides that, henceforth to stop  
all hostilities, that then the ~~to~~ aforesaid Danish Company  
would reciprocally perform the same.

Upon which ~~considering~~ expecting with a firm confidence  
the resolution of the Ho. Mo. Lords States General, who  
would not be less disposed to such an equitable  
proposal:

Your Majesty ~~has~~ <sup>did</sup> most graciously charge your  
Chartered African Company to release the Graef Ruvo  
without prejudice to their Rights. And such would  
also have been most obviously effected, unless  
except (then <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~) that a proper reply & resolution  
to the same Royal Letter and offer had not been  
frustrated by the fraudulent management of the  
W.I.C. in order to gain time.

Your Majesty's good Intention being, then, sufficiently (15)  
~~by~~ facite rejected hereby by the W.I.C. and they,  
meanwhile proceeded in one way & the other, in their  
unjust proceedings; ~~by~~ <sup>in</sup> such a way that the

Danish ships St Martini & Fortuna, at that time arriving again in Glickstock out of Guinea, & testified ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> ament that they had been treated there in such a manner by the W.I.C. that they, being hindered in the discharging of their goods, and cut off (verstroten) from all their trade, had been obliged to return back again, either ~~empty~~ <sup>practically</sup> (geuegzaam) empty, or indeed with the goods they carried out.

So will each one, who is but of sound head, ~~will~~ <sup>will</sup> be able to <sup>sufficiently</sup> observe from the foregoing that with matters ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> so placed, the release of the Graef Enno could not be successful, and that only by the fraudulence ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> arranged by the W.I.C. the most just demand and offer of Your Royal Majesty has only been respected with silence.

So that this Your Majesty's offer can be alleged to their advantage by the W.I.C. in their Remonstrance, in very bad fashion & truth.

It being the greatest impertinence & fraudulence in the World; that they will only <sup>name</sup> ~~nominate~~ that which seems to be able to serve to their advantage, and to suppress in the Remonstrance <sup>the rest</sup>, to wit Your Majesty's "restipulation" and their ~~own~~ <sup>own</sup> ~~comportment~~ <sup>comportment</sup> against it, together with the continuation of their violent proceedings, tending to their confusion.

Endeavouring, then, according to their custom,

4. Orsouw Lodge.

continuously to hoodwink (blinshocken) the World and, instead of figs, to put Jewish cherries (Judea Kerosen) in the hand; they also undertake to "designeren" "derrigreren" with Your Majesty your most obedient Company, with the foulest calumnies; representing not only that it had contravened Your Majesty's most gracious Command, but also <sup>to have</sup> sold the said Graeff Enno <sup>where..</sup> and <sup>to</sup> "under sich geslagen"

About which the Very honorable Admiralty in London will be able to testify entirely to the contrary; to wit, that this matter is still to date litis pendens with them & that, not against English officers, or the Danish Company's own Creations, (as the Remonstrance says without any foundation) but against the Pirates (16) who have dared to deprive the Danish Company of its own, contrary to all Right & Reason, on the free high Seas.

As regards now, fourthly, the lodge at Orsonow, that the Danish Company had taken the same from the W.I.C. and driven their people out of it by force, as the Remonstrance says; is but to say so, that they prove it!

But on the contrary, that they have been led astray ~~by~~ by their own falsehoods, is sufficiently apparent, & because their unfounded complaints poured out ~~not only~~ to Your Majesty not only in the beginning of the Year 1662, but also in their exhortation (Boleantie) at the beginning

Orson's Lodge.

Apr 1659. DAC driven out by WTC.

1661. WTC ordered to quit it, by King of Acræa,  
Acræa, or did so.

after which D.A.C. concluded public Agreement  
with the King of Acræa about it.

The D.A.C. did not ∴ drive WTC out of it.

of this year, have been so strenuously repressed (gerepremeent) from  
time to time by the Danish Company that, with truth, nothing  
that contains proof can or may be opposed against them, so  
that they must be stifled in their own phantasies & inventions.

So that without any prejudice to the Truth one could  
sufficiently indeed suffice with silence: but seeing that the  
Persons whose minds such a pleasure in <sup>re-</sup> <sup>& dishing up</sup> <sup>cooking up</sup> <sup>this</sup>  
rotten Cabbage <sub>now</sub> for the third time:

Therefore one tells them hereby, for to their greater shame  
straight to the face, that in April Anno 1659 they robbed  
Your Majesty of this place, & others besides, with no other  
Right or reason than bare violence, which will further  
appear hereafter.

For the thing of Acraa, understanding that <sup>from</sup> the  
Danes that they were "so jammerlijk achter het licht  
gevoert, en om het haare gebracht" by those of the W.T.C.,  
is ordered those of the W.T.C. to quit the same again, in  
the year 1661.

Who thereupon abandoned the place and took their  
goods with them, without being injured in the least by the  
Blacks or by the Danes.

And although the W.T.C. is still so busy busy making  
their dirt clean, and giving a little colour to their facts,  
yet it will not serve (aangaan) them unless they have

1659

1661

5. DAC ships "Fredericus" a "Christianus"

1662. (November).

the art, through <sup>by</sup> an unheard of Metamorphosis, to transform  
evil into good; falsehoods into Truth; Black into white.

For the Danish Company succeeds (cedent) to the W.T.C. (17)  
not the very best claim (actia) to this place, the same never  
having belonged to them, but it was first purchased by the  
Swedes from the King of Great Acraa, & made into a lodge,  
afterwards it was lawfully acquired, by arms, by Your Majesty  
from Your Enemies, and possessed jura belli.

So that the W.T.C. taking the same away without any Right  
& reason is, as stated, most highly accused, & "unb Recht  
geconveniert" (condemned by the law?).

On the other hand, the Danish Commandant in Guinea  
being sufficiently justified to take that nest again, with his  
Boys (Jongens), and so to pay the W.T.C. in their own coin.

That he did not do that ~~however~~, however, but rather  
wished to take his lawful possession of that place, first  
after the departure of those of the W.T.C. appears from  
the public Agreements concluded with the King of  
Acraa, about it.

For the further elucidation of all particulars is  
fitly <sup>richly</sup> most (thoroughly) cast down that  
which the W.T.C., again contrary to all truth "touches"  
(upon) concerning the Danish ships Fredericus &  
Christianus. That these Ships, in November 1662,

1662  
but

arriving not far from the Roads before Fredericksburgh, found there three W.I.C.'s Ships: Golden Leeuw; the ship Christina (previously a Swedish) ship; and Faam, which (as they were accustomed) ~~and~~ wished to dispute <sup>the</sup> ~~their~~ approach to Fredericksburgh & Cabo Corso. They (the Danish ships) notwithstanding this continuing <sup>ing on</sup> their course to the Roads, and the Christina first fired upon them, therewith making the first aggression.

Whereupon the Danish Dances, not being able entirely to cast overboard the respect of the Royal flag and their own Honour & Reputation, were obliged at least to reply en passant, seeing that this bravado was done by the W.I.C. Ships on the Royal Roads.

It is true, the W.I.C. spares no trouble to distort their deeds (fystem), & to force their aggressions upon the Danish Company; but in vain, the Danish Company being able to maintain the contrary with sworn Documents. (18)

Ye more so, as their own aforesaid Ships, testify against them that they lay ~~there~~ there so long, just for that purpose (den daaron) in order by force to cut the Dances off from the approach to their own places Fredericksburgh, & the Lodge (sic) on Cabo Corso; having to that end, some still days before, very heavily bombarded Fredericksburgh and the Lodge of Cabo Corso with their ships.

Although, without that, <sup>their</sup> the hostilities both against



English ships "Pilsea Knight" & "Merchant's Delight"  
captured by WTC. & renamed,  
"Fama" & "Wapen van Amsterdam"

the Danes & against the English are more than all too well known to the World.

It is therefore the greatest absurdity and affronting in the World to dare to formulate claims & complaints against the Danes; because they have not been willing to let themselves be forbidden their own roads by the W.I.C.

Over such things it had been much more to their Honour to stay at home with such preposterous trifles which have less than no foundation. But what does it help; evil matters require shameless advocates.

The Danish Company ships have never been out in order to prejudice any men; but only to prosecute their so honourable, and by all laws permitted, Trade, at ~~free~~ free places & those belonging to itself. Like as the W.I.C. can fully see from the instructions found on the ~~cap~~ plundered Danish ships; unless egotism has altogether too much stupefied their eyes.

And moreover, the ships Gulden Rikker, & Croopmans-Vermaak (Merchant's Delight), got by them from the English and renamed Fama, & Wapen van Amsterdam, encountering the Danish ships Fredericus & Christianus on the Guinea coast, not far from Taccorany Tacquerary, & had easily fallen into the hands of the ~~Danes~~ Danes,

(if the Danes had only wanted to attack them), will have given a clear testimony of the Truth of it.

Like as the aforesaid three W.I.C. ships, which had previously fired upon the Danish, will have also to acknowledge, when<sup>if</sup> only a request (Versoek op) to them had been made by the Danish, that they had then been sufficiently ~~or~~ (19) overmastered. (subdued).

But that it had entirely not been their wish to do such, the matter itself shows; since they have acted not offensively but defensively, only seeking to pursue their voyage; to the humbling hindrance of which the W.I.C. ships neither energy nor "practice".

And granted that the Danish Captain had desired to strike at the W.I.C. ships lying in Royal roadsteads, he would nevertheless have not done so wrongly;

But much more is the contrary to be charged, they daring to ~~not~~ demand such, without bearing any respect, in Royal Roadsteads, from Royal ships.

For the rest, the Chartered Danish Company makes not the least claim to examine or to examine their ships.

And therefore (ourselves) their "Commiss de Recherche" ~~the~~ coming (as he had several times already undertaken, in order to spy on the Danish ships) on the ship Fredericus to examine

6. DAC lodge at Bagos, Sialigia River, plundered  
by Volckenslang; factor Bremer sent to Amsterdam

[as to Bremer vide Caerloffs section of 12 Oct 1662  
(p 4.) in St Gen Lck Was Den: 41. Amurane & Z 3]



57.  
against <sup>en vande</sup> (w<sup>ts</sup>/te seggen op) the person of the foresaid  
Gerardt Bremer on account of his previously committed  
actions (actien).

Now concerning these actions (actien), the Danish Company  
leaves the same <sup>to be put</sup> set<sub>2</sub> in their place (aan haer plaats gestelt syjn)  
as not concerning them seeing that these happened already  
a long time before the establishment (oprichten) of this chartered  
African Company.

But as soon as the Royal African Company had engaged  
the foresaid Bremer <sup>as a factor</sup> in their service, Anno 1661, at Glückstadt 1661  
and he had taken the oath to that end, he would not ipso  
have become a free man; if he had not, besides that,  
already many years before, to wit in September 1656 been  
a citizen and resident here (and thereby no inhabitant  
- ingetien in seten - of Holland, or self - byt-cygen):

And thereupon in the Danish Company's service, with the  
ship St Martini, immediately sailed from here to <sup>the</sup> Rio  
Sirapona, where finding the lodge, ~~now~~ formerly purchased  
and built with Royal "Patent", entirely ruined and waste,  
he immediately took possession of the same for the  
Danish Company, and at their ~~to~~ expense, repaired  
the old Danish lodge, together with the necessary  
out buildings (by huysen), somewhat fortified it, set  
on shore the cargo brought with him, and there

traded peacefully, until Voldkenborg, as before stated, suddenly attacked him, and what he found with him in men & merchandise, <sup>and</sup> carried off with him.

Here would the Danish Company gladly be informed, by which other title the aforesaid Voldkenborg did this, and caused such great damage to the Danish Company than by the title of public highway robbery and piracy?

In order to wash off these spots from the leopard skin truly neither Voldkenborg nor the W.C. in whose name & authority Voldkenborg acted, will not find any Water enough in the entire Ocean. Unless they would distrust all Laws of Nations, good faith, credit, oaths and obligations in the World from their place.

On the contrary, the Matter is so shaped (Beschaffen) (21) and the Truth on this side so clear & bright, that it can be denied & disavowed by no honorable Man with any sense of shame:

Firstly, that the Sivalona is a free river, and standing open for all men; being trafficked ~~to~~ on it without <sup>any</sup> "exception" and hindrance, by the English, Danes, French, Portuguese and others, and not a little ~~visited~~ visited for refreshment by the

Holland East Indian ships sailing out.

For that purpose the English also having their lodge there, and consequently the W.I.C. have not the least thing to say there, much less any Jurisdiction or Overlordship.

Also for many years past, and especially at the time of the arrival of the aforesaid Bremer Anno 1661 ~~whereabouts~~ when 1661 taking possession there in the name of the Danish Company no Hollander had been seen or heard of there. It being positive and notorious that Bremer purchased the place, where formerly the Danish lodge had stood, from a Portuguese, Valentin Murlois (who had built it with consent of the King).

To which it is to be observed well, that the W.I.C. complained about the bad profits at that place, and therefore, anno 1649 removed their servants from there.

And what has Valckenborg had to say <sup>(seggen op)</sup> on the person of Gerard Bremer at that place? with the very least (smallest). For the dispute that there might previously have been between the W.I.C. and him did not extend further than Holland, & within ~~its~~ the Jurisdiction (Gebiet) of the same.

Still less has Valckenborg had any claim upon (te seggen op) the other servant Jacob Jansen, whom he likewise ~~took~~ carried off a prisoner from there. For he is a native of Fluckstaet and bound to move else.

nevertheless he has also had to remain Valckenborg's

prisoner at d'Elunia, as long as it pleased him.

Concerning the ~~plundered~~ stolen goods, Volckenberg has also had not the least claim upon them (dear up to leggen). Since the same belonged to the Royal chartered African Company.

And there is ~~also~~ with an iota to be proved: that the W.T.C. (22) wish to represent ~~prosecuting~~ ~~their~~ in case of this robbery, as if Bremer's former owners shippers (reeder) (upon which they supposed they had some claim) had sent him to Siraelona.

All books, letters, and documents, which Volckenberg carried away in Siraelona, and which he Gerard Bremer after this the interrogatorium, has offered to confirm by oath; testify the contrary clear & brightly.

From which all dispassionate men can see and perceive what pitiful and good for nothing things the W.T.C. has brought up.

Further they have ~~also~~ sold these their stolen goods as their own, in Amsterdam, de iure facto & ~~in~~ ~~in~~ mala fide and thereby sufficiently let it be known that they "sy iniqua perceptio, ende den heelder, soo goet als den steelder is."

Like as they some years ago now have found very well with this handiwork; it was not therefore greatly to be wondered at if they for once are choked by

03.  
this vessel.

In testimony to W.T.C. neither will we can ~~just~~ rectify  
we make true, with the least pretence that their two  
servants, who at their bidding came over hither from Siialona,  
by the Danish ship Fredericus, and on the way were  
well treated without any ~~new~~ remuneration, had been  
arrested on behalf of the Danish Company: like as this  
minus sincere is forced upon them.

But still if this had been done it was very well  
to be excused, as the W.T.C. have not only <sup>kept under arrest</sup> arrested in  
Africa all Danish servants whom they captured on the  
high seas, without any regard to His Majesty in  
whose service they have all been; but incarcerated  
them without distinction and treated them worse than  
the Turks are accustomed to do

But here it was absolutely not so.

And, on the contrary, it can be testified that they  
were both ~~correctly~~ civilly treated; both Pieter Minne &  
Thomas Ernstheis. For as soon as the ship

Fredericus had come into harbour, ~~and~~ they stepped  
out, and after they had depored on oath about  
Valckenborg's robbery & other matters, they travelled  
to ~~the~~ Hamburg & from there to Amsterdam. The  
praise worthy Government here, & a great part of the

inhabitants here know it; and the above-named, themselves, will have to stand by (gestaan) all such, if they will but speak the Truth

It were also their speedy arrival in Holland, clearly conferring the same, what need one further testimony is needed?

In this can they not yet be satisfied set at ease. Their servants not having been able to testify ~~and~~, in their sworn depositions about their robberies and hostilities, otherwise than the bare truth, which appears all too clearly and brightly under their <sup>eyes</sup>, so that they not being able to endure (indrogen) that;

Seek to make all such dark and confused; attempting with all their might to excuse themselves from the illegality of their proceedings, alleging that the Danish Company had forced their aforesaid servants (like the WTC is wont to do in Africa to those of the Danish Company). which they, still, will never verify not with standing <sup>they</sup> draw upon documents

what, now, is represented Severely, that the Danish Commandant had put a price on the heads of the WTC's servants, and he had died from a dead head that had been shown to him; is indeed frightful to listen to.

But ~~as~~ is satisfactorily refuted, as a pestilential

damnable ~~accusation~~ accusation, inter alia in the Justification  
of the Danish Company.

An intelligent man or he who has not been entirely  
deprived of his five senses, can see well that this is  
a monstrous fantasy which must remain sitting in its  
abominable nakedness & choke.

The Danish Company has never sought, nor yet also  
do they, to offend any one, but to live in friendships  
with all men. Likewise can they be not otherwise spoken  
of, with truth, much less the contrary be proved.

And although the W.T.C., in their Remonstrance, (24)  
writes <sup>again</sup> to appeal to documents on that account, so  
the Danish Company ~~do~~ denies us more than that  
they had annexed the same to it. And have they  
something more still (and) they bring the same to light  
then it will quickly appear from ~~them~~ it, that this  
Creature is no Child of the Truth.

The W.T.C. itself knows quite well that their own  
servants had themselves been the unfortunate causes  
of what happened on Comany between them and  
the Blacks, as they being full of drink (vol geswoopen)  
had treated the Blacks very badly.

Which causes happened thus:

When the W.T.C. Factor, Tobias Pensyde, with three

Company (Small Comuendo).

WIC lodge plundered, Dutch factor Auersfort, &  
others decapitated by order of King of Great  
Comuendo, on 9 June 1662: in revenge for  
the murder of Comuendo people by WIC factor  
Tobias Pausyde on his way back from Comuendo  
to d'Almeida, on 8 June 1662.

with him had been making merry at Comary, on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1662, he came, on his return journey to d'Almira, into a small village, and thinking that the Fetes heques still lived there, he ordered his men to fire into it.

And although he was dissuaded by his de heques with him, from it, with report that Fetes no longer were living there, he would not listen to them, but had five or six of the principal Comende Blacks, old people, <sup>who could not escape</sup> shot down by his soldiers, whereupon the King of Great Comendo in order to revenge such unmerciful deeds to his Subjects, the following evening, <sup>on the 9<sup>th</sup> June,</sup> had the Holland lodge at Small Comendo, or Comary, attacked, the Holland Factor Amersfoort together with a soldier & 7 or 8 heques decapitated, and the lodge plundered.

Since now this course slanders so remarkably shames the W.C.'s Affairs, and they fear that on that account their <sup>reputation</sup> will be still <sup>wider</sup> loosened; ~~as~~ it "Sooy stuykt by Comary brachio met alleen daar over heen waer set de haeren geheel om," and wish to force push their own wicked deeds on to others, who never had such evil deeds in their minds, much less carried them out.

Whereby they themselves bring their wickednesses

committed to light, and moreover must acknowledge that, (25)  
except for those whom they have bought in the Country for  
slaves as their slaves for their work, they are not lords over  
the Blacks nor exercise (overem) any overlordship.

And it is ~~very~~ quite ridiculous what the W.C. again  
represents in their Remonstrance; that the Danish Commandant  
Cramer had died from a dead head: as it is notorious  
that he ended his life in a Christian manner from a raging  
severe Country Sickness

likewise also at that time such sickness, attacked not  
only the Danes, but also the English & Hollanders in such  
a manner that all three Commandants died at that time.

If the W.C. cannot indeed let the dead rest,  
it may here be asked whether their Commandant van  
Hussen may not have seen a head, from which he died.

Might it also indeed have been those who wished  
to requie vengeance & the reward of the injustice from  
him? namely over the innocent negro, whom he,  
shortly before his death, had bound to a post in  
the Castle d' Ilumia and flogged to death. Or  
also who can know whether it had not been the Justa  
Coelorum Nemesis coming to demand an account  
& religiosa per flagellum Conscientiae?

Because he had not the least scruple to

King of Denmark's remonstrances to States General.

1. free navigation <sup>of trade</sup> on Coast of Guinea

say seize and carry off without distinction from Danes, English, Swedes, or whomever they might be, no more than he would catch; such being more than all too well known to the World.

Such deeds are the W.C. committing not only about goods, with robbery or stealing; but also about men with all kinds of barbarous Cruelties. Like as various Nations, have many times seriously complained about them: among others and above others also the Danish Company, being in their servants <sup>undertaken</sup> punished by the W.C. with violence & with cunning, secretly & openly, and large sums of money placed upon their heads. According to evidence, as soon as the day, to be pursued about it.

Concerning now Your Majesty's lawful action against the W.C., being on various times remonstrated to their His (26) two the Lords States General not only by letters but also by your Rycks - Schatmeester, H.E. for Hannibal Zeevande, as also our President Petrus Charisius:

The same rests on these three points: of which

The first concerns the free navigation <sup>also</sup> at Africa, the free Coast of Guinea, and particularly <sub>2</sub> the places there, belonging to Your Majesty and your Chartered Company: that the use thereof, to wit the free navigation thereon and Commerce therein may be answered to Your Majesty

2. Restoration of Cabo Coro Castle, & ports at Mucumanabo  
& Tacquerary

3. Satisfaction for damage done to DAC

As to,

1. the trade navigation on Coast of Guinea, claimed;  
& de WTC's claim to exclusive possession, overlordship,  
& jurisdiction refuted.

and your Chartered Company without any molestation, and to that  
and all the hostilities committed up to date by the W.C. be  
stopped and settled by command of their high Authority.

Secondly, that the Ports in Guinea taken from Your  
Majesty by the W.C. by force and fraud, to wit the Coast,  
at Coto Cora, Amunato & Tacquerary, must be restored.

Thirdly, that the great Damage & injury done & caused  
by the W.C. for so many years past now, to the Danish Company  
must be made good (gerafundeert) by proper satisfaction.

The first point concerns Your Majesty and all high  
Potentates besides. Like as His Majesty of England in his  
written reply to its Ambassador of the High Mightie Lords States  
General, Mr van Goch, Royally "determined", and said to  
his face (hem onder de oogen).

The second concerns Your Majesty in particular, and the  
same will never be tolerated to be disputed ~~from~~ with you  
by the W.C.; on the contrary "vor het haer te spreken", being  
most highly justified

And hereunder belongs also the third point

In order, now, a little to muddle (? - smoozen) the so  
widely gaping jaws of the W.C. against this point, and to  
make the truth concerning it <sup>appear</sup> all the clearer to Your  
Majesty; it will then be necessary to clarify (beluchten) (27)  
and refute their objections against it, in order: And accordingly,

to begin

With the first, of the free navigation & Commerce at the above named places of Africa. On this, the W.C. wish to sustain that they belong to them alone to the exclusion of all others, they having the overlordship there over Tam quoad imperium; quam quoad proprietatem, in full and quiet possession.

And in order to make this fact positive they make use of these two, actually very weak & brittle props (stainwels):

The first is that in the time of war between the King of Hispania & the United Netherlands, they, driving the Portuguese from the Castle d'El Mina and some other small forts, their rights have transferred their right to themselves.

The second will be this; that they afterwards made various agreements with the Chiefs (Hofden) of the Country, whereby some of them (not all) had absolutely submitted themselves to the Jurisdiction of the Lords States General and consequently, also, of the W.C.

Although now these things, prima fronte have some semblance, being blanqueted (geblanquet) with all kinds of fallacies & moste-libric arguments (schyn redenen). Yet they will ~~nevertheless~~ <sup>being</sup> never the less, rightly enquired into and deprived of their trimmings, be found to be ~~not~~ untrue.

"niet min als waarheit."

And in order to let the whole World be better understand, upon what <sup>Poorly Eggs</sup> ~~lots~~ and brittle Props the W.T.C. so plausibly attempts to found base their raked-up titulum possessionis and phantastic Right to the Countries of Guinea, as also upon what kind of principles, or first "Stoffe", their portentosa Jura Majestatis are blown ~~up~~ out (geblasen) together, it will therefore be usefull, before all things, to "expugne" their "monsters".

In the Remonstrance the W.T.C. attempts, almost beyond their strength, indeed contrary to all right & reason, to maintain that with only the Jurisdiction, but all the Jura Majestatis over all the Countries of Guinea belong to them. Formulating (formulende) upon that the sweet, ~~strong~~ though false conclusion, to exclude from there all other Nations without exception, and to relegate (relegieren) them ~~into~~ in Utopiam.

In order, now, to attain <sup>obtain</sup> this, they get foremost at the top that they have lawfully conquered the entire Coast from the Portuguese, and so occupied it jure belli: (28)

But with just as big a mistake as when they dream that in the year 1481 the entire Coast had been everywhere vacant & ~~not~~ uninhabited: ~~As~~ however ~~no~~ <sup>but</sup> no one can be ignorant, except on purpose, <sup>was</sup> that <sup>of them</sup> ~~at~~ that Guinea just as well as now, it is, ruled by Kings & Princes, each having his imperium suum

& mixture over his people without the one being subordinate to other under any title or name.

Although it is now by no means to be denied that that which any one acquires from his enemies by a lawful War, can also be lawfully possessed Jure belli and be appropriated to him.

~~So, however~~ But so is it just as well known and indisputable in Law: quod nemo plus juris ab alio <sup>(alio)</sup> accipere potest, quam is habuit.

But in what manner can the W.I.C. then claim more and greater Right, than their predecessors, the Portuguese have had?

Now, that the Portuguese never have had at that place the least Jurisdiction and overlordship (hoogheyt), much less any Dominium over the Inhabitants; may ~~not~~ but on the contrary have possessed (bezeten) all what they had there, how & wherever it might have been, only precario being conceded to them, on their prayers and insistence, voluntarily (injidillig) by the Natives:

Appears as clear as the Sun (without standing all the W.I.C.'s struggles wrestling against it) by these undeniable reasons:

That the Portuguese, all the time of their existence (habstantie) on the Coast, from the beginning up to the end, never

85  
waged any war with the Natives or attempted anything against them by force of arms, such being notorious from the history of the arrival of the Portuguese in Guinea:

For Don Juan the Second, King of Portugal, a pious & God fearing Lord, understanding from the Subjects of his father Alphonsi, trading on the Gold Coast, that the inhabitants thereof were entirely barbarous, wild, and given up to idolatry: Desiring that the poor people might be brought to the knowledge and acceptance of the Christian Faith.

But seeing that this would be very difficult to practice (29) so long as he had no firm footing in the Country, requested from the King there that he would voluntarily (goodwilling) allow him to ~~build~~ build a strong house, for the further advancement of the Commerce, and preservation of the Goods:

To that end, Anno 1481 sending a fleet to Guinea under the command of Diego Dezabuja in order to ~~discover~~ disclose the reasons to the King Caramanza by him.

Diego Dezabuja, although bringing in very moving persuasions, to induce the King Caramanza not only to accept the Christian Faith; but also to ~~allow~~ permit the building of the aforesaid strong house, for the

maintenance of the goods; in the beginning found many difficulties with the King, but finally, with much insistence, & treaty, obtained consent to the building of the aforesaid strong house. And this is the present Castle d' Elmora El Mina: such being acquired by the Hollanders from the Portuguese, and consequently, ~~was possessed by them to date~~ ~~done was also made~~ ~~than by them (the Portuguese)~~ possessed till this time was also made than was done by them (the Portuguese); such being contended (contestanda) from the histories of those Nations, especially from the description of the newly found Countries, ~~of~~ by Giovanni de Barros.

From all this, now, appears Sun clear and undeniable that the Portuguese never arrogated to themselves any "Superiority" or Jurisdiction, much less have "governed" the Natives as (now) their vassals; like as now, at this time, the W.C. is "practising" with all impropriety.

The Portuguese having come there purely and solely in order to establish Trade, and to make friendship with the King Caramanza.

Now, then, can or may the W.C., contrary to all all Right & reason, appropriate to themselves more than their predecessors, the Portuguese, have ever had or enjoyed.

But (for further evidence of the contrary greatest "iniquity" of all) granted, although not admitted, ~~fact~~ <sup>gesetz</sup> ~~(gesetz)~~ <sup>gesetz</sup> howev

nicht gestän) that the Portuguese had excluded other nations from  
 the Trade there; so would <sup>the same</sup> ~~such~~ still have been done by them  
 solely de facto, but by no means de Jure, they having never  
<sup>had</sup> ~~not~~ only any justifiable causes; but also sufficient power and (30)  
 ability to deprive the Blacks, a free nation, and moreover so far  
 removed (°-entlegen) from their Portugal, of their Country.  
 likewise also have they never then undertaken ~~or~~ attempted  
 anything by force.

So that the W.T.C. <sup>can</sup> ~~allege~~ no proscriptio of the Portuguese or use  
 any to their advantage, according to the tenor of laws, nor once apply  
 it to themselves.

They having never ~~possessed~~ occupied (beseten) anything there but  
per modum indulgentiae or precario. Res autem autem precario  
possessa, nulli proscriptioi subiecta est.

So that the Blacks <sup>Jurisdiction</sup> ~~although~~ being sometimes disturbed by the  
 Portuguese, like as they they are also in these days experiencing  
 in their own Country from the W.T.C. being rightfully maintained  
 & exercised, have sometimes masterly played the repetundarium.

How, then, according to the frivolous statement of the W.T.C.,  
 can that entire Country with its jurisdiction be sold by those  
 of d'El Mina to the Portuguese? Or with what force  
 have the latter (deese) been able to forbid the natives  
 to trade with other Kings and to seek their ~~wellhood~~  
 livelihood (weeringe = also trade, commercia).?

The Portuguese have also never attempted to dispute the navigation & Commerce at the Gold Coast of Guinea with other Potentates.

nor then also can the W.I.C. assume the same with any pretence of right.

For quo titulo can they, conquering d'El Mina from the Portuguese, obtain more Superiority over the Guinea Gold Coast than the Portuguese had ~~there~~ there?

Can they also say with the least truth that the Natives of Guinea have ever been Subjects of the High Mighty Lords States General & of the W.I.C.? As they formerly have never been subject to Portugal; but on the contrary, each District was, and still is ruled by its own King.

And if the W.I.C. has never heard anything of this, or having heard it have forgotten, through length of time; then let them but hear their own Grotius, and what ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> says about it? *Guinea & ceterae adjacentes Provinciae, suas habent Reges, suam Republicam, suas Leges sua Jura. Hollandis mercatus, ut aliis gentibus, conceditur, itaq; tribulata pendunt, & cum jure mercatoriae à principibus exorant, Dominos se non esse, sed ut externos advenire, satis testantur, ne habitant quidem quidem nisi precario.* (31)

But <sup>Major</sup> the W.I.C. knows very well that they cannot at all defend, with their predecessors the Portuguese,

their famous Superiority and assumed overlordship over the Guinea Gold Coast.

Therefore, taking the field again with a new figmentum, they put, secondly; that they afterwards made various Agreements with the Chiefs (Overste) of the Country, whereby some of the Natives had submitted themselves absolutely to the High mighty Lords States General & the W.I.C.

But how do these agree with each other, to wit: the W.I.C. had inherited this Superiority over the whole Guinea Coast from the Portuguese, and also, ~~likewise~~ at the same time, purchased the same from the Headchiefs (Opperkonink) in Guinea? Is it such contradictions that one is accustomed to employ in such a defective Matter?

For if the Natives, on account of the Portuguese, have already been subject & subordinate to them (to wit the W.I.C.); what then has moved them first afterwards to purchase their Superiority from the Headchiefs (ut supra) of the Country (among which, according to the Remonstrance, the first head must be a Queen of the Minesche)?

And have the Chiefs (Hovokken) of the Natives had the power to transfer their Authority (Hovogheyt) & Government by Agreements (as the W.I.C. represents); if they had not indeed been their Vassals before: And if they had been, then such need did not need to be done afterwards by

Agreements.

The W.C. can also never prove (bewyzen) that the Natives have ever concluded with them such Agreements, whereby (32) they had transferred their Authority (Hoochrecht) & Government to the High mighty Lords States General & the W.C. & made themselves subordinate to the same. Cretica somnia sunt, & non <sup>entium</sup> ~~entium~~ accidentia.

It is sufficiently known to the whole World that in Africa, & particularly on the Guinea Coast, various Kings still rule up to date, as there are among others, the King of Comendo, the King of Fetic, <sup>the King of Sabonuw</sup> the King of Tantyr, the King of Acraa, the King of Arda and many more similar; among whom is not one who does not rule absolutely in his Country against which (whom?) no Hollanders dare "sich reppen".

And what <sup>must</sup> ~~must~~ still more be observed is that the W.C. must pay to the Kings, in whose territory (Gebied) they have their Castles, Forts, or lodges and drive trade, their monthly "contribution" so that they are "tolerated" there.

A magnificent magnificent Superiority! A striking "Preeminence" which they have in common with the least peasants in the whole of Europe: for if they <sup>only</sup> ~~pay~~ <sup>contribution</sup> pay to their Authority (Overheer) the "contributions" that they owe, they are, in such a manner, all free & have the same Right.

And when the W.C. wishes to oppose the Chiefs

as has happened often, then are ~~they~~ <sup>their</sup> people in those places, so hardly pressed, even also at the Castle d'el Mina that they not only drive no trade what ever with the Natives, but also cannot get any foodstuffs from them, not even a ~~drink~~ drink of fresh water, unless they first <sup>redeem</sup> release the same with a bottle of liquor or something else.

And it is nothing else than big talk with which the W.I.C. attempts to abuse the World and to keep other high Potentates away from the free Guinea Coast: maar daer hoort men toe, als quite woorden en langsame treden, in order to deprive anyone of his Right & Privilege (ferochheit).

Moreover the W.I.C. are tolerated in Guinea not otherwise than the subjects of other high Potentates, likewise Inhabitants of the Country.

The same appearing still more clearly from this; that both as the W.I.C. so the Kingdoms, which drive their Trade & traffic at Guinea, must deal with the Head-Chiefs (Oppershoften) of the Country ~~through~~ by Agreements, not in a commanding manner. (33)

Now, if the ~~the~~ Kings of the Country have the power that they can treat with the W.I.C.; why not then, likewise with other Kings & Potentates? Guine ~~that~~ it is free for them to refuse the Commerce, or allow the Commerce whether it be great or small, in their territories.

Does not experience testify that the aforesaid Kings have made such like Agreements with England, Denmark & Sweden?

And should not these, then, likewise, have Juris officium, and can be equally valid as those which the W.I.C. considers it has made? That would be a wonder.

If now these are supported by no incongruous & forged interpretations, then also will this point, besides the foregoing, apply (dearheen vallen); and be known to all European Potentates, how strictly & "verwoogen" the W.I.C. has been, & still is, with such proceedings to "retard" the Right of Commerce & to draw it to themselves.

Is it not known to the whole World that the laudable Crown of England has, for so many years past had possession at Courantien & other places besides in Guinea, and driven trade?

Has not Sweden many (sic!) Years ago, with the consent of the Kings of the Country build the Castle at Cabo Cors, the Fortresses at Pumenabo & Tacquerary, & the dodge at Orsowit, peacefully occupied, & trafficked there?

Also exercised such friendship & neighbourlyness with the W.I.C. their servants in Guinea, that the Commandants (Hofden) of the same have often paid friendly visits to & treated each other well?

Is it not notorious, that at that time time when the Swedes built the Castle at Cabo Corso that no Hollanders were to be heard seen or heard of there?

Must not the W.C. acknowledge that the Forts at Panamako & Tacquerary, & likewise also the Lodge at Orsonow had previously been erected & built by the Swedes by Agreement, to the great content of such King under whose jurisdiction the same belonged? (34)

The W.C. saw all that and did not bestir themselves against the Kings of the Country: we dared to undertake to dispute such with the Swedes: But on the contrary they have had to leave them, in peaceful neighbourliness, for such years as they "subsisted" there, in their quiet possession.

Has not the King of Feter, in conjunction with his principal ~~the~~ Cabociers or Ministers, by open binding agreements, sold in ownership (sigendomyck) the Hill Pmanfro with the sea-beaches thereof, together with a free lodge at Cabo Corso together with the free trade, landing & <sup>embarking</sup> ~~exporting~~ places ~~there~~ there, to your Majesty & your Chartered African Comp.<sup>y</sup> which Hill Pmanfro, now named Frederick's Borge, formerly lying waste, has now first been built upon and prepared for Trade by the Royal Chartered Company. ~~differing~~ <sup>with</sup> <sup>wise</sup> also, the W.C. itself acknowledges in its

Remonstrance, that this Hill is entirely unknown to them; wherefore they also impose another name upon it:

Statements Representing that this Hill & Congo is one, & lies in the Kingdom of Sabonut: desiring to make both of these into one (like the children of Enakkim in days of old have presumed to carry the Hill Pelion up Ossa).

It is fully known to all those who navigate the Guinea Gold Coast, even the WTC's servants, that Fredericksburgh & Congo are two different places, yes lying under different Kings; to wit Fredericksburgh is the Kingdom of Feteu, & Congo is the Kingdom of Sabonut.

If there was any reflection with the WTC. they would be ashamed to bring forward such palpable inventions, and which are beside the Truth.

If they did not entirely "carry their brains on their back" they must acknowledge that at the time when the Danish Commandant was contracting with the King of Feteu over Fredericksburgh & the lodge at Cabo Corso together with the free trade, ~~departure~~ <sup>and</sup> embarking & landing place there, the WTC had not a grain of sand at Cabo Corso; much less was any one Hollander to be ~~heard~~ seen or heard of there.

35.

wherefore, then, was with the King of Feteu able to contract <sup>with</sup> with the Royal Danish Company, ~~and~~ <sup>with</sup> and the <sub>h</sub>

English (also having their dock & trade at Cobo Corso) ?

And cannot both the Agreements made, and the whole Felice Government make it sufficiently appear that the King is Lord and Master in his own country?

And has <sup>not</sup> the King of Africa, being Sovereign Ruler, power as well to contract with the Royal Danish & the W.T. Comp & to grant Privilege or freedom in his Kingdom, like was done with the Hill Congo, as already related?

So that from this inevitably results that W.T.C. according to their own representation must either allow that purchase to be valid or seek their redress & guarantee, ~~per~~ per actionem ad interesse from the Respective Kings as Vendors.

Where, then, as one ~~more~~ again, remains the fantastic Superiority of the W.T.C. over the Wash of Guinea? They must, like as well as other nations submit to the things of the country, pay contributions to them, and carefully guard against offending the one or other of them, and especially the King of Felice or of Africa, in order not to bring them down upon them, and do what they can in order not to have to feel their displeasure (Schaade gewelen), as they have often found formerly.

What now finally is the cause why the W.T.C. commits such open hostilities, and whereby they wish to hinder & forbid the chartered Royal Company from navigating &

trading their lawfully purchased places?

Truly for none other in the world but that <sup>they</sup> only seek to press through a Monopolium at the Coast of Guinea; and to exclude from it Your Majesty, likewise also other Kings & high Potentates from it, if they could but do so. (36)

And because it is that this abortion, hatched out of mere preposterous & unvented suppositions, dare not put in an appearance, not being able to bear the clear light of justice.

Just as little is the W.C. authorized to usurp the aforesaid places, Wint the Castle at Cabo Corso, the Ports at Annemabo & Taquerary, besides the lodge at Ossouet.

It being by no means unknown to them that Your Majesty obtained <sup>acquired</sup> these places by lawful arms anno 1659. and thereby obtained the same Right that the Swedes had by their possession there.

Since the W.C. itself glorifies in the fact that they in conquering some Ports in Guinea from the Portuguese had acquired the same Right that they (the Portuguese) had there.

How then has Your Majesty, by your lawful Arms, not obtained just as much Right over your conquered places as the W.C.?

The more so as the the High Mighty Lords States General themselves, besides others who have been Mediators between Your Majesty & the Crown of Sweden, in their reply to

His Majesty of France, Anno 1663, decided the matter thus: 1663

That the foresaid Ports, to wit those at Cabo Corso, Annemabo, & Tacquerary, together with the Lodge at Orsonus had not only been lawfully conquered jure belli, but by virtue of the treaties of Peace between both Northern Crowns, have remained to Your Majesty with all their Privileges (Hereditigheden) strictly belonging.

The same not being contradicted in the least by the other Mediators.

So that the W.T.C. will never be able to formulate such a sinister conclusion & absurd consequence, which that which is valid for them against others, being produced, by others, against them, would be invalid. 1659

This being still all the more apparent from the fact that the W.T.C. has not hesitated, to deprive Your Majesty, by the most crafty deceitful practices, of those places in Guinea, at the time when the Holland Commandant, Jasper van Heussen made the Danish Commandant Samuel Smitt, then residing in Guinea, believe, that there were no more Danes in reerum natura, and, consequently, that none of them were to be expected in Guinea, in order to help them.

(31)

But, indeed, that Swedish ships, under English flags, were on the way in order to attack them by surprise.

Thely laying the foundation in order to deceive the Danish Commandant and his Factor, and to corrupt

them with the money of a Judas.

In <sup>such</sup> manner as the W.C. in their Remonstrance yet expresses such a Traitor's reward so correctly; in which they acknowledge to have given to the Danish Commandant a "discretion" of five thousand and to the Factor of four thousand; thereby being deliberately silent as to what sort of thousands, whether <sup>it was</sup> silver pieces such as Judas received, or Gold <sup>coin</sup> money, Pycksdaalders, or Ducats.

Nevertheless the W.C. having to state, to their own Shame, that they gave this money for no other purpose than solely to persuade the Danish servants, in faithless faithless paying, to surrender themselves to them.

But dares the W.C. put in their Remonstrance that their Commander has taken away the Royal Castle at Cabo Corso, the Fortresses at Prinsenabo & Tacquerary, as also the the Lodge at Orson by no wicked dealings, forbidden means & corruption; desiring hereby to ~~show~~ still somewhat to cloak their violences committed, contrary to the most palpable evidence.

Seeing, then, that with all the foregoing they would come far short of excusing their convincing acts (perjury) therein,

Therefore they appear with something new in their Remonstrance; setting on ~~the~~ the ~~subject~~ of their Pyrras

1659  
(30)

Lernese, in place of the hewn-off head, another, which has grown of itself on the stump; seeking to imagine another, that in March 1659 they had made an agreement with Hendrick Carlotz about the transfer of the Danish Forts.

How lovely! (moar lieve!) Just look how these two <sup>sort of</sup> suits ~~with~~ such a head & such a stump; & with what a pretence they seek to bring through such a notorious falsehood.

Firstly, the W.T.C. dreams that Hendrick Carlotz in March 1659, had made an agreement with them about over the Danish Forts & lodges, and consequently by virtue of a lawful contract they same had been ceded to them.

There being no man in the world so stupid & bad of understanding who do not understand that no contract can be made without previously agreeing (correspondence) corresponding with each other & either with speaking or with writing <sup>any</sup>.

Now let the W.T.C. point to a single syllable of such a correspondence: And not being able to, how will they be able to produce binding contracts & the contents thereof?

And granted, although by no means admitted, that any thing of the sort was to be presumed presumed; then still has ~~Carlotz~~ Carlotz had with the least power in the world, without Our Majesty's power of attorney, knowledge, & most gracious consent, to alienate & sell the foresaid Forts to others.

Seeing (In betrachtinge) that Carlotz, setting with

Your Majesty about his exploits has, by a lawful binding deed, ~~made~~ on 28 March absolutely ceded & transferred the aforesaid Forts & lodges; this appearing as clearly as the sun from the following ~~document~~ "Formalein":

"The aforesaid Castles & Forts in Africa, to wit, the Castle  
" at Cabo Corso, Amunabo, & Tacquerary, together with  
" the lodge at Orson, together with all Ammunition  
" & Cannon included therein shall be and remain the  
" property of (Ejgendomlyck aan) His Majesty of Denmark &  
" Norway, etc, together with all the Rights & Privileges belonging  
" thereto; in manner as Hendrick Carlot hereby cedes and  
" transfers the same to His said Majesty."

How then could Carlot do such to the prejudice  
of Your Majesty? And that <sup>he</sup> had never once ~~then~~ intended to  
do so appears sufficiently from this; that he (anno 1660,  
being informed that Messrs the Holland Ambassadors, being  
at that time at the pacification of the praesentory Northern Comers,  
had given to understand that he, Carlot, had transferred  
the Castles & Forts in Guinea to the W.C.) has <sup>most</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~to~~  
submissively, by <sup>a</sup> public writing, purged himself, ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> Your  
Majesty, of such abominable deeds; strongly & conclusively  
showing that such accusations were untrue, and that such  
deeds had never been done nor attempted by him; and truly  
completely discharging himself from all suspicion.

(39)

So also, on the 22nd June 1660, after the lapse of 15 whole months, reckoned namely from the 28th March 1659 (at which time, according to the untrue reports of the W.C. that he had delivered over the Forts) he has exculpated himself with the Holland Ambassador Sir Mr Vogelzangh, from such improper imputations, as follows:

"Title. It has been represented to me, with great surprise, by the Ministers of His Majesty of Denmark, how Your Excellency, there at the Treaties, had given His Majesty to understand that I had come to an agreement with the W.C. of this Country over the Castle, & Forts annexed, in Guinea (previously captured by me with His said Majesty's Commission) in such manner that I have transferred the same to the said Company.

"Now it is so, that after the capture I was only resorted to all diligence to <sup>indeed</sup> conserve those places for His said Majesty, to that end assistance being requested from the allies, if such being necessary, but never, in the least part, being contracted on that account, much less transferred. Yes, it is so far from it that I have ever thought of such, that not only have I transferred all those places, by a pertinent deed, to His Majesty; but also the Chief Factor had the Chief Factor Jan Christian Carter, who had, with the Commandant, surrendered it to the W.C. taken into custody in the Haage

"over it; also on that account there being an appeal from the  
 " Territorial Court to the High Court (Hovgen-Raadt), Cauter  
 " declared that not only had there been with the least  
 " intention, by the taking in of the Company's men, to deprive  
 " His Majesty of those places, but also that no transfer ~~was~~ nor  
 " any deed to that effect had been made; as further appears  
 " in more detail in the accompanying Notarial Attestation  
 " [not printed in the pamphlet]. which is the actual Truth  
 " which (we) have wished to advise for Excellency, for your  
 " guidance, and copies hereof have likewise been given to  
 " the Danish Ministers. Remaining &c."

And all this can be compared (gecorcent) with the Originals.  
 who cannot, from this, ~~feel~~ palpably feel the  
 wrong report of the WTC, and, even from their falsehoods,  
 observe the truth, must truly be blinder than Polyphemus,  
 who still had one eye, but they have none.

Still further the WTC. represents in their Remonstrance  
 that they came to a final agreement with Hendrick Carlof  
 over the transfer of the Forts, in March 1659.

Like as they also have let it be spread abroad by our  
 President de Meuse Anno 1662, that Carlof on the 12th  
March 1659 had written to Junica to the Danish  
 Commandant, Samuel Smidt, on that account, & that thereupon  
 the handing over of de Forts had been effectively done.

But yet in this famous "Chartabelle", (if they indeed shall have a copy of Carlof's letter) not any word is to be found that Carlof had made an agreement with the W.C. over the transfer of the Royal Forts; or that he had given any order to Samuel Suidt to give effect to that agreement,

But on the contrary, he puts this "provisalia" therein, that in case the English or Swedes wished to attack him by surprise (overfallen) (which however was ~~not~~ not done), he then in such an extremity, and not before or otherwise, could (wilde) seek assistance from the Royal Allies, as the W.C., and make use of it in good confidence.

(41)

It was by no means the intention that he should <sup>sell</sup> the Castle and the Forts for the Reward of Unrighteousness, and deliver them over to the W.C.: But that he should take in their men not otherwise than in case of extremity, and then still with this ~~clause~~ <sup>we have to be</sup> clause & reserve: "That these posts <sup>will have to be</sup> must at all times restored again into "Royal hands": Anything else or more <sup>will</sup> dispassionate men ~~be able~~ <sup>will</sup> be able to squeeze (perzen) out of it.

The matter being coming so far that the evidence which the W.C. brings in against others, springs up against their own shins

And without they deliberately forget to produce the letter from Carlof to Samuel Suidt, sent in April 1659.

1659

by the WTC ship; charging him, on the contrary, expressly, to take great care, "not to let the Castle & Forts get into any foreign hands". But as this Company is of no service in their shop, they therefore let it be struck in a concealed Bag (Verborgen Sacken).

And granted (gesch) that the abundant evidence adduced (that Hendrick Carlof did not own the Royal Fortness in Guinea to be in any way sold or alienated to the WTC., like as they cry) had not been to hand, like as it is true; yet nevertheless the deed itself speaks - how miserably they have, in practice & with open violence, drawn to themselves from their lawful owners the aforementioned Forts.

Carlof's said letters, here which the WTC. thinks to mislead (op de moerw te knien) the ignorant with their groundless argument with its attended embellishments, moreover first arrived in Guinea long after the faithless delivery over of the Forts, which was done at night between the 15th & 16th April: At least two month's time having to be reckoned for such a voyage.

The which also is confirmed with their own hands by both Samuel Semidit and by Ivan Christian Cantor ~~of~~ Witthorbach, (both of whom, wantonly withdrawing from oath & duty, by the receipt of the traitor's reward for the surrender of the Forts, have become the brothers of

Judas): Writing on the 15<sup>th</sup> April 1659 (when they intended to carry out their rascality in the following night) from Cabo Corso to Drick Wilree, who is now in the W.C. service, but at that time, in Danish service, had the Command at Prinsenabo; that that they, namely from faithful hearts (uit getrouwer herten) and friendly neighbourly manner were advised by the W.C. beritor, Jasper Van Hlesssen, Gagelbonck, & Putman, that two Swedish ships, with English Commission, were thereabouts, & that Hendrick Carlot (as those words were) had bravely joined (dopper geconjunct) with the English, thereby they found good that he (Wilree) should quickly take in for his assistance some soldiers coming from India, like as they also would do at Cabo Corso in the same night.

Also expressly adding; that they had not received any letters either from Hendrick Carlot or from any one else in Denmark.

deive! what now remains of the contract that the W.C. had concluded with Hendrick Carlot upon which the Forts would be so ceremoniously transferred?

They ought to be ashamed to wish to defend these <sup>evil</sup> deeds committed, under the pretence of standing over: the more so as the aforesaid faithless rascals do not once mention in their ~~letters~~ letters that they had been compelled (geecessitert) to it through any ~~any~~ extremity.

So that they got possession of the places through the treachery of both <sup>the</sup> faithless men and not by Purchase or transfer from Hendrick Carlot; and therefore, with the example, quis quicum eandem duobus vendidit, et alteri tradidit tradidit, etc; well might stay at home (I thus believe you); seeing that just as little appears here out, the Venditio to two, as the ~~brother~~ tradidit to one.

This being then tested according to the truth; it appears sun-clear that the W.C. is sufficiently convicted of their iniquity. Nevertheless wishing not to see the light of truth itself they try to make others blind & wise, that white is black & right ~~is~~ crooked;

Undertaking to justify these their proved violences, (43) with a printed libel.

Hereupon they proceed step by step in their wickedness, and dare to authorize the sworn Hendrick Carlot to the unvented purchase.

~~Stating~~ Representing (stillness) not only that he would have done so, but also that he rightly did it; whereas he, on the contrary, acknowledges that he had no power to do so, but that they were, speciali pacto, reserved for Our Majesty.

Now in order to attain this they take in their hands the Capitulation "geadvinsten" with Hendrick Carlot on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1657, attempting, although vainly,

to distort the words or the sense of it, with all kinds of  
 sought for interpretations & corruptions in order to exclude  
 from them that Carlof had been authorised or empowered  
 to transfer the Forts

But the Capitulation being seen & examined without  
 partiality & with honest eyes; it will be found that  
 its force will remain standing in all points, without  
 giving to Carlof the least power or right to sell or  
 transfer the Forts, without Your Majesty's most gracious  
 consent.

For in the first place it is manifest (vast stark) that  
Carlof captured & occupied the Castle and the Forts in  
Guinea in the name of Your Majesty, by virtue of  
 this Capitulation.

But that, according to the convention (pactum) of the  
 W.T.C., should be comprised therein that all that which  
Carlof came to conquer in Guinea, even Forts or places,  
 should belong to him as his absolute property, & consequently  
 he had the power to dispose of them according to his  
 pleasure; is certainly not included.

Since in the first Article of that Capitulation (which  
 the W.T.C. seeks with so much trouble to distort) no  
 Forts & Castles were thought of in the least. But  
 rather (Veel meer) that he should be obliged & bound

to bring up everything that should come to be captured by him at sea or on land hither to Glückstadt, or elsewhere in a Harbour which he might find convenient for the purpose.

Such can, without any contradiction, be understood of (44) no Forts or Castles; but only of moveable property. And besides which he was permitted by no single word to cede the Castle & Forts, according to his pleasure to Your Majesty's allies. Like as the W.C. going astray itself, seeks to lead others astray

Moreover the second Article, speaking of the Castle & Forts, does not, with a single syllable, say that the Forts being subdued by him may be alienated & dealt with at his own disposition & pleasure:

But, on the contrary, indeed expressly that they shall be <sup>stand</sup> at Your Majesty's service & behoof of your Chartered African Company.

likewise also before formation of the aforesaid Danish Company, Your Majesty has so compassed with Carlst, that the Forts & Lodges, besides all their Artillery & Ammunition, have been hereby (like as already said) transferred & handed over to "haar" [<sup>them</sup> Majesty?].

Such being, quite fifteen months afterwards, admitted & attested by his own letters to Mr Vogelsangh; as also the untrue statement of the W.C. ~~rep~~ repelled

in such manner, that he, according to his own "promises" had never thought of alienating the places & transferring them to the W.C.; but much rather carefully to conserve them at the disposition of Your Majesty, like as he was also bound to do, by virtue of the Capitulation.

For firstly Carlst had with good success valiantly brought the same for Your Majesty under Your Majesty's subservience, without any assistance from the W.C. (at that time being entirely unnecessary), and according to the usage of war, occupied them with garrison:

Secondly so was hereby in fact carried into effect (45) that which had been stipulated by Your Majesty by the aforesaid Capitulation, concerning the establishment of a Danish ~~west~~ African Company, & the employing for that purpose of the Forts & places in Guinea.

It being already often demonstrated, that such places were absolutely appropriated to them ("their"), without any reservation.

Against which, Carlst has kept for himself only all the goods & merchandise captured in Guinea, according to the Capitulation drawn up (opgerichte) in March 1659.

whereas otherwise, by virtue of the Capitulation made in the year 1657, if he would not capture and

the Castle & forts and deliver them to Your Majesty, he was bound to pay the tenth part (pension), under authentic Inventory, of all captured goods & merchandise.

When now sufficiently appears from the Capitulation, that Hendrick Carlot, like as he himself admits, had not been authorized to transfer those conquered places in Guinea to the W.C. or to any one else:

How then does the W.C. ~~presume~~ presume ~~that~~ to cast upon Hendrick Carlot the notorious (Kondt bare) Attempts (Attentatien) & violent proceedings with which they dispute the Capitulation made, & the Injuries committed, & moreover wish to authorize him to such deeds, if he had acted contrary to the Capitulation?

The worst of all this has not yet been touched upon; when the W.C. going entirely outside the track of reasonability, represents, as if from this side, by "tresseren" (as the formula expresses it) & not being able to come to an agreement with Carlot, were given "tot sulck bejegenen redden"; whereas the public Contracts prove entirely otherwise & better.

And this is not yet sufficient for the W.C., in their Remonstrance they yet dare to represent that, even if it were so that Carlot, through advice, acted

the Castle & Forts and deliver them to Your Majesty, he was bound to pay the tenth part (presuming), under authentic Inventory, of all captured goods & merchandise.

When now sufficiently appears from the Capitulation, that Hendrick Carlot, like as he himself admits, had not been authorized to transfer those conquered places in Guinea to the W.I.C. or to any one else:

How then does the W.I.C. ~~presume~~ presume ~~that~~ to cast upon Hendrick Carlot the notorious (Kondt bare) Attempts (Attentation) & Violent proceedings with which they dispute the Capitulation made, & the Injuries committed, & moreover wish to authorize him to such deeds, if he had acted contrary to the Capitulation?

The Worst of all this has not yet been touched upon; when the W.I.C. going entirely outside the track of reasonability, represents, as if from this side, by "tresmeren" (as the formula expresses it) & not being able to come to an agreement with Carlot, were given "tot sulck bejegenen redden"; whereas the public Contracts prove entirely otherwise & better.

And this is not yet sufficient for the W.I.C., in their Remonstrance they yet dare to represent that, even if it were so that Carlot, through covise, acted

contrary to his Capitulation, and had handed over the Royal Forts to them (as however he did not do), in such circumstances, Your Majesty could not demand the same from the W.T.C. as possessors of the stolen property, but would have to seek Your redress (guarantees) from Casils's person.

(46)

Were, now, any Love of Justice to be found with the W.T.C. they would banish such erroneous ideas such as they make known to the World by public print

But the W.T.C. continues further with all this; alleging with the highest Falsehood that if they had not thus taken away Your Majesty's Forts they would have again got into the hands of the Blacks. And presumes to confirm the same by this: That the Fetie Daves Day, Joan Claasen was daily threatening the Daves; refused foodstuffs for money; treated them like slaves; and intended at the first opportunity to deliver them into Swedish or English hands.

With the W.T.C. it is, <sup>as</sup> so many words, so many fables: since, as has already been proved, the faithless Traitors who handed over the Forts, in their letters, do not recollect a single word about it.

likewise also, Samuel Smith, shortly before he made his Godless efforts effective, in his letters, could

not sufficiently praise the good affection that the Blacks were daily displaying towards the Danes.

These two wretched men, Smidt & Cauter who played that rascality with Jasper van Fleussen knew of no other motives to bring forward for the surrender than van Fleussen's deceitful "Impressions" which he was easily able to cause, since he saw that they have so avariciously stretched out their thievish fingers to the bag of Judas.

What! will the W.C. also appeal to Joan Claassen? Have they forgotten that as soon as he perceived the faithless surrender together with the deceit of the W.C., and saw the Holland flag flying from the Castle at Cabo Cors, he besieged that Castle, took it away again from the W.C., drove their men out of it, & thus requited their wicked deed? (44)

Such being still more confirmed, since the W.C., in its Remonstrance itself, sustains that the negroes built a house on Fredericks-borgh for the Danish Company, and have let the Royal Danish flag fly from there.

From which then indeed each one can judge & decide that the Day has never been an enemy of the Danes; nor also would those negroes have dared to undertake this if their lord, the King of Fretu, had not commanded it.

And if there had been with the W.T.C. (before whose eyes this work was done) the Dominion & Superiority over the King & his Subjects; how soon they would have been <sup>been</sup> after Lord & servant alike, to drive them by force (with which they are still very ready) again out of their limits and intoned the Itē mei socii & causam dicitē ferro ferro.

And this is a truthfull mark that the King of Peter himself (or not the W.T.C.) is Lord & Ruler over his Country, whereby, then, the pretended & imagined Superiority of the W.T.C. lies ~~sure~~ sunk in the deepest abyss.

And although they would, in their Remonstrance, gladly roll themselves out of it again, yet they fall still still deeper into it; since they, quite unlawfully, authorize themselves to forbid the Danes the Trade on the Guinea Coast, with this pretext (in place of justifiable defence) that the Customs of the Country provide (not rich heuigen) that no one is bound to tolerate any Trade at those places which belong to such in "particular". And adduce that by "ex occasione" that such a usage is approved in different Treaties made between France, & England, & also other Potentates, and the United Netherlands.

In such a limited manner; when the Subjects are allowed free Commerce at each one's Country; that such is only to be understood of Europe.

And that, especially on the Coast of Guinea, is thus practised by the Portuguese, English, Danes, Swedes and Netherlanders, that each Nation trades its own place. (48)

likewise then the English do not permit the W.C. to trade at Cornubtyn or other places belonging to them or other similar fabulous Tales.

Here now, however is the bird confessed by its own song, & the W.C. must roundly acknowledge against its own will that the famous Superiority on the Gold Coast does not belong to them; as the ~~above~~ <sup>it</sup> above mentioned Nations above trade their parts which lawfully belong to them & are possessed by them, and will allow no one else there.

This, daily experience also teaches, that although the King of Hispânia possesses Masagam, the King of France, Pigery, and the King of England Tanger; yet notwithstanding were among these high Potestates or that account appropriated & assign to themselves the whole Barbary Coast.

And still less does the one thereby forbid the other to free ~~trade~~ navigation & trade on the same Coast, & especially at his own place.

Why does then does the W.C. try to play the master abroad,  
 & to bite off the others with envy-poisoned teeth: as not  
 the best overlordship belongs to them & they, like other nations  
 are only tolerated to trade? Like as the same has been  
 proved & declared in its place, to which reference is made. And  
 so ~~falls~~ the Jura superioritatis of the W.C., built up upon  
 such false premises, falls entirely down, & runs away like  
 water.

With what will they now further defend their own  
 practised indivina on the Guinea Coast? And how  
 will or can they yet, where they themselves have no  
 lawful overlordship but where the sovereign King's possess  
 everything, prescribe laws for others or drive them away  
 by force out of those places?

That such one possess what lawfully belongs to him,  
 in peace & quiet, is right & just: which <sup>also</sup> has never  
 been opposed from the ~~Danish~~ Danish side

But that which is called good for the one, must not be  
 wrongly taken from the other

The Danish Comp<sup>y</sup> has never sought to drive any <sup>the</sup> W.C. (49)  
 trade at d'Elmina or other places lawfully belonging to ~~it~~  
 much less thought of disturbing <sup>it</sup> there.

The W.C. itself acknowledges also that it dare not  
 trade at Cornantien & other English places.

It has been abundantly proved that the Castle at Cabo Congo & the Fort at Annemobo & Tacquerary lawfully belong to Her Majesty although for a few chartered African Companies have been deprived of them by the W.C. through forcible means.

Moreover, from this side, by means of an honourable and public agreement, one has purchased from the King of Peter de Hill Amambo, which is now named Fredericks-borgh, with its sea beaches as also a free landing & embarkation; and that already at the time when the W.C. was not master of nor had the value of a bean ~~it~~ in Cabo Congo.

With what right, then, <sup>aged</sup> has it "Jaar en dag" <sup>#</sup> "besieged" & bombard ~~ed~~ this place at sea, ~~pre~~ prevent all landing & embarkation, chase away with fire & sword all Danish ships which arrived there, & entirely carry off some of them?

Is not this real piracy? Certainly it is! For no unbiased man can call it anything else; let the W.C. colour it as it will.

That the W.C. has not the very least to say also at Orsonow (now named Christianus-borgh) as been deduced at length heretofore.

To which is admitted that the English as well as the Danes have a lodge & the free trade at Cabo Congo; But the W.C. cannot even be silent over ~~it~~ its

committed evil, but glories in it, in its Remonstrance, how it treated the English with its cannon instead of courtesy; and are so brave about it that they allege the same against the Danish, as a splendid foundation of their matter.

It has been abundantly proved that the W.C., as well as other Nations, only precario trades on the African Gold Coast, that the places, Ports or Lodges have only been conceded or granted to it or its predecessors by Royal (Kingly) Power and that it has never had, & still only possess, the ~~same~~ <sup>otherwise than</sup> same.

Siquidem in his quae à Principe habentur & impetrantur  
recesse est, possessio, vel quasi, praesumitur precaria.

Much less can such a Superiority have accrued to it, whereby it can give itself out to be a Lord of the entire Country, and prevent & hinder other Potentates, who besides it have possession at that place, estote <sup>one</sup> iure & eadem libertate, the free navigation & trade. While it is to be proved from the Remonstrance by their own assertion made (yet against their will), that for every ship that they get there they have to give the Kings of the Country a certain recognition. And although they <sup>it has</sup> have to search for every branch with which to appropriate re-christen this child, yet it has found none that can be applied to it with any pretence of Right.

Moreover, besides this they <sup>it</sup> must yet, besides this,

fully pay the things of the Country at the places where they it has its Forts & Lodges, like as other Nations do, the monthly tribute whether ships come there or not: like as it must also be observed at d'Elmucia itself

Whether now one christens & names this Tribute, Toll, Recognition, or how one will, there neither is, nor is there any token out of it of a nota Superioritatis.

All right understanding people will acknowledge, & the W.C. itself must admit it, notit volit, that such and such like gifts or Recognition <sup>are</sup> vera equa, ac symbola subjectionis ~~are~~ and that ~~that~~ <sup>against this</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>against the</sup> exact exactio & receptio of the same are indubitate tesseræ sublimioris eminentiæ, whereby the Jura Superioritatis can be entirely liquidæ proved.

Still further ~~changes~~ <sup>claims</sup> the W.C. calling so fearfully, with its fables, out of the Wood that even the trees shake from it; to wit that on the whole Guinea Coast there is not a single distinct situate that is not subject and belonging to the High mighty Lords States General (51) of the United Netherlands, quoad Majestatem, and to it quoad proprietatem as it has held the same as conquests titulo possessionis & praescriptionis after the capture of the Castle d'Elmucia El Muia from the Portuguese

In such a manner the great Ocean besides the whole

of Africa belong to the W.T.C. alone and all Nations be excluded from the freedom of navigation, not only on the Coast of Guinea but every where; unless they could previously obtain some permission from ~~the~~ it.

But these fictitious things, being brought to the proof, one will quickly find that they do not much differ from a fable.

And especially so be observed how entirely far the Guinea Districts extend not only over the Gold, but also over the Grain, Ivory, & Slave Coasts, then will, ~~this~~ in consideration of the situation & very large extent circumference (on that) this imagined highness & Overlordship quickly collapse.

And it will be able to help nothing that the W.T.C. seeks to prop all this up with the arrival of the Portuguese and the permission of the King Caramanga for the building of a Warehouse (Wophuis).

It has been copiously demonstrated that through the possession of the Castle d' El Mina de Portuguese never had or attempted to obtain any superiority over the King in whose Kingdom it lies, nor over other Kings with whose permission they built lodges & drove trade. It also being never sought, at the time they built the Castle & lived under the King's Jurisdiction, to prevent the navigation & Commerce to other Potentates & Nations, much less to

extinguish them like as the W.C. has done by force now for some years past.

It is not strange that the Portuguese, during the war with the Hollanders did not tolerate nor would suffer the W.C. under the Castle d'Elmina and other lodges possessed by them at that time (per concessum of the Kings of the Country); as they were open enemies & involved in full war: but by no means that they would thereby press any Dominium or ownership on the Gold Coast.

And if the W.C., notwithstanding this, had presumed to trade on the Gold Coast, then it would have to have been carried out secretly & by interloping; as the Kings of the Country had not consented to it. (52)

It is therefore entirely frivolous & polling what the W.C. is glorying in, in the Remonstrance with idle "speculation" regarding its Majesty, Grandeur (Hoogheid) possession and ownership over the Countries of Guinea.

And just as much is to be understood & believed that the Kings or their subjects in the Country are subject & subordinate to it, as also that they have thereby ceded their Jura & regalia to the Portuguese because, at their desire, they have permitted them to build Forts & lodges and to <sup>deal & conclude</sup> trade with the Inhabitants over the one & the other by virtue of the contracts made.

For the one has very well <sup>been</sup> "conceded" and the other ~~reserved~~ "reserved"; as it is well known that the Jura Superioritatis are separated from the rebus privatis, and that the jus concedendi, hujus modi libertatis is counted counted among the Regalia.

In manner that the Kings have defended the same, have never under any pretext ceded the least of it to anyone; <sup>so</sup> that the contrary cannot once be presumed, seeing that such are actus de genere eorum, quae non solent facile concedi; castra saltem & alia loca singularia & specialia ad usum commerciorum sunt concessa, non per quantum potestatis oblationem aut exaequationem; sed per communicationem, concessionem & modum beneficii.

The W.C. calls such places, in its Remonstrance, even interjecture or separated Colonies and that the Portuguese, without end placed the Forts at Asem & Chama so that they might be secure against attack by surprise therein: They need not have feared for that, if every thing in those countries had been subject to them quoad Majestatem.

Granted that the Kings in such like concessions, had already allowed something <sup>cum</sup> modificatione and that the W.C. might have the toll of the fifth

fish at d'Elmina, this nevertheless does not bring with it any Superiority or Overlordship & is also not to extend ultra provinciam assignatam & loca concessa.

And still less can the W.C. rule with & beside them.

They are Kings by Virtue of Government, power & Prædium, being founded not upon their own "pretension", like the phantasies of the W.C., but upon lawful possession according to all laws (rechten); & consequently, without any contradiction authorised & empowered to allow all Potentates & Nations (like as in the beginning the Portuguese & afterwards the W.C. experienced) in manner as referred to above, not only the free access to (aanvaart) a building of some Forts & Lodges, but, besides that, freely & unmolested to trade in their Kingdoms & Territories, & freely profitably to make use of all concessions.

On the Grain - Trade - & Slave Coast there are also similar Emblemmata imperii where the Kings possess omnimoda Jurisdictio with all their following (aanhang) grades & privileges in their Kingdoms & Countries

They dream ~~the~~ dreamed of, <sup>"competence"</sup> & imagined Dominia of the W.C. having still less effect against them; seeing that the Portuguese have had with a foot of Country there, also ~~no~~ <sup>ports & lodges</sup> have possessed no ports nor lodges either per modum concessionum or per modum contractus;

And what has thus not been possessed by them shall also  
 could not be transferred to the W.T.C.

What kind of a lawful "possession" or "prescription"  
 has the W.T.C. been able to acquire, by the occupation of  
 the Castle d'Elmina, and other places situate far  
 beyond the same Kingdom (in which that Castle lies),  
 on the Grain Coast or Slave Coast? And with what  
 valid power has it been able to prove such title  
 as it justly should do.

Truly not the least document, indeed not  
 with a single letter, that any had submitted themselves  
 absolutely to the overlordship & authority of the two  
 Kings Sr. Gen. & have ~~ceded~~ <sup>ceded</sup> (opgecegen) (54)  
 their beaches or countries. The Remonstrance  
 indeed says so, but it is impossible for ~~for~~ the W.T.C.  
 to prove it.

But seeing that wome will dance to this piping,  
 they turn the next right round and produce another pair  
 of shoes; giving to understand, firstly that there is no pretence  
 on the entire Guinea Coast where it has not its forts  
 and lodges.

and secondly that ~~they~~ <sup>it has</sup> have made such conditions in  
 its Agreements with the Kings of the Country that no other  
 nations may trade there but it.

Both are idle, and as little to be believed as to be proved.

And although, <sup>yet</sup> although, in vain, it wishes to ascribe to itself the imperium over so many Kingdoms & Countries, it must nevertheless leave undisturbed the Kings' "lands-hoogheyt" & privileges (geachtigheden): And as they <sup>it</sup> previously wished to <sup>enclose</sup> hedge round ~~all~~ every thing under its Subjection and Jurisdiction as its own property <sup>and</sup> appropriate to itself; so however it quite seem to (teugel schieten van) such an assumed Supremacy (Hoogheit) and now wishes to hang out the Kettle (den Ketel overhangen) ex capite contractu.

But all worldly-wise, and especially sea-faring people know know quite well that the W.T.C. does not possess a single trading lodge, much less any Ports between Cape Verde & the Gold Coast, besides that which they <sup>it</sup> deprived the Duke of Overlandt of, in the river Pambia, a short time ago.

Still, let the W.T.C. prove this its high & mighty Kingdom, and show those places in this district, extending over <sup>several</sup> ~~some~~ hundred German miles; in which it has built its great Babel.

But this is impossible, these Castles & Lodges being also built not upon Earth, but in the air and in its brains, so will they be so long concealed till it lets them appear again and it is allowed, But

necessities, to fetch water & wood for its ships & men; for, like other nations, it can obtain such nowhere but from the inhabitants and with their consent; & that not once without "recognition".

nevertheless so must everything still stand under the Territory (Gebiet) of the W.C. and belong to it: Verba sesquipedalia sunt, with which the Kings sich nich detur beeren in their Overlordship, much less aftrorsen country & people and let others sit in their place.

(55)

Granted, without prejudice to the Truth, that the W.C. had, in such a large compass, already one or other lodge, which yet it has not:

So can it nevertheless not assume the least Superiority over the whole of Guinea; Territorium seu districtum habere non dicitur is qui quid speciale in territorio habet, and however much <sup>it</sup> they also strives after it, it will still as little be able to obtain it as the entire Country.

The King of ~~Arda~~ Arda, or any other on the Slave Coast lying in the Bight, ~~where~~ where the W.C. perhaps has a lodge for the custody of its slaves, being asked whether by this he had allowed it the Government to carry on the Trade there alone? He would roundly reply "no".

and that it was so far from that that it also, ~~but~~ <sup>as well as</sup> any other Nation, must pay <sup>imposed</sup> the toll imposed to him as King and Authority of the Country; In the same way that it can obtain neither Wood nor Water without such gifts.

And to go ad speciem, it must of all sorts of imported wares, whether of iron Staves, Copper basins, Beads, Knives or such like, pay five pieces, in signum recognitionis

It also makes no considerable Superiority that the fifth fish must be given to the W.T.C. by the negroes dwelling at d'El Mina.

The origin of this being rightly examined, it will be found that this fish toll was ~~bought~~ purchased by the Portuguese from a Negro, and is a poor consequence thus to wish to conclude: the W.T.C. has bought the toll of the fish to itself by purchase.

Erigo, ~~per~~ <sup>all</sup> these Countries situate at the Sea & rivers, <sup>are</sup> subject & subordinate to it.

This can very easily be reputed from the example of all Kingdoms, ~~Principalitys~~ <sup>Principalitys</sup> & Countries, where even various noblemen, & other vassals, possess the ownership with only of the Toll of the fish

but of the fisheries themselves, but are and remain vassals & subjects of the Authority (overichyft) of the Country. (56)

The W.C. in the Remonstrance even calls it a toll that the Portuguese have had to pay at Arcem & Chama to the Kings in acknowledgement of their upper-overlordship.

And in another place that the "inland" Kings burdened the merchants with excessive tolls, until, finally, the Kings having remitted something of it (which remissio is also de jura superioritatis) each ship has had to pay a tantio: nevertheless this will still be no "recoognition" with them, by which the precaria possessio can be proved.

Just as little can the W.C. make true that it has made such famous agreements, with so many ruling Kings in such a large compass of so many tracts, containing that worse but it showed trade there.

From the old usage of so many years past it has remained true & certain that the free Guinea Grain-Tusk & Slave Coasts, was frequently and unmolested traded both under the Roman Empire's and our Majesty's and other sovereign Potentates' flags - to wit English, Swedish, Holstein & Courland. For as soon as the Natives on the windward Coasts but saw ~~some~~ any ships coming, they came on board the same with 50, 60, & often 100 canoes and drove their ~~boats~~ mutual trade unmolested.

This being never forbidden by the Kings nor hindered by the subjects by making any disturbance in the Trade; but on the contrary they were treated with all friendships, so that the Negroes preferred to trade & converse with them rather than with the W.T.C. people (by whom they were sometimes badly treated).

<sup>Formerly</sup> ~~Formerly~~ the W.T.C. did not assume nor employ any peculiar prerogative, before others, on the Coast & in those Countries; but suffered other potentates beside themselves; duly respected the flags of the Kings & Potentates, and left their ships unmolested on the free Guinea Coast: like as the same can be judged (gejudiceert) from the before mentioned letter to Jasper van Fleussen, the Ho. Mo. Lords States General ordering him (Van Fleussen) under date 's Gravenhage, the 23 September 1659 that he should converse in good neighbourly correspondence with the Danish Company, & treat the same well. (57)

The which is a relevant & excellent ratio, quae sola sufficit, to repel the W.T.C.'s Sovereignty; for (which is to be well considered) had ~~they~~ they any Superiority or ownership there, the Ho. Mo. Lords States General would not have commanded it to maintain good friendship with the Danish Company, and to treat the same well, nor also would would require it ~~to~~, against its own interests, to suffer the same beside it. how <sup>whether</sup> either it has had it or not,



Corso lawfully purchased from the King of Fetic and the free trade in the same; under the pretext that the said Danish house lies under the cannon of the Castle.

Truly de curvius claim of a wolf against the sheep; for it knows very well that that Castle lawfully belongs to your Majesty or not to it, as ~~the~~ it has taken <sup>the same</sup> <sup>of still possessors</sup> by the greatest injustice; and the same must according to all laws right be demanded & restored back again.

Because now the W.C. can hardly assume no supremacy (though best); as it is otherwise extraordinarily adroit with such "Sprongen":

Therefore the Danish Company has expressly obtained from the King of Fetic the liberty to fortify the same house, to let the Royal flag fly from it, and to defend it with cannon, as well as & with less than the Castle; like as this can be proved with the public Agreements.

And this being considered, it appears clearly enough that Cabo Corso does not belong to the Lords States General or the W.C.: in like manner also the English have their free trade there.

The W.C. also need not appeal to the King of Fetic as tho' he did not claim the Jurisdiction there, but regarded ~~the~~ its violence with favour, and had little inclination towards the Danish: & <sup>yet again</sup> ~~still more~~ that if

its Commander had not interceded with that King, the Blacks would, perhaps, already long ago have broken their necks.

Wie of d' WTC op de wouwen gebonden heeft, dat de King of Fetu claims no jurisdiction at Cabo Corso? Has it forgotten, or, knowing, does not wish to know how that the King was entirely displeas'd with its evil deeds in the woods before Cabo Corso against the Danes & English, but on the contrary had disapproved of them? So that he took great offence at it and had the W.T.C. Commander forbidden such: but, through lack of ships not being able to prevent it, has often caused such distress to the Castle d' Elle Mina that they could not get a drinke of fresh water there; but were oblig'd to have it fetched from other places on the condition of paying the customary toll of liquors. (59)

Has not the King of Fetu, next to God, up till today supported, with utmost of his power, the Danes & English at Cabo Corso, against the manifold machinations & practices of the W.T.C. which it often carried out in the setting fire to the lodge & other dangerous exploits, and protected them in their ~~the~~ lawful possession, according to the contracts?

If the Danish had had to wait until the Commander of the W.T.C. had interceded for them with

the thing of Tete, they had all been lost long ago.

Would the Wolf, indeed, intercede for the Sheep? on the contrary, if Volkenburgh had been able to smash the Danes & English together in one day, he would not have taken two for it.

His improper actions in this, and that he spent (gestalt) much money upon it being more than too much public.

Also <sup>so</sup> that the Black heathen were terrified at it.

As was, through these acts of violence, the wrong matter of the W.T.C. is ~~open~~ public to the whole world; so, on the other hand the just matter of the Danish Company appears all the clearer. Such that as a probability (like as the W.T.C. very absurdly applies for its defence) need not once be taken into consideration here.

Your Royal Majesty's Castle & Ports de W.T.C. is in possession of wrongfully & by force, as it has so fraudulently deprived Your Majesty of them, ~~has~~ as has been abundantly proved.

By what right, then, can the lawful possession belong to it?

And still less, as Your Majesty's deputies in the Haagh have often offered to produce the original

Agreements that have been made in Your Majesty's and (60)  
in Your Company's name with the Kings in Guinea, from  
which their lawful possession appears as clear as the Sun.

But to such "production" Your Royal Majesty, notwithstanding  
much trouble, <sup>has</sup> not been able to attain (through the opposition  
- without success - of the W.C.).

For the rest, the wylloping gettocht of Hendrick Carlot  
& his adherents (with which the W.C. has interlarded its  
Remonstrance and thinks to suppress the injustice of its  
violent actions) has nothing to do with the matter & consequently  
is not worth answering.

Because the question here is not what kind of a man  
Hendrick Carlot was before he entered into the Royal Danish  
service, rank, & duty; whether he served the W.C. as a  
boy or as a General, how he behaved himself in it, &  
how he entered into Swedish service; and in what  
manner he afterwards got into Royal Danish employ,  
or with what people he got into in Amsterdam he has  
had correspondence; Item how he, in the year 1657,  
with Royal Danish Commission in order to do injury  
to its enemies, he proceeded to the exploit in Guinea.

None of all this is worth <sup>wasting</sup> the time & paper to about.

It is sufficient that the W.C. must itself acknowledge,  
that Carlot is the name of the Swedish Majesty,

& her African Company, in the year 1650, took possession on the Gold Coast of Guinea at Cabo Corso, Amumabo, Tacquary, & Araa, and built Castle, Fortness & Lodge with consent of the Kings; in manner as the W.C. in the Kingdom Petu, sells two Brothers allegent, who have helped him to it, of which the one was Hennegua the King of Petu sells, & the other, Joan Claasen alias Acroissan Day, the third in the Kingdom.

It must further acknowledge that it could not prevent this, the Ports & Lodge, so long as the same were in the possession of the Swedes, besides, it had to leave their free trade undisturbed.

And even, as herebefore mentioned, have with only the (61) servants, but also the Commanders, visited each other & treated each other well, & maintained a good friendship.

Now, in so long a time, has the W.C. dared <sup>in the least</sup> to molest the Swedish ships at these four mentioned places nor on the entire Grain & Slave Coasts, nor to prevent them arriving in & going out, although it had so many ships against one there.

The W.C. also does not deny that Hendrick Carolof has <sup>been</sup> ~~was~~ in Your Royal Majesty's service, oath, & duty.

And that in the year 1658, under the same name & patent, the Castle at Cabo Corso, the Ports at Amumabo & Tacquary, besides the Lodge at Orsout, were

conquered & subdued by force of arms by him.

From which follows again that Your Royal Majesty has thereby pleno jure acquired the same portion which the Swedes previously had.

And Hendrick Carolof, in accordance with his bounden duty, has, in the "Capitulation", lawfully & absolutely ceded & transferred the same to Your Majesty.

So that it is a flagrant misrepresentation that Carolof had been persuaded by an Amsterdam merchant to break his given word, as if he (Carolof) had not sufficient understanding to be mindful of his capitulation, according to which he was under an obligation to cede the Ports

And were this point alone deduced on what the W.C., - writing that a merchant has persuaded Carolof to break his word - itself allows (testimonium) that there had been no previous contracts, and consequently also could not validate the same.

That which the W.C. further carries brings up (opdraagt) 1659  
for the effectuating of the Remonstrance (as good material is lacking it) in a long "~~verdracht~~ verdrachte Schotel", to wit, what has passed, in wine & beer houses & elsewhere, with Hendrick Carolof & some persons residing at Amsterdam; such is, as it deserves, to referen under the Holland Schuyt praatjens & blaams boeckjens: (62)

cannot in the least prejudice the Danish Company, as it does not concern it. If the W.C. has or seeks any claim against the persons mentioned in the Remonstrance, they are under its authority, <sup>before</sup> ~~for~~ whom they must answer & can without doubt be found.

But that Johan de Swaan, besides some others at Amsterdam, had obtained from Your Royal Majesty the Charter at Guinea, and (as the W.C. falsely represents) have established & brought into train the Danish Company, is nothing but a calumny, with which it sufficiently makes public its venomous "affectien". For it cannot verify the same with the least documents, even if it came to pour the tincture of the very finest Guinea gold into its ink; or, ad exemplum Samuel Smidts, & consorts, to bribe false witnesses hereto, by the eloquence (besprook-saamheid) of its 5000 & 4000 Sc. ducats.

Now although such false accusations deserve no reply, & Your Royal Majesty knows how you have given your Charter to your subjects & freemen;

Yet however must be publicly represented to the W.C. & to all justice-loving men the banks of the truth, & pointed out as with the finger,

It is notorious & well known, after that Your Royal Majesty in <sup>the month of</sup> March 1659 has "taken liquidation" with Hendrick Carlot, about the exploit done in Guinea, that he (Carlot) by virtue of the same Capitulation, has transferred

1659

March

The formation of the DAC in 1659

allegations of WTC. that it was composed of  
Hollanders [Cornel. de Swaan, & Van Lett]

direct

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But that Johan de Swaan, besides some others at Amsterdam, had obtained from Your Royal Majesty the Charter of Guinea, and (as the W.C. falsely represents) have established & brought into train the Danish Company, is nothing but a calumny, with which it sufficiently makes public its venomous "affectu". For it cannot verify the same with the least documents, even if it came to pour the tincture of the very finest Guinea gold into its ink; or, ad exemplum Samuel Smidts, & consorts, to bribe false witnesses hereto, by the eloquence (besprook-saambid) of its 5000 & 4000 Sc. ducats.

Now although such false accusations deserve no reply, & Your Royal Majesty knows how you have given your Charter to your subjects & freemen;

yet however must be publicly represented to the W.C. & to all justice-loving men the backs of the truth, & pointed out as with the finger,

It is notorious & well known, after that Your Royal Majesty in <sup>the month of</sup> March 1659 has "paten liquidieren" with Hendrick Carolof, about the exploit done in Guinea, that he (Carolof) by virtue of the same Capitulation, has transferred

The DAC employed de Solomon <sup>at length</sup> as their factor

the captured forts in Guinea to Your Majesty.

Whereupon Your Royal Majesty, by Royal Power, & fatherly care for Your loyal faithful subjects, as also for the especial welfare of Your City & stronghold Gluckstadt, established a free African Company, and by Your Royal Charter privileged the navigation & Commerce out of Your Kingdoms, Principalities & Countries, to the free Coasts of Guinea & the places lawfully belonging thereto; <sup>again has</sup> ~~but~~ shortly (vertelyck) renewed & improved (63) it in one way & another; thereby also most graciously confirming the regulation made, as well as the directors & other deputies therein named.

Likewise also the names & the actual furnishing of the monies by all the interested parties is without any doubt, without the least "sabornation", which is not to be presumed from so many honorable people: So that the W.I.C. even though it produced <sup>took to its help</sup> the cerberus with all its following out of hell, will nevertheless not be powerful enough to destroy these evident documents, nor to cast down the Royal chartered Company, with all its false accusations & injurious reproaches, nor to transform so many distinguished honorable people into hominis personatos or parvatos, who let themselves be set up in place of others.

The Danish Company has indeed employed Johan de Swaan at Amsterdam as its factor in order to purchase some ships & goods for it, to send them to Gluckstadt, also, indeed some

goods were sent to him from here in order to be sold there: but always on paying him his "provisie"; & so much the more open heartedly (Uijmoediger) as he was most graciously authorised thereto by Your Royal Majesty.

But whether the said de Swaan can let himself be employed hereto, or not: that he will have to depend himself about.

But ~~that~~ from the charter that Her Ho. Mo States General have granted to the W.T.C., the Danish Company cannot conceive that Your Royal Majesty & your subjects are not allowed to have a factor in Amsterdam, ~~or~~ <sup>or</sup> to be allowed to purchase ships & goods through him.

Those people whom the W.T.C. in the Remonstrance have named "puer tot schimp", the Danish do not concern the Danish Company, & it has still less to do ~~with~~ (uitstaan) with Hennrick Carlot.

Granted, altho' not admitted, that any one of the subjects of the United Netherlands, belonged through a second or third hand, under the Royal Danish, or the English Royal, or the French East- & West India Companies, ~~should~~ <sup>should</sup> therefore, the unjust W.T.C. be able allowed to molest & injure such Royal Company by raked-up pretences & improper means?

(64)

The Ho. Mo. States General of the United Netherlands, being the supreme authority of the W.T.C. will never have given it such authority whereby others could be prejudiced

and deprived of their rights

Moreover they neither will nor can enact any laws further than their jurisdiction extends; & those who are outside it are not in the least subjected to the same.

The Charter, also, extends no further than to Holland inhabitants & subjects, those acting contrary to the same are bound to answer for it to their own Authority.

It is sufficiently well known to the world that (passing by here other Royal Companies) all foreign nations, throughout the whole of Europe, belong to & participate in the Holland East- & West-India Companies. and that the shares are daily, according to the conjuncture of the times, and publicly sold, without distinction of natives or foreigners, to those who give the most money: especial share transactions being driven through.

And the WTC. knows very well that in the Charter it has, in the 9th & 24th articles, & in the 9th article of its regulations, the ~~foreigners~~ <sup>foreigners</sup> non-natives, even the "onvrij" persons, who are named in ~~the~~ <sup>these</sup> articles, and which can be understood no one but the enemies or those who live in the enemy's country, are allowed (gedoerent) more liberty than the natives themselves, in the manner that they effectively enjoy the freedom <sup>from</sup> of the toll as well as the inhabitants of the United Netherlands: as is wijtloopig to be seen ~~from~~ <sup>in</sup> the articles cited.

How comes it then that the WTC is still so bold that ~~it~~ it

demande dares to demand reasons & reply, of the situation of the Danish African Coy, & that so closely, that they <sup>also</sup> wish to know accurately, to be informed specifically the names of the interested parties, their extraction, origin, birth, dwelling place, and wealth & property, whence each one has taken his money which he "inherits" in this Country, whether he has furnished & provided such out of his own money (Cas), or on rent, bodemary, or bill of exchange

(65)

In order to desire this, the W.C. ought to reflect a little better, & examining itself, to stick its finger in the earth, then it will quickly become aware, how schlecht weering in dit cas ook bij hoar is, as it must itself pay of bodemary needen, & een quote praemi.

It being very ill that one by seeing the splinter in ~~an~~ another's eye cannot get rid of the beam in his own eye.

It has never more heard (vernoemen) that the H. H. o the States General of the United Netherlands has ever prescribed what kind of participants they will accept & charter in their East & West India Companies.

And, so, proceeding, the Resident in S<sup>t</sup> Pravenhage M<sup>r</sup> Petrus Charisius, is also pulled in (overhaalt) by the W.C., yet having done nothing else than, ~~on~~ Your Royal Majesty's command, requested from their H. H. o the States General, satisfaction & richness of these matters; And in all his memoranda, especially in that which H. H. delivered in on 29<sup>th</sup> February of this year [1664], write the justice of the matter, placing as <sup>the</sup> foundation, nothing else

than the pure truth of the WTC & its acts (system).

For a conclusion (beslyst) the WTC. wishes herewith to seal their hereby the elucidation, which is based on nothing else than injustice & false accusation, in the Remonstrance.

Writing that the explanation (verantwoordingen) of the Danish Copy to Your Royal Majesty against the unjust complaint of the WTC made on the 31 January, style 1600, of this year, was on the 19th old & 29th new style, without the name of the month and without signature; whereas the same Deductie was expressly dated the 29th January style Jeline 1664 signed with due submission, and most respectfully <sup>transmitted</sup> sent to Your Royal Majesty from Glückstadt, here; like as the date sun-clear appears from the copy sent to the den Haag to Mr President Charisius.

It is also not forgotten by the WTC. since the copy, here which it has done "quintessent" its action, was transmitted to it by their Holiness Lords States General, further, after (66) the "insinuation",

It does not suffice, however, to "carperen" such a public printed & written writing, and to "anticipate" the date a whole ten days: representing the 29 January old style as the 19th old, & 29th new style, with respect to their its complaint, - to which the Danish Company made reply, - which was first handed over on  $\frac{21}{31}$  January.

Of mi, op haar ongefondeerde Doleantie, den 29 January onder  
 stijl, van hier, aan leve Conincck: Mayest: niet heeft wunen  
 geantwoort, ende d'opy op den 9 February in den Haaght  
 overgegeven werden: stelt men aan alle ongepassioneerde  
 menschen het oordeel.

So falling from one wickedness to another it still seeks  
 to conceal its violent actions with special ordinances or  
 statutes of its Authority: which also will not help it

The Ho use Lords States General know well that their  
 Laws do not extend further than over the inhabitants of  
 their Territories

And that the Danish Company is not in the least bound  
 by them.

But to return to the improper actions of the WTC:

what right has it to dispute with the Danish African  
 Company, that the latter may not have any ships or goods  
 purchased in Holland in order to employ them to ~~its own~~  
 the Royal or its own use, since everyone who is not a  
 public Enemy is at liberty to trade provided he pays the  
 duties (gerechtigheyt) of the Country?

But for the further explanation about the plundered  
 ship the Courier van Venetien one must lay the truth  
 a little more largely before the WTC (which, seeing, is blind)  
 so that the whole world can see that in its Remonstrance,

it has cried out much too loudly, about this point also.

It is true that the free Danish African Company, for its money, has had that ship & some goods purchased in Amsterdam by the Factor Johan de Swaan, and sent to Glückstadt to the directors; the fortieth pennnigh on account of the ship and the toll of the goods being fully paid at Amsterdam, which can be demonstrated from the originals of the passports or country <sup>S. the duties</sup> ~~cedels~~ which <sup>were</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>made out</sup> ~~state~~ to Glückstadt. (67)

And the said de Swaan as a Factor, has received his due "provision", further than this the Danish Company does not know him in the least.

After about two months stay here in Glückstadt, the same ship was equipped <sup>to Guinea</sup> by the Danish Company or not by Amsterdammers, provided, laden with cargo remained with a crew, <sup>to Guinea</sup> ~~to Guinea~~ and despatched the Danish under the Royal Danish flag & Zeepassen, for its own account, from here to Your Royal Majesty's places: more others of the first crew remaining on it except the skipper, mate, constable (gunner) & a boy; and ~~after signature the bills of lading~~ after signing by the <sup>by the directors</sup> directors of the Bills of lading, the letters to the Danish Commandant Jost Cramer, with which was also a Royal letter, a correct invoice of the cargo as well as his instructions

were handed to the skipper.

whereupon, then, in such manner ~~of~~ it set sail open to sea, from Pluckstadt, & not from Amsterdam as the WTC. this nugas represents.

And having arrived about Cabo de Palen which is still more than a hundred miles (mylen) from the Castle d'El Minia, & wishing to set his course further to Fredericks-borgh & Cabo Corso, two WTC ships, named "E Post-paant" & "Eendracht" came, which notwithstanding de Royal Zee-passen, <sup>like pirates</sup> carried off the same, brought it to d'Elminia, where Jasper van Hlesseen robbed the crew of their goods & severely tormented the principal of them in prison for ten weeks long; confiscated the ship & goods contrary to all laws (rechtten) & geslagen onder sich de Royal vother documents.

The Danish Commandant at Fredericks-borgh, in the name of Your Royal Majesty, on three several occasions, sent to van Hlesseen, demanded the restitution of the men & goods, also duly protested against it, but could obtain nothing, nay, might not see not get to speak to the men. (68)

The prisoners, Jasper van Hlesseen persuaded by threats that they should swear that they were Holland "reeders" in the ship, as he perswaded out of his own brain, this not helping, he thought to persuade them to it with promises of liberty, & if they did not do it, that one would put them in heavier bonds, en d'Egyptische

(d?)

tichel-steenen Verbubbelen sonde.

like as also brick Gerbrandts, the son of the postmaster of Hamburg, having sailed out as Assistant, because he would not swear falsely, suffered very miserably under such a yoke, & finally was sent to the West Indies to die & perish there: this can be proved by <sup>sworn</sup> attestations under oaths both before the Burgermasters of the City of Amsterdam & here before the Authority here:

Not ~~to~~ these circumstances; if Jasper van Hoesen were came to produce any other proofs than them, that they were false & gepractiseert van hem selfs.

writes to <sup>is</sup> & scandalous (shameful) of the W.C. that it still <sup>is</sup> cloak<sup>d</sup> this factum and to impudencly apertae prandi speciem juris: representing that the ship with its loading was confiscated by sentence, which sentence was <sup>also</sup> refused to the Danish Commandant in Guinea

This however, haarte gevalle, being believed, yet the same is not otherwise than ~~to~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~unreality~~ patched together from ~~two~~ <sup>two</sup> nullities and a new jurisprudence must have arisen with it whereby the one first depriving the other of what is his, afterwards, contra non citatum nec auditum can pronounce a sentence of confiscation in propria causa.

And altho' it concerns the sentence will be <sup>well</sup> ~~is~~ protected with these three ~~to~~ <sup>is</sup> bad points, what it wishes need not, however, follow, for

de same are so weak that they can be blown down by de best wind.  
 The first will be, that ship & goods were bought in Amsterdam  
 the second, that Johan de Suran & Hendrick Carlot are "readers"  
 in it.

And the third, because de Royal Sea-passes refer not only to Cabo  
Corso but also to Punemabo & Laquerary (which are places that de  
 WTC wishes to "reindicate" for itself).

These being extravagances of de like fashion as de sentence.

In manner that de first point of itself at once falls down,  
 because de ship <sup>was</sup> bought indeed in Holland, but was further brought  
 here due to Fluckstock.

The second has its despatch (expedite) with this, that neither  
Johan de Suran nor Hendrick Carlot ~~are~~ others, but de Royal  
 beneditors otherwise interested in de Danish African Company are de legitimate  
 owners; having also engaged upon it, in Your Majesty's oath & duty,  
 free men, and given them monthly pay here in this City.

So that this ship with its entire loading has been de sole  
 property of de Danish African Company, and no man in de ~~the~~ world  
 has had de least claim to it

And de same can at all times be demonstrated with sworn  
 evidence to all justice-loving judges, as was previously done to  
 de Holland Resident Mr Jacob de Waire.

Assuming (which was not done) that this ship had sailed  
 direct from Amsterdam to Punee, to Hedericks-borgh & Cabo Corso;

what <sup>sort of</sup> first mine would it have been? And by what right could the W.T.C. have made a claim to it?

For it was not destined to it, but to the Danish Company's places, whether it might sail with right.

And although the W.T.C. has ~~been~~ in the Newstrance has named various persons whom it would like to make into participants (and uses all possible endeavour to cause them some damage) yet it will never be able to prove (dowæren) this with upright documents.

(70)

Granted, that any one of the persons named did belong under the one or other free participant of the Danish Company (which, in truth he is not) it ~~is not~~ would not therefore be at liberty to reform the Royal Company, to misse (despecteren) flags & sea-passes, to disturb its navigation trade, and to seize with <sup>violence</sup> its ships & goods on the high seas.

As regards the third point, it disappears with this, that the Royal sea-passes with which the ship was provided were genuine, & so drawn up (gestelt) that the W.T.C. might not to have doubted in the least their complete authority.

And <sup>every</sup> although in all sea passes those three named places were clearly mentioned, it would be no wrong, as the same, as has been heretofore proved, lawfully belong to Your Royal Majesty and not to the W.T.C. although it at present possesses them de facto.

And it has learnt clearly enough out of the Danish directors' instruction, bills of lading, & letters, which it has obtained out of the stolen ships, that there was no other order but to bring the loading to Fredericks-borg to the Danish Commandant, & to obey his further orders.

nevertheless van Fleumen has had an improper sentence passed upon it, which is so highly canonised by the WTC. that, in its Remonstrance, it dares to liken it to a judgment (gesicht) of the Court of Admiralty in Holland.

About this the Danish Company having respectfully complained to Your Royal Majesty, Your Majesty has been pleased to write a letter to the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Lords States General of the United Netherlands, <sup>and</sup> earnestly to request, through your President in den Haage, Mr Petrus Charisius, restitution of ships & goods, with reparation of damage, or, on refusal, arrest of the WTC's Gold & Silverplate's ~~teeth~~ <sup>teeth</sup> ~~trunks~~. (71)

But instead of reply, the WTC. in its Remonstrance, represents, although without foundation, that the Lords States of Holland & West-Vislandt, on the 23 & 24 March 1662, have approved the capture & confiscation of ships & goods.

And if such approbation could be produced, yet the same, according to all laws (edicten) was, <sup>just</sup> as little to be justified as the factum.

Since the Danish Company has never engaged in any process before the Ho. Ho. Lords States General or before the noble Lord Highnesses Lords States of Holland & West-Friesland; acknowledged their Court of justice, much less submitted to their judgement.

The W.T.C. (since it was not compelled by its Authority to make satisfaction) finishing itself very well with this robbery, strikes its Wolf-claws further, <sup>on</sup> the high seas, upon another Danish ship, the Wapen van Glückstadt, and, - without standing it was brought here at Glückstadt & equipped & with Royal flags & sea-passes to the free river of Sira Jerna, and further sailed from there with its important cargo, to Fredericks-borg; brings it also to d' Elmnia; where, it without any semblance of right, it confiscated (onder sijn geslagen) ship & goods, documents, letters, & Royal sea-passes, incarcerated the crew, deprived them of their goods & compelled them to service; Hebbende, onder anderen, den Commies sijn Stof, with which he intended to clothe himself, d' eer gekocht, al was 't geen Babilonische Mantel, dat het van Heussen aan sijn lijf gedragen heeft; om sijn goede natuur, daarin daarmede te kennen te geven, als die het miste van veele golderen, soo hij maar attrappeeren ~~conde~~ cost, niet en versmaade, maar ter contrarie, sijn daar wede vergenoegde; he has relegated the Commies, because the latter no more clothes

van desen mochte hebben, to Annebo, to die <sup>out of</sup> stree: part, which  
slavery be could not be released but after the death of  
Jasper Van Hussen, all of which <sup>can</sup> is clearly be proved.

But that the W.C. in the Neuwstrame, knows nothing about (12)  
the large richly-laden Canoo which sailing from Christians-  
burgh with a Danish gunner (Constable) to Federicks-burgh  
was captured by its servants brought up to Mourree or Fort  
Nassau, is not strange; for it is of no service in its shop, therefore  
also it is called by it; Si ficiisti uega.

The Danish Company can however ~~prove this~~ ascertain &  
prove this not only with documents under oath, but with Van  
Hussen's own written reply to the Danish Commandant, on his  
~~claim~~ claiming it back, and his promissory resolution namely,  
that he not only would not restore it but everything of the  
Daves that he would get be would so carry off.

Also is the false representation about Congo, before  
in its place sufficiently confuted; and, on the contrary, the W.C.'s  
committed violence robbery & damage de unist done  
with the Pygal flag otherwise, declared in detail (W.F. Christoph).

Truly a bad excuse of the W.C. that their servants had not  
been accomplices (hand dading) to it; the Embassy appears clearly  
enough.

And about this point, that it sings the old song;  
again wishing to remove Congo out of the Kingdom Sabons

on to Fredericks-borgh in the Kingdom Feter.

Circumstantially is related here for, in what manner the His. Ho. Lords States General had now ordered Jasper van Heussen to live in good correspondence & friendship with the Danish African Company: wende daermede, als een onwederspreecklyk bewys, haar ingehelde ingehelde huyghy, & dat haar de Commercie alleen soude toewonen, teeneemaal vernietigt.

And although the WTC according to its bounden duty ought to give consideration to this, yet on the contrary it has continued in its evil doing, and, besides the two captured ships it has <sup>with</sup> chased <sup>with</sup> leaving bonloading, others besides, as St Martin & d'Heide Anno 1659; Fredericus Anno 1660; St Martin & d'Fortuna Anno 1661, on three several occasions, to the Royal woodstead before Cabo Corso & Fredericks-borgh & beleaguered the woodstead: whereby, as is related, great damage was caused to the Danish Company

Moreover van Heussen & his successors have tried, (13) by unlawful means, to induce the natives to retract the contracts made.

As also by his (van Heussen's) own written letters (dated 29 November 1660 to the crew of the ship Fredericus, & dated 30 July 1661 to that on the ship St Martin) sought to persuade both the Captains & the crews, with promises, to

desert de Danish Camp, as can be proved with the originals.

Also how de WTC. has chased de Danish Camp ships Fredricks & Christians to de woods of Orson, Arda, & the Portuguese Island St Thome; and although it gained little honour there, yet de Remonstrance must be adorned with it.

But how hostily it has blockaded by sea the Royal Ports of Fredricks-borgh & Cabo Corso some years past, by continuous cannonading & some vain attacks, causing the deaths of many men, & hindered shipp's coming in (and coast) trade, & fishery.

And with what great violence it plundered the lodg at Cabo Corso in this year 1664, broke in doors & windows, and brought a Danish servant, named Caspar Schildt, captive to d'Almeida;

Item how, out of the Castle at Cabo Corso & the ship the Leendracht, on the 24, 26, 27, & 28 March & following days, it heavily bombarded de said lodg at Cabo Corso & principally de fort Fredricks-borgh, intending to storm the same; but through the vigilance & bravery of the Danish Daves & the Natives, they had to beat a retreat again, w<sup>th</sup> without w<sup>th</sup> damage.

All this is entirely forgotten in the Remonstrance.

And besides that, is not once mentioned, that they had

been obliged, by the King of Peter to leave the Danes  
 & the English unmolested.

The Castle at Cabo Corso does not belong to the West  
 India Company, but above properly & alone to Your Royal Majesty.

Because Hendrick Caribf did not work enough was  
 able to sell the same.

The disaster at Comany its servants forged on (74)  
 the arrival of their own wickedness.

Therefore it is not entitled to commit such violence,  
 falsely to calumniate the Royal Charter, to steal ships & goods,  
 to disturb navigation & commerce: And as with its cruel  
 executors it has committed every wickedness, yet it wishes  
 in its Remonstrance to be regarded and held as fine brothers  
 may, as "Church masters". Maakt deze diere Kerkt en  
cooptie niet

It should also be noted, inter alia the obedience  
 & excellent respect which Jasper van Heussen has shown  
 to his high Authority, as he openly publicly said  
 to the Danes that he had, indeed, in <sup>the</sup> one hand, order  
 & command from the Ho. Mo. Lords States General to maintain  
 peace & friendship with the Danes; but ~~it~~ in the other hand,  
 a contra-mandate from the W.I.C. to <sup>persecute</sup> ~~persecute~~ them as much  
 as was in his power; thereby assuring him that ~~they~~ it would  
 be answerable for everything, & hold him indemnified.

And this is just the same discredence and which it seeks falsely to slander the Danish Company in the Remonstrance.

For although it would under some pretext turn this ~~clear~~ clear command of the Ho use Lords States General, with every wish, it cannot, however, suppress the Royal Charter, and prevent the Danish Company the free navigation & trade to our own places under Royal flags & sea-posses; nor transform those interested in the Danish Company into Hollanders ~~still~~ as little as those interested in the East & West India Companies into Danes, one Nation into another.

The West India Company complains, although very improperly, about the hostility of the Danes: for it was to be wished that they <sup>had</sup> kept themselves within the bounds of friendship & had commanded their people not otherwise than has been done on this side, as the instructions given will still show; then would the Danish Company, innocent, not have been caused so great damage, but which disaster geschick, & commerce be prosecuted quietly & peacefully.

which also, lastly, would have been discovered by the Danish Commandant, Joost Craemer's, good friends in Amsterdam, namely, how the WIC. wished to dispossess him there, & sought to vergeeven the Felto Day, Joan Claessen, also that for damage & violence no reparation was to be expected, as the WIC is maintained

(45)

to the prejudice of other subjects, should be mindful of ~~new~~  
measures in order to be able to revenge himself: like as  
this obscenity (Väijelikkö) is witheringly mentioned in the  
Remonstrance.

All this the Danish Court considers quite unworthy of troubling  
itself with, being of a quiet mind, as it does not in the least concern  
it nor is known to it.

What might still be mentioned in the lying Remonstrance of  
calumnies & false accusations & otherwise, but are not worth  
answering, we will not further debate as the untruth itself sufficiently  
appears; still if one passes the same by in silence, it is not in the  
least admitted.

It is enough some is content, by this extorted & treacherous Counter-  
Report only to cause Your Royal Majesty & all untroubled right-bearing  
men to see & perceive that the unjust W.T.C. when one examines this  
against its Remonstrance, has neither confirmed nor proved one  
paragraphum either in it or in its previous Complaint.

And that on the contrary everything that is here written has  
been thoroughly proved with public documents & sworn attestations

So that the Chartered most obedient African Company lives in this most  
humble hope & confidence that Your Royal Majesty will most graciously  
see to directing the matters, that it may in such manner be no longer subjected  
to such excessive injustice, nor also remain lying in damage & misfortune,  
as it has fallen into thro' the injustice of the W.T.C. but, much rather,

may be

be saved wholly saved from the clearly pending ruin (undergank),  
 peacefully maintained, & so reestablished that it may peaceably & effectually  
 receive all due satisfaction, & hereforth has to employ its free  
 navigation & Commerce ~~pe~~ quietly & peacefully without any disturbance  
 or annoyance. (76)

With the so often reiterated respectful offer, that, according to  
 Your Royal Majesty's most gracious disposition, Your most obedient  
 Chartered African Company will by no means avoid submitting  
 at all times to neutral Judges & to proving everything duly.

Your Royal Majesty's

Most humble & most obedient

Chartered Danish

African Guinea

Company.

Gluckstadt de 18 Octobris

Anno 1664