

A

1662.

D.A.C.

Resolutions, States General

[Stat. Gen. 3229].

~~conuenen werden gemaken.~~

~~Getijck mit Sijne Conincklike Majesteit trouw  
 en alros heeft gehouden te Hoogh Mogende voor  
 sijne sonderbare goede vruuden, ende nauwe  
 geallieerden, soo en wil hij oock anders niet  
 gelouen als dat te Hoogh Mogende dese van  
 derselver ingesetenen veroorsackte swarichei-  
 den naer exigentie van saken sullen  
 goetvinden sonder nijtsel mit den wech  
 te nemen, volgens hare missiue aen Hoogst-  
 gemelde Sijne Conincklike Majesteit van den  
 10<sup>de</sup> der voorledene maent op dit subject ge-  
 schreven, deselve met alle rechtmatigheijt  
 bezeugen, ende daer door doen bliken dat se  
 gemeijnt ende geresolueert sijn ende blijven met  
 Sijne Conincklike Majesteit te continueren ende  
 onderhouden sodanige vertroude correspondentie  
 en goede vruut en nabuirschap, als van haer  
 sonde conuenen werden gedesereert en gelijk sus-  
 sefen twee soo nauw geallieerde betamelijke  
 te ende vercijst moet.~~

~~(getekent.) J. Charisius.~~

folio 315. Stat. Gen. 9229 1662. D.A.C.  
 Mercurij den 4 Januarij 1662.  
 Ontfangen een missiue van den Coningh  
 van Denemarcken geschreven tot Coppenhagen  
 den 14 Decemder bestleden houdende conti-  
 nuatie van clachten over het geweld bij die  
 van de West Indische Compagnie aen een  
 Deensch galjot op de custen van Guinea  
 aengedaen. Doch gelesen seker memoriael  
 van den Heere Resident Charisius mede t selve  
 /subject

subject concernerende. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen, dat de voorsch. missive ende memoriael gestelt sullen werden in handen van de Heeren van Ommereen, ende andere Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de gemelde West Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren en daer van rapport te doen.

fol. 315. DAC

Martis den 10 Januarij 1662.

Is gehoort het rapport van de Heeren van Ommereen en andere Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de West-Indische Compagnie achtervolgens derselver resolutie van den 4 deses gevisiteert ende geexamineert hebbende de missive van den Coningh van Denemarcken, geschreven tot Coppenhagen den 14 December lesleden, mitsgaders het memoriael bij den heer Resident Charisius aen Hare Hoogh Mogende gepresenteert tenderende, ten eynde dat die van de geoctroyeerde Koninglycke Deensehe Africaensche Compagnie tegens het geweld van die van de voorschreve West Indische Compagnie deser landen gemaintineert, en derzelver schip Frederik op d'Elve voor Gluckstat seytraerdich leggende om nae de Custe van Guinla te lopen tegens alle gevreesde geweld verseeckert mochte worden. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen mits dese

(te

te persisteren bij hare Hoogh Mogende resolutie  
den 16 November leestleden, op 7 voorstaende sub,  
ject genomen; des sullen de voorschreven missive  
ende memoriael copieelijken gevonden worden als  
de Frediciale Camer van de voorschreven West-  
Indische Compagnie tot Amsterdam met ver-  
soeck ende begeerte om hare Hoogh Mogende  
ten spoedichsten toe te senden alle sodanige  
verdere brieven, stucken, en documenten, als  
sonden mogen dienen ende noch wijders onder  
haer berusten tot justificatie van de actien  
van de Officieren derselver Compagnie die sij  
lieden tegens de Sweedsche en Deense Afri-  
caensche Compagnien respectieve gepleecht  
sonden mogen hebben. Des sal mede aen den  
Coningh van Sweden, gelyck als voor desen  
aen den Coningh van Denemarcken geschreve  
werden dat hare Hoogh Mogende albereijts  
aen hunnen resident in Sweden toegesonden  
hebben alle sodanige stucken, als sonden mo-  
gen dienen tot informatie op de clachten die  
van wegen Sijne Majesteit tegens de opgemel-  
te West-Indische Compagnie deser landen aen  
haer Hoogh Mogende sijn voorgedragen.

fol. 316.

Jovis den 19 Januarij 1666. DAC  
Ontfangen een missive van de Bewinthebber  
ren der West-Indische Compagnie ter Camere  
van Amsterdam, geschreve aldaer den 18 deses, hou-  
dende responsive op haer Hoogh Mogende brieff  
van den 10 derselver maent, en dienvolgens nader  
bericht op de missive van den Coningh van Dene-  
marcken

in arcken geschreven tot Coppenhagen den 14 Decem-  
ber lesleden; mitsgaders op de memorie van den  
heer resident Charisius rakende d'actien  
die d'officieren van de gemelte Compagnie  
tegens de Deensehe en Sreesche Africaensche  
Compagnien op de custe van Guinea souden  
hebben gepleecht; clagende voorts dat den  
heer Petecom, resident van den hoochttgemel-  
den Coningh van Denemarcken in Engellant  
seker schip van de meergemelde West-Indische  
Compagnie, genaemt Graeff Enno door con-  
trarie wind in de haven van <sup>Vaerwijden</sup> ~~Denemarcken~~ <sup>Falmouth</sup> inge-  
lopen sijnde, met sijn ladinge in arrest gen-  
noment hadde, en versoekende brieven van  
voorschrijvens aen den Coningh van Groot-Brit-  
annië, ten eynde dat den voornoemden resi-  
dent gelast mochte werden van alle verdere  
proceduren daer te lande op te houden ende  
het voornoemde schip en ladinge te ontslaen.  
Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden  
ende verstaen, dat de voornoemde missive  
gestelt sal worden in handen van de Heeren  
Van Ammeren ende andere Hare Hoogh Mogens,  
de Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de gemel-  
te West-Indische Compagnie, om te visiteren,  
examineren en daervan rapport te doen.

fol. 316.

Jouis den 26 Januarij 1662.  
Is gehoort het rapport van de Heeren Van  
Ammeren ende andere Hare Hoogh Mogende  
Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de West-Ind-  
ische Compagnie, achtervolgens derselver  
resolutie

5.  
resolutie van den 19 deses gevisiteert en geleest,  
amineert hebbende de missive van de Bewint.,  
hebbere der gemelte West-Indische Compagnie  
ter Camere van Amsterdam geschreef, aldaer den  
18 derselver maent, houdende responsive op  
hare Hoogh Mogende brief van den 10 dito ende  
dienvolgens nader bericht op de missive van  
den Coningh van Denemarcken geschreef, tot Cop-  
penhagen, den 14 December lesleden, mitsgaders  
op de memorie van den Heer resident Chari-  
sins, rakende de actien, die d'officieren van  
de gemelde Compagnie tegens de Deensche  
ende Sweedsche Africaensche Compagnien  
op de kust van Guinea soude hebben ge-  
pleecht, elagende voorts dat den heer Tescom,  
resident van den Hoochogemelden Coningh  
van Denemarcken, in Engelant, seker schip  
van de meerjemelte West-Indische Compagnie  
genaemt Graeff Enno, door contrarie wint  
in de haven van ~~W~~aelmijden, ingelopen  
sijnde, met sijne ladinge in arrest genomen  
hadde, ende versoekende brieven van voor,  
schrijvens aen den Coningh van Groot Britan-  
niën, ten sijnde dat den voornoemde resident  
gelast mochte werden van alle verdere proce-  
duren daertoe lande op te houden ende het  
voornoemde schip en ladinge te ontslaen. Waer-  
op gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden, ende  
verstaen, mitsdesen te Concluteren int voor,  
schreef, versoeck, ende sal dienvolgens het  
gerequisiteerde voorschrijvens aen den Hoochog-  
gemelte Coningh van Groot Britanniën werde  
gedepescheert; gelijk oock aen de Heeren Extra-  
ordinaris Ambassadeurs van deser staet aldaer  
geschreef

geschreven sal werden, dat haer E. dese hare  
Hoogh Mogende goede meninghe ende inten,  
sie met alle goede <sup>officiere</sup> sessien casuense debu,  
oiven en officien wille, crachtichlijker, secon,  
deren, sulc en daer t behoort; des sal mede  
geschreven werden aen den Hoochst gemelden Co,  
ningh van Denemarcken, en ernstelijken gedoleert  
over het voorschreven arrest door desselvs resident  
voornemt in Engelant gedaen met versoeck dat  
sijn Majesteit sodanigen prompte ordre wille stel,  
len ende die voorsieninge doen ten sijnde dat den  
nieergeseyden resident ende allen anderen sulc  
aengaende van de voorschreven onrechtmatige  
procedures hebben te desisteren. Ende sel aen  
den resident Le Maire mede geschreven werden,  
dat hij ten fine voorschreven alle ernstige occasien  
sal hebben aen te wenden. Wyders is geresol,  
veert dat aen de voorschreven Bewinthebbers  
tot Amsterdam geschreven sal werden, dat Haer  
E. op de sake ten principalen rakende de clach,  
ten van wegen de Deensche ende Sweetsche Afri,  
caensche Compagnien gedaen over de procedures  
tegens deselve bij de officieren van de gemelde  
West Indische Compagnie deser landten op de cust  
van Guinea gehouden een pertinente deductie  
tot dilutie en destructie der voorschreven clach,  
ten ende justificatie der voornoemde procedures  
wille doen instellen ende haer Hoogh Mogende  
soo haest doenlijken laten toecomen met appli,  
catie van alle de stukken ende documenten  
daer toe gehorende ende in specie van de  
placaten van t Lant, als oock van de condemna,  
toire sententie outant binnen Amsterdam ge,  
wesen tot laste van Isaacq Coymant.

fol. 316.

DAC

Veneris den 27 Januarij 1662

Is ter vergaderinge gelegen seker memoriael van den heer resident Charisius, versoeckende alnoock dat de Deensche Africaensche Compagnie voor hare geledenen schade behoortlicke satisfactie moege werden gedaen, mitsgaders dat het schip Frederick 2 bybrede leggende bij Gheckstadt verseeckeringe gegeven mach worden van op de custe van Guinea door de officieren van de West. Indische Compagnie deser landen niet beschadicht te sulley, werden also oock dat hem heere resident communicatie gegeven mach werden van de stukken bij de Bewinthebberen van deselve West. Indische Compagnie aen haer Hoog Mogende overgegeven, ende in specie rakende de ordre, die bij den Coningh van Denemarken gegeven soude wesen, nopent het overgeven van Stfort Cabo Corso ende andere plaetsen als oock van den brief die den directeur van de voorschreven Deensche Africaensche Compagnie in Hamborgh geschreven soude hebben. Waerop gedeliboreert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen dat het voorschreven memoriael gestelt sal worden in handen van de Heeren Van Ommeren en andere hare Hoogh Mogende gedeputeerden tot de saken van de voornemens West Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren en daervan rapport te doen.

fol. 317.

Lunae den 6 Februarij 1662.

Ontfange, ee, missive van de Heeren Extra. ordinarij Ambassadeurs

DAC

Ambassadeurs van deser Staat in Engelant, geschreven tot Westmunster den 3 deses, rakende onder anderen het schip Graeff Enno, toebehorende de West-Indische Compagnie deser landen, & welck door den resident van Denemarck, in Engelant is gearresteert. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden, ende verstaen, dat extract uijt deselve missive raekende & voorsegde schip gesonden, sal werden aen de presidiale Camer van de voornomde West-Indische Compagnie om te strecken, tot hare narichtinge, sullende dies onvermindert de voorschreven missive, gestelt werden in handen van de heeren Van Ommeren, en andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden, tot de saecken van de selve Compagnie, om te visiteren, examinere, en daer van rapport te doen.

folio 317.

Martis den 7 February 1662.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Le Maire geschreven tot Copenhagen den 28 Januarij leestleden, en daernevens een bijlage raekende & gepasseerde op de Custe van Guinea tusschen die van de West-Indische Compagnie deser landen, ende die van de Africaensehe Deensehe Compagnie. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden, en verstaen, dat de voorschreven missive en bijlage copiëliken gesonden, sullen werden aen de Presidiale Camer van de West-Indische Compagnie tot Amsterdam, om te strecken, tot hunne narichtingen.

[WVC]

fol. 317.

Mercurij den 15 Februarij 1662.

De heeren Van Ommeren en andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de West-Indische Compagnie hebben gerapporteert, dat in gevolge van hare Hoogh Mogende resolutie van den 14 deses alle de besognes ter juncker vergaderinge van de XIX tot Amsterdam gesonden alhier in der Hage in hare presentie bij de aenwesende Oeffinthebberer, nijt de respecti-ve Cameren waren geresumeert en dat haer E. daertegens geen consideratiën hadden. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen, alle de voorschreev besognes mits desen te confirmeren en approberen, sulck dat deselve nae haere forme en inhouden effect sullen sorteren.

fol. 319.

[To S.A.C. pps]

March 21 1662

[26 pps] 29. 14. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Martij den 21 Martij 1662.

~~Ontfangen een commissive van den resident Sleijns geschick tot Stockholm den 8 deses, houdende advertentie, ende onder anderen rakende het gepasseerde op de custe van Guinea tusschen de onderdanen van den Coningh van Sweden, ende die van dese landen. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen, dat de voorschreev commissive gestelt sal werden in handen van de Heeren van Ommeren en andere Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de West-Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren, en daerover rapport te doen.~~

Ontfangen

opgerecht, wiens onderdanen het vooral niet  
en past met enige quaetwillige haer Hoogh  
Mozende onderdanen off ingezetenen, sich  
gevoecht hebbende, de vertoonders off de hare,  
soo outragieuselyken te bejegenen, hare ne-  
gotie op de custe te beiderken, ende dan noch  
over deselve te clagen, gelyck nu op verscheij-  
dene reijzen door den heer resident Charitius  
hoewel met egeen recht ter werelt is ge-  
schie het schip Graeff Enno van Guinea  
comende, ende door contrarie windt tot Dacl,  
mijden in Engeland ingelopen, niet alleen  
lijck in arrest te houden, maer daer en bo-  
ven licentie becomen hebbende, om onder  
coursie van de dubbelde waerde het voor-  
wemde schip te aenvaerden te wege gebracht  
hebben, dat het selve met de ingeldden Coop-  
manschappen qualijk op de Vhelst getaxeert  
is: Zoo versoecten de vertoonders haer Hoogh  
Mozende ernstige voorschrijvens aen den meer-  
hoehst gemelten Coningh van Denemarcken,  
ende dat daer en boven door hare resident  
Le Maire off iymant anders het selve met  
allen ernst gelieven te laten remonstreren te-  
eijnde sij vertoonders hare affgenomen sche-  
pen effectivelick moegen werden geresitu-  
eert, het schip Graeff Enno en die ladinge  
ontslagen, ende haer vertoonders ter handen ge-  
stelt met costen, schaden en interessen, ende  
d'onderdanen van sijne Conincklike Majesteit  
verboden met de quaetwillige onderdanen off  
ingesetenen van dese staet niet meer aen te  
spannen, om hun vertoonders hare negotie  
en deugdelicke possessie op de custe te troubleren,  
(met

met prevantie dat diergelijke vijantlike fey-  
 lickenheden, nae desen niet meer en werden ge-  
 pleecht, ende bij weijeringe van dien, dat niet  
 en vertrouden (hust) verbonderis soodanich te  
 maintineren, protegeren ende assisteren, als  
 haer Hoogh Mogende naer hare hoge wijsheit  
 ende goede gesegetheit tot hare getrouwe on-  
 derdanen sullen bevinden te behoren. Waerop  
 gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen  
 mits desen te consenten in 't voorschreven vor-  
 soeck, ende sal dienvolgens ten fine als voren  
 soo aen den meer hoestgemelde Coningh,  
 als aen den voornemden resident Le Maire ge-  
 schreven werden. [20394]

folio 320.

Lundae den 27 Martij 1662.

DAC

De Heeren Gedeputeerden van de provincie van  
 Hollant & West. Friesland hebben ter Vergaderinge  
 geopent het Provinciael advis van de Heeren State  
 Principalen op de clachten bij off van wegen den  
 Coninck van Denemarcken ter instantie van de  
 Deensche Africaensche Compagnie aen hare Hoogh-  
 Mogende gedaen over het nemen van seker Gal-  
 jott gendemt de Postillan en enige schepen van  
 de West. Indische Compagnie deser Landen, omhent  
 de custe van Guinea, gedemonstreert aen 't Casteel  
 del Mina opgebracht, ende vervolgens bij den  
 Directeur en Raden van de gemelde Compagnie  
 aldaer voor goeden prius verclaert. Waerop ge-  
 delibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen,  
 dat het voorschreven Provinciael advis gestelt sel  
 werden in handen van de Heeren Huygens en  
 andere

andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de  
saken van de gemelde West. Indische Compagnie  
om te visiteren, examineren, en daer van rapport  
te doen.

fol. 321.

[28 998]  
Martis den 11 April 1662.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Le  
Maire, geschreven tot Elseveur den 4 deses, en daer  
nevens twee bijlagen, rakende de difficulteiten die  
hem aldaer bejegenen over de versochte vintslaginge  
bij den Deenschē resident Petcou in Engeland  
gedaen van 't schip genaemt de Graeff Enno, toe,  
behorende de West. Indische Compagnie deser Landen.  
Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goet gevonden ende  
verstaen dat de voorschreve missive en bijlage, ge-  
stelt sullen werden in handen van de Heerden Merij,  
gens ende andere Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden  
tot de saken van de West. Indische Compagnie om  
te visiteren, examineren, en daer van rapport te doen.

fol. 321.

[28 998]  
Mercurij den 12 April 1662.

Ontfangen een missive van den Coninck van  
Denemarken, geschreven tot Copenhagen, den  
20 Martij lesleden, St. Loci, rakende de diffe-  
renten ontstaen tussochen de West. Indische  
Compagnie deser landen, en de Deensche Afri-  
caensche Compagnie over ende ter sake van de  
commerce in Guinea. Waerop gedelibereert  
sijnde: Is goet gevonden ende verstaen, dat de  
voorschreve missive gestelt sal werden in han-  
den.

den van de Heeren Huijgens ende andere hare  
 Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de  
 voorschreven West. Indische Compagnie om te vi-  
 siteren, examineren ende daervan rapport te doen.  
 Sullende dien onvermindert deselve missive  
 copieeljk gesonden werden aen de Presidiale Camer  
 van de voornoemde West. Indische Compagnie tot  
 Amsterdam om daerop hare Hoogh Mogende Soe-  
 te laten comen derselver consideratiën ende be-  
 richt; gelijk oock aen deselve Camer copieeljk  
 gesonden sal werden het provinciael advis van  
 de Provincie van Hollandt ende West. Vriesland  
 den 27 Martij bestleden ter Vergaderinge geopent  
 op de clachten van wegen den Hoochstgemelden  
 Coningh ter instantie van de voorschreven Deense  
 Afrikaensche Compagnie gedaen, mitogaders copie  
 van de missive van den resident Le Maire, ge-  
 schreven tot Elseweur den 4 deses om te strecken  
 tot haer E. narichtinge.

fol. 321.

Mercurij den 19 April 1662.

Is ter vergaderinge gelesen sekere remonstran-  
 sie van de Bewinthebbers van de West. Indische  
 Compagnie deser landen houdende provisioneel  
 bericht tot voldoeninge van haer Hoogh Mogende  
 aenschrijvinge van den 12 deses op de missive van  
 den Coningh van Denemarcken in date den 20 Martij  
 bestleden mitogaders op 't provinciael advits van  
 Hollandt den 21 derselver maent ter vergaderinge  
 geopent, rakende het confisqueren van 't galjot  
 den Postillon van Venetiën ende het arrestelen  
 daertegens van hen verstoonders schip Graeff Enns,  
 door

door den Deenschē resident in Engeland ge-  
daen, ~~nietzaders ropende de beschouder die~~  
sy vertoonders soude hebben te senden, aen den  
President Heijns tot justificatie van hare  
dengdeliche possessie van Cabo Corso, Jacque,  
rapie, Anemabo ende andere plaatsen op de  
gout euste van Guinea gelegen; als mede dat  
Laurens de Geer een ingezetē van desen  
staet soude sijn. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde:  
Is bevonden op de voorschreven sake der 1 desen,  
voor soo veel als de Sweetsche clachten aengaet  
al geresolveert te wesen van welke resolutie  
aen de gemelte Bewinthebberē extract  
verfaptreijkt sal werden om te strecken  
~~tot de voorschreven naachtinge.~~ [Wid. S.A.C. pp. 5]

fol. 321.

Martis den 25 April 1662.

Is ter vergaderinge gelesen seker memoriael  
van den heer President Charisius rakende de  
affdoeninge der differenten, geresen tusschen  
de West. Indische Compagnie deser landen, ende  
de Deensche Africaensche Compagnie over de  
procedures bij de officieren van deselve Compag-  
nie deser landen gehouden tegens die van de  
voorschreven Deensche Africaensche Compagnie  
op de euste van Guinea. Waerop gedelibereert  
sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen dat de  
voorschreven memoriael copielijken <sup>gesonden</sup> sal  
worden aen de Presidiale Camer van de West.  
Indische Compagnie tot Amsterdam, met  
versoek ende begeerte dat haer E. alsooch  
ten spoedichsten hare Hoogh Mogende daerop  
[willen]

willen laten toecomen hare consideratiën  
en advis. Sullen, de dien, onvermindert het,  
selve memoriael gestelt werden in handen van  
de Heeren Huygens ende andere hare Hoogh Mo-  
gende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de voor-  
noemde West. Indische Compagnie om te visi-  
teren, examineren, en daer van rapport te doen.

folio 322.

Mercurij den 10 Maj 1662.

Is ter vergaderinge gelesen secker memoriael  
van den heer resident Charisius, tenderende ten  
eynde dat door wederrijts onpartijdige ende ge-  
disinteresseerde Commissarissen, geexamineert  
ende affgedaen, mochter werden de differenten, ge-  
reser, tusschen de West. Indische Compagnie deses  
landen, ende de Deensche Africaensche Compagnie  
over de proceduren, bij de Ministers van de selve  
West. Indische Compagnie jegens die van de voorschre-  
ven Deensche Africaensche Compagnie op de custen  
van Guinea gepleecht; ende dat middelerwijlen  
alles acten van hostiliteit verboden ende vrije  
cours van commercien op de voorschreven custe ge-  
permitteert mochte werden. Waerop gedeliberert  
sijnde: Is goetgevonden, ende verstaen, dat het  
voorschreven memoriael gestelt sal werden in  
handen van de here, van Brakel en andere hare  
Hoogh Moggende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van  
de gemelte West. Indische Compagnie om te visi-  
teren, examineren, en daer van rapport te doen.

fol. 323.

fol. 323.

Sabbathi den 13 Maj 1662.

Ontfangen een missive van der resident  
Le Maire geschreeven tot Coppenhagen den 6 deses  
rakende de differenten ontstaen tusschen de  
West-Indische Compagnie deser landen ter eenre,  
ende de Deensche Africaensche Compagnie ter  
andere zijde. Waerop gedelibereert zijnde: Is  
goetgevonden ende verstaen, dat de voorschreven  
missive gestelt sal werden in handen van de heeren  
van Brakell en andere hare Hoogh Mogende Ge.  
deputeerden tot de saken van de voorschreven West-  
Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren  
en daervan rapport te doen.

fol. 324.

Veneris den 19 Maj 1662.

Ontfangen een missive van de Prewinthebbers  
van de West-Indische Compagnie ter Camere tot  
Amsterdam, geschreeven aldaer den 15 deses, houdende  
de responsie op haer Hoogh Mogende brieven  
van den 12 en 25 April besteden, ende dienvolgende  
hunne consideratien op de missive van den  
Coningh van Denemarcke, mitsgaders op 't memo-  
riell bij desselvs resident aen Hare Hoogh Mogende  
gepresenteerd, namentlijken dat sij lieden de saken  
in deselve missive ende memorieel verhaelt,  
rakende het ongelijck 't welck de onderdanen  
van den hoochstgenulden Coningh pretenderen hun  
door de bedienden van de voorschreven West-Indische  
Compagnie te wesen aengedaen op de custe van  
Quinta aen wederzijts Commissarissen niet en  
souden connen compromitteren om de redenen  
/breder

breder in de voorschreven hare missive gemen-  
 tionneert. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goet,  
 gevonden ende verstaen dat de voorschreven missi-  
 ve gestelt sal werden in handen van de Heeren Bruy-  
 gem en andere Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeer-  
 den tot de saken van de gemelte West-Indische  
 Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren en daeran  
 rapport te doen.

fol. 328.

~~[Handwritten note in red ink]~~

Sabbathi den 3 Junij 1662.

Ontfangen een missive van den Coningh van  
Denemarken, geschreven op 't slot Fredderis,  
 borgh den 10 May lesleden, <sup>[vide typescript]</sup> St. Loe, rakende het  
 schip Graeff Enno in Engeland uijt den arreste  
 ontslagen, en verders continerende de verscheijdene  
 clachten over den directeur Heussen, soo wegens  
 de schepen den Courier van Venetien, en het  
 wapen van Gluckstat, die van de Deensche Afri-  
caensche Compagnie in Guinea affgenomen als  
 anders, met presentatie tot verhaedinge van ver-  
 dere <sup>soo</sup> ~~soo~~ zegelike inconviniemten dat bij aldien haer  
 Hoogh Mogende mochten gelieven dat die van de  
West-Indische Compagnie deser landen aen die  
 van de Africaensche Compagnie in Denemarken  
 alle de affgenomene schepen ende goederen tuschen  
 deser ende der aenstaenden dach van Micheels ?  
 off soodra de ordre naer Guinea can overcomen  
 restitueren dat der hoestgemelden Coningh  
 daerinne oock sodanich souden voorsien dat  
 die van de voorschreven Deensche Compagnie  
 tegens den voorseijden sijt, alle de schepen  
 ende goederen aen die van de voorschreven West-  
Indische

Indische Compagnie deser landen toebehorende  
ende haer affgenomen reciproquement conde  
later volgen. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goet  
gevonden en verstaen dat de voorschreve missive  
gesteld sal werden in handen van de Heeren Van  
Ommeren ende andere hare Hoogh Mogende Ge,  
deputeerden tot de saecker van de West-Indische  
Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren en daer  
van rapport te doen.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Le  
Maire, geschreve tot Elseveur den 21 May last,  
leden, hebbende tot bijlage een gedruckt trac,  
taet nu haest gesloten tusschen den Coningh  
van Engellant, Her eenre, ende den Coningh van  
Denemarcken ter andere zijde, gelijk oock een  
missive van den selven date, en daernevent een  
copie van den brieff van den Hoohstgemelden Co,  
ningh van Denemarcken aen haest Hoogh Mogende  
hierboven ontfangen, geaddressseert aen den grif  
fier Ruijsch, rakende de ontslaginge van  
t schip Graeff Enno, uijt den arrest in Enge,  
lant, ende de verdere uijtstaende differenten  
tusschen die van de West-Indische Compagnie  
deser landen, ende die van de Africaensche  
Compagnie in Denemarcken, mitsgaders de beje,  
gingen ende debatten ten wedertijts daerover  
gevallen. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goet ge  
vonden ende verstaen, dat beide de voorschreven  
missiven met het voorschreven tractaet gestelt  
sullen worden in handen van de Heeren Van  
Ommeren en andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gede,  
puteerden tot de saken van de West-Indische Com,  
pagnie om te visiteren, examineren en daervan  
rapport te doen.

fol. 331.

Sabbathi den 24 Junij 1662.

Ontfangen een missive van den directeur van Vlissingen, geschreven uit Casteel Del Mina, St. George, den lesten Februarij deses jaers, houdende responsive op haere Hoogh Mogende brieff van den 15 December 1660, vande Ide me., morie van den resident Charisius hem daer, nevens toegesonden. Waerop gedelibereert zijnde: Is goetgevonden en verstaen dat de voorschreve missive gestelt sal werden in handen van de Heeren Heerijgens ende andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van Ide West-Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren ende daer van rapport te doen.

Op 't gerepresenteerde bij de Heeren Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de West-Indische Compagnie jonck gebesoigneert gehad hebbende met Gecommitteerden van deselve Compagnie over saken rakende Guinea, ende de Sweetse en Deensche Africaensche Compagnien. Is naer deliberatie goetgevonden ende verstaen dat geschreven sal worden aen de Bewinthebberen van de voorschreven West-Indische Compagnie ter Camer tot Amsterdam, te zijnde haer E. de gemelte off andere Gecommitteerden wederom herwaerts wille, senden jegens Maendach naestcomende 's mergens goet tijt, om ten selven dage over de voorschreven saken met de gemelte Heeren hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden in nadere besoignes te treden, sonder de voorschreve hare Gecommitteerden langer achter te houden off met het herwaerts senden van deselve te supercederen tot

(dat

dat de vergaderinge van de Regentien en bij de  
anderen soude wesen.

fol. 333.

~~[15. 2. 1662. 10. 11.]~~ [To SAC pp.]

Mercurij den 2 Augusti 1662.

~~Is ter Vergaderinge gelezen saken memoriale  
van den heer Silverherbon, gecommitteerde van  
den Coningh van Sweden, houdende elckten dat  
Jaspar van Heussen, directeur-generaal van  
de West-Indische Compagnie deser landen in  
Guinea, sich onderstaen soude hebben het Sweet-  
sche fort Cabo Cors niet alleen gebloqueert  
te houden, <sup>ne waar</sup> we maer oock trachten het selve  
met geweld te veroveren. Waerop gedeliberceert  
zijnde: Is goet gevonden ende verstaen dat de  
voorschreve memorie copieelijc gesonden sel  
worden aen de Presidiale Camer van de voorschreve  
West-Indische Compagnie van soich.~~

fol. 335.

[To SAC pp.]

Lunae den 28 Augusti 1662.

~~Is ter Vergaderinge gelezen saken memoriale  
van den heer Silverherbon, gecommitteerde van  
den Coningh van Sweden, rakende de saccke in  
questie Harschen de Conincklicke Sweedsche  
Africaensche en West-Indische Compagnie deser  
landen ende houdende voorts onder anderen  
dat die van deselve West-Indische Compagnie  
in alle hare proceduren ende sustennies gouden  
tesmoignen te willen persisteren bij de begommene  
feitelikheden tegens den Hoochstgemelten Co.  
vanst, ende desselfs onderdanich in Guinea,  
(ende~~

~~ende dat men deselve vorder te effectueren van  
voornemen in sekere twee schepen die alsnuft  
in Texel reijbrede sijn leggende ende allien  
naer de wint wachten te destineren naer de  
custe met ordre soo het schijnt omme aldaer  
Sijne Coninglicke Majesteit en desselvs Compagnie  
alle afbreuck te doen, ontrent het fort Cabo Cors.  
Waerop gedeliberceert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende  
verstaen dat copie van 't voorschreven memoriael  
gesonden sal werden aen de Presidiale Camer van  
de gemelte West-Indische Compagnie tot Amster-  
dam, met sericus verzoek ende begeerte dat  
haer E. sodanigen ordre wille stellen ende die  
voorsieninge doen sulx en daerit behoort, ten  
eynde dat hangende en gedurende die delibera-  
tie over de voorschreven questie, noch door de  
voorschreven twee reijbrede leggende schepen,  
noch door eenige andere schepen off personen  
enige de minste feytelickheit jegens den meer-  
hoofst gemelten Coningh ende voorschreven  
Tweetsche Africaenische Compagnie ondernomen  
off geplescht en weaden.~~

fol. 335.

[To SAC ppv.]

Javis den 31 Augusti 1662.

~~In de Vergadering gelezen seker memoriael  
van den heer Silverboon, gecommitteerde van  
den Coningh van Sweden, versoeckende met de  
schepen hier te lande reijbrede leggende na de  
cust van Guinea eene expressen derwaerts te  
moegen stonden, aen die van de Tweetsche Africaenij-  
sche Compagnie om aen deselve bekend te maecten  
dese thuylligende resolutie van den 10 dices,~~

(geminnen)

~~gecommiteerde op seker 1662 gaende memorial bij hem  
gecommiteerde ter selven dage aen Hare Hoogh  
Mogende overghelevert. Waerop gedelibereert sijn  
de: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen mits desen te  
consentieren mit voorschreven versoeck, ende sal  
dienvolgens geschreven worden aen de Presidentiale  
Camer van de West-Indische Compagnie tot Amster-  
dam, dat haer E. den voynsamen expressen wil-  
len admitteren om tot sijnen costen met de  
voornoemde schepen sich nae de voornoemde  
lust van Guinea te mogen transporteren, ter  
ware haer E. merckelicke redenen mochten  
hebben, ter contrarie die se aenstonds aen haer  
Hoogh Mogende sulden hebben over te schrijven.~~

fol. 336.

Sabbathi den 23 September 1662.

Ontfangen een missive van der resident Le  
Maire, geschreven tot Elseveur den 16 deses, hou-  
dende advertentie dat sekere Hamburger  
coopluden <sup>Cumf</sup> wederom geequipert had,  
der seker schip genaemt De Prins van Denemarck,  
omme t selve nae de custe van Guinea te sen-  
den ende voorts dat het dienstiger voor t ge-  
werne lant soude wesen, dat hij nae t exempel  
van der resident van Sweden mede tot Copenhagen,  
aen t Hoff soude resideren. Waerop gedelibereert  
sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen, dat de  
voorschreven bijlage gestelt sal werden in handen  
van de Heeren Van Commeren en andere Hare Hoogh  
Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de  
West-Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, exa-  
minereren ende daerover rapport te doen.

fol.

fol. 336.

Lunae den 25 September 1662.

Sijnde ter Vergaderinge gelesen de requeste van de Prewinthebberren van de Gevoetrijerde West-Indische Compagnie deser Landen rakende de saken van Guinea, ende de proceduren, die op den naem van de Deensche Africaensche Compagnie werden ondernamen. Is naer deli. berate goetgevonden ende verstaen dat de voorschreven requeste gestelt sal werden in handen van de Heeren Van Immeren en andere Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de gemelte West-Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren en daervan rapport te doen.

fol. 336.

[To SAC pp].

[~~Sept. 27. 1662. 2. 1662. 2. 1662.~~]

Mercurij den 27 September 1662.

~~Tot ter Vergaderinge gelesen selker raedes memo-  
rie van de heer Silveerboon, Gecommitteerde  
van der Coningk van Sweden, versaeckende alnoch  
antwoort op sijne overgeleverde memorien ra-  
kende de differenten ontstaen op de Custe van  
Guinea tusschen die van de Sweetsche Africaen-  
se Compagnie ende die van de West-Indische  
Compagnie deser Landen. Waprop gedelibereert  
rijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen dat de  
voorschreven memorie gestelt sal werden in  
handen van de Heere Van Immeren en andere  
hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerde tot de  
saken van de West-Indische Compagnie voor-  
naemt om te visiteren, examineren en daervan  
rapport te doen.~~

Martis den 10 October 1662.

Sijnde gehoort het rapport van de Heeren Van  
 Ommeren, ende andere hare Ghoogh Mogende  
 Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de West-Indi-  
 dioche Compagnie achtervolgens derselver reso-  
 lutie van den 25 Septembel bestleden gevisi-  
 teert ende geexamineert hebbende de requeste  
 van de Overinthebbers van deselve Compagnie  
 In naer deliberatie goetgevonden ende verstaen  
 dat iterativelijken geschreven sal werden aan  
 den Coningh van Denemarke in beleefde ende  
 niettemin serieuze termen dat haer Ghoogh  
 Mogende de ontlayginge van 't schip Graeff  
 Enno volgens en in conformite van sijne Ma-  
 jesteits schrijvens van den 10 Junij bestleden  
 al hadde tegemoet gesien, maer alwo tot noch  
 toe geen effect en daerop sijn gevolcht, dat  
 deselve metten eersten dese ordre gelieft te  
 laten affgaen met representatie van de danze,  
 reuse consequentien in dese proceduren staec-  
 kende, die haer Ghoogh Mogende geenints  
 kunnen noch vermogen te dubben, ende alsoo  
 haer Ghoogh Mogende bericht werden dat al  
 weder enige schepen op de Elve en elders  
 reijbrede leggen meer met ammunitie van  
 oorloch als koopmanschap geladen, welke  
 souden gedestineert sijn naer de Custe van  
 Guinee, dat sijne Majesteit gelieve so-  
 danige ordre te geven dat tegens de goede  
 ende vertroude vruntschap de barbaren  
 ende swarten aldaer niet en mogen werden  
<sup>gestijft</sup> tegens de ingezetenen en onderda-  
 nen deser Landen.



B

1662.  
—

D.A.C.

[Stat. Gen. 5914]

Dec 14 1661

Copenhagen, Letter King Fred<sup>ic</sup> III of Denmark to Stat Gen<sup>l</sup> The Hague

"Recap. 4 Jan 1662"

Your High Mightinesses will recall how, at the request<sup>urgent</sup> of our Danish African Co we have by various letters, & also by our Resident, asked to have satisfaction for the Danish Galliot seized in a violent manner by the Dutch W.I.C. We had expected that this our just request, founded upon the law of nations & equity would have been deferred to, but so far there has been no result except the resolution of the 16 Nov this year [1661] given to our Resident, in which our Company finds little security as the Director of the W.I.C. van Hensden has already been pleased, in addition to the hostilities committed at sea, to attack our Forts in Guinea by bombarding them with some hundreds of cannon shot & in accordance with the orders of his Principals, regardless of the aforesaid resolution (unless such hostilities are forbidden) he will go further forward to the total ruin of our people in this Trade, who are therefore justifiably afraid to let their ship Frederick, lying ready at Flückstadt, to sail on<sup>t</sup> without security. We have instructed our Resident Charisius to make further representations about this & to request that our people be given satisfaction, & security for the free trade to Guinea - especially for the ship Frederick & that they be freed from all oppression

[Stat]

Memor

Jan 3. 's. Trautenhage. Memorial. Resident P Charisius, to States General

"Lectum 4 Jan. 1662" He encloses a copy of King Frederick's letter of Dec 14 [supra] which he received by the last post with orders to hand over to their High Mightinesses, & to support it with all zeal. He would gladly have received a favourable resolution upon his restorer repeated Memorials about restitution, satisfaction, & security for the ship Frederick which has been lying so long at Flückstadt ready to sail. But it has pleased the States General to refer him to the arguments, which are unknown to him, brought forward by the deputies of the W.I.C. & to decline the assistance, justice & security asked for. This has obliged the Directors of the D.A.C. to remonstrate to His Majesty in a long & detailed petition, that the charges brought against them by the W.I.C. are all false, unfounded & fictitious, as they will be able to prove at all times, & that van Hensden had shown so little respect for the orders, given him by their High Mightinesses that he had roundly declared that he had indeed received orders to maintain good friendship with the subjects of neighbouring Potentates, but that he also had orders from his Lords & Masters, to

2  
Wit, the directors of the WIC. that he should, notwithstanding,  
chase, capture & confiscate all ships belonging to the DAC that  
he could find. From this the DAC can only presume that by such  
violent proceedings the WIC. intend entirely to drive His Majesty's  
Chartered African Co away from the coast & to prevent it from trading.

The DAC has good reasons not to hazard the ship Frederick  
now lying in ~~the~~ before Thick sho, by sending it as a prey into  
the hands of Commander van Heussem until he has received  
such strict orders from their High Mightinesses that he dare not  
fail punctually to obey them without acting contrary to his oath.

The expense of lading the ship at Fluckstadt which cannot sail  
without peril from the WIC, has been great. He asks that the  
States General not to allow such a heavy loss to be suffered  
by His Majesty's subjects & Chartered Co which is caused only by the  
unjust opposition of the WIC. against which the DAC consider  
they can justly protest & would rather leave it to the States-  
Generals' sense of justice than have recourse to harsh measures  
He asks that the DAC. may be protected by the States General  
against the violence of the WIC, & that the ship Frederick may  
be ~~protected~~ secured against it on her voyage to Guinea.

[Stat Pen 9219]

Jan. 4. see "Resolutions, States General" p. 1.

Jan. 10. " " " p. 2.

Jan. 19. " " " p. 3.

Jan. 26. " " " p. 4.

[Stat Pen 5914] Jan. 26. Letter, Stat-Pen to King Denmark. "Yellow Note Book" ① p. 39.

Jan. 27. see "Resolutions, States General" p. 7

[Stat Pen 5914]

Jan. 28. Copenhagen, Letter, J. de Maize [Dutch Resident in Denmark]  
to the States General.

"The enclosed is a copy of the Memorial presented to the King of  
Denmark & Norway about the disputes between the WIC. & the DAC.  
After this had been read aloud to His Majesty by the High Chancellor,  
I took the opportunity circumstantially to discuss with His Majesty all the  
points

points contained in it or His Majesty appeared to be anxious to be well informed about everything. Coming to the point about granting Sea-passports & Commissions I informed His Majesty that Yr High Mightinesses, by Charter, had granted the traffic <sup>to their possessions</sup> in those Quarters to the Netherlands W.I.C., with the prohibition that no one else of Yr Subjects might ~~may~~ sail to <sup>drive</sup> trade at those places, so that it could not well be that His Majesty in his Commissions to his subjects could grant them leave to sail to places which belonged to Yr High Mightinesses: Moreover, I was not aware that His Majesty had any lawful possession, at present, on the Coast of Guinea, & therefore that the ship Fredericus was lying before Ruckstadt ready to sail - which also had been equipped by Yr High Mightinesses' disobedient subjects - might very easily make a hot & dangerous voyage if <sup>what</sup> His Majesty did not prevent it sailing.

The King asked me <sup>what</sup> then about his possession of Cabo Corbo which had been captured by Carlof from the Swedes, upon his Commission? I replied that from the documents sent to me by Yr High Mightinesses I could see nothing else but that the Swedish flag had ~~it~~ stood on it, & that the garrison of Yr High Mightinesses' W.I.C. (who had taken possession of it by a lawful purchase & cession) had been driven out of it again by the natives of the Country, who had been ~~bronght~~ got ready by one Joozt Cramer, His Majesty's so-called [genocide] Commander & some Swedes; that therefore Yr High Mightinesses' W.I.C. (as stood to reason) were making every effort to recover what was theirs, as also all ~~the~~ other places of which they had been unlawfully & violently deprived.

Yesterday I shewed all the documents to the High Chancellor & as I had duplicated, left the most important in his hands to shew to the King. I can see that there is little inclination to support those people ~~so~~ here, or in Africa, although the Vice-Chancellor, who calls himself a shareholder of the Danish Co, speaks high words.

Enclosure to the above letter:-

Copy Memorial from J. de Maire to King Frederick III of Denmark Norway &c  
"Presented 18/8 Jan. 1662 05"

Side "Yellow Note book" ① p. 3.

Feb. 4

- 4
- Feb. 4 letter de Maire to Stat. Gen. Yellow notebook ① 14
- Feb. 6. "Resolutions States-General" p. 7.
- Feb. 7. " " " p. 8.
- Feb. 11 letter de Maire to Stat. Gen. Yellow notebook ① 16.
- Mar 4/14 " " " " " " " 21
- Mar 20 [S. 9. 5914] letter King Fred<sup>k</sup> III to Stat. Gen.  
- Suggests that the disputes between the DAC & W.I.C. be referred to disinterested Commissioners for examination & decision thereon, & that meantime all hostilities on either side be forbidden but that trade to Africa take its free course -
- Mar. 21. "Resolutions States General" p. 9
- " " letter States-Gen to de Maire Yellow notebook ① p. 42.
- Mar. 23 letter W.I.C. to Stat. Gen. copy attached hereto.
- Mar 25 letter de Maire to Stat. Gen. Yellow notebook ① p. 22.
- Mar 27 "Resolutions States General" p. 13.
- April 4 letter de Maire to Stat. Gen. Yellow notebook ① p. 24
- April 11 }  
April 12 } "Resolutions States General" pp. 14. 15  
April 19. }
- April 25 [S. 9. 5914] E. s. - Naesinge. letter P. Charisius to Stat. Gen.  
- Asks for a conference upon King Fred<sup>k</sup>'s proposal to appoint Commissioners to examine & decide the disputes between DAC & W.I.C.
- April 25 "Resolutions States General" p. 16.
- May 6 letter de Maire to States of Holland Yellow notebook ① p. 44
- May 10 "Resolutions States General" p. 17.
- May 13 " " " p. 18
- May 19 " " " p. 18
- May - letter Stat. Gen. to King Fred<sup>k</sup> III Yellow notebook ① p. 43
- May 13 letter de Maire to Stat. Holland " " " " p. 48
- May 27. letter " " " " " " " " p. 50
- n. d. letter " " to (Jan de Wit?) " " " " p. 51.
- June 3. "Resolutions States General" p. 19.
- June 24 " " " " " " " " p. 21.
- July - Draft Declaration. Rayet Typescript

Sept. 5.	Letter. De Maure to Stat. Gen.	Yellow notebook ① 32
Sept. 6/16	Letter. " "	" " 33
Sept. 23	"Resolutions States-General"	p. 24
Sept. 25	" "	p. 25
Oct. 10	" "	p. 26
Oct. 10	Letter. De Maure to Stat. Gen.	Yellow notebook ① 35
Oct. 12.	Declaration. Carloff	Typescript
Oct. 15.	Letter. Wilree to <u>xix</u> . W.I.C.	Typescript
Oct. 17	"Resolutions States General"	p. 27.

Afzema "Saecten van Slaet ende Oorlog"

Vol  Book 42.

p. 951. In the beginning of this year Resident Charisius presented to their High Mightinesses a letter from the King of Denmark of 24 Dec. referring to the complaints already made on behalf of his Danish African Co for satisfaction for the Danish Galliot violently seized by the Netherlands W.I.C. & for the sequestration of the goods & gold betw in Holland which belonged to that Co; & further requesting the discontinuance of all further hostilities against his people, & the restoration of the forts taken from them. Although he had been confident that his request, so just & based upon the laws of nations, would have been granted yet there had so far been no result except a resolution in which his Co found little security because the Director of the W.I.C., Van Heussen - besides the hostilities he had already committed at sea had also been pleased to attack his forts in Guinica by bombarding them with some hundreds of cannon-shot, & moreover - in accordance with the orders he has from his ~~own~~ Principals (notwithstanding that resolution) - he will make further seizures & entirely deprive the Danes of their trade, to their total ruin, if he were not forbidden to commit such hostilities by the strictest commands, or by other means. About this they [Danes] were naturally very uneasy whether, before they obtained further & better security, they could take the risk of letting their ship Frederick, now lying ready in the Elbe before Glickstadt, sail. Wherefore he was moved to have the matter brought once more brought before their High Mightinesses by Resident Charisius so that they should see that in the future no cause were given for misunderstandings to arise - contrary to the alliance & firm friendship subsisting between him & their High Mightinesses; but, with their usual zeal for the administration of justice, they would no longer leave his people unheard in their just & lawful request, & afford them proper satisfaction or security in their free trade in Guinica, & particularly for the ship Frederick, so that he were not compelled

compelled to consider such means whereby his people were freed from all apprehension & could enjoy what belonged to them, again.

The Resident supported this with a memorial.

What the W.I.C. had against this is to be seen from the conversation which Resident de Maire had with the King sometime afterwards on the point of the granting of Sea-passports & Commissions. He gave His Majesty to understand that their High Mightinesses, by charter had granted the traffic to the ~~Quarters~~ their possessions in those quarters, to the Netherlands W.I.C. which prohibited their other subjects to navigate & trade at those places, & therefore that His Majesty, in his Commissions to his subjects, grant them licence to places which belonged to their High Mightinesses & had been granted by charter to the W.I.C., & moreover it was not known that His Majesty at present had any lawful possessions on the Coast of Guinea, so that the ship Frederick, lying before Flückstadt ready to sail - which moreover had been fitted out by their High Mightinesses' devoted subjects - might easily make a lost & dangerous voyage if His Majesty did not prevent it sailing.

The King asked who, then, had possession of Cabo Corso, captured by Carloff, from the Sweders, on his Commission? He replied that from the documents sent him by their High Mightinesses he could find nothing else than that the garrison of their High Mightinesses' W.I.C. (who had taken possession of it by lawful purchase & cession) had been driven out of it by the natives of the country who had been got together by one Joseph Cramer, His Majesty's so-called Commander, & some Sweders; so that (as stood to reason) their High Mightinesses' W.I.C. were making every effort to regain possession of it as also of all other places of which they had been for unlawfully & forcibly deprived.

The ship Frederick shortly afterwards put to sea to go to England to obtain a Sea-passport from that King in the hopes that it would be better respected by the W.I.C.

It was Hollanders, under the cloak of Danes who were carrying on this African trade & Resident de Maire clearly pointed out that the ship Frederick had been equipped at Amsterdam in contravention of the Charter & of their High Mightinesses' Placades.

p. 953] Hard words passed between the King of Denmark & his State in their letters. Complaint was made about the proceedings of his Commander in Guinea, Joseph Cramer who had hostilely carried off some ships of the W.I.C. & that in retribution & reparation was demanded of the ship Græff Enno, arrested in England & that their His Mo were resolved to protect the directors of the W.I.C. in their rights & trade, as they were bound to do. He [the King] on the other hand complained that Commander Van Heussen had captured his ship Cornier Van Amelia; kept Cabo Corso blockaded for 4 months; captured the ship Wapen Van Flückstadt; committed hostility & piracy, & chased, prosecuted & condemned his people from his own roadssteads. He requested that everything should be restored before Michaelmas, with the offer of reciprocal restitution & the release of the ship Græff Enno, arrested in England.



Stat Gen (Harron WIC.) 5782.

WIC to Stat Gen. Amst. 23 Mar 1662.

Read 27 Mar 1662.

[ 2 pages torn ]

Hooge ende Mogende Herren

- Uyt U Hoogh Mogende resolutie van den 16 Feb. jongstleden, ons alhier behandigt, gezien hebbende dat U Ho. Mo wederomme hadden ontfangen een missive van den Keere Hartogh van Courland geschreven tot Mittouws den negende der Voorledene maant January, houdende elackten dat die van de Westindische Comp. deser danden syn Schip de Pietas op de Custe van Guinea, met ladinge ende toebehooren soude hebben wech genomen ende tot nach toe in arrest gehouden, ende dat U. Ho. Mo. daer op van ons waeren hegerende ons bericht soo on hebben in aller onderdanigheyt niet connen malaten U. Ho. Mo daer van int corte te dienen te wete dat Hendrick Momber Coopman alhier sich intitulerende Factor van den Hartogh van Courland, in den Jaar ... 1659, eerst met de Camer van Westvrielandt ende Noorder quarter tot Enckhuysen ende daer na met dese Camer is geaccordeert omme ... hier voor seckerne bedongene recognitie. ... het schip de Pietas op de Custe van ... sulcx hy te Raad ... voorsh slaven te ... omme syne ... plaatsen te ... rekeur van dien ende ... wederomme te Ker ... besondelyck nacht ...
- 2) de officia[n] [sic] vant gemelte Schip niet en soude Vermogen aen te doen onse voor Custe nochte eenich gout ofte Oliphants Tandem te handelen. Twelck of wel behoorlyck ende redelyck waere geueest dat hij de voornde Henry Momber ende de syne punctuelijck ende na behooren volgens 't gemaecte contract ende de der leende Commissie was achter volght ende nagesonden. Soo heeft nochtans de saake sich sodanich toedragen dat de gemelte Henry Momber, mitsgaders Jacobs Hinloopen, Jan Broers ende Matthijs Smits, Reeders vant gemelte Schip, Cooplyden alhier, souckende onder dexel van dien hare parsonagie te speelen, 't voor's Schip uyt Texel naar Amelandt latende vertrecken, van hier derwaers hebbende gesonden, onder Bewint van harer Commys Nicolaes Fromewout, goede partije Custe Carguasomen ende andere Coopmanschappen, seyende daarmede, van daer achter om na de Custe van Guinea, handelende langens deselue gout ... Tandem, volgens de ordre hem luyden ... voornde principalen gegeven, gelijck ... voor Cabo da Houw ende ders ... tot Acxem op de Gout Custe te ... ecomen, ende van meyninge syn ... last hebben gehad omme hare ... aen Cabo Cab te lossen ende ... van de gemaemde Deense Africaense ... -mies Officialen te leverem, de goederen te ... ende euen Adriaen Jans met het
- 3) ingehandelde gout met Deense Schepen, of andere occasie, aen Vincent Clingenburgh tot Hamborgh die de gemaemde Deense Africaense Compagnie hare saaken is beoorgende, ofte Henry Momber voornomt tot Amsterdam te rugge te doen Keeren; Souckende alsoo des Compagnies negotie te bederven, ende de gemaemde Deense Africaense Compagnie in haren ongeoorloofden handel te stijven

9  
stijven, daeromme sij luyden, naar alle de omstandicheden, mede sijn  
participerende. Maer verstaende dat op de Port Coste van Guinea  
waren vier Schepen van de Compagnie soo hebben uijt vreesse  
van deselwe (hebbende hare Commissie van de Compagnie ontfangen  
te kuyten gegaen) omme niet in handen van de gemelte Schepen te  
vervallen, alsmede omdat 't Fort aen Cabo Cors bij de Swarten Wierde  
beseten, ingesaden gevonden hare wijdere negotie aldaer te  
vervolgen, ofte Cabo Cors aen te doen, versorderende hare reijse na  
Arder. Maer de Directeur Generael van de Noort Coste van Africa  
van hare voornoemde Lorrendraijerye bericht ontfangende ende  
cenige schepen naar Arder sendende, soo hebben de officialem  
't voors<sup>s</sup> Schip de Pietas, aldaer vindende, mede genomen ende voors  
't Casteel El Mina gebracht, alwaer den Advocaet Fiscaal,  
nomine officis, procebe tegens den Schipper ende Commiss  
sustinerende, is na ondersoect van Satie ende besindinge van  
4) de voors<sup>de</sup> Lorrendraijerye 't voors<sup>s</sup> Schip ende sijne ingeladene  
goederen door den Directeur Generael ende Raeden van de Noort  
Coste van Africa, als sijnde daertoe van H. Ho. Mo van  
behoorlijcke Commissie versien, geconfisqueert ende verbeurt  
verclaert.

Alsmede

Hooghe ende Mogende Heeren zullen H. Hooghe  
mogende in de protectie Godes beveelen die H.  
Ho. Mog personen ende regeringe met Langhdurige  
welvaren geliese te Zegenen, ende blijven  
H. Ho. Mo. ootmoedige dieners

De Bewint'hebbere van de geotroyeerde  
Westindische Compe. ter Camer Amsterdam

Amsterdam, desen  
23 Mar. 1662.

(sga) Abt. Wemmer donx  
(..) Eduard Man

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On 27 March the States-General referred the above letter to their deputies  
for the affairs of the WIC. to examine & report thereon. [WIC,oc 3229]

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1662.

D.A.C.

(Annex. JJ. to Memorial (Further?) from WIC. to SG.  
Exh. 27 July 1664.)  
(St. Gen. Loketkas. Deenemaerck. 41.)

"Extract from the Resolutions of the Lords ~~StxxGen.~~  
States of Holland & Westvrefsland in their Hon. Great  
Mightnesses' Assembly on

Thursday & Friday the 23rd & 24th March 1662."

The Council-Pensionary has reported at the Assembly the  
considerations and advice of Messrs their Hon. Grt. Mo.s'  
Deputies for DANISH affairs, having, in accordance and com-  
pliance with their Commissorial Resolution dated the 11th inst.  
examined and considered the complaints made by or on behalf of  
the King of Denmark of the aenhouden of the D.A.C., as it is  
said, to their High Mightinesses, about the capture of a certain  
Gallio~~gt~~ named "Postillon" by some ships of the Chart. WIC. of  
these Lands about the Coast of GUINEA, brought up to the Castle  
DEL MINA and afterwards declared as good prize by the Director  
and Councillors of the said Company there; as ~~inxthe~~ also the  
request made in the name and on behalf of the said King of  
~~DENMARK~~ in order that a certain ship, named "Graeff Enno"  
belonging to the said WIC might be sequestrated until the  
afsd D.A.C. should have obtained satisfaction for their  
damage claimed: and also the instantien reiterated in the name  
and on the behalf aforesaid at the Generality several times,  
in order that their Ho. Mo. would be pleased to charge the  
said Chart. WIC together with the Director VAN HEUSSEN  
to let the ship "Frederick", having now for some time lain  
in the Elve ready to sail, come unhindered to the Coast of  
GUINEA. Whereupon being deliberated, and being found in the

(p.4.) also shall ~~be written~~ the same be written, in general terms mutatis mutandis, to the Officers and Sheriffs of the other towns of this Province and the ~~xxxxxx~~ maintenance of the afsd Placades shall be seriously recommende<sup>d</sup> to them.

And as regards the second point concerning the ship "Graeff Enno", considering that that ship, having run into England through need was placed under arrest there by the Minister of the said King on instruction from <sup>those of</sup> the D.A.C. and is still detained, that about this the matter shall be dirigeert daer heen on the part of their Hon. Grt. Mo.

<sup>that</sup> at the Generality in order/the tastelijk onbillichey<sup>t</sup> and the dangerous consequences thereof may be represented on behalf of their Ho. Mo. to His Majesty in the most efficacious and significant expostulations with the request that His Majesty may be pleased ~~wixxxx~~ without further delay to give such orders and make such provision in order to release that ship ~~wixxxx~~ as quickly as possible and those of the W.I.C. be given proper reparation for the damage suffered over it.

And that daer van voor de geobtineerde ontslaginge of the said ship geensints ged@sisteert maer on refusal or improper delay those of the D.A.C. may be obliged thereto by all efficacious means, and that on the one and the other of the afsd points, may be written to His said Majesty in significant terms, direct by their Ho. Mo.

And as regards the last afsd point, concerning the ship "Frederick" that the matter dienthalve may be left at the Resolution taken thereon by their Ho. Mo. on the 16th November last year.

=====

1662.

"Continuation of the Resolutions taken by the Direction of the Hon. Mr Dir.-Gen. Dirck Wilré. Commencing on the 18th (?) May Ao. 1662 in the Castle St George D'ell Mina in Guinea. &c."

(From the Dutch papers in the Kon. Inst. of Taal- Land- & Volkenkunde voor Nenerl. Indië. No. 68. *The Hague*)

Thursday 11th May 1662.

-Jacob Janssen Juts, Skpr on the "Gouden Leuwe" appted Equip. Mr. at f.80 p.m.- Thus done and resolved in the Assembly of the Dir.-Gen. & Councillors over the North Coast of Africa at the Castle St George D'Elmina in Guinea. Datum ut supra. (sgd) Dirck Wilré. Alexander Cruijpenningh. Jacob Jansen. Andries Cornelissen Vertolen. Pieter Tegdner.

Thursday 18th May 1662.

-Gerrit van Amesfoortd Factor of Boteroe appted Factor at Comany, vice Joannes Monen decd, and the Sub-factor of Adia, Reijnier Slotd, appted Factor at Boteroe, at f.24 p.m. Thus done &c. Sgd by Wilré. Cruijpenningh. Janssen & T. Pinside.

Friday 19th May 1662.

Is proposed at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that; as he had received advice that a small English ship named the "Roger & Susan" was lying before Tacquerary, the skipper of which had said that he had on board 2-3 cases of beads (coraal) in order to hand over to Mr JOOST CRAAMER, and in the hope that besides that which the skipper had said without being asked, there might be something *more* which must be handed over to the said Mr Cramer; the Equipage Master should go by canoe, with 8-10 sailors from the yacht Faam, to Chama where the yacht "Eendracht" was lying, in order, with the same yacht, to bring the aforesaid small English ship into our security (verseekerings) so that his papers ~~might~~ and documents might be inspected by us. Thus done, &c. Sgd by Wilré, Cruijpenningh, Janssen, & Pinside.

Wednesday 24th May 1662.

Is proposed at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen.; as all the papers & documents of the small English ship "Roger & Susan" had been read through by us, as also the hold inspected everywhere, and thereout we have been able to see nothing else than that the aforesaid small English ship with its lading in general concerns genuine (oprechts) English merchants, and that the letters obtained out of it, for Mr Joost CRAMER & Mr Henningh ALBRECHT -the one Director Commandant & the other Upper Factor on behalf of the Danish Nation-and a letter for THEUNIS ADRIAENSEN VOS in the Fort at CABO CORS on behalf of the Swedes, make not the least report of any goods were laden in the abovenamed small English ship in order to be brought hither for them or their masters;

15  
~~that~~ therefore to hand back to the skipper Richard Clevel  
his papers & documents concerning his ship, and that he ~~may~~  
be allowed to depart from this place with his ship "Roger  
& Susan". Thus done &c. Sgd by Wilré, Cruijpenningh,  
Janssen, Pinside, & Tegdnea.

Tuesday 30th May 1662.

~~Is proposed at the Assembly by the Dir. - Gen. the~~

Is proposed & represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen.  
the unreasonable doings of the English Principal, Egmond  
Young, in order contrary to our desire & permission, to erect  
a Lodge at TACQUERARY in sight of our Hon. Company's Fortress,  
although the said Mr Young, by our friendly request as also  
by a Protest made against him, was requested to be willing to  
desist from such intention, but, however, is strogly continu-  
ing in his unlawful intention (~~voornemen~~) (voornemen), as appears  
from the sending up of his Company's yacht to Tacquerary, with  
the intention, thereby, contrary to our friendly request, to  
carry into effect the opening (opnemen) of his Lodge; therefore  
opinions are asked and unanimously decided that the Hon. Com-  
pany's yacht "Eendracht" with 6 additional sailors should de-  
part and let it sail along with the English Company's yacht to  
Tacquerary, the said yacht staying always so close to the  
English one that no vessel can sail from or to her without  
falling into the hands of our men on the yacht "Eendracht";  
and in case that, contrary to our surmise, any vessel came to  
sail from the English Company's yacht, and it could not be  
obtained by our men, they shall call out to it and in case it  
does not wait for the coming of the boat of the yacht "Een-  
dracht" it shall be fired upon from the boat, but for the first  
time, over it. Thus done &c. Sgd by Wilré, Pinside,  
Cruijpenningh, Janssen, Andries Cornelissen, & Tegdner.

Tuesday 30th May 1662.

Is proposed and represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen.  
the great changes which have occurred in a short time here in  
this country through the dying of two of our late Chiefs  
(Opperhoofden), of which it were indeed necessary as quickly  
as possible to give information and report, as also of the  
deaths of many other servants of the Hon. Company, to our  
Lords & Masters at home -for which purpose it has already  
previously been ordered that the fluijt ship "Hoop" should  
depart from here about the middle of June with advice of the  
state of affairs on this Coast to our Lords & Masters-; but  
as since that time many more servants, & both soldiers and  
sailors have come to die whereby we have become very much  
weakened in the Forts and ships, and, moreover, we have also  
report that from day to day is about to come hither the  
so-named (genaamde) Danish ship "Fredericus The Third", being,  
according to what is said, mounted with 36 guns and 90 men,  
with the full intention, contrary to our will and desire, to  
unload her goods ~~in~~ at CABO CORS, although that same port  
is blocaded by our ships; therefore opinions are asked in

what manner one might be able to oppose such intention as those of the so-called Danes are having in order to free ourselves, with the help of God, from damage and affliction by the inhabitants here in this country, and to maintain the upper-hand over those who are seeking our Hon. Company's ruin. And it was decided unanimously to reinforce ourselves with the men ~~from~~ the ship "Hoop" so long as the yacht "Postpaert" -being on the windward Coast in order to trade- or the ship "West Indische Huis" -about to come from home- shall have arrived here; as if we came to deprive ourselves of the ship "Hoop" before one of the two aforementioned ships has arrived here, we should find ourselves too weak ~~to~~ properly to man the ships "Goude Leeuw" & "Cristina" and to oppose those who are seeking to do our Hon. Company wrong; and therefore the departure of the ship "Hoop" for home is postponed until the time that we are reinforced here with another ship or yacht. Thus done &c. Sgd by Wilré, Pinside, Cruijpenningh, Janssen, Andries Cornelissen Vertolen, & Tegdner.

Friday 16th June 1662.

Is proposed and represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that notwithstanding that by our lawful protest made to the Hon. Edmond Young ~~about~~ that the English should desist from the erection of a Lodge at TACQUERARY in sight of our Hon. Company's fortress, yet after HH's death his successor appears to be of the intention to resume the same, and accordingly has caused his Hon. Company's yacht to sail from before the port of Comany, making every effort to come upwards: therefore opinions of the Council are asked by what means one might best oppose such improper doings; and it was unanimously found good for the yacht "Faam"~~l~~, with 9 additional men from the ship "Hoop", to depart and to do its best to come by the said English Company's yacht, either before TACQUERARY or at sea, and to stay close alongside her, and to allow no landing from ~~her~~ access to the yacht in order thus by that means to make her desist from her intention. At the same time it was also represented to the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. whether it were not best, in the present circumstances of the time, to remove the goods out of the Lodge Comany which are not ~~sold there by the~~ ~~traders~~ trafficked ~~there~~ by the traders, and to have them brought here, as the same are only lying there in great danger, as the Lodge of the Hon. Company there is only the house of a Black, Jan, which can easily be set fire to by a malicious negro; and after opinions asked it was unanimously found good to transport all the merchandise, which has not been trafficked there, hither, for the further security of the same. Thus done &c. Sgd by Wilré, Pinside, ~~Janssen~~ Cruijpenningh, Janssen, & van Tolen.

Tuesday 20th June 1662.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. the unlawful murderous actions of the COMANY Blacks who on the 19th instant ruined the Hon Company's Lodge at Small Comany and cut off the heads of its servants and slaves, a thing never previously heard of, and that, for the reason that, on the 19th instant, some persons' heads were cut off by the people of D'ell Mina in the FUTU country, a little inland from St Jago Hill; whom those of Comany represent to have been their people, which even if it were true ~~was~~ is a legitimate thing for those of D'ell Mina as they were killed in their and our enemy's country, where daily Mina people are made headless, not knowing whether they are Comanies or Futues if they meet anybody thereabouts. And it was given into consideration to the Council by what means one shall best come to show to those of Comany that we shall not ~~let~~ leave such unheard-of doings unrevenged. Whereupon, ~~xxxxxxx~~ after opinions asked, it was decided that one shall cause the yacht "Eendracht" to lie before the port of Comany in order thus, so far as practicable, to prevent all landing at and departure from Comany, and to cause the small English ship "Roger & Susan" which is lying there, to depart from there; and to let the yacht "Faam" sail before AMPENIE in/der there, also, so far as practicable, to prevent arrival and departure, and after this date ~~to let xxx English ships anchor before Comany or Ampenie xxxxxx~~ ~~to prevent any English ships~~ to let no English ships anchor before Comany or Ampenie, and to prevent it if it is practicable, before we shall have come to an agreement with those of Comany about the malicious evil which they have caused to the Hon. Company.

And it is further decided to connive at the doings of the English at TACQUERARY until a better opportunity of time and a greater strength of men, holding ourselves as though we were not observing such (N/B. being in sight of their Fort at Tac:!) as we hope will certainly be done in due course. Thus done &c. Sgd by Wilrê, Pinside, Cruijpenningh, Janssen, Vertolen.

Friday 1st September 1662.

-Concerns the state of affairs at the Island Annabon, reported by Lieut Commr Cornelis, who anchored in the roads on coming from there.

1662.

Thursday 14th September 1662.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. the earnest request of the FUTU Caboceros, that we will have patience in making palavers with them about the fort CABO CORS, for so long until their annual feast shall be ended, in 20-22 days time, as in the same they come to settle all matters of deceased persons: and as JAN CLAASEN has been a man of great prestige it would therefore be a great affront, according to their representation, for the whole country that they came to enter into any agreement with us, before they have settled his affairs at the feast which now was so near at hand, and they have showed his former wives to the whole people in public, as they would then give sufficient suspicion to many that they were the causers of the death of JAN CLAASEN as it would be said that they had poisoned (vergeven) him with **Fetich**; and that that was also the cause that they could not give us any hostages on that account as assurance that they would enter into agreement with us after the feast; but that they were requesting us that we, for this time, would give credence to their word & promises: as also they were representing that, because the annual feast was so near at hand, neither the King nor Caboceros could go out of their country in order to speak verbally with us here about it; to which representation the SABOES, FANTIJNS, and ACCANISTS have associated themselves (sich gedragen) saying that such was true, and that they also, along with the ~~XXXXX~~ people of FUTU, were earnestly requesting us that the aforesaid request of the FUTUS might be assented to by us and them, with the additional statement that if those of FUTU came to remain in the breach of their promises that they would then be sufficiently showing to every one that they were people who were never to be believed in their words and that we then would be guiltless before God and the world for all the evil which **might** come to arise thereout afterwards.

Whereupon was considered by the whole Council that the request of the FUTUS is not so very unreasonable, and that by assenting to the said request it were hoped that the feelings of the FUTUS will be somewhat drawn towards us, as also that one is living in hope that in the meantime one of our Company's ships will come to appear from the fatherland, which, in our opinion, would be very advantageous in the making of an agreement with those of FUTU about the Fort at CABO CORS. Therefore it is unanimously found good to **assent**, for this time, to the request of the FUTUS, in order thereby, if they come to remain in default in not appearing here in order to combine with us about CABO CORS, to show to God and to every man that we are guiltless of all disasters and damage which might come to arise hereafter from it.

And is further resolved that one should delay so long with the departure of the ship "Hoop" to the fatherland, until the time fixed ~~byxxxx~~ with the FUTUS shall have expired, in order to be able to see what sort of a ~~xxx~~ turning the said work will come to take, in order thus to be able to advise our Lords and Masters

the definite certainty of the state of affairs here in this country between us and those of FUTU, COMANY, and CABO CORS, in order that they may be able to regulate themselves accordingly. Thus done &c. Sgd by Dir Wilré, Pinside, Cruijpenningh, Corn. Joll, Vertolen, Jan Isaacks.

Monday 9th October 1662.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. the doings of the FUTUS, who have now kept us in suspense for about three months with fine words and promises that they, according to their promises, will make a treaty with us and place the Fort CABO CORS in our hands; but as one is from time to time finding that they are paying us with falsehoods, as still most clearly appears from the last agreement entered into with them on the 14th September and that, in the waiting for 18 days until their annual feast should be ended whereby they then made definite and certain promises, and that, in the presence of the envoys of ZABOE and FANTIJN, as also ACCANISTS, that they would then, without doubt, appear, and that if they did not fulfil ~~that~~ such, the whole world would be able to see that those of the Hon. W.I.C. were guiltless of the evil which might afterwards come to arise thereout; and that was granted to them, through their earnest request ~~and~~ as also ~~through the exertions of~~ through those of SAVBOE, FANTIJN and ACCANISTS, in the hope and confidence that by doing such they would let themselves be brought to reasonableness. But as now the fixed time of 18 days, as also their annual feast, has already expired, and that I have accordingly sent my servants to the FUTU Caboceros in order to admonish them to the fulfilment of their promises, and they have again given in reply thereto that they cannot come yet as <sup>(it is)</sup> ~~their~~ "Soesie Die" but that they would wait for four days yet and that they would then send the ACCANISTS hither in order to speak with me about the place where our meeting should take place; therefore is given into the consideration of the Council whether one should grant their request of waiting still so long. Whereupon is found good and decided that one should no longer ~~g~~ comply with their request, but that one should cause the ships "Gouden Leeuw" & "Cristina" to return again before CABO CORS, and prevent the coming in and going out of those of CABO CORS, as much as possible: as also to do ~~the~~ likewise about the people of ~~XXXX~~ COMANY, as their requests from time to time are only tending to divert us from carrying out any evil against them, and only to keep us in suspense with fair words and promises until they, on the coming of a Danish ship, might be hardened again in their former wickedness. Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Wilré, Pinside, Cruijpenningh, Janssen, Corn. Joll, Jan Isaacks.

1662.

D.A.C.

(Annex. C. <sup>June</sup> to Memorial from WIC. to SG.

Exh. 27 <sup>July</sup> 1664.)

(St. Gen. Loketkas. Deenmarck. 41.)

d. 10 May. r. 3 June 1662.

X Translation from High German."

We Fræderich the Third by the Grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway, and of the Wends & Goths.

High and mighty Lords States General, especially good good friends and allied neighbours.  
learnt

We have, /from the contents of Y.Ho. Mo.'s letter afgegaen 3rd March and handed to us by your Resident Le Maire a few days ago, -sijnde geobtineert door 't ongelijk berigt of the WIC. and filled with hard words quite unusual among good friends & neighbours- how that our Commandant on the Coast of GUINEA, JOEST CRAMER, had committed some hostilities against the said Company, by the wegnemen of some ships and otherwise, and how the Lords have seriously and friendly & neighbourly requested us to restore the afgenomene ships, to release the ship "Graeff Enno" arrested in England, with all costs, damage and interest; also earnestly commended us henceforth to afstellen all such feitelijkheden and no more to trouble the trade, or that Y. Ho. Mo., in the contrary case, have intended and resolved in such manner to protect and assist the Directors of the WIC. in their rights and trade as you/shall find to be proper for voorstand of your subjects and inhabitants.

We had indeed wished that ~~such orders~~ on our various very beweechgelijcke letters and on the manifold remonstrances ingedient by our Resident Charisius such orders had been given to the Commandeur van HEUSDEN to restore to us the afgenomen ship "Courier van Venice" and to afstellen all committed hostilities, and that it would have pleased Y.Ho.Mo., on our

reasonable request, also to have appointed arbitrators for  
the decision of the differences and misunderstandings/<sup>arisen</sup>between  
the two Companies, and to acquiesce in that arbitration as  
being a means whereby all strijdicheden could easily ~~have~~  
be taken away and the good confidence between the respective  
interested parties restored.

But we have/had<sup>up till now</sup> to learn with great bevreemdinge that in  
such a considerable time nothing else has ensued upon it than  
that the said ~~W.I.~~ W.I. Directors have tried to ~~gain~~  
delay the matter in order to gain time in order to communicate  
this to the interested parties.

Meantime our people most highly complain, den eenen wech<sup>(sic)</sup>  
(week?) as the other that he, Van HEUSDEN, with his adherents,  
has afgedwongen them de defensie in the Godly and worldly ~~rights~~  
rights toegestaen, having firstly begun against our people  
with hostilities and piracies, still continuing therein from  
time to time. FREDERICXBORCH and CABO CORS he has kept bloc-  
aded for over four months, and hostilely driven our people away  
from our own roadsteads, pursued and bombarded them. ~~Yet~~ Still  
lately, on the 11th January of this year, hostilely aengeranst  
captured and brought up to DEL MINA a ship of the said D.A.C.,

named "Wapen van Glückstadt" equiped and sailed out from there  
in August 1661, also provided with our Sea-Passes, at once  
unloaded and confiscated the same.

We could relate at length ~~the~~ similar hostilities committed  
by ~~the~~ him Van HEUSDEN but will not detain the Lords with many  
complaints from our people; but we declare and erbieden ons so  
far, in order to be on our guard against allfurther besorgelijke  
inconveniences, in case it also please Y.Ho.Mo. ~~be held thereto~~

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that the WIC. be held thereto that they restore ~~xxxxxx~~people  
all the captured ships & goods to our people between now and  
next Michaelmas day, or as soon as the order can come over  
to GUINEA, we also will make such provision herein that our  
people also within the said time wederom reciprocally laten  
volgen all the ships and goods belonging to the said Company  
and taken from it. Meantime, in order to show our inclination  
for good neighbourly correspondence, we have given orders to  
our said Chart. Comp., to release the arrest made of the ship  
"Graeff Enno", with the reservation however of their rights,  
and to ~~xxxxxx~~freexagainx place it at liberty again; and  
to cease all attacks and hostilities.

We expect from the Lords gelijkmatige wilvaerdicheyt,  
and their speedy declarations, remaining inclined to show to  
XX Y. Ho. Mo. all acceptable friendly neighbourly services.

Given at our Castle Fredericxburch the 10 May 1662.

The Lords' good friend  
& neighbourly Ally  
(sgd) Friderich.

1662.

D.A.C.

(Annex. E. to Memorial from WIC. to SG.

Exh. 27 July 1664.)

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

June

Appreared before us, JOAN VALCKENBURGH Director General over the Northern District of the Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé with the appurtenances thereof, as also those of the Councilloors here at this place, TOBIAS PINSIDE of Calais aged about 38 years, Upper-factor: JACOB JANSEN van Eno (?) aged about 40 years at that time Equippage Master; JAN ISAACKSEN van der Veer, aged about 33 years skipper on the ship "CHRISTINA": INRICH TIEBBLES of Staveren aged about 38 former skipper on the yacht "Postpaert": CORNELIS CORNELËSSEN JOL, aged about 34 years, at that time skipper on the "Goude Leeuw": JAN MEYNERTSEN of Doccum aged about 39 years, Chief Mate: TEUNIS MOUWE of Vlissinge aged about 28 years under mate: GILLIS JACOBSSSEN of Middelburgh aged about 30 years, chief boatswain: and PIETER CORNELLISSSEN HASEVELT of Leyden, aged about 37 years gunner: medevarende op the ship "Goude Leeu" all in the service of the Gen. Chart. WIC., who at the request of Mr DIRCK WILREE, ~~presiding~~ on the death of the late Mr Jasper van HEUSSEN in life Director General over these Districts here, ~~requirant~~ requirant ~~inxxxx~~ herein, without any persuasion or inducement but un-compelled thereto and from ~~freexwill~~ their own free will, jointly and severally with solemn oaths have declared, testified and attested, as they hereby declare testify & attest, how true it is that on the 21st Day of November of last year (1662), lying at anchor a little below CABO CORS, two ships with Danish p.2.) flags came to attack them from windward, one of which was named

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"Frederick the Third" and the name of the other being unknown to them; on the "Frederick the Third" being a certain Hein Louwen of Durgerdam, so they learnt later; which ship "Frederick"voorseylende ende het ship "Christina" boven wint van 't ship "Goude Leeuw" geseth of ten ancker leggende synde gecomen voor de Brick of the said ship "Christina" heeft geroepen van waer 't schip, en daerop door die van "Christina" geantwoort werdende van Amsterdam en gevraeght van waer het U soo is, daerop uit 't schip "Frederick the Thierd" wedergeantwoort van Glückstadt en stryckt voor de King of Denmark: whereupon those of the "Christina" repliëd that as they were lying at anchor they had not to strike, but aen boort soude comen en selfs voor de Ho. Mo. Lds St. Gen. and Gen. Chart. WIC hebben te strycken. Waerop uit het schôp "Frederick" terstont aen het afsd ship de geheele lage is gegeven, and by such one person wounded, the great mast doorboort in five places, ende meest de geheele bouch of the ship ingeschoten, so that those of the ship ~~"Christina"~~ "Goude Leeuw" seeing this had to come to the help of the ship "Christina" from fear, as it seemed, that the "Frederick" intended to abborderen the same, dan door 't schip "Goude Leeuw" ontrent sulcx gediverteert en na 't selve voorbij schietende, en heeft van gelycken het cleynste schip sonder eenige tsamen spraecke int ~~xxxxxxxx~~ passeeren niet minder als de "Frederick" de lage aent schip "Christina" gegeven, en soo vervolgens oock op the ship "Goude Leeuw", waerdoor schoon the afnmd Company's ships (p.3.) haer ten ancker bleven houden een hevich geschiet is onstaen, until finally the said ships "Frederick" and her companion also coming to anchor a little below the said Company's

1662.

ships, it remained for that day at that. In which attack by the afnmd ships sailing under Danish flag, on the ship "Goude Leeu" the sailmaker Abraham Hendrickse was shot dead, two soldiers and one sailor were wounded, the folke mast doorboort, and more than twenty shots toegebracht in the rump of the ship. Whereupon the following day, being <sup>22<sup>nd</sup></sup> ~~21<sup>st</sup>~~ November de ~~re~~ gerequireerde haar met de voorsz schepen "Goude Leeu", "Christina" and the yacht "Faem", in order to prevent the ~~"Frederick" and~~ "Frederick the Third" and her companion all further attack, dewyl bereets opwaerts aen onder seyl waren gegaen, deselve derwaerts te ~~syn~~ syn gevolght, weshalve sulcx vernemende het alsdoen dwaers 't Zee hebben laeten staen en door hun wel beseyltheyt altoos ~~a~~ avantagie hebbende en loest (?) van de Company's ships houdende deselve in't passeeren continueel niet nagelaten te beschieten; edoch sonder merckelijcke schade en waardoor alleen een matroos on the yacht "Faem" wounded and the yacht slightly damaged, haer eindelijk tegens de avont retired under the shore between CABO CORS & FREDRICKBERGH, daer sy, requireerde, with their ships, the next day running close ~~passed~~ past without using any hostility, were again ~~beschoten~~ <sup>en</sup> ~~from~~ the hostilely beschoten out of the small ship <sup>en</sup> van lant, and likewise from the fort at CABO CORS by one (p.4.) TEUNIS ADRIAENSEN VOS likewise treated and with diverse sherp geladene cannon schooten op de Company's ships los gebracht. Of all which they, gerequireerde, said they have good knowledge and what is aforesaid heard and saw with their own ears and eyes and had been present at it: except alone that Jan Isaacksen van der Vere Skipper, & Jarich Tiebhes of Staveren, having been on the ship "Christina" have only heard and understood the words used by those of the "Frederick" in't preyen &



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DAC

"Extract from the letter from Dirck Wilree,  
Director-General of the North Coast of Africa,  
dated 15th October 1662, written to the Ass-  
embly of the XIX."

[Star. Gen. Lokat Kas Engeland. Bl 1 ?]

Mr Edmond Young, Principal of the English Nation, died on the 4th June; and on the 27th June was followed on the same way by Mr Joost Cramer, Commandant of the so-called Danes: and lastly was also accompanied on the 10th August by Jan Claessen Daeij, God having thereby released Y.H.H. from three persons who were endeavouring nothing else than Y.H.H.s' injury & ruin.

And naer dato is het laetste tardenen of the ship Hoop Hoop geweest the request of those of FETU, as they made promises that immediately after their annual feast which was at hand, they desired to settle all the arisen ~~disturbances~~ disturbances with us, and to enter into an agreement with me about the Fort CABO CORSO; which has been ingewilligt ~~te~~ haar, in order to be able to advise Y.H.H. of the right situation with those of FETU and CABO CORCO, as also those of COMANIJ, as it was judged by us that daeraen veel te sijn gelegen.

On the death of Joost Cramer (6 June 1662) the lieutenant of Fort Fredriks borg,  
Hanning Albrecht took over the command

[Vide, Kay Larsen "De Danske i Guinea" p. 20]

Book sent to University College.

The Day of Fetu, named Acosan, whom the Whites called Johan Classen, died in 1662. He was succeeded by Ajumaton, who was put out of the saddle in 1663.

[Vide W.J. Müller, "Die Africanische Landschafft Fetu"]

Book sent to University College.

[About Pastor Müller, vide Kay Larsen, op. cit. p 22]

1662  
1600.

D.A.C. a SAC.

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

(St. Gen. Loketkas. Deenmarck. 4th.)

(Draft) in Dutch

On this day the July 1662, appeared before me  
 Notariss and the undersigned witnesses, Jan Jacob RAYET, aged  
 28 years now in this city and has by true words in place of  
 oath on the production of the Hon. Chart. WIC. in these U. N.  
 testified declared and attested, that he, deponent, in the  
 year 1660 ~~voor Comans~~ had sailed out, with a ship named  
 "Fredericus Tertius" to the Coast of GUINEA, and arrived there  
 in October of the same year 1660; and served there under the  
 direction of one JOOST CRAMER, he qualifying himself General,  
 or Director on behalf of the so-called D.A.C. and that, ~~he~~, in  
December 1660 or thereabouts, ~~enbegrepen~~, <sup>he</sup> was sent ~~aanxdexpxr~~  
 by the said JOOST CRAMER, and departed from CABO CORS to the  
King of ACRA in Guinea afsd in order to ~~disponeren~~ <sup>dispose</sup> the same  
 King, ~~ten behoeve van de voorschreve Gen. DANISH Comp de gemelte~~ <sup>for the behoef of the afsd to depose the</sup>  
 WIC af ~~te nemen hare Logie~~ <sup>of their lodge</sup> at ORSOU in the country of ACRA,  
 belonging to the same WIC.; ~~gelijk hij, deponent, hetselve oock~~ <sup>as he also effected</sup>  
~~bij de afsd Coninck heeft uitgewerckt~~, & ~~vervolgens~~ <sup>according</sup> on the 27th  
 of the said month December, by the same charge and order, <sup>he came</sup> with  
 a troupe of one to two hundred men, armed Blacks, ~~gecomen is~~, and  
<sup>with them actually drove</sup> the men of the sd WIC, being eight persons strong, under the  
 command of one HOPPESACK, ~~daarmede uit ORSOU & out of their Lodge~~ <sup>out of</sup>  
 feitelijk gedreven & ~~gejaecht heeft~~, who then went to PREG <sup>(sic)</sup>  
 a place situate thereabouts. <sup>\*\*\*</sup> ~~(2D)~~

(SEE BACK)

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D.A.C.

1657-1659.

[ This is the 2<sup>nd</sup> of Carloffs' two 149  
Declarations, printed in de  
Brouwers Article in "Oud  
Holland" 1889 ] 33

Copy Declaration by Hendrick Caarlloff, made at Amsterdam on 12th October 1662. Being Annexure Z.3. to the Further Memorial from the W.I.C. to the States General, exhibited 27th June 1664. (St.Gen. Locket Kas, Deenemaerck, 41.)

On this day, the xii October anno 1662, appeared before me, Jacob de Winter Notary Public admitted at the Court of Holland, residing at Amsterdam, and the underwritten witnesses, the Hon. Mr HENRICK CAERLOFF, aged 40 years, merchant within this City, known to me Notary; and has at the earnest persistence and on the production of the Hon. Chartered W.I.C. here, in place of and under offer of oath, testified, declared and attested how it is true that he, deponent, had served the person and the house of LAURENS DE GEER, also merchant here, and many of his people, on the Coast of Guinea.

And after he had parted from their Company, and he had departed from Hamburgh and settled at Embden, and the war had broken out between their Majesties of Denmark and Sweden, he addressed himself in person to his said Majesty of Denmark and made Agreement (Capitulatie) with him in order, with His Majesty's Commission, to operate on the Coast of Africa and Guinea against the said Swedes -as main being the said Laurens de Geer and his adherents- in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Articles and Commission thereof; and then solely for himself, deponent, without any Dane, great or small, having had any part or share therein, or were even known of.

And, accordingly, coming, with the Capitulation and Commission obtained from His said Majesty, here to this City (Amsterdam) in order to obtain equipage, he addressed himself to one Jasper VINCKEL, merchant here on the Brouwers Graft, as he knew that he and his colleagues (namely, the said Jasper Vinckel, Jan de La Vaincquer, Jan Vlasblom, Floris Elias, Cornelis Joosten Hayns; and another certain gentleman here in this City, named by me deponent, and written and signed by himself in a certain sealed paper certified (gerecognosseert) by him, deponent, and by me, ~~Notary~~ Notary, with our signatures). §§

§§ N.B. In de Roever's Article in "Oud Holland", against the word "Gerecognosseert" is the following footnote:- "Here is meant Mr Nicolaas Pancaas, whose name had been crossed out a few lines before, but remained legible". Referring no doubt to the original Declaration, of which this is only a copy.

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And a certain ship named "Gluckstadt", which had formerly been named "Diamant", had lain ready on the Ems (a river in Germany with its mouth opposite Province Groningen) in order to be sent, under Danish Commission, with a cargo to the Coast of Africa and SARILIONA and further to Guinea; and he agreed, first with the said Vinckel for himself and his aforesaid colleagues and fellow shipowners and afterwards with them themselves, in the year 1657, that he should have those peoples' said ship for his own use, provided that he should transport in it, for them, a ~~large~~ parcel of cargo to the river SARILIONA, for their joint account as they had possession of (inne hadden) the same river and were trafficking there.

And besides which, he formed a cargo for the Coast of Guinea both for them and for himself, deponent; their share thereof, as also the value of their aforesaid ship and tackle being calculated to amount altogether to the sum of 50,000 guldens, over and above that portion of the cargo which belonged to him, deponent.

And that he, deponent, had also taken into partnership in the same, ABEL VERBEECK and ANDRIES SAEL, and had given them a document thereof; both of whom, after the voyage had been made with good success, had not scrupled to take public proceedings against him in the Court in this very City about it.

So that the aforesaid first-named persons, besides being owners of the said ship Gluckstadt, had also participated in and greatly profited by his, deponent's voyage to Guinea and in the cargo required for it and also traded (verhandelt) on the Gold Coast and in the Fort at CABO CORS.

And they also ordered, furnished and paid for the same without there having been any DANE, or foreigner, who was concerned in it or had participated therein to the value of a stuiver.

And also certainly not one Marten BOERS in Gluckstadt, whom he, deponent, knows very well; and knows quite well that he was not the owner of the said ship, nor had any part or share in it; but only that he served the aforesaid shipowners as Factor when the said ship was in Gluckstadt, and also that something was paid to him for that. He, deponent, giving as reasons for knowledge of that, that he had already long previously known the said Marten Boers in Gluckstadt; and that the latter had been in person to him, deponent, here in this country and had complained to him that the aforesaid owners of the ship Gluckstadt had not paid him for the services he had done them about the ship Gluckstadt and in the business thereof.

In like manner, it is very well known to him, deponent, and it was also told to him by the said Jaspar Vinckel, that the Bottomry Bond that had been made between them and Marten Boers (Baers) was simulated and fictitious in order to make use of it in case of difficulty and hitches with the W.I.C.; like as they, for the same reason and object, have made him, deponent, sign a certain simulated Bottomry Bond for the sum of 50,000 guildens. And when he, deponent, objected to this, the said Jaspar Vinckel, who had the chief direction of the business, promised him, deponent, to give his wife at Embden a counter-assurance (renversael) to the effect that the said Bottomry Bond was only pro forma and would be nul and of no validity.

That thereupon he, deponent, having -in addition to the~~y~~r seamen engaged by them, who for the most part consisted of natives and inhabitants of this State- also engaged here in his private service a party of sailors of the same character, for his own private design against the Fort at CABO CORS, sailed out of the EMS at the end of the year 1657, first to SERA LIONA, and having there discharged the cargo destined to that place and shipped by the aforesaid shipowners, in haste to their Factor stationed there, Gerrit BREMER, sailed on further to the Coast of GUINEA and there captured the Fort ~~the~~ CABO CORS by surprise, and further all the aforesaid de Geer's, and his peoples', pretended places, and garrisoned the same from his own men and provided them with goods from the cargo.

And having done this, and likewise captured the ship Stockholmslot from the aforesaid so-called Swedes, he sailed back again to Gluckstadt with both the ships.

And as, in the meantime, the first peace between Denmark and Sweden had been concluded, His Majesty ~~of~~ the King of Sweden caused the said captured ship, return cargo and booty of gold and other goods, to be reclaimed.

And he, deponent, on the other hand, observing that the Danish Fieldmarshal, his Excellency Eversteyn, for the Crown of Denmark, also wished to get the ~~of~~ gold, brought there, into his own hands, and to that end wished to have the said ships, which were lying under the cannon of Gluckstadt, brought within that town, he, deponent, proceeding on board, hastily placed most of the gold into an Embden smack, and so sailed away with it to Harlingen, and thence further to this City (Amsterdam), leaving both the aforesaid ships, with the rest of the inladen cargo such as elephants' tusks, lime juice and civet cats and other things, lying before G(luckstadt, which were then fetched into Gluckstadt: where the aforesaid ship-owners, his fellow participants Vinckel and the others herein-before named, got back the said ship Gluckstadt, and afterwards sent it again to SERALIONA under the said Gerrit Bremer.

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He, deponent, having come here in Amsterdam and having taken his lodging with the said Cornelis Joosten Heyns, the latter, as also the said Jaspas Vinckel, Jan de la Vainqueur, and Vlasblom and the gentleman herebefore named in the aforesaid sealed paper, for themselves and their other fellow ship-owners, demanded from him payment of the before mentioned simulated and fictitious Bottomry Bond and the interest ~~thereon~~ thereon; and have so compelled and forced him with arrests, threats, troubles and vexations that he was obliged to give them 250 Marks of gold, according to the receipt for it given to him by them on the 3rd July 1658, at a meeting in the house of the aforesaid Cornelis Joosten Heyns, where the aforesaid separately named gentleman also was: and moreover, he, deponent, has had to pay the wages of those peoples' crew, as well as other expenses ~~incurred~~ of the voyage incurred at Gluckstadt, which also amounted to a considerable sum.

And further, that those of Denmark, both ~~xxx~~ there and here in this country, observing that he, deponent, had turned away from them, began to take action to get him back again under Denmark, by various means and motives; further requiring from him that he should keep a ship of war on the Elbe for the service of His Majesty of Denmark at his (sijn) cost.

But he, deponent, having little desire for that and the business dragging on, meantime His Majesty of Denmark set to work through the aforesaid Fieldmarshall Eversteyn, and his Admiralty Councillor Paul CLINGENBURGH who was staying now at Copenhagen now at Hamburg.

The latter has a nephew residing at Hamburg, named Vincent CLINGENBURGH, who is a great correspondent and especial friend of Jan de SWAEN, merchant here in this City, who (i.e. the latter) then here, for and on behalf of the aforesaid Danes, concerned himself in the matter with him, deponent, and sought to induce him to betake himself again under Denmark and to enter into a further agreement with the same.

The P/A            But observing that he, deponent, had little desire given by            for that, the said Jan de Swaen, with many reasons Caerloff            and arguments, succeeded in obtaining <sup>ing</sup> from him, de- to Jan            ponent, a certain Power of Attorney, executed de Swaen.            here on the 15th March 1659 before the Notary Justo van de Venne and certain witnesses, in order, on his, deponent's behalf and in his name, to negotiate, treat, agree and conclude with the Crown or subjects of Denmark and to do and arrange everything that he, deponent, in his own person should be able and have power to do; as is set out in more detail in the said Power of Attorney.

1657-1659.

Whereupon the said Jan de Swaen proceeded ~~to~~ in person to Hamburg to the aforementioned Vincent Clingenburgh and, through his address, to Paulus Clingenburgh, both aforementioned, and in his deponent's name agreed and concluded with the said Paulus Clingenburgh -having charge from His aforesaid Majesty- for the formation of a Danish African Company.

And although he, deponent, had so far agreed with the aforementioned Fieldmarshall about ~~the~~ costs and expenses, that, the latter, in the name of His said Majesty, had given ~~him~~, deponent, acquittance and receipt under his own hand, and thereby he (deponent) was thus in a position to demand and obtain everything that he had left in his two aforesaid ships before Gluckstadt -such as elephant's tusks, lime juice, civet cats and other things, ~~or~~ the value thereof- yet, on the contrary, the said Jan de Swaen handed over the whole of it-or the proceeds thereof- to the Danes in recompence for the Charter obtained by him there in the name of him, deponent, and company; and also, moreover, charged him, deponent, with the payment, of the expenses and charges in the matter of the said Charter, to the Ministers of His said Majesty at Copenhagen.

With which Charter he, Jan de Swaen, coming here to this City, without speaking or making mention of any Danish or Baltic (Oosterse) participants or saying that he had obtained any participants there but made light of (wijnich wercx maeckten van) him, deponent, presumed to form the said Danish African Company here in this City, and here obtained the participants for it.

Like as also he did, and obtained a number of participants of whom some also have others among them; forming altogether a good number and a large capital in order to traffic on the Coasts of Africa and Guinea.

There being, as he, deponent, has understood, among others, such persons in the said so-called Danish African Company as are named and mentioned in the list thereof, to day written and signed with his own hand by him, deponent, and being closed and sealed is exhibited to me, Notary, and identified (gerecognosseert) on the back with my notarial signature, that it is the same list

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about which is here deposed and to which reference is made herein and attested by him, deponent, that the contents thereof are true; giving as reasons for his knowledge that he has indeed heard and understood the same from Jan de Swaen and Isaack Coymans, both at the meetings and elsewhere and knows well that they also have had fictitious Bottomry Bonds of their portions in the same so-called Danish African Company, like as he, deponent, has also had; and, as also mentioned herein, all natives and inhabitants of this State and country, and not Danes: but without he, deponent, being able to name them all as they themselves were shy of him and went to work clandestinely.

The more so as he, deponent, observing this and not being satisfied with all the doings and deeds of Jan de Swaen in his, deponent's, name, by his letter of the 13th September 1659 from Haerlem where he, deponent, was then residing, he had written to the said Jan de Swaen expressing his displeasure over some points; who, in reply thereto, wrote to him, deponent, on the 14th ditto -the original letter signed by the said Jan de Swaen and identified by him, deponent, with his signature on the back was exhibited by him, deponent, to the aforesaid W.I.C.- in which he himself admits what has been hereinbefore related about the treaty for and the obtaining of the aforesaid Charter; yes, indeed, that he had done much more and, in short, had carried it out so praiseworthy.

Further, that in order to give the business another colour and name, they pretended and gave out that the said participants were Bottomry people who gave their money ~~to Jan de Swaen~~ upon Bottomry to Jan de Swaen who also signed the Bottomry Bonds; also fictitiously in the feigned name of the aforesaid Vincent Clingenburgh at Hamburg, in all semblance so as to give the said business a ~~foreign~~ Danish or foreign name, as nevertheless, on the contrary, it was not.

Only that the said Vincent Clingenburgh and Jacob Del Boe, and others at Hamburg, have also had part in the said Company, but not a single Dane has participated or had any share therein; but that the rest are all inhabitants and natives of this State and country, as he, deponent, has well understood from the said Jan de Swaen.

Indeed that he, deponent, at that time, along with Isack Coijmans and Jan de Swaen have held various meetings, at the houses of the aforesaid people, about the said work and direction, at which Gerrit van Tets also has been present once or twice.

That at that time Jan de Swaen often convened a meeting at his house about the affairs and expedition of the aforesaid so-called Danish African Company, and from time to time summoned him, deponent, and Isaac Coymans to it, and then proposed all orders and despatches which had to be resolved upon and ~~decided~~ devised; and that Vincent Clingenburgh and Jacob Del Boe should be written to and ordered, on their part, to write to the Coast of Guinea; like as he, Jan de Swaen, from time to time, said that he had also spoken to and heard the other friends and that they also had decided upon it; and that then also thereupon and in conformity therewith, the ~~resolutions~~ resolutions were ~~taken~~ then so approved by them three, and the resolution or what had been found good and decided was written, and minutes thereof were kept by Jan de Swaen; and in conformity therewith the written instructions to the said Clingenburgh and Del Boe were also given by him and were signed by him alone. At which meetings Gerrit van Tets was also present on several occasions.

Also that at a certain time and day, which he has not specially remembered, after Jan de Swaen had obtained the Charter on his, deponent's, Power of Attorney as aforesaid, and had returned back here to this City and was engaged in forming the so-called Danish African Company, and he deponent did not desire that such should be done without communicating with him, deponent, and without recognising him therein and without his knowledge, the said Jan de Swaen then convened a meeting in the "Nieuwe Zijts Heeren Logement" here, at which various persons were present, with whom he, deponent, was not then acquainted as he was then a stranger here and did not yet know the people so well; but that, indeed, there were also present the aforesaid Jan de Swaen and Nicolas Visch both of whom he knew well.

And that the other persons there spoke and gave advice as if it were their own business and were interested in it; and that they understood (verstonden) and said that everything that Jan de Swaen did therein was their order, and that he, deponent, was wrong to oppose it.

As also that the gentleman, hereinbefore separately referred to, at a certain time which he, deponent, does not remember, on meeting him in the street said to him, deponent, that he also had had a Bottomry in the said so-called Danish African Company, but that he had sold it.

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And that the said Jan de Swaen already at the beginning represented to him, deponent, that it would be necessary to bring in amongst them the aforementioned Mr Paul Clingenburgh also, and to give him a small share in the Company because of the great respect and authority which he had at the Danish Court, and by means of him to be able all the better and with more freedom to proceed with their plans and to overcome all difficulties on the part of the W.I.C. of this country.

Item, that he, deponent, has also indeed heard them -namely Jan de Swaen and Isaac Coijmans who were always regular attendants (vaste comperanten) at the meetings with him, deponent, and had the direction- propose to transfer the said capital to Hamburg in order all the more still to give the business a foreign semblance and so as to be beyond seizure and difficulty here.

Like as also already at the beginning of the formation of this fictitious and simulated Company, he, deponent, when speaking with Mr Charisius, Resident in the Hague on behalf of the aforesaid Court of Denmark, and showing his displeasure about it, said that that business was good for nothing and that Jan de Swaen, in his deponent's name and without his orders, was acting so stoutly in the matter, and complained that they were trying to drive and proceed with the matter here under his name; but that if they wanted to form a genuine Danish Company, they must then go to Glückstadt and establish it there with Danish inhabitants and with their means; and that in order to prevent all deception, they must cause all such participants to take oath before the Admiralty Court there that it was their own means, and that no subjects of their High Mightinesses were directly or indirectly participating therein, and that then they would be free from all obstacles from the W.I.C. here; but not in such a manner as the business was being disposed of here, as hereinbefore related.

Item, that he, deponent, -because he was displeased about such a manner of acting, and saw that they were playing with his name and based their business solely and  
Carloff alone upon the authority of his Commission and  
cancels Capitulation obtained at his expence, as above  
his P/A. mentioned, and were able to work out their plans  
at the Court of Denmark by means of correspond-  
ence with the aforementioned Paulus Clingenburgh, and as they are  
still doing, and were seeking to get him into trouble (op  
den hals heppen) and to make him odious both with this State  
and the W.I.C. - found good to cancel and to nullify his  
aforesaid Power of Attorney to Jan de Swaen on the 14th (so  
copied, but it is 4th in the copy P.A. and in the printed  
pamphlet) October.

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Further, that these people of the said simulated and fictitious Company have launched, equipped and manned here in Amsterdam, two ships which he knows, namely firstly the ship "St Marten", besides the said ship "Stockholm Slot" -then named the "Liefde", direct from here to Guinea without ~~sailing~~ putting in at "Oostlandt" (Baltic country?) or elsewhere; and afterwards the ship "Fredericus" which, so far as he, deponent, knows was sent from here to Glückstadt and from there, also, to the aforesaid Coast.

Also the cargoes, for the most part purchased and ordered here and respectively both put on board here and also sent thither, in vessels, to the said "Fredericus"; the ship the "Liefde" being destined by him, deponent, to be sent in freight (op vracht) to Malaga, but by the joint resolution of the persons of the aforesaid simulated Company authorised for the daily business and equipage -consisting in him, deponent, Jan de Swaen, Isaac Coijmans, and Gerrit van Tets- at the house of the said Jan de Swaen, it being decided that the said ship ought to serve this their simulated Danish African Company in order to join it to the said ship "St Marten", so that with both ships the better to be able to oppose the equipage that the said W.I.C. was then making or might make against the ships of their aforesaid fictitious and simulated Company in order the better to be able to effect by means of cannon and arms that which they could not justify with their sham Danish Commission; and thus and in that manner they succeeded in getting the said ship the "Liefde" from him, deponent, and to despatch ~~it~~ to the aforesaid Coast with express orders to oppose and to defend themselves against the ships of the said W.I.C. if they should be attacked by them.

And accordingly they despatched that ship -equipped and laden here and the crew engaged here and at Delfzij in this State- direct to the Coast of Guinea; of that ship and cargo also such simulated and fictitious Bottomry Bonds being executed by Jan de Swaen and participants, and among others one in his, deponent's, name for the sum of 6,000 guildens, dated the 3rd July ~~166~~ 1659 -handed over by him deponent and identified and signed under his hand on the back- in all semblance as if he had taken money on Bottomry from them for its equipage and lading; whereas he, deponent, himself was participant and, so far as he knows, the others were likewise participants and had their capital in the said suborned and fictitious Danish African Company, here in this country.

And that it was also false and untrue that he, Jan de Swaen -as he states in the said Bottomry Bond- did such by

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command and order of Mr Vincent Clingenburgh as Director of the Danish African Company residing at Hamburg, as he, deponent, in whose name the said Charter had been ~~imprex~~ impetrated, had neither appointed nor authorised him, Vincent Clingenburgh thereto, nor also could he have been authorised by others; but that that name and office was fictitiously given to him in order to give the said business a foreign semblance, and as if they, participants, were giving their money on bottomry to foreign persons.

Besides also other ships which they fitted out, without his knowledge as he, being discontented as aforesaid, had separated from them; namely the "Postillion van Venetien" now confiscated by the aforesaid W.I.C., and the ship "Fredericus" now also lately.

Further that he, deponent, has learnt from a Mr Felters, merchant here, that a certain four of the aforesaid so-called Danish African participants residing here, signed a certain letter and sent it to the Danish Resident in England in order to place under arrest there the ship "Graeff Enno" of the aforesaid W.I.C. with its cargo, and that it was said that he, deponent, had been one of the four who had signed it: he, deponent, declaring that no other Danish African Company is known to him that could or might claim to make such arrest, but only this aforesaid simulated and suborned Danish African Company.

Further that he, deponent, can with a good conscience and with truth declare, and he does hereby declare that a Danish African Company would never have been formed except through the eagerness (drift) and avidity of the aforesaid Jan de Swaen, <sup>and</sup> because of the provision made for ~~his~~ direction, amounting according to his, deponent's estimate and opinion to from ~~xxxxxx~~ 6,000 to 8,000 guldens a year, besides other perquisites and emoluments; and of Isaac Coijmans, who was to enjoy the supplying of the goods and cargo, respectively: both, nevertheless, being also participants therein, like as he, deponent, states he will and can at all times confirm by special oath; they, as fellow participants, as aforesaid, having been usually present at all meetings held with him, deponent, and deliberated and resolved about many matters, of which he, Jan de Swaen, as principal pretended Director and Secretary (schriba) and also Bookkeeper of the said simulated Company, has kept the minutes and written all the despatches.

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Item, that the said Coijmans and Jan de Swaen have been the principal causes and instigators that the agreement and the order given by him, deponent, to transfer the Fort at CABO CORS in Guinea to the aforesaid W.I.C. has not been carried out; but through their inducements (inductien) has been countermanded and revoked by him, deponent.

He, deponent, hereby further declares, in further interpretation and elucidation of the letters written to him by the aforesaid Jan de Swaen on the 27th June and 14th September 1659, both from Amsterdam (likewise handed over, in original, by him to the said Company and also identified on the back by his hand), namely, firstly of the aforesaid first letter of the 27th June, that he, ~~he~~ <sup>then</sup> having written on the 1/11 June 1659 from Groningen, where he first resided, to the aforesaid Jan de Swaen that they of the aforesaid simulated Danish African Company might well be suspicious that the W.I.C of this State, having knowledge of the equipage of the said Danish African Company, would endeavour to seize its ships; to which the said Jan de Swaen wrote to him, deponent, by the aforesaid letter, that "it is true that the Company has "purchased the ship "Beere Poot" (Bears Paw)" and is "equipping it with another ship in all haste, but the "new Company" (meaning themselves) " must not be afraid "but arm itself all the better. I make the least difficult where you make the most; only that yonder one may "conveniently land and accomplish the further designs."

Which designs he, deponent, declares to have been and (after he Jan de Swaen had returned back here to Amsterdam after the impetrating of the said Danish Charter) it was resolved and approved both by him, deponent, and by Jan de Swaen, Isaac Coijmans and Gerrit van Tets ~~xixxxxx~~ -in communication with the other fellow participants before referred to, who did not attend the ordinary meetings of the aforesaid four persons- namely, to annex the Fort at CABO CORS and the other aforesaid places such as ANNEMABO, TACQUERARI, ORSOU and ACCRA.

And that he, Jan de Swaen, by the words "the other "will be a chance already made" means that they would let their ships, in passing, call at the Island St Thomé, like as also was done with the before mentioned ships "St Marten" and "Liefde".

Item, "there are some pretty things drawn up by them" (meaning all the aforesaid suborned participants) "which "are not entrusted to the pen, but are kept till your "arrival". But he, deponent, declares that those things were not afterwards communicated, according to his best recollection.

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Item, that he, Jan de Swaen, by the name "Mr Joost" means Joost Cramer who is now at present still residing in the Danish Lodge near CONGH, and who was first spoken to about his employment by Isaac Coijmans, Jan de Swaen and him, deponent, here in Amsterdam at the house of Jan de Swaen; and was afterwards sent by them from here direct to the Coast with the said ship "St Marten".

And "we shall be ready here in 14 days", by that he was speaking of the ships "St Marten" and "Liefde" aforementioned which were equipped, fitted out and loaded here in Amsterdam, and partly manned with natives and inhabitants of this State

Item, that Juriaen Schrodder was the skipper of the ship "Liefde", and the ships' papers (zee brieven) of which he, Jan de Swaen, writes were the Commission of H. M. of Denmark and other orders for the two ships, in order that they might appear to be Danish ships.

When he further writes "I much regret that I did not have a free disposition in the appointment of the skipper and otherwise", by that he means that he wished he had had another skipper on the ship "Liefde", but that he, deponent, had put him on it.

That he, Jan de Swaen, by the words "the instructions from H.M. to the Resident to recommend the matter in question to the States, due attention is being given to that", means a certain order given by his said Majesty to his Resident Charisius to obtain from their High Mightinesses letters or orders to the said W.I.C. or its Director General on the Coast of Guinea to let the ships of the aforesaid simulated Danish African Company navigate and drive their trade unmolested, and such like.

That this was "the matter in question"; and that the same must have been asked for and done on the instructions of him, Jan de Swaen (as he was writing the despatches) with the help of the aforementioned Paul Clingenburgh at the said Court of Denmark and, here in this country, to their High Mightinesses by the said Mr Resident ~~Clingenburgh~~ Charisius; although that Resident knew quite otherwise, as H.H. himself stated to him, deponent, that there in the Hague it quite appeared to him and was much complained about that that work was not Danish but Dutch.

Item, that he deponent, does not know what principals he, de Swaen means, of whom he writes that he has "such reply, also consent and order for the second equippage which would not be less than the first"; and that by the "second equippage" of which he writes, he, deponent, believes that the ship "Fredericus" is meant.

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And that by the words "nothing but evil can happen to my principals from it" he, deponent, believes that he means the said participants of the aforesaid fictitious and suborned Danish African Company.

Item, by the words "take care that the formula of the "Instruction for the Commandant, skipper and others is "drawn up with circumspection as soon as possible" for it "will pass through the muster here" is meant as he, deponent had always understood and then, also understood, that as the aforesaid Charter had been impetrated in his name and authority in conformity with his Capitulation, it was for him alone to give instructions and orders; on which account the said Jan de Swaen, in order to placate (complaceeren) him, deponent, would defer the drawing up of the instruction and orders to him, deponent; but, nevertheless, that instruction was not drawn up by him, but that it had already been done by de Swaen and his accomplices in such manner as they desired. And what he has understood by the words "for it will pass through the muster here" is that it would be examined here by the said participants.

And on the second letter of the 14th September he declares that he does not know what enclosure Jan de Swaen is there speaking of; but that his, deponent's complaints therein referred to were about the liberties taken by him, Jan de Swaen, against and without his, deponent's, orders, in the obtaining of the aforesaid Charter at the Court of Denmark.

And where he, de Swaen, further says, "if I have not acquitted myself in all respects, yea, have done ~~more~~ "much more in your favour than my instruction or authority provides for, I shall be ashamed", that the said Jan de Swaen has meant nothing else ~~thereby~~ thereby, nor is it to be understood, than that the said Charter ~~was~~ ~~impetrated~~ ~~by~~ ~~him~~ in Denmark was impetrated by him.

And that he writes, "but I am well informed of your "intention", he thereby means that he, deponent, being ~~disgusted~~ disgusted by (gedisgousteert door) him, de Swaen and his aforesaid adherents, had offered his services to the aforesaid W.I.C.

And that he further writes "It is small gratitude for "a work condoned (getroosteert) by you and your minions

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"for a year and a day (jaer en dagh) which has been so  
"praiseworthyly carried out by me without profit and at  
"excessive cost, without anything being so far charged to  
"you", he, Jan de Swaen, is ~~boasting~~ thereby boasting that  
he has procured the Charter in manner as he himself writes;  
like as also he did, but not without anything being charged  
to him, deponent; for everything, as hereinbefore related,  
has come to his, deponent's, charge.

Thus declared in Amstelredamme, in the presence of  
Isaac Oostendorp and Meyndert X Jansz shoemaker's mate, as  
witnesses requested hereto.

Attestor Rogatus.

(sgd) J. De Winter.  
Nots. Publ.

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1662.

S.A.C.

1662.

S.A.C.

Extract from letter from Resident Nicolas Heins to the States of Holland & Westvriesland, dd. Stockholm 15/25 January 1662.  
(St.Holl. 2803)

Seven days ago I received the Resolution of their Ho.Mo. dated 8th December 1661 (q.v.) concerning what had occurred ~~at~~ on the Coast of Guinea, together with the appendices delivered in by the Directors of the Chart. W.I.C. at the Assembly of their Ho.Mo.. I shall not fail, so far as is in my power, to carry out their Ho.Mo.s' intention and commands contained therein as soon as the gentlemen of the Royal Government begin to come hither again. I shall also from time to time advise Y. Noble Mo. of what may occur at the Court about this matter.

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Resolution of the States General. (St.Gen.3229)

Martis the 21st March 1662.

Received a letter from the Resident Heins written at Stockholm the 8th instant containing advice and interalia concerning what had occurred on the Coast of Guinea between the subjects of the King of Sweden and those of these Lands. whereupon resolved that the said letter be placed in the hands of Messrs van Ommeren and other their Ho. Mo.s' Deputies for the affairs of the W.I.C. to examine & report thereon.

Extract from letter from Resident Heins to States Holland dd. Stockholm, 8th March, 1662, n.s. (St.Holl.2803)

I have commenced, in accordance with the order of their Ho. Mo. to speak with various gentlemen about the matter of what had occurred on the Coast of Guinea between the subjects of either side; but I cannot as yet observe that the Royal Government will easily let itself be disposed to accept in full satisfaction that which is alleged and delivered in at the Assembly of their Ho.Mo. by the Directors in justification of these proceedings. Yesterday I had a long conversation with Mr Rijcxdrotz and have put before H.E. the principal arguments which militate to the defence of the said proceedings, but without gaining apparent advantage, H.E. remaining not only firmly & unmoveable upon ~~the xxxix xxx and~~ persisting (aanhouden) in the restitution of the ship Christina and its cargo, but also claiming the restoration of Nova Suesia Suecia ... It will therefore be highly necessary that their Ho.Mo. express themselves betimes about the prevention of all further misunderstandings, and that from their side some reply be sent as quickly as possible to the letters, now on two several occasions, sent by his Majesty at the request of the S.A.C. ....

1662.

S.A.C.

Zweden

Resolution of States General. (From copy in S.G.Lok.Kas./36.)

Sabathi the 1st April 1662.

Are again brought forward at the Assembly the complaints made some time ago from the side of Sweden to their Ho.Mo. about the capture and confiscation of a certain ship named Christina, by those of the Chart. W.I.C. of these Lands on the Coast of Guinea brought up to the Castle del Mina; requesting restitution thereof, together with also evacuation of some places, and especially of the Fort CABO CORPS, being appropriated & possessed by the said W.I.C. without legal title, as is stated (possert) from that side. And also the again brought up complaints of the well-known matter of Joachim Groot Johan ... residing at Amsterdam. Whereupon being deliberated, is found good and decided that to the King of Sweden shall be replied in polite terms to his letter of the 28th September last (q.v.) over the aforesaid Guinea matters, previously received, that their Ho. Mo. having had the said matters carefully examined by their Deputies, they have been found to be of such a nature that they ought to be dealt with by amicable conferences; with request that his Majesty will be pleased to grant proper authorisation thereto and to send hither someone fully instructed both on behalf of the owners and freighters of the said ship and on behalf of his Majesty himself, in order that the said matters may be amicably settled by the intervention of their Ho.Mo. and that each one may be given contentment according to reason and justice; with the assurance that their Ho.Mo. will show themselves such thereanent that his Majesty and the aforesaid interested parties will perceive that from this side one will refuse nothing which shall be found to be based upon reason and justice. And as regards the matter of Groot Jan, ... ..

N.B. The King of Sweden was written to accordingly, to the above effect; a copy of the letter in Latin being in St.Gen. 5782 -as annex:F.to Silvercroon's memorial to S.G. of 27th December 1663- This letter has not been translated, as the above Resolution is sufficient.

N.B. In S.G. 6537 is a draft letter of 1st April 1662 (in de Witt's handwriting) to the King of Sweden, in somewhat similar terms to the above letter. It is in Latin and has not been translated.

Lunae 3rd April 1662.

Received a letter from the King of Sweden, written at Stockholm 22nd February last, requesting, ~~that~~ in continuation of his letter of the 28th September last, restitution of the ship Christina, belonging to the Swedsh African Company which had been captured on the Coast of Guinea by those of the W.I.C. of these lands; also containing Letter of Credence for Mr Johan Phillip Silver-croon to pursue the the said matter here. Whereupon being deliberated, their Ho.Mo. have declared, like as they hereby declare, to be agreeable to the person of the said Mr Silvercroon. But it is found that on the 1st instant was already resolved upon the said matter, so shall their Ho.Mo.s' resolution of the first instant be handed to Mr Silvercroon: as also an extract of this resolution be sent to the Resident Heins, for their respective information.

Letter from King of Sweden to States General dd. 22nd Feb. 1662.

(Copied, e. & o. e. from the copy in S.G. 5782 - Enc to Silvercroon to St. Gen. E. of 27 Dec 1663.)

[Original in S.G. Loket Kas. Zweden. 36]

Nos Carolus &c &c

Celsi et Praepotentes boni Amici et Faederati. Dedimus ante aliquot menses, nimirum 28 Sept 1661, ad vos literas, quibus navis Christinae, consortibus Societatis Suediae in Africa ad Castellum de Mina in Guinea, a subditis vostris una cum hominibus et mercibus in ea inventis, contra fas amicitiae, faederumque fidem ablatae, restitutionem amice flagitavimus. Caeterum cum praeter spem nostram evenerit, ut nulla ante memoratis nostris fidelibus subditis rerum ablatarum restituti~~s~~, ~~dam~~ive illati ~~re~~parati~~s~~ hactenus facta sit, verum ~~ex~~ adverso res non ita exiqui momenti, inutili noxiaque mora in longam extrahatur frequentes supplicationes, justaque cura in columitatis nostrorum fidelium subditorum nobis necessitate imponunt, iteratis hisce litteris serio vos admonendi, proque ea quae inter nostros utrinque status vigere debet bona correspondentia requirendi, ut juxta fidem amicitiae, faederisque id statuatis, quo tandem huic negotio manifesta aequitate ~~n~~ixo ~~(?)~~ maturi sic consulatur, ut conveniens satisfactio illatarum injurarum restituti~~s~~que, ablatorum servatae a vostra quoque parte sinceram amicitiae certo documento esse ~~quat~~ queat. Id enim est quod instantissime a vobis flagitamus ne ad illa media satisfactionis circumspectiendos nos cogatis, quae arripere amicitia utriusque gentis fere prohibet. Commissus praeterea hoc negotium nobili nobis sincere fideli Joh: Phil: Silvercroon, eique in madatis dedimus ut aequitati conveniens responsum urgeret, cui ut fidem plenam habeatis, ipsique mandatum, expeditione facile et promptum redatis, amice rursus requirimus. Qui quod reliquum est Divinae vos protectioni commendamus. DEDIMUS Holmiae die 22nd February 1662. o. s. ... (Signed by Queen Mother Hedwig Eleonora & other Regents.)

1662.

S.A.C.

Extract from letter from Resident Heins to States Holland,  
dd Stockholm 12/22 March 1662. (St.Holl.2803.)

Concerning the affairs of Guinea, I have spoken with various gentlemen, and fruther the return of the State Chancellor must be awaited. Meantime I am hoping that I shall receive further reports and concise documents by which may be established to this Crown that the conclusive property of CABO CORSO as also of ANAMABO, TACKARARY and the rest of the Forts, Lodges, and places specified in addition, belongs to the W.I.C.. Also that Mr Laurens de Geer is to be considered as a citizen of Amsterdam and therefore as a subject of the States of the U.N. All which important points are generally denied and contradicted on the Swedish side, without proofs (to cause this Court to believe the contrary) being placed in my hands.

Resolution of the States General taken on 4th April 1662, upon the above letter, that the Presidial Chamber of ~~the~~ Amsterdam of the W.I.C. be written to to send the said documents to the States General as soon as possible.

Extract from letter from Resident Heins to States Holland.  
dd. Stockholm, 16/26 April 1662. (St.Gen. 2803)

The reply of their Ho.Mo. to the letter of his Majesty in favour of the S.A.C. and of the ship Christina, I received yesterday and on the same day I handed it to the State Chancellor, verbally adding a short declaration about the good and upright disposition which their Ho.Mo. have for the cultivation of friendship: to which H.E. replied in very polite terms.

Resolution of the States General. (St.Gen. 3229)

Mercury the 19th April 1662

Is at the Assembly read a certain remonstrance from the Directors of the W.I.C. (not found in S.G.Liassen, WIC.5782) containing provisional report in compliance with their Ho.Mo.s' letter of 12th instant ... (re Denmark) ... ; as also about the advices which they, the remonstrants, would have to send to Resident Heins in justification of their conclusive possession of CABO CORSO, TACQUERARY, ANAMABO, and other places on the Gold Coast of Guinea: as also that Laurens de Geer was an inhabitant (ingezeten) of this State. Whereupon being deliberated it is found that on the 1st instant had already been resolved so far as regards the Swedish complaints and extract of that Resolution shall be handed to the said Directors for their information.

Extract from letter from Resident Heins to States Holland.  
dd. Stockholm 10th May 1662, n.s. (St.Gen.2803.)

Three days after the despatch of my last (nil re Guinea) Mr Secretary Christeyn spoke to me by order of the Royal Government and informed me that his Majesty had received and read with great satisfaction the letter from their Ho. Mo. of the 1st April last about what had occurred on the Coast of Guinea, as perceiving thereout the good inclination of their Ho. Mo. to have this matter settled, as equity required and to the contentment of his Majesty, by amicable conferences; urgently requesting that the matter might be ~~be~~ ~~directed~~ directed by their Ho. Mo. in such manner that the same might be terminated in the shortest and most proper manner, without long delay.

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Resolution of the States General. (S.G.Lok.Kas.Zweden, 36)

Mercury the 31st May 1662.

Is read at the Assembly a certain Memorial from Mr Silvercroon Commissary of the King of Sweden, requesting that a time & hour may be assigned to him in order to enter into conference with Messrs their Ho. Mo.s' Deputies about the S.A.C. Resolved to write to Pres. Chr. WIC. to send some one from them next Monday in order, after hearing of him by their Ho. Mo.s' Deputies for conference to be entered into with Mr Silvercroon.

Jovis the 8th June 1662.

On reading another Memorial from Mr Silvercroon, resolved to write again to Pres. Chr. WIC. to send some one as soon as possible to be heard about the SAC disputes, or otherwise their Ho. Mo. will settle (affhandålen) the matter from the papers previously sent by the Directors to their Ho. Mo.

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N.B. SILVERCROON'S MEMORIAL OF ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

17th JUNE 1662, (replied to by WIC, and hereafter referred to) IS MISSING. ~~EXORX~~ COPY SHOULD BE OBTAINED IF POSSIBLE. (It is the first statement of the S.A.C's claims.) . THE RESOLUTION OF THE STATES GENERAL OF THE SAME DATE IS ALSO REQUIRED.

1662.

S.A.C.

Here follow three Memorials from the W.I.C. to the States General in refutation of the claims of the S.A.C.

- (1) Directors of W.I.C. to the States General.  
Dated ~~29 June 1662~~. 29th June 1662.

(St.Gen. Loket Kas, Zweden, 38.)  
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To the High Mighty Lords States General of the U.N.  
High Mighty Lords,

Since it has pleased Y.Ho.Mo. to honour the undersigned Directors of the Chart. W.I.C., on the 17th instant, through Y.Ho.Mo.s' Deputies by communicating to them a certain Memorial delivered in to Y.Ho.Mo.s' Assembly the same day by Mr Silvercroon (N.B. Missing, vide note on p.6 supra) and, after Y.Ho.Mo. had heard the Directors thereon, to charge them to reply in writing to the said Memorial; in order to fulfil which, according to our bounden duty, will Y.Ho.Mo. ~~will~~ see (with respect) that in the reports therein alone stand to be examined the three following points.

First. Whether His Majesty of Sweden has any right whatever to the places situate on the Coast of Africa, and there previously and at present still possessed by the Company, namely TACQUERARY, ANNEMABO, and ORSOU; seeing that those places are those which the Company, by Agreement of the 15th April 1659 has recovered from the Commander of Hendrick Caerloff, Samuel Smit.

Second. Whether the W.I.C. is not in every respect entitled, and by what means soever, to recover the Fort CABO CORSO, again taken by force from the Company by a certain JAN CLAESSEN the powerful trader & blood-relative of the King FUTU King, in the year 1659; the peaceful possession of which Mr Silvercroon is demanding.

Third. Whether the ship, Christina, also mentioned in the said Memorial, confiscated by the Director and Council in Guinea, must be restored to the King of Sweden, or not.

5. And, firstly, taking in hand the first point, so is it indeed true that the Company possesses on the Coast of Guinea the aforenamed places TACQUERARY, ANNEMABO and ACRAA or ORSOU, and that those places were restored to them by one Hendrick Caerloff at the time when he was possessing them in the name of the King of Denmark.

6. But it is indeed expressly denied by the Company that the King of Sweden or his subjects have any claim whatever to them.

7. Finally it appears very strange to the W.I.C. <sup>That it</sup> has been now for so long made suspect by the Crown of Sweden with Y.Ho.Mo. under the pretext as if it had wonderfully injured his Majesty's subjects and, (which is the most important) should at present withhold from them places on the Coast of Africa which beyond all dispute should belong to the Crown of Sweden or its African Company <sup>(report)</sup>

8. Whereas, nevertheless, this is assumed ~~solely~~ in a simple Memorial without showing the least foundation, and with bare words without the ownership of the said places being justified by the least title, or even conclusive possession of them by the Crown of Sweden.

9. Whereas it is sufficiently notorious that if any one wishes to vindicate anything from the possessor, ~~it~~ cannot suffice for him simply to say "It is mine"; but he must prove as clear as day in what manner he has acquired the ownership, and that he is at present still the owner thereof.

10. Or otherwise, the possessor must be preferred before him, even although he could not say otherwise than only that he was the possessor.

11. And although, consequently, ~~the Company~~ it can suffice for the Company, for the information of Y.H.Mo. (under correction) on the first point of the Memorial presented by Mr Silvercroon on the 17th June of this year 1662, merely to deny that the aforesaid places belong to the Crown of Sweden and that it is incumbent upon the said Mr Silvercroon to prove that they do.

12. Yet nevertheless, through the ~~great~~ good confidence that the Company has in its good right, Y.Ho.Mo. shall be informed, in the ~~fi~~ following, with all respect and for so much as it is possible for the Company, what title and right the Company has to the entire Gold Coast of Africa, where these places are situate.

13. And upon what frivolous grounds, so it appears and the Company considers, the Swedes desire to claim their ownership; most humbly requesting that this may not prejudice it in that which the law gives it, which lays the charge of proof upon those who vindicate it, nor that Mr Silvercroon may thereby be relieved of expounding (doceren) his ownership; but ~~may~~ that this may be ~~reg~~ taken ~~solely~~ as by Y.Ho.Mo. as an information, which is emanating from the Company through the duty ~~whi~~ to which all faithful subjects are ~~bound~~ obliged.

14. Y.Ho.Mo. will then please to take into consideration that ~~in~~ the year 1482, these coasts being first discovered by the Portuguese, they first built the Fort EL MINE,

and by the same they defended the entire trade on the leeward coast, without any disputes, from the Mine as far as to Rio Volta inclusive.

15. That afterwards, being requested by the inhabitants of the windward coast -beginning at

A. ABINE and ASSINE belonging under the Fort St Antonio d'AXEM and together with the other subordinate places called by one name AXIEME, as is to be seen in the map produced under Letter A., and ending at DEL MINA- as a protection against the inhabitants dwelling in the interior and against foreigners coming out of the sea, the Portuguese built the Fort AXEM on the windward coast, and from the same kept the entire windward coast in subjection.

16. And became recognised (bekent) by the inhabitants as Sovereigns over those countries; they paying as a toll to the Portuguese, likewise also at present to the Company, the fifth fish.

17. And letting one Captain or Head over the inhabitants be placed by the Portuguese at the principal places, and now by the Company at BOUTORU, and the whole of both Upper and Nether ANTA.

18. Likewise also on the leeward coast in the FANTIJN territory everywhere Chiefs of the Blacks were placed by the Blacks and ~~only~~ confirmed only with the approval of the Director of these Lands. *The Company of*

19. So that the Portuguese, partly by their arms and partly by the voluntary cession (overgifte), became absolute sovereigns of the Coast of Guinea.

20. Nevertheless leaving to the Inhabitants, "om derselver aerts wille" as much freedom as could indeed be allowed to them,

21. Without that any nation in the world has ever dared to trade on the Coast (the Dutch?) or to dispute the sovereignty of the Portuguese.

22. Until finally the West India Company of these Lands, in the year 1637, setting foot on shore at CABO CORCO, made themselves masters of the Castle EL MINA with the entire leeward Coast (except Cormantijn!); and further also of the Castle AXEM and the entire windward Coast and of all places and Lodges formerly possessed by the Portuguese; and thus, juri belli sustissimi, conquered the windward and leeward Coasts.

23. Without at that time one had ever thought that the Swedes would ever have come there, or would have disputed the ownership of TAQUERARY, CABO CORCEZ, ANNEMABO, or ACRAA with the Company.

24. So that Y.Ho.Mo. can see from this with what lawful title the entire Coast has been conquered by the Company.
25. Without that against that can come into consideration that the Company would thereby only have become master of the Forts and not of the country itself; because it is sufficiently well known, according to law, that anyone conquering the Forts of a District by which the same ~~xxx~~ is kept under subjection, becomes not only master of the Forts but also master over those / countries which are continued in subjection by those Forts; otherwise those Forts must be held to be more as burdens than profitable conquests.
26. But besides the authority (gebiet) that the Company acquired over the aforesaid countries by the aforesaid general conquest, the Company afterwards, in order to take away all disputes and to prevent all causes of complaint by the Black Natives, who are of a "wondere natuijre", has even contracted with various Kings with regard to the territory (gebiet) become subject to them, and over the ownership of their beaches and lands, and purchased them for a sum of money.
27. And have had themselves acknowledged as overlord by others again, without giving anything, or little, and chiefly over those places which are at present being disputed with the Company.
28. And at the request of other Kings, again, in order to keep all foreign nations out of their countries, and to prevent the disputes which the Company is at present suffering, have again by the placing of Lodges, taken an ~~inpeachable~~ unimpeachable possession.
29. Like as the Company, through its Ministers, has contracted with the Caboceers of AXEM on the 6th (sic. It is 17th in the original in WIC.oc.12) February 1642 over the Sovereignty of the whole of AXEM, and Y.Ho.Mo. are acknowledged as Sovereigns there, as appears from the Contract letter B.
30. Under which are comprised the Districts of JUMORE, ABRIPICQUEN, COBRE, BOUCRE, AXEM and ENCASSER, and the river SIANA, according to a certain declaration of the Headchiefs (Opperhoofden) of the Upper and Lower parts of AXEM, under Letter C.; in which is deduced quite diffusely the sovereignty of Y.Ho. Mo. both in policy (politie) and justice.
31. As also with the Chiefs of the District JUMORE in particular, Letter D.
32. As also with the Headchiefs of Upper and Nether ANTA, under which BOUTRY is situate; and, under BOUTRY, TACQUERARY, being one of the places at present claimed by the King of Sweden, Letter E.1.2.

33. As also with those of JABY and CHAMA, as a token of Y. Ho.Mo.s' overlordship, receiving there, as toll, the fifth fish, Letter F. ; as also the toll house of the District of AXIEMME.
- F.
34. With those of AGUAFFO ~~and~~ COMMENDO, Letter G.  
G.
35. With the King of FUTU, about CABO CORCO, being also a place claimed by the Crown of Sweden; as appears from Letter H.1.&2.  
H.1.2.
36. There Y. Ho.Mo. will see how that the Company, [fearing that the said King, who is light and changeable of mind, after he had verbally contracted with it over that place might easily do the same with the English, and the English, thereupon taking possession by a Lodge, if the Company upon the verbal conversation did not first come into possession by a Lodge, would afterwards dispute the ownership with the Company - even altho' ~~granted~~ (schoon genomen) ~~that~~ it belonged notoriously to the Company by the aforesaid general title of conquest - ] placed a Lodge there in the year 1638 in order thus to anticipate not only the English but also all nations therewith.
37. With the King of SABOU over the beach of SABOU and the hill CONG, Letter J. 1.2.  
J. 1.2.
38. With the King of FANTIJN, for ANNEMABO, being a place at present claimed by the Swedes, Letter K. 1.2.  
K. 1.2.
39. With the King of ACRAA, under whom lies the Lodge ORSOU, also claimed by the Crown of Sweden from the Company, Letter L. 1.2.  
L. 1.2.
40. For which places of CABO CORCO, ANNEMABO, and ACRA, the Company has satisfied and paid to the King in each case, as in Letter M.  
M.
- so
41. So that Y. Ho.Mo. now are/fully informed thereof and can see as clear as day that the Company possesses these places, as TACQUERARY, ANNEMABO, and ACORA, with full right and title. But as the Swedes are making some claims about them as aforesaid, the Company therefore will just show to Y. Ho.Mo., so far as it is known to it, what sort of a title and possession the Swedes have had to those places, and upon what they are founding the same against the so valid title & possession of the Company of these Lands.

42. To which end will Y. Ho. Mo. therefore please to know that, as was stated above, the Company, in the year 1637 and some following, having acquired the said places in the aforesaid manner, some evil disposed subjects of these Lands, contrary to the Charter granted by Y. Ho. Mo. to the Company, having first equipped some ships to the Coast of Guinea, and sent them thither in the name of Danes, Swedes, and English, and having then only skimmed the Coast and done great injury to the Company in its trade,

43. Afterwards, in the year 1649, a certain Laurens de Geer, at that time and still now living at Amsterdam, availed himself of the opportunity that a certain Hend: Caerloff -who had held the office of Fiscal in the service of the Company on the Coast, arrived from Guinea.

44. And then contracted with the said Caerloff, Letter N., in order to go to Guinea the Coast of Africa for a Company there named the Swedish of West & Africa; whereas nevertheless the said

N.

Caerloff has later dropped word that at that time no one participated therein except the aforesaid Laurens de Geer and his brothers & blood relatives as Louis, Emanuel, Steven, and Johannes de Geer, one Amia, and one Clingnet, all inhabitants (ingezeten) of this State, and no Swedes except only some Secretaries whom he did not know if they had part or share in the Company, but ~~only~~ were employed only in order to give the work a Swedish semblance, and by that means to be able to obtain all necessary papers out of Sweden.

45. That those participants, having in that name equipped in the year 1649 two ship, to wit Christina and Liefde, purchased ~~in~~ at Amsterdam, dispatched the ships to the Elbe, and the cargoes sent there (naergesonden), for the most part manned by inhabitants of this State contrary to the aforesaid Charter, and despatched them to the Company's trading places.

46. That the aforesaid Caerloff, as Commander of the aforesaid two ships, immediately addressed himself to JAN HINNEQUU and JAN CLAES, two great traders of FUTU and blood relatives of the King, and having corrupted them with many gifts and presents has been able, ~~to~~ through them, to bring to effect with the King of FUTU,

47. That the King of FUTU -having previously contracted verbally with <sup>now with</sup> ~~us~~, as stated before, about the place CABO

CORCO and being asked that we might take possession there where we desired to

O. 1.2.

place a Lodge and conceding the same exclusively, to the exclusion of all others- nevertheless being persuaded by those gifts and presents, has allowed a Lodge and Fort to be placed there by the inhabitants of Y. Ho. Mo., letter O. 1.2., about which so much play is now being made by the Swedes.

48. That the said Caerloff having arranged this so, also carried out the same at BOUTRY, at the place named TACQUERARY, of which solemn cession (opdracht) is produced under Letter E.

49. Thereby the whole of Upper and Nether ANTA, BOURY (sic) and its subordinate places have become the Company's own.

50. And afterwards at ANNEMABO and ACRA, ~~where~~ of which the Company, from its general conquest, and special cession (opdracht) of ANNAMABO, under Letter K.1.2., and of ACRA under Letter L.1.2.

has been absolute master; and that the Company, in order not to let the aforesaid Caerloff continue in his improper proceedings, has

specially protested against all those violences, Letter P.; this being, at that times, the only means by which it could help itself against the said Caerloff.

51. Without that can come into consideration here that the Blacks, having conceded the trade to the Company, could do it also to others.

52. Firstly not, because the Company expressly denies that this was in the power of the Blacks, because they, being subjugated by the Portuguese and afterwards the Portuguese by the Company, the Blacks had no power in the world to do it.

53. And secondly because the Company, knowing the humour of the Blacks, has ~~nevertheless~~ ~~has~~ purchased the said claimed places, and moreover, exclusively, from them, according to the tenour of the respective cessions; but also has taken possession of them by the placing of Lodges.

54. So that even though (schoon genomen) the general conquest could not avail, and even though the Blacks might ~~have~~ have ceded (opgedragen) the said places to the Swedes also, nevertheless the Company being first in possession (as is in confesso that ~~they~~ it has possessed the said places before the year 1649 when Caerloff first came to the Coast for the Swedes) must be preferred in the ownership before these Swedes; and the Swedes, according to law, can only claim from the Blacks, in a personal action about the interest ~~interest~~ *damage* which they have come to suffer through the imposture of the Blacks selling places to them which they had previously sold and delivered to others.

55. Nor does it come into any consideration, which will *likely* easily be alleged by the Swedes, that the Company of these Lands has allowed the said Caerloff to settle in those places from the years 1649 & 1650 until the years 1657 & 1658, without having made any effort (devoir) against it; yes, never complained about it to Y.<sup>Ho.</sup>Mo., nor made anything known about it so that these places ~~could~~ were treated over (getracteert) between Denmark & Sweden in the

in the presence of Y. Ho. Mo. s' Envoys.

56. Since, although the Company could and ought to have shown more vigilance therein for the conservation of these places beyond the Protest under Letter P., nevertheless that silence cannot deprive the Company of its property, nor give the Blacks any right of præscriptio.

57. Because their possession has been no just possession but a violent invasion of lands belonging to the Company; and moreover, have not yet possessed them for the period designated by law, ~~the Company~~ they having deprived the Company of the possession in the year 1649 and lost it again in the year 1657, and thus they have possessed them for only eight years; so that on that ground they cannot claim possession by any law in the world.

58. Yes, even although the Company had at that time thought that the Swedes had ~~been~~ valid possessors of those places, and had thereupon acknowledged them as such, according to the law, comperto errore, the time of prescription not being yet expired, even if the Swedes had been in possession of those places, it could notoriously ~~vindicate~~ <sup>claim</sup> the same from them.

59. To which must still be added that Caerloff having been in the service of the Company had complete knowledge that the said places were the Company's own and through that knowledge has been in mala fide in having obtained the same ~~through~~ by cession from the Blacks; and consequently all the principal points required in prescription are here lacking.

60. And if Y. Ho. Mo. might judge that it cannot be shewn by the Company that neither the said ~~conquests~~ general conquests nor the special cessions (opdrachten) had given the Company any right to those places, but that the right to those places had been ~~founded~~ established from ~~they~~ that violent possession of the Swedes,

61. Then will Y. Ho. Mo. please to consider still thirdly, that the said Caerloff having violently occupied (beseten) the said places in Swedish names for the aforesaid participants from the year 1649 until the year 1656, either through fickleness of character or discontent with his masters,

62. Proceeded to the Kingdom of Denmark, that Kingdom being then at war with the Crown of Sweden, and having there requested a Commission against the Crown of Sweden, also obtained it,

Q.

Letter Q.

63. And moreover, having made a separate Capitulation with the King of Denmark, has stipulated that he, capturing the said

places on the Coast of Africa, now in question, from the ~~the~~ might Swedes, and not being able properly to hold them, ~~would~~ ~~might~~ ~~hand~~ ~~over~~ to that Crown's allies, Letter R. (same as before)

1662.

S.A.C.

64. That the <sup>letter</sup>aforenamed Caerloff having thereupon departed again from there, again captured the aforesaid places, jure belli, from the aforenamed Swedes, and this being done, he departed again from ~~the said places~~ <sup>there.</sup>

in the year 1657

65. That he, finally seeing that the King of Denmark was being so oppressed by the King of Sweden that there was no probability of assistance

S. 1.2.3.4.5.6.

nor could he maintain himself, ordered the Commander Samuel Smidt, commanding at the said places, to restore back to the Company the said Forts, & Lodges, by virtue of his Capitulation; having always shewn himself to be disposed thereto, Letter S. 1.2.3.4.5. & especially 6.

66. Like as then, the Commander Smidt, being so oppressed that he could no longer maintain the said places, again handed back to the Company the said

T.

places on the 15th April 1659, after they had been held on Danish Commission for a year, and after the Company had first been deprived of them by the said Hendrick Caerloff for nine years, eleven months and fifteen days, Letter T.

67. From which Y. Ho. Mo. will again see that, even presupposing that the Swedes had been owners of those places, they have lost that ownership again, being driven out of them by the Danes in a public war; and the Danes having become the owners thereof by right of war by their capture from the Swedes, and handing the same over with all their rights to the Company, the Company, even if they had not been the owners of them, had thereby ~~not~~ <sup>was</sup> acquired the ownership.

68. Without that it can be objected against it, which ~~may~~ will likely be urged by the Swedes, that the King of Denmark would have to restore them to the Crown of Sweden, by the Roskilde Treaty,

69. Because the Crown of Sweden has thereby acquired no right whatever to claim the places, previously taken from him, from those who have acquired from the conqueror a title ~~ad dominium~~ ad dominum transferendum habili.

70. But only a personal action, ex contractu, against the Crown of Denmark to perform that which was promised him by Treaty, or otherwise to "consequeren" the ~~Int-rest~~ <sup>Int-rest</sup> that he comes to suffer by the wrongful handing over ~~(wanoverlevering)~~ (wanoverlevering).

damage

71. For it is beyond controversy that an enemy capturing ~~xxxx~~ any places from his enemy not only at once obtains possession of them but, the ownership being with the one who loses it, he also becomes master and owner, like anyone who captures a wild beast makes it his own by all laws of nations. Yes, so far that it is sustained by many prominent ~~lawyers~~ jurists that those things which are captured from an enemy, ~~goes~~ over in such a manner to the capturer as if they had never been the property of any one else, but ~~as~~ if the ownership first takes a beginning in the person of the capturer.

72. It being observable that on peace being entered into between two enemies, in the event of no mention being made of what has been captured during the war, the same must, according to law, remain with the one who has ~~na~~ captured ~~ix~~ the same, as a notable sign that by the capture not only the possession but also the ownership has been acquired; because otherwise the one who had been deprived of it, ~~would~~ remaining the owner, would have a claim rei vindicati against those who had obtained ~~it~~ ~~in~~ ~~war~~ ~~only~~ the possession of it by war.

73. Which then being so established, and presupposing that the King of Denmark by war has become owner of those Ports and other places as against the Swedes, so is it also established that he has been able to dispose of the same as it pleased him, and consequently he having handed them over by agreement to the Company, he has granted to it the right to them which belonged to him.

74. And if, after the said handing over, he has made an agreement with the Swedes, he cannot thereby prejudice the Company, ~~xxxx~~ nor the King of Sweden thereby acquire any actual right; as, in that case he must be considered as some one who sells something to two persons, and has made delivery to one; and therefore, according to <sup>to</sup> notorious law, the King of Sweden has acquired no actual right by the said Treaty, even although the Treaty had been concluded before the delivery had been made; whereas the delivery was made to the Company before the (Swedes) Vrede = Peace? ]\*

75. And therewith the Company trusts, even though their title of conquest and of special cession (opdracht) cannot avail, which they are confident it can, that then this last will be found by Y. Ho. Mo. of such consideration that the Company will be maintained by Y. Ho. Mo. in its aforesaid places.

76. And from the aforesaid also ensues from itself the information on the aforesaid second point concerning the peaceful possession of the Fort CABO CORCO, because the same is of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ one nature as the other places; being conquered by the Company with the capture of ELMINA; afterwards purchased from the Blacks; and finally also restored to the Company by the Director Smidt, as aboe written.

\* It has been ascribed "Societas"  
but perhaps the word was  
"Vrede" which means Peace  
(i.e. of Posthuma)

77. So that the King of Sweden (who, as will immediately be stated, has still no possession ~~to~~ whatever to it; but, on the contrary, the Company (under correction) is entitled to request Y.Ho.Mo. that Y.Ho. Mo. will be pleased to insist to the King of Sweden - in order <sup>that</sup> the Company is not hindered by his Majesty or by his subjects in the efforts made or to be made by it for recovery of the Fort CABO CORCO - that the Blacks are not encouraged (gestijft) ~~gainst~~ against the Company by His Majesty or his subjects, either by counsel or deed.

78. For Y.Ho.Mo. will please to consider this, that the said Fort being restored to the Company by the aforementioned Smidt on the 15th April 1659, the Swedish Commander, Hans Nieuman, has made every effort afresh to debauch the Blacks in order that they should again deprive the Company of the said Fort; while the said Nieuman would return (keeren naer) to Sweden for assistance. Letter (sic)

79. And that the said Jan Claassen thereupon falling upon and occupying the said Fort with his Blacks so that nothing could come into it, the Company has been again deprived of it; he having with him one Tomas Adriaens Vos, being ~~an~~ a subject <sup>Tennis</sup> (ingeseten) of Y.Ho.Mo., who, together with the said Jan Claesen, is defebding the same against Y.

Ho. Mo. and our Company. Letter (sic)

80. So that the Company is compelled, with all respect, to request that Y.Ho.Mo. will be pleased, by such means as your good and wise counsel might find good, to maintain the Company against the said Blacks and the machinations of the Swedes, so that the Company may remain in the places claimed, and further, the Castle at CABO CORCO restored to ~~them~~ it.

81. As also, with all respect requesting that Y.Ho. Mo. will be pleased to take all the aforesaid only as a report on Y.Ho.Mo.s' orders, and not to adjudicate any of the places which the Company posseses (bezittende) to Mr Silvercroon or the Swedish Company before he shall have proved (gedoceert) his ownership; as also that if HH hereafter brings forward anything to that end, communication of it may be made to the Company in order that Y.Ho.Mo. might not be deceived (geabuseert) and the Company prejudiced by the handing over of papers or motives; which, being placed in the hands of the Company, Y.Ho.Mo. will be able to solve everything well: especially because the aforementioned Silvercroon has in his hands all the documents upon which the Company is relying.

82. And, with that, proceeding to the third point, in which it is laid to the Company's charge that it has confiscated ~~the~~ a Swedish ship, named Christina, contrary to all right and reason.

83. [To this] will Y. Ho. Mo. therefore be pleased to consider that it is well known to the Company that in the year 1661 was seized on the Coast of Africa, by its Ministers, and after previous legal proceedings was confiscated a certain ship named Christina.

84. But it is indeed expressly sustained that Mr Silvercroon will never be able to show that the same is a ship belonging to the Crown of Sweden or the so-called Swedish African Company; but only that it ~~is a ship~~ was a ship that has sailed with permission and commission of the said Crown and Company: and that the same for two principal reasons could have been confiscated by the Company of these Lands.

85. Firstly, because by the Charter granted by Y. Ho. Mo. to the Company and the Placades successively issued thereon, it is forbidden to all inhabitants of this State to trade by sea (varen negotieren) inter alia on

the Coast of Africa; or to engage, directly or indirectly, any inhabitants from, or outside, these Lands, upon his own service or upon that of others, in order to sail within the limits of the Charter: upon confiscation of ship and goods, and perpetual banishment out of the United Netherlands. Letters W. & X.

86. And that this ship and its inladen goods not only belong to inhabitants of this State, but were equipped contrary to the provisions of the said Charter and Placades, and manned with officers, inhabitants of this State.

87. For after that the Swedes, as afore stated, had, in the year 1657, been dispossessed by Hendrick Caerloff in the name and with Commission of Denmark and their "gepractiseerd" Company thereby almost fallen into ruin (in duigen geraakt) had began to raise its head again when Jan Claasen had ~~had~~ wrested ~~by force~~ CABO CORCO by force from the Company, as before stated.

88. But nevertheless not being sufficient to renew the trade on thir own broken capital, and, as it appeared, not wishing to neglect that opportunity, a certain order was drawn up, Letter Y., in order to place open the trade to those places for a certain "recognitie", and by that means to be able to possess themselves of CABO CORCO and the other places, with the help of the Blacks and to extend the Company.

[overreken. ? to inform?]

89. Upon which order the aforementioned Laurens de Geer, first founder of the said Company, with his people, partly, as it appears, because of the <sup>damage</sup> interest which he had come to suffer by the bad navigation of the said unpermitted Company, and partly in order, apparently, to drive his private trade again, again began these unlawful voyages.

90. ~~Indeed~~ <sup>like as</sup> Y. Ho. Mo. (can see) from the (Judicial) Interrogatories among the papers in the proceedings against the said ship Christina, and the declarations

of Skipper Jan Reijncken, Johannes Monen (Mouw?) Upper Factor, and Hans Wittigh Assistant, produced under Letters Z. AA. & CC.

91. that the goods were despatched by Laurens de Geer and -from the replies of Pieter

BB.

Vienen under Letter BB. - by Hans Boor, both residing at

~~Hans Boor~~

Amsterdam, to the Elbe in order there to be laden direct into the ship Christina without breaking bulk.

92. In order thus, in fraud of Y. Ho. Mo.s' Placades, as if the ship "tot Amsterdam voor de palen lagh", because they did not break any bulk in the Elbe but loaded direct out of the smacks (smacken) into the Christina.

93. And that the Chief officers of the said ship were inhabitants and natives of these Lands appears from Interrogatories of Johannes Monen (Mouw?), Abram

Monen (Mouw?) both born at Amsterdam, and of G. Swijdersen, Steward, born at Emmerick and residing at Amsterdam, Letters AA. EE. FF.

94. That they -Letters AA. BB. EE.- were engaged by the said Laurens de Geer in direct contravention of Y. Ho. Mo.s' Placades, Letter X., which

expressly order that no one of whatever quality (quod notandum) or condition he might be, whether a foreigner or inhabitant of these Lands shall undertake (sig vervorderen) to induce or engage, either in his own service or in commission for foreigners or for other inhabitants of these Lands, any inhabitants or subjects of this State, upon penalty of confiscation of goods and <sup>perpetual</sup> banishment for a time out of the United Netherlands.

95. And that finally the said ship Christina was equipped and sent thither on account of the said Laurens de Geer and

Hans Boor and Company, as is to

be seen from the regulation Letter LL.\* (n.b. not on record; the Letters had also been struck out of the Inventory of the annexures) and the declarations of the Upper Factor, Johannes Monen (Mouw?) Litt. AA., his brother Abram Monen (Mouw?), EE., & Gerrit Swijdersen, FF.; all attesting that Laurens de Geer was the principal owner (Reeder) of the said ship.

96. And about Hans Boor, living at Amsterdam, Johannes Monen (Mouw?), Letter AA. and Pieter Vienen, Letter

AA. BB.

BB.

97. Without that could come into consideration against this, as will likely be alleged, that the aforesaid persons could give no reasons whatever for their knowledge of that which is replied to by them to the said Interrogatories, and that therefore they deserved no credit.

98. For even though they were not asked, on all the said points, the reasons of knowledge, this cannot shake the belief of those depositions and judicial confessions, or make them doubtful, because the reasons of knowledge can all be shown as clear as day from the depositions themselves.

99. For as regards the despatch having been done by de Geer and Hans Boor and the goods sent from Amsterdam and taken into the Christina out of the smacks in the Elbe, it is sufficient

100. that the said persons depose that that they have attended the lading of the ship and it was addressed to the Skipper Jan Reijncke from Amsterdam.

101. And as regards the engagement by de Geer of inhabitants of this State as officers, on the said ship, the reason for knowledge is sufficient from the fact that the persons who were engaged, as Johannes ~~M~~ and Abraham Monen (Mouw?) depose to the same.

102. And as regards the third dat voor seecker <sup>want</sup> voors. de Geer & Hans Boor het voors. ship Christina naer de Kust van Guinea soude vertrokken sijn, so are all the reasons of knowledge which any one can give, that ~~that~~ ~~that~~ ~~one~~ die of die sijne Reeders sijn, hier ende daer in de voors. confessions inserted.

103. For besides there being no probability whatever that any one would undertake such a considerable voyage, as skipper, Upper Factor and Assistant, without knowing who they were for whom he was trading and with whom he was to look for his arrears, alsmede dat een skipper & Coopman would not know who were their masters.

104. Therefore Y. Ho. Mo. will please to consider that no officers ~~are~~ of any ships are accustomed to enquire in what manner those who tell them that they are the owners of the ships have become the owners thereof, as no merchants will show their books to their skipper and factors, after haar eigendom van te voeren ~~sullen~~ gaan doodeh,

105. so that they would know definitely who were their masters and being afterwards questioned,

106. would give as reasons for knowledge that they had seen the books etc.

107. But a skipper knows his masters from the fact that he is engaged and paid by them and that his ship was publicly laden by them without any one whatever coming to oppose it.

Thursday 30th November 1662.

Is at the Assembly proposed by the Hon. Dir.-Gen. & Councillors ~~ixxxxx~~ by what means one could best cause any hindrance or injury to our opponents, being those of the so-called Danes, about their ships lying anchored close under the Fort of CABO CORS. To which was replied by the Equippage Master besides the Skippers of the ships, that it was not practicable with the Hon Company's ships to cause any hindrance or injury to the Danish ships where they are now lying, because they ~~they~~ are lying almost on the beach, where it is not possible to come without getting all the ships on shore, which was considered by the whole Council to be unserviceable, because we have the enemy on shore as well as on the ships. And is then considered whether one should let the Hon. Company's ships remain where they are now lying, or whether one should let them come into the roadstead here. Wherefore, after ripe deliberation, is decided to let the Hon. Company's ships return here before D'ell Mina in the hope that thereby the Danish ships will again draw off (affcorten) from the shore on to the proper roadstead, in order then to go and visit them again. As also secondly that one can then let the people of the country *(Van den Bant)* come on shore again for that time that the Danish ships are lying so close under the shore, whereby the victuals can then be so much economised (gemenageert), as it may be, to our regret, through this long continuing ~~xxxx~~ subsistence of so many seafaring men, very soberly placed, and not so many ~~ix~~ people of the country (lant volck) ought to be fed with it, because one already does not know how one will be placed with the subsistence of the men. Also is given into consideration whether it will be servicable at this opportunity of time to send the yacht "Amsterdam" with cargo to Arda & Popo and thence to go to Curaçao (as already arranged). Whereupon, after serious deliberation, it is decided and found good, unanimously, that, notwithstanding how very necessary & servicable it is that a yacht goes down thither with cargoes for the maintenance of the Hon. Company's Lodges there and to the contentment of the ~~King~~ ~~& Chiefs~~ Arda King & his Chiefs, yet nevertheless the said yacht shall remain here until a Company ships arrives from the fatherland to reinforce us in seamen & soldiers, which ones hopes with heart and soul will happen soon, as we are now already, with the men of the yacht "Amsterdam", so weak in men that we are not to be compared with our opponents, and we should become much weaker if we sent the yacht "Amsterdam" away, one would then be deprived of the men, and thereby come to give our opponent, knowing this, more courage; therefore the Council abides by ~~ixx~~ (presteerende) its taken resolution. Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by, Wilré, Pinside, Janssen, Joll, Isaacks, I.G.Nuchteren, Jan Galioodt.

Saturday 16th December 1662.

his  
ld  
at

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that by the departure of the two Danish ships, all the Company's ships here cannot be employed. ... Resolved to send the ship "Christina", which is somewhat more capable than the yacht "tWapen van Amsterdam", as soon as possible with cargo to Arda, and thence with slaves to Curaçao ... Jacob Janssen to be skipper on her, as an Equipage Master came out from home by the same ship.- ... Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Wilré, Pinside, Cruijpenningh, Janssen, Isaacksen, Nuchteren, Galioodt.

(End of Resolutions for 1662.)

1662.

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108. Especially in the case in question in which also comes that the said de Geer has allowed the men (crew) to drive private trade. Letter AA.2.

109. Whereas no one whatever but the master of the said ship could allow that to the crew, seeing ~~that~~ the Regulation, Letter KK. whereby all private

trade is expressly prohibited.

5.

110. In any case it cannot suffice ~~for~~ (under correction) for ~~them~~ to say that the ship Christina is a Swedish ship; but if Mr Silvercroon desires to contend that it belongs to any one else than the aforesaid de Geer and Boor, he must show who then are the persons to whom it belongs, and then, as we are confident, Y.Ho.Mo. will be able to give every contentment and satisfaction.

*Handwritten note:*  
 That who claim the ship from the City

111. It comes into no consideration that it might be contended by Mr Silvercroon that even though de Geer might have been owner and freighter of the ship, it ought not therefore to have been confiscated,

112. because he is not an inhabitant of this State but a Commissary of the Crown of Sweden and therefore that he cannot be prevented from trading under the flag of his Crown, since he, having come here to take charge of the Crown's affairs, must be held as if he resided in Sweden.

113. For firstly, is in confesso that he was born at Dort, and ~~notorious~~ notarial from HH.

HH.

that he possesses immoveable property here, and keeps "lavem et focum"; and he must first show that he was a Commissary of the Crown of Sweden and recognised as such by Y.Ho.Mo.

114. And secondly, that he having had fixum domicilium in Sweden, he had expressly left the same to reside here rei pub. causa.

115. And even if it were not so, it is remarkable that the Charter and the Placades of Y.Ho.Mo. not only provide against inhabitants of this State who live in this country; but also indeed provide that inhabitants of this State, as de Geer is, even although they have changed their dwelling place, nevertheless if they equip contrary to the aforesaid Charter and Placades, their goods, being seized, shall be confiscated.

116. So that even although de Geer was resident in Sweden or not (des neen), he being a native\* of this State, his goods being seized for improper equipage, can well be confiscated.

*Handwritten note:*  
admitti?

117. ~~And consequently~~ <sup>So far</sup> even although the said L de Geer residing here as Swedish Commissary could not receive exemption being a native of this State daervan een origineele Sweede Commiss. sijnde, soude coomen te gauderen (het genoot of gebruijk van iets hebben).

\* 117. And ~~can~~ <sup>is</sup> consequently ~~even~~ although he might be Commissary, & truly might be held to be resident in Sweden.

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119. And if that should be permitted, then each participant ~~only needs~~ residing in this country only needs a Commission from the Crown of Sweden then he would be excused from everything in the Charter, which is just what they desire.

120. But besides all this it is notorious that Y.Ho.Mo. can prohibit your subjects, yes even foreigners from engaging Y.Ho.Mo.s' subjects for unpermitted voyages or to equip after the Company's Charter, like as de Geer has done herein.

121. And that Y.Ho.Mo. have expressly prohibited foreigners even to make any equipage here for foreigners or to engage crews, on penalty of confiscation and banishment, under the said Placades.

122. Therefore it follows that granted that L. de Geer might be a Swedish Commissioner, and admitted by Y.Ho.Mo. as such, he may only be accepted as Swedish Commissioner for that which Y.Ho.Mo. have not prohibited.

123. Likewise Y.Ho.Mo. have by special Placades, forbidden any one, native or inhabitant, of whatsoever condition or quality he may be, to trade, after the Company's Charter, on pain of confiscation of goods and permanent banishment, and who shall engage (persons); the word "condition" or "Quality" having no greater application than in the case in question.

124. It being sufficiently notorious that no condition or quality here in this country excuses any one being ~~denounced~~ denounced (~~gedefereert~~ to him to justice (gedefereert) under the said Placades.

125. [Thirdly,] the ship was confiscated because it could not be considered otherwise than a hostile ship, being equipped by the said persons on Swedish commission in order to assist the ~~said~~ aforesaid Jan Claessen, the Company's open rebel, to dislodge the Company from ANNAMABO, TACQUERARY, & ORSOU; and to take possession of CABO CORS.

126. For, as Y.Ho.Mo. have learnt, after Jan Claessen, on the incitements of the said Nieuman, had again hostilely wrested CABO CORS from the Company, a little time ~~after that~~ after, the Company obtained it again, by agreement, from Samuel Smidt.

127. So the said Nieuman transported himself hither and he ~~was~~ was here placed in the said ship ~~solely~~ solely for the purpose of taking possession of CABO CORCO, and to seize ~~the~~ upon ANNEMABO, TACQUERARY, aforesaid, places occupied (beseten) by the Company. Letters EE. FF. and all the aforesaid replies. General

128. So that the Director of the Company, being of the intention again to go and recover CABO CORCO so faithfully wrested from him, first hearing that this capital ship which came with the deliberate intention of assisting the enemy, was on the way, was obliged, in order to guard against the ruin of the Company, to dispatch suitable ships to it in order to seize the same.

129. Like as the same being seized, it was found, inter alia Letters BB. DD. that Nieuman had compassed this work with Jan Claessen.

BB. DD.

~~Jan Claessen~~



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name will be made entirely illusory; and moreover opportunity be given to those who equip from these Lands in Swedish and Danish names to proceed without anxiety with their begun designs to the ruin of the Company; to send every help to the Blacks in order to dispossess the Company; to have themselves placed therein; and having wiped out the Company, themselves to become masters of the Blacks and of the Coast of Africa.

Delivered in,  
29th June 1662.

(Signed by four <sup>brothers</sup> names, including  
N. ten Hove.)

Annexures to the above Memorial.

- A. Map, of Coast of Guinea. Vide photograph.
- B. 17th February 1642. Treaty between Ruijchaver & the Chiefs of Axem. Typed under 1642,  
N.Bk. p.126.
- C. 25th November 1656. Declaration by Hogenhouch & van Steenlant, made at Axem. Typed under 1656.  
N.Bk. p.74.
- D. 16th January 1657. Agreement with the Chiefs of Junore, & their declaration of the right of the Company. Typed under 1657.  
N.Bk. p.60.
- E.1. 26th August 1656. Cession of High Anta & Boutry. Typed under 1656.  
N.Bk. p.32.
- E.2. 25th November 1656. Declaration by Hogenhouch & van Steenlant, made at Axem. Typed under 1656.  
N.Bk. p.73.
- F. N.D. Agreement with Jaby & Chama. Typed under 1643.  
N.Bk. p.137.
- G. 1641. Agreement between Ruijchaver and King of Aguaffo. Typed under 1641.  
N.Bk. p.98.
- H.1. N.D. Extract Report of van Ijperen to XIX. re Cabo Cors. Typed under 1638  
N.Bk. p.247b.
- H.2. N.D. Ditto. Typed under 1638  
N.Bk. p.247.

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- J.1. 21st March 1657. Cession of the Hill Congh. Typed under 1657. N.Bk. p. 63.
- J.2. Same date. Payments made on cession of Congh. Ibid. p. 65.
- K.1. Jan.-May. 1639. Extract Diary of C. van Iperen. (Annemabo) Typed under 1639. N.Bk. opp.p. 22.
- K. 2. November 1639. Extract Memorial, van Iperen to XIX. (Annemabo) Typed under 1638. N.Bk. p. 243.
- L. 1. <sup>(sic 230)</sup> 20 Augt 1642. Treaty with Accra. ) Typed under 1642. N.Bk. p.128.
  - 4 Augt 1649. Ditto. ) Typed under 1649. N.Bk. p.50.
- L. 2. August 1642. Payments made on Treaty with Accra. Typed under 1642. N.Bk. p.129.
- M. "Expenses found to have been made with respect to CABO CORS, ANNEMABO, and A CRAA, in order to obtain and maintain the possession thereof."

CABO CORS. Before the Company had taken possession of Cabo Cors, and ~~one~~ one could presume such to be necessary, those of Cabo Cors ~~were~~ were assisted with gifts as well as at the places where the Company had possession, in order to conserve its right to the trade there; as appears in the payments of Mr van Iperen, on 15th January 1636, where he says he made presents in gold to those of Cabo Cors,     ...     ...     ...     ...

Mk. ~~0:4:4~~ / ~~0:4:4~~  
0: 4: 4.

Likewise also afterwards is to be found in the said payments account ulto December 1638, that Cabo Cors being taken into possession, was given by the Company to the Cabo Corsers, at the marking out of the Lodge, ....

0: 2: 4.

Presented on completion of building, ..

0: 3: 0.

The like to the FUTU King for his permission to bring the trade and merchandise into the said Lodge and to sell it.     ...     ...     ...

0: 3: 0

after or

(Cabo Cors, contd) What more was afterwards spent for the purpose of this possession must be looked for out of the accounts and papers of the subsequent Directors. From the minutes of the late Mr Doedens, upon his entry into office, is to be seen that shortly before the landing of Hendrick Caarloff, in order to preserve Cabo Cors, for the Company, he gave to Jan Hennequa and Joan Claessen. .... Mk. 1: 0: 0.  
 (Total for C.C. M.2: 4: 8.)

ANNEMABO. That the whole beach of the FANTIJN territory, under which Annemabo belongs, was ceded by Ambro, Braffo of the same District, to the Hon. Company, according to the tenor of a certain written document passed on primo March 1624 by Mr Arent Jacobs van Amersfoort, is true; but where that document is to be found is unknown to me, but that it was not entered into without great expense is sufficiently certain. .... Mk. (sic)

Which said Contract was renewed again on 23rd April 1638, by Mr van Iperen, which also was not entered into without fresh expenditure. .... Mk. (sic)

From the expenses of Mr van Iperen appears this:-

1638. pmo Dec. Various presents sent to the Fantijn Braffo & his Elders (Adel) on the procuring of a Lodge at Annemabo. .... Mk. 0: 7: 12.

1639. 1st April. To the Fantijn Braffo and his Caboceros, sent by the Auditor & subfactor in order to declare and sign in writing the decision & final cession of Annemabo, in the presence of our people. .... Mk. 0: 6: 0.

Given to our people who went thither, as subsistence. .... Mk. 1: 4.

10 May. Again to the Fantijn King and his Caboceros according to the Accord of Annemabo, presents on his sister's son's heads (hoofdelen). .... Mk. 4: 1: 12.

To 2 Blacks who acted ~~lyally~~ loyally herein. .... Mk. 0: 2: 8.

The further expenses incurred which were not small must be traced afterwards in the accounts of the successive Generals.

1662.

S.A.C.

for

ACCRA. As regards Accra,/the Trade and beach  
of the same District, according to the  
Agreement of 30th August, the Company gave ... Mk. 2: 4: 0.  
The whole expense, according to an original  
account or declaration thereof amounts to ... Mk. 8: 5: 12  
As this Agreement was afterwards again  
renewed by Mr van der Wel on 4th August 1649,  
this was not entered into without expendi-  
ture, as is to be sufficiently judged from  
the tenor of the said Agreement. .... Mk. 7: 0: 0. ✓

This is what we have been able, in haste, to  
discover to have been given for the aforementioned  
places, for showing that the Company has pur-  
chased them; as in order to prove its actual  
(eigentlich) right, would require longer and  
more time.

- N. 12 October 1649. Agreement, de Geer and Caarloff. Typed under 1649.  
N.Bk. p. 59.
- O. 1. 13 October 1650. Extract letter  
Cock to XIX. (Cabo Cors) Typed under 1650.  
N.Bk. p. 85.
- O. 2. Same date. Ditto. *(per Valckenburg)* Ibid. p. 89.
- P. 26 July 1650. Protest. Cock to  
Caarloff. re Accra. Ibid. p. 86.
- Q. August 1657. Commission.  
Fredk III to Carloff. Typed under 1657.  
N.Bk. p. 77.
- R. 1 August 1657. Capitulation.  
Same to Same. Ibid. p. 78.
- S.1. 15 Feb. 1658. Carloff to Valckenburg. } Typed under 1658.  
S.2. 16 Feb. 1658. Ditto Ditto. } Unbound. p. 41.  
S.3. 5 Mar. 1658. Ditto Ditto. } et seq.  
S.4. 18 Sep. 1658. Resolution. W.I.C. } Ibid. p.3.
- S.4.11/22. Jan. 1659. Carloff to Man. } Typed under  
S.5. 12/22 Feb. 1659. Ditto Ditto. } 1659.  
S.6. 2/12 Mar. 1659. Ditto Smit. } Loose  
Papers.
- T. 15 April 1659 Agreement, Smit and  
van Heussen. (Cabo Cors) }

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- V. 8 June 1656. Declaration by F. Roman. Typed under 1656. N.Bk. p.28.
- W. 3 June 1621. Charter of WIC. Vide Naber's Print.
- X.1. 24 May 1624. Placade. St.Gen. )  
 X.2. 14 June 1632. Ditto )  
 X.3. 24 Oct. 1657. Ditto ) Noted under the respective years.
- Y. 13 Nov. 1660. Memorandum by Liebert Wouters. Typed under 1660 Loose papers.
- Z. 12 April 1661. Interrogation of Skipper Reijncken. Typed under 1661 Loose papers.
- AA.1. 21 Mar. 1661. Interrogation of J.Monen. Ditto.
- AA.2. 8 April 1661. Interrogation of J.Monen. Ditto.
- BB. 21 Mar 1661. Interrogation of Pieter Vienen. Ditto.
- CC. 29 April 1661. Interrogation of Hans Wittigh. Ditto.
- DD. 29 April 1661. Interrogation of Paul Spitzenburgh. Ditto.
- EE. 12 April 1661. Interrogation of Abraham Monen. Ditto.
- FF. 7 April 1661. Interrogation of Gerrit Swijdersen. Ditto.
- GG.1.2. 24 Mar. 1660. and N.D. Two Latin letters. Directors SAC. to Jan Claessen. Typed under 1660. Loose papers.
- HH. N.D. Extract from the Register of the "8de penningh" at Amsterdam. Not copied.
- JJ. 14 Oct 1660. Extract Instructions for Hans Nieuman. Typed under 1660 Loose Papers.
- KK. N.D. Extract from "Artikel Brief" of S.A.C. Typed under 1660. Loose papers.

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S.A.C.

(2) Memorial from W.I.C. to St. Gen. dd. 3rd July 1662.  
(S.G.Lok.Kas.Zweden. 36.)  
==

This Memorial commences:-

"In order with all submission to inform Y.Ho.Mo. upon the second point of the Memorial presented by Mr J. Silvercroon at the Assembly of Y.Ho.Mo. on the 17th June 1662."

The Memorial then continues as follows (about the seizure and confiscation of the ship Christina) :-

2.	is the same as	83.	of the Memorial of	29 June 1662.	(1)
3.	"	84.	"	"	<u>supra</u>
4.	"	85.	"	"	"
5.	"	86.	"	"	"
6.	"	87.	"	"	"
7.	"	88.	"	"	"
8.	"	89.	"	"	"
9.	"	90.	"	"	"
10.	"	91.	"	"	"
11.	"	92.	"	"	"
12.	"	93.	"	"	"
13.	"	94.	"	"	"
14.	"	95.	96.	"	"
15.	"	110.	"	"	"
16.	("Secondly")	"	"	"	"
17.	is the same as	125.	"	"	"
18.	"	126.	"	"	"
19.	"	127.	"	"	"
20.	"	128.	"	"	"
21.	"	129.	"	"	"
22.	"	130.	"	"	"
23.	"	131.	"	"	"
24.	"	132.	"	"	"
25.	"	133.	"	"	"
25.	"	134.	"	"	"
26.	(Omit "2ndly")	136.	"	"	"

Enclosure to (2) supra) is same as Enclosure to (1) supra.

A.	"	W.
B.	"	X.
C.	"	Y.
D.	"	Z.
E.	"	AA. 1.2.
F.	"	BB.
G.	"	CC.
H.	"	DD.
J.	"	EE.
K.	"	FF.
L. 1.2.	"	GG. 1.2.
M.	"	JJ.

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(3) Memorial. W.I.C. to St. General. 3rd July 1662.  
(S.G. Loket Kas. Zweden. 36.)  
(This Memo deals with Cabo Cors alone) ==

In order with all respect to inform Y.<sup>Ho</sup>.Mo. as shortly as possible about the last point mentioned in a certain Memorial delivered in by Mr Silvercroon at the Assembly of Y.<sup>Ho</sup>.Mo. on 17th June 1662.

2. Whereby HH. requests that the W.I.C. of these Lands will have to leave those of a certain other Company -called by HH. the Swedish African Company- in quiet and peaceful possession of the Fort CABO CORCE; and to put an end to, without cost and with indemnity, all the disturbances and hindrances hitherto committed and taken in hand (so HH says) by the W.I.C. against the said S.A.C.

3. And, on the contrary, to shew that the said W.I.C. of these lands is with all right and reason respectfully requesting from Y.<sup>Ho</sup>.Mo. that Y.<sup>Ho</sup>.Mo. will be pleased to urge upon the King of Sweden that the said Company of these Lands be not hindered by his said Majesty or his subjects, or others navigating with his Majesty's or his said Company's Commission, in the efforts made or still to be made by it for the recovery of the Fort CABO CORCE; nor that the Blacks be stiffened by his Majesty or his subjects by word and deed; and that all disturbances and hindrances taken in hand, hitherto against the said W.I.C. may be put an end to without cost and with indemnity.

4. Therefore the said Directors will premise that it is very mistakenly stated in the said Memorial that the Fort CABO CORCE is at present possessed by the Swedes.

5. But, on the contrary, the same had already been wrested from them in the year 1657 by one Hendrick Caerloff on Danish Commission.

6. And afterwards handed over by the same Caerloff to the W.I.C. of these Lands

7. And captured again from the Company by one Jan Claessen, who is at present still in possession of the same; and moreover, it is blockaded by the Company's ships.

8. So that Y.<sup>Ho</sup>.Mo. will please to note that here is disputed between two parties over a place occupied by a third party, and is contented which of the two is entitled to go and get the possession of that place which is occupied by the third party.

9. Therefore, under correction, only needs to be examined what right the Company, and what right the Swedes, may have to the place in ~~question~~ question.

10. And so far as regards the right of the Company, Y.<sup>Ho</sup>.Mo. will please to take into consideration that the Portuguese, in the year 1482, having first discovered the Coast of Guinea, built the Fort ELMINA there, and, having subjugated the Blacks of the Country they have, by means of the same, defended, without any dispute, the whole trade on the leeward Coast from ELMINA as far as to Rio da VOLTA.

11. Without any nation in the world having ever dared to trade on that Coast or to dispute the sovereignty over the same with the Portuguese.

12. To such an extent, that the Portuguese, on becoming aware that but one single Black came to trade with a foreign nation, they at once seized

B. upon him and cut off his head. Letter B.

13. Until finally, the Portuguese ill treating their natives very shamfully, they so oppressed the inhabitants of the District MOURE -situate not 3 miles from the Castle Elmina,

14. That they, being compelled to oppose themselves against the Portuguese, restored themselves into their previous freedom, and thereby deprived them of a portion of the leeward coast. *in de febr 1611*

15. But they, nevertheless fearing that the Portuguese seeing some opportunity would fall upon them unawares some evening or morning, found good to betake themselves under the protection of some one who would come to defend them against that enemy.

16. And they, having accordingly spoken with some traders from these Lands (the W.I.C. at that time not yet being established); and having betaken themselves under the protection of Y.Ho.Mo., Y.Ho. Mo. have

A. also in the year 1611, had built there the Fort at present still possessed by the Company, named Fort NASSOUW. Letter A.

17. Which afterwards, the W.I.C. being established, in the year 1624, was handed over by Y.Ho.Mo. into the hands of the Company.

18. That the Company, in the year 1624, not being able to be secure (gerust) with that which was held by the aforesaid Fort, taking into consideration that three miles near to it was situate the capital Fort of the enemy, Elmina; endeavoured, in the year 1625, by the capturing of Elmina, to become absolute master of the Coast.

19. But being prevented therein by the Blacks standing under Elmina, the Company finally, in the year 1637, taking a better chance and setting foot on shore at CABO CORS, the place in question, after a long and costly expedition captured the Fort Elmina, and so conquered, *near* jure belli, and made itself master not only of the three miles of country situate between Elmina and Nassau, but also of the greater part (meerendeel) of the Gold Coast ~~but~~ and always of the entire leeward coast.

20. Without at that time one had any thought that Swedes would ever have come who would dispute the place CABO CORCE with the Company

21. Which is only pointed out to Y.Ho.Mo. by the Company in order that Y.Ho.Mo. would be able to see that the ownership of these places claimed belongs to the W.I.C. of these Lands by a lawful title, and had already belonged to it at a time when one had not heard of any Swedes on the Coast.

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22. And no one in the world being able to have better right than ownership, consequently it ought not to be prevented by <sup>(lesh)</sup> any one in the world from recovering the possession of which it has been deprived by another; and in any case not by those who, if they had been in possession of the place, would have had to restore it to the Company.

23. Still, if Y.Ho.Mo. might be drawn into doubt (of which the Company is confident of the contrary) that the aforesaid conquests did not make the Company master and owner of the aforesaid place, the Company, foreseeing that some foreign nations, some evening or morning, might wish to dispute it with ~~the~~ it, has also made provision for it.

24. And, in order to deprive the Blacks of every cause of complaint, and to prevent to all others the hope of being able to ~~make~~ come and make any claim

to those places, it has, in the year 1638, verbally contracted (underlined in original) about those places with the King of FUTU -situate between Elmina and Nassau- Letter C.1.2. & D.

25. There Y.Ho.Mo. will see that the Company -fearing that the said King, who is light and changeable of mind, after he ~~has~~ had contracted verbally with it about the place might easily do the same with the English and the English thereupon by taking possession of a Lodge, if the Company did not first, upon the verbal understanding (bespek) take possession by a Lodge, would afterwards wish to dispute the ownership with the Company even although it notoriously belonged to the Company by virtue of the general title of conquest- placed a Lodge there in the year 1638 in order thus to forestall not only the English but also all nations, therewith.

26. So that Y.Ho.Mo. can palpably understand thereout that the Company is the owner of the place in question; and therefore only the right of the Swedes will have to be examined.

27. To that end Y.Ho.Mo. will please to know that, as stated above, the Company, having acquired in the year 1637 and some following the aforesaid places in the aforesaid manner, some evil-disposed subjects of these Bands, contrary to the ~~Charter~~ Charter granted to the Company by Y.Ho.Mo., have first equipped some ships to the Coast of Guinea and sent them thither in the name of Danes, Swedes, and English; then having only ~~only~~ skimmed the Coast and ~~done~~ great injury to the Company in its trade.

28. Afterwards, in the year 1649, after the Company had possessed the said places peacefully & quietly already for 12 years, a certain Laurens de Geer, at that time still residing at Amsterdam took the opportunity of a certain Hendrick Caerloff -who had held the office of Fiscal on the Coast in the service of the Company- arriving from Guinea.

29. And then contracted with the said Caerloff to go to the Coast of Africa for a Company there named the Swedish of Western Africa. Letter E.; whereas nevertheless the said Caerloff has afterwards dropped word

E.

1662.

S.A.C.

that at that time no one participated therein except the afore-Laurens de Geer and his brothers and relatives such as Louis, Emanuel, Steven and Johannes de Geer, one Annier and one Clingnet, all inhabitants of this State, and no Swedes except only some Secretaries whom he did not know if they had part or share in the Company, but were employed only in order to give the work a Swedish smeblance and by that means to be able to obtain all necessary papers out of Sweden.

30. That those participants having in that name equipped in the year 1649 two ships, to wit Christina and Liefde, purchased at Amsterdam, dispatched the ships to the Elbe, and the cargoes sent there (naergesonden), for the most part manned by inhabitants of this State, contrary to the aforesaid Charter, and dispatched them to the Company's trading places. That the aforesaid Caerloff, as Commander of the aforesaid ships, immediately addressed himself to Jan Hinnequa and Jan ~~Claessen~~ Claessen Tay, two big traders of FUTU, and blood relatives of the King, and having debauched them with many gifts and presents has been able, through them, to bring to effect with the King of FUTU,

31. That the King of FUTU -having previously agreed verbally with us, as stated before, about the place CABO CORCO, and being asked that we might take possession there where we desired to place a Lodge and conceding

F. 1.2.

the same exclusively to the exclusion of all others, so that the English, that Lodge being placed there by the Company, betook themselves away from there, and the Blacks having deprived themselves of the power to concede that also to others- nevertheless, being persuaded by those gifts and presents has allowed a Lodge and Fort to be placed there by the inhabitants of Y.Ho.Mo., about which so much play is now being made by the Swedes. Letter F. 1.2.

32. With such right that, the Company at that time having no power against them, they themselves have reproached the the Company's servants that they had been so foolish as to let them settle there so

H.

contrary to right and reason.

33. So that the Company, being at that time powerless, ~~to~~ was obliged to follow the said Hendrick Carloff, who departed

G. 1.2.

from CABO CORCE to ACCRA, in order to invade that too, and to protest against these violences there and everywhere.

34. And Y.Ho.Mo. will see from the aforesaid that the beginning (beginnel) of the right of the Swedes, is only a violent invasion of a place the ownership of which belongs to the Company.

33  
35. And if Y.Ho.Mo. might judge that it cannot be shewn by the Company that either the said general conquests or the special cessions (opdrachten) had given the Company any right to those places, but that the right to those places had been established from that violent possession of the Swedes,

36. Then will Y.Ho.Mo. please to consider still thirdly that the said Caerloff, having violently occupied (beseten) the said places, in Swedish names, for the aforesaid participants from the year 1650 until the year 1657, either through

K.

fickleness of character or discontent with his masters, proceeded to the Kingdom of Denmark, that Kingdom being at that time at war with the Crown of Sweden, and having there requested a Commission against the Crown of Sweden, also obtained the same. Letter K.

37. And, moreover, having made a separate Capitulation with the King of Denmark, has stipulated that upon his capturing the said places now in question from the Swedes, and not being able properly to hold them, he might hand them over to that Crown's allies.

38. That the aforesaid Caerloff having departed again thither, again captured the aforesaid places, jure belli, from the aforesaid Swedes, in the year 1657, and that being done, he departed again from there.

39. That he, finally seeing that the King of Denmark was being so oppressed by the King of Sweden that there was no probability

L.

of assistance, nor could he maintain himself, ordered the Commander Samuel Smith, commanding at the said places, to restore back to the Company the said Forts and Lodges, by virtue of his Capitulation; having always shewn himself ~~disposed~~ to be disposed thereto. Letter L.

40. Like as then, the Commander Smith, being so oppressed that he could no longer maintain the said places, on the 15th April 1659, handed the same back to the Company, after they had been held on Danish Commission

M.

for one year, and after the Company had first been deprived of them by the said Hendrick Caerloff for 8 years, 11 months, and 15 days. Letter M.

41. From which Y.Ho.Mo. will again see that, even presupposing that the Swedes had been owners of those places, they have lost that ownership again, being driven out of them by the Danes in a public war; and the Danes having become the owners thereof by right of war by their capture from the Swedes, and handing the same over with all their rights to the Company, the Company, even if it had not been the owners of them, had thereby now acquired the ownership.

42. And therewith the Company of these Lands, is with confidence and with all respect, requesting that Y.Ho.Mo. will be pleased to maintain it in its good and lawful ownership on the Coast of Africa against the aforesaid Blacks, incited by these so-called Swedes, as also against

these Swedes; considering that in such manner will be lost by the Company the conquests which were so highly esteemed by Y.Ho.Mo. in the year 1611, that Y.Ho.Mo. yourselves had the Fort Nassau built there; because if those "maxims" of these Swedes are approved, namely that by simply establishing Forts in the Company's lands by the debauching of the Blacks, they would thereby acquire the ownership, they will at once, and everywhere on the Gold Coast -even alongside ELmina, by the expenditure of much money to the Blacks, indeed obtain a Lodge; and having obtained it, they will sustain that the Company has lost its ownership, and in any case, by losing its trade, it will be thereby compelled to quit a conquest which it has captured from the Portuguese under Y.Ho.Mo.s' authority, and has peacefully possessed for 12 years before the invasion of the Swedes.

Datum the 3rd July 1662. (signed by four Directors)

Annexures to the above Memorial.

A. 25 August 1611. Resolution of St Gen. Typed under 1611.  
N.Bk. sub anno.

B. (N.D.) "Extract from a certain description  
of the Gold Coast of Guinea, by  
Hendrick Caerloff."

The Blacks along the beach on the Coast were at first very much subjected to the Portuguese, and the Portuguese continually inquired very closely what persons might be trading with us or other nations, and then they sought by all possible means to get hold of them and had their heads cut off as an example to others. Which yoke the Blacks being no longer able to bear, no better opportunity being open for them, therefore at various places began to revolt under the favour of the Netherlanders. Those of Mouré, situate very close to and only three miles from DE MINA, by an embassy to their Ho.Mo., requested a Fort for their security, which was granted them and being completed, it was honoured with the name of Fort Nassau. Thus the trade gradually became established, and was granted to the W.I.C. by Charter. By which the Portuguese became so bridled (ingebonden) that they, being frustrated in all trade and also deprived of Castles & Forts, and "tinningst van de geheele Cust wierde gedessteert".

C. 1. N.D. Extract Report van  
Iperen to XIX (re Cabo Cors). Typed under 1638.  
N.Bk. p. 247b.

C. 2. N.D. Ditto. Ibid. p.247.

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- D. Memo of expences w.r.t. Cabo Cors, Annemabo, & Craa. Vide Annex: M. to Memo. of 29 June 1662, Supra p.25.
- E. 12 October 1649. Agreement, de Geer & Carloff. Typed under 1649 N.Bk. p. ~~84~~. 59.
- F. 1. 13 October 1650. Extract Letter Cock to XIX. Typed under 1650 N.Bk. p. 85.
- F. 2. Same Date. Ditto. Ibid. p. 88.
- G. 1. Same Date. Ditto. Ibid. p. 85.
- G. 2. 26 July 1650. Protest. Cock (per Valckenburgh) to Carloff. Ibid. p. 86.
- H. 8 June 1656. Declaration. F. Roman. Typed under 1656. N.Bk. p. 28.
- J. August 1657. Commission. Fredk III to Carloff. Typed under 1657. N.Bk. p. 77.
- K. 1 August 1657. Capitulation. Same to Same. Ibid. p. 78.
- L. 3/13 April 1659. Letter. Carloff to Smidt. Typed under 1659. Loose papers.
- M. 15 April 1659. Agreement. Smidt & van Heussen. Ibid.
- =====
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- =====

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Memorial from Resident J. Silvercroon to States General.

dat. dd. 29th July, ~~Haag~~ 1662. Haag.

Indorsed "Handed over by Mr ~~Silvercroon~~ Silvercroon to Messrs the Deputies of their Ho. Mo. 29 July 1662."

"Exhibitum 31 July 1662."

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

The undersigned Commissary of his Majesty of Sweden, in ~~order~~ order summarily to remonstrate to their Ho. Mo. the good and full right which he/ has propounded (~~opgegeveh~~) in his Memorial of the 17th June last, on behalf of his said Majesty and his Chartered African Company against the W.I.C. of these Lands; and further in order succinctly to dilute (~~dilueren~~) the ~~pretebde~~ right of the said W.I.C. of these ~~lands~~ ~~deduced~~ deduced by their two certain writings delivered in; has found himself obliged hereby to give information to Y. Ho. Mo. of the true situation of the matter.

2. Being such that according to the writing of Joannes de Barros in the 3rd Book of the 1st part (deel) of his Asiatic History it happened in such manner with the foundation of the Fort El Mina in Guinea and the establishment of the trade there, that Don Juan who had succeeded Alphonso as King of Portugal, having sent a certain General, Diego Dazambuja, in the year 1481, with a good number of ships and men to the ~~east~~ coasts of Africa, for the propagation of both the Christian Faith and trade, the said General having accordingly arrived on the North Coast of Guinea, made known with all politeness and civility to the King and Sovereign of the same country, then named Caramansa, his Kings designs; and after a previous introduction concerning the Christian Faith, requested to be allowed to build a house there for the conservation, protection and propagation of the commerce between the inhabitants there and the Portuguese Nation. Which request, after a friendly conference, being granted, the said house or fortification was then built there with that object, and named Fort El Mina; like as also afterwards, their Ho. Mo. had the Fort Nassau erected on the same Coast, with no other object than for the protection of those of these Lands trafficking and of those with whom they would trade: this appearing from the "Letter A." handed over to their Ho. Mo. on behalf of the Directors of these Lands.

3. Without that their Ho. Mo. or the King of Portugal have had any intention to dominate over or to overmaster the aforementioned Caramansa or his successors and inhabitants there, or to conquer any lands, jure belli, or to deprive them of their liberty.

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Following this, the trade there being from time to time established between the Portuguese and the aforesaid free ~~nation~~ barbarous nation and also between their Ho. Mo.s' inhabitants and the same nation, and afterwards various other ~~nation~~ peoples having established themselves on the said Coast in order to drive trade with the consent of the respective Kings or Chiefs (Opperheeren) there,

4. So is it that her Majesty of Sweden the Queen Christina, wishing to follow the example of other neighbouring Potentates therein and being disposed to benefit her inhabitants, resolved, upon the ~~informacion~~ reports of some of her principal subjects about the situation of the Guinea trade, to allow a Company to be established, and afterwards to provide the same with a proper Charter and Commission to be allowed to trade and traffic in Africa.

5. Whereupon, then, the Directors of the said Swedish African Company having had a certain ship, named Christina, equipped to go and trade in Africa, at that time Henric Carlof, born outside these Lands (n.b. at Rostock in Germany) showed himself willing to sail on the said ship ~~thither~~ as Commandant thither, who thereupon, by special order of the said Swedish Company, was engaged for the said charge, by Mr Laurents de Geer, as being the Commissary of her said Majesty (whose action in this, being effected upon her Majesty's Commission, must be accepted as having been well done); and having accordingly departed from Staden on the Elbe in the year 1649, and arrived in the year 1650 before Cabo Cors, where the said Carlof, on behalf of her Majesty and her said African Company, treated with the King of FETU and with a certain Headchief of that country, named Hennequa, as also with his brother Jan Claessen, about the erection of a Fort at CABO CORS, and finally having received on loan (te leen ontvangen) the place for that purpose, for her Majesty and her Company, he there erected from the ground a Fort, which is still in existence. Whereupon, further, agreements were also entered into by the said Carlof or by other servants of the said Company, with the adjoining or neighboring Kings about the placing of Lodges, namely at TACCARARI, ANNAMABO, and ORSU in the Kingdom of Acra; the said officers of her Majesty and her Company having found no Lodges of the W.I.C. of these Lands on their arrival there at CABO CORS.

6. All which Charters and Commissions her Majesty was absolutely at liberty to consent to and to allow to issue, the more so as the Coasts of Guinea were as free for her and her subjects as for others, since the common law of nations provides for it and is confirmed by daily experience and examples both in regard to the English and others.

Like as therefore also the Commander of the West India Company of these Lands at El Mina, approved of a certain Pass from a neighbouring Potentate, and said that he could not forbid the trade to the subjects of that same Potentate, as is stated in Letter A.

A.

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7. And as a ~~token~~ sign that the African Coast is an absolutely free coast and that no one may build Forts or Lodges there but with the consent of the Kings ~~and~~ Chiefs of the same, therefore the Kings or Chiefs there draw their tolls and recognitions from all the foreigners and foreign nations trafficking there, both with respect to ships arriving and ~~month~~ly contributions, and especially also from the W.I.C. of these Lands.

8. Hereupon has now happened that the servants of the W.I.C. (for what reasons is unknown to the undersigned Commissary) in the year 1650 caused some difficulties to the said Swedish African Company; about which complaints being made, her said Majesty (in accordance with the tenor of the alliance made with their Ho. Mo. ~~without~~ taking the way of hostilities like the servants of the W.I.C. are doing) addressed herself to ~~to their Ho. Mo. both~~

B. 1.2.

to their Ho. Mo. both by letter and by Memorials from her Resident

here, as is stated in Letter B. 1. & 2.

9. And thereupon ensued that those of the W.I.C. of these Lands have begun to live in all friendship with the Swedish Company there, as appears,

C. 1.

inter alia, from the extract from the letter

from Jan van Valckenburg, herein under Letter C.1.; in which he makes known to the Swedish servants how that their Ho. Mo. and his ~~xxxxxx~~ Lords and Masters had ordered him to keep with the vassals of her Majesty in those Quarters all good correspondence, peace and concord for the conservation of the long enduring alliance between the respective nations.

10. Like as also then the officers and servants of the Swedish African Company have had and enjoyed from time to time all good treatment and correspondence with the servants of the W.I.C. of these Lands, in Guinea; and inter alia, a Swedish Pass of a certain skipper, Jan Reineke, (who had made there for the said Swedish Company, in that quality, during the

A. C.2.

time of ten years, six several voyages for the same) being shown on a

certain occasion, was approved and respected by the servants of the said ~~Netherlnads~~ Company, and the skipper received various acts of honourable treatment and assistance, afterwards, and honoured with salutes; not less the Swedish ships passing their Ho. Mo.s' Fort El Mina and duly saluting the same with cannon shot, <sup>we</sup>replied to and treated with the like respect; in such manner as their Ho. Mo. practise and receive in Europe: all stated in more detail inter alia under the aforesaid Letter A., and also Letter C.2. concerning the treatment experienced by the Commandant Crusenstern in the year 1656 on the Coast.

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11. And so it was very far from the fact, as the Directors of the W.I.C. of these Lands represent, that those of the S.A.C. had violently occupied (beseten) the aforesaid places; for in case any violence had been committed (which it was not) they would in such case have been bound to complain to their Ho. Mo., and afterwards to have those complaints remonstrated by their Ho. Mo.'s Minister at the Royal Swedish Court; like as was not done.

12. And herewith, so it is trusted, disclosure having been made to their Ho. Mo. of the situation of the matter, the undersigned Commissary -for the removal of the allegations <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ assertions in the Memorial ~~of the Directors~~ delivered in by the Directors of the W.I.C. of these Lands to their Ho. Mo. about the point concerning CABO CORS- will represent to their Ho. Mo. that with that which has been stated above is sufficiently corrected all the following paragraphs of the said Memorial of the W.I.C. namely, paragraphs 10 to 32 inclusive; item paras 34 & 35, passed over as irrelevant in order to be short; besides which still particularly for the further solution of the contents of the said paragraphs 24, 25, & 31, their Ho. Mo. will please to take into consideration that, after the W.I.C. of these Lands had placed a Lodge at CABO CORS, the English afterwards placed one beside it there, and have also traded in the same there; but both were afterwards abandoned ~~both~~ by the servants of both the West Indian of these Lands and the English Companies; like as is stated above for so far as is there stated that the Swedes on their arrival at CABO CORS found no Lodge of the W.I.C., nor people.

13. And also is corrected what is stated in para 33, regarding the protest made there by Jan van Valckenburg on the 26th July 1650, as the same Valckenburg on the 25th November of the following year ~~165~~ 1651, by order of his Masters made every offer of good intelligence and correspondence, as has been said; and it moreover appears to be strange that the Directors of the W.I.C. desire to disapprove that which they have previously practised themselves, namely, in the erection of a Fort in the Kingdom of FANTIN, named ADGIA, situate a quarter of an hour from the English Fort Cormantin, about which at that time great disturbances arose between the English and the Netherlanders, which were afterwards settled by the Chief (Opperheer) of that country, to whom they were both tributary; as well as to the King of ACCARA from whom they both have their Lodges (not a musket shot from each other); like as also the Swedish Lodge ORSU, situate only an hour from there, on a land conquered and overmastered by the King of ACCARA.

14. And in order further particularly to reply to the Paragraphs 5, 6, 9, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 & 41, of the said Memorial regarding CABO CORS therefore will Y. Ho. Mo. please to observe this also, inter alia, that the Directors "defrerende" from their previously alleged means, which they themselves consider ~~irrelevant~~ irrelevant, also have come to "vervallen" so far

## S.A.C.

that they dare to represent in their Memorial, paras 39 & 40, as if CABO CORS and other places belonging to the Swedes, had come to them, Directors, by title of purchase from (coop door) a certain Commander Samuel Smith who had been left there by the said Carlof on behalf of the Danes (when they had captured the same Fort); for which the said Directors produce firstly under J. the said Carlof's Commission obtained from the King of Denmark, as also, under K., the Capitulation ~~between the~~ made between the said King of the one part and him, Carlof, of the other part; item, under L., Carlof's letter ~~on~~ written on 3/13 April 1659 to the said Commander Smith; and fourthly, under M., the pretended (pretense) Agreement ~~between the said Smith and his~~ entered into between the said Smith and ~~his~~ consorts and the Commandant at the Fort El Mina, named Jaspas van Heussen.

15. All which assertions (positiven) contained in the said four papers the undersigned Commissary had trusted would not have been referred to by the Directors, since the same prove nothing particular (sonders) except the covetous "menees" practised by them (not in all too good faith).

16. However in order somewhat further to dilute them, the said Commissary therefore refers to the annexed papers produced by him

## D. 1.2.3.4.

under the Letter D. 1.2.3.4. from which their Ho.Mo. will be able to judge as clear as day the frivolous contention of the said Directors of the W.I.C. of these Lands, and generally to see also the contradictions and absurdities in their Memorial and papers delivered in; and he, Commissary, can pass by all cavillings, being confident that their Ho.Mo. will not by any means patronize and assist the W.I.C. in what ~~they~~ it has sustained.

17. And in order further to reply to paras 4, 7, & 8, of the Memorial of the Directors, it ought to be remarked that the aforementioned Headchief JAN CLAESSEN, finding himself for various reasons under obligation to these of the S.A.C., of his own motive brought the Fort CABO CORS under his power; which Commandant Neuman -who had arrived by an English ship on the ~~Coast of~~ Cormantin- having learnt of, immediately went to JAN CLAESSEN, who informed him, Neuman, that he will hold the said Fort for the Swedes, requesting him to make this known to his Majesty, in order that the trade there might be renewed and reestablished again. Whereupon, the Directors of the S.A.C. under proper pass and documents from his said Majesty, have sent thither the ship "Coning David" provided with proper Officers and crew; which ship having arrived before CABO CORS in the year 1660, the said Headchief JAN CLAESSEN delivered up and placed the said Fort into the hands of the Swedish

## E.

Officers, as appears from Letter E.

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18. Finally, how the aforementioned Officers, arrived there, have been treated, their Ho.Mo. will be able to judge from the annexure

F. 1.2.

produced under Letter F. 1.2. From which sufficiently appears the good and friendly intelligence between the servants of the S.A.C. and the Netherlands Company there; as also that the said Fort is at present not occupied by any third person, as the Gentlemen of the W.I.C. here wrongly represent in para 8 of their said Memorial, as three Swedish Officers remained there after the departure of the said ship Coning David, which was after the 18/28 January 1661; whereupon shortly afterwards, namely on the 14/24 February of the same year, the ship in question, Christina, came to arrive there.

19. ~~Proving clearly enough in xxxxxxxx~~ In any case the letter ~~from his Majesty~~ written by his Majesty to the said Headchief JAN CLAESSEN (which the servants of the W.I.C. have been pleased to inter-

G.

cept and to open) proving clearly enough that his Majesty or his said subjects are at present in absolute possession of the Fort CABO CORS, as appears by Letter G.

20. And herewith, so it is trusted, the good right which his Majesty and his subjects have to the Fort CABO CORS (and still possessed by them) being clearly placed before the eyes of their Ho.Mo., the undersigned Commissary therefore considers it unnecessary to detain their Ho.Mo. long in the justification of the right to the Lodges which belongs to his said Lord and Master and his subjects.

21. So that there now remains to give their Ho.Mo. some information regarding the ship Christina, hostilely seized and confiscated contrary to all right and reason by the servants of the W.I.C. of these Lands. It is then such, as has been before referred to, that the ship Coning David, after the 18/28 January 1661, having departed from CABO CORS, the ship Christina, thereupon, on the 14/24 February of the same year, arrived there; when the skipper of that ship, Jan Reijneke, finding four ships of the W.I.C. around him, immediately sent in a boat one of his Assistants along with other persons to shew to the Fiscal, being on one of the ships, his Royal Pass; which being exhibited to him, he would not allow the Assistant with the other persons with him to return with the boat to their ship, but expressly desired that the skipper, Reineke, should come on board to him in person; who refusing, as was his duty, to do this, then servants of the W.I.C. from four ships manned various boats, sailed on board the ship Christina, and immediately the ship Amsterdam lay alongside her threatening to collide with (abborderen) her. Whereupon the men having sprung over out of the boats, they drove the sailors ~~with violence out of the~~ by force out of the ship Christina, chased them into the said boats, and so in this way overmastered the said ship and brought her to the Fort El Mina;

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and placed the Commandant M Hans Neuman, a native Swede and Royal servant, in close confinement, rationed him at 16 guildens per month, deprived him of his goods, refused him all access to any one whatever, and continued in every violence for so long until the Commandant, being from time to time worn out in the said confinement, finally died in all misery.

22. And meanwhile the servants of the said W.I.C. have arrogated to themselves, beyond all right and reason, without hearing the parties and without form of procedure customary in law, by the forcing and debauching of witnesses, to have formulated by the Fiscal an unheard of Information (Eisch) and thereon to forge (smeden) a void and absolutely unique sentence by which the ship Christina and its inladen goods were confiscated.

23. And herewith being summarily pointed out to their Ho.Mo. the unheard of proceedings of the W.I.C.'s servants, the Commissary will discuss articulatin, for their Ho.Mo.s' information, the Memorial of the said Company specially delivered to their Ho.Mo. regarding the pretended justification of the confiscation of the ship Christina.

24. And passing over the first two paras thereof as requiring no particular solution, he says, regarding para 3, to which the Letter C. is applied, firstly:- that it is quite absurd and contrary to all right and order that those of the W.I.C. seek to oblige the undersigned Commissary to prove that the ship in question belongs to the Crown of Sweden or the Swedish African Company, whereas it is actually incumbent upon the Directors of the W.I.C. to verify that it belongs to the inhabitants of this State, as the actor must prove his intention; and from this it can easily be judged how little foundation the servants of the W.I.C. have had for the confiscation; as they have been able to produce no evidence to prove that the ship belonged to inhabitants of these Lands, without having exhibited which it was impossible for them to be able to claim confiscation or to obtain it with foundation.

25. In order, however, to let it appear to their Ho.Mo. how wrongly ~~the~~ the Directors are acting herein, although he the undersigned Commissary could reasonably avoid it, therefore will their Ho.Mo. please to consider

H.

that if the Directors had been pleased to produce the papers which were brought over by the Swedish Commandant Hans Neuman, and which were taken from him by the Director van Heussen, amongst which were also the documents produced by the Directors under the Letters C.L. & M., their Ho Mo. would immediately have been able to see with what Royal Pass and in what manner the Directors of the S.A.C. had given permission to Libert Wouters their co-Director at Hamburg to be allowed to navigate, and how the ship in question was chartered to the said Libert Wouters and how the same belongs to the S.A.C.; as is to be seen under Letter H.

their

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Which ship also, consequently, being/~~its~~ own, has made various voyages to the aforesaid Coast for those of the S.A.C.. And the undersigned Commissary cannot understand what it is the Directors wish to say with what they have produced under Letter C., applied to the 3rd Para.; for it is only a paper of a "renvers" which Libert Wouters gave to the Swedish Commandant Neuman, by which he, Neuman, could make use of only in case the Directors in Sweden should have wished in course of time to accuse him that he had not complied with the orders given him in his Instructions; as appears in that which is produced under Letter C. that Libert Wouters, under a certain regulation of "recognition" given by the Directors in Sweden had been granted (vergunst) the lading of the said ship, which his Majesty so decides (verstaat) shall be done; just as the Directors of these Lands also daily allow navigation upon "recognition".

26. And with this the said para 3. -as also the following paras 7 and 15 as being of the same tenor- being refuted, will their Ho.Mo. please to observe on the contents of paras 4. 5. 12. 13. of the Memorial of the Directors of the W.I.C. and the annexures thereto Letters A.B., that the Charter and the successive Placéades issued by their Ho. Mo. here, are not (with respect) extendible beyond their jurisdiction (ressort) and therefore cannot order Swedish ships and goods to be confiscated for the reasons aforesaid; as also that the Alliances entered into between the said Crown and their Ho.Mo. are ~~like~~ even favourable to the Swedes in that respect (materie). Indeed it appears even from the foregoing alleged document under H. that the ship belongs to the Swedish Company, and that the goods were laden and equipped by the Swedish co-Director Libert Wouters at Staden.

And with this, passing paras 6 & 7, as deserving no particular solution, it should be observed, on para 8. that the Directors are mistaken when they say that Mr Laurens de Geer was the first founder of the S.A.C. because that Company was founded earlier by some prominent Swedish gentlemen and the late Mr Louis de Geer, his father; consequently paras 9 & 10 and the respective Interrogatories produced under Letters D. E. F. G. are irrelevant.

27. And it specially appears from the further Declarations of of Skipper Jan Reineke, produced by the undersigned Commissary under Letter J. in explanation of that produced under the Letter D. above referred to, how little reliance can be placed upon the first Declaration of that skipper; and their Ho.Mo. will please to judge from that how it happened with the other Declarations; and it can be noted as a general solution that everything was declared by the respective

J.  
K. 1.2.3.

deponents through compulsion and upon written promises that they would get their monthly pages paid (and so being corrupted) as appears from the Letters K.1.2.3. produced by the said Commissary.

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28. All which corrupted witnesses deserve no credence accorded to law, besides that their depositions are placed ~~entire~~ generally dubious and uncertain, in terms of "know not otherwise", "understood it to be", "do not think it was" and such like. Which declarations not being positive and for the most part made by "singular" persons and among others a boy (as Abraham Monen who went as a "dooteteer"), which according to law is not evidence; which even if they were true (which they are not) is a very "impertinent" alleagtion upon which to confiscate a ship & goods.

29. And with this passing over para 11. which deserves no solution as being a bad comparison between ~~axxship~~ lading a ship "voor de palen" of Amsterdam and one lying in the Elbe before Staen, there then remains for solution the 14th para with the second para of the document produced under Letter M. in application thereto, that it was absolutely free for the ~~the Directors~~ ~~xxx~~ Swedish Directors to address the monies ~~derived from~~ or gold produced from the traded goods, to Mr Laurens de Geer, or to such others, whether English or other ships, as they should think good in order therein to follow their orders: and, moreover, all that which has been produced above under the letters E. H. & J. corrects, ~~that which~~ for the reasons above, ~~alleged~~ what is alleged under D.E.F. & G.

30. And in order further to refute the remaining paras, from 16 to 26 inclusive, which contain that the ship in question had gone expressly with the commission to assist the said JAN CLAESSEN the open enemy of the Company and to delodge the said Company from ANNAMABO, TACCARARI, and ORSU, for which they produce Letters L. 1.2. and M.; and also that Hans Neuman had transported himself hither and had been put on a ship solely in order to go and take possession of CABO CORS and to make himself master of the said places ANNAMABO, TACCARARI and ORSU, it serves in solution of all that, that the said JAN CLAESSEN not upon incitement but from an entirely ~~just~~ lawful inclination for the Swedes, has recovered the Fort CABO CORS, as has been before pointed out. And, if need be, it can also be proved that the said JAN CLAESSEN, at the time when the Danes were masters of the said Fort, ~~he~~ displayed various proofs of his affection for the Swedes

31. And there is not the least appearance that Neuman or any one else could have employed JAN CLAESSEN for the recovery of the Lodges in question, as they are situate in three different Kingdoms which form a great part of the Guinea Coast, where he had nothing to say.

32. It is also very wrongly pointed out the first para of Letter M. produced by the Directors of these Lands, since it only means in substance "and obtaining restitution of ~~the~~ Annamabo Taccarari & Acra or Orsu an Assistant should be placed at each of those places". Which words only imply that if their Ho.Mo. had been pleased to ~~make restitution~~ to have those Lodges restored, he would then have known how to regulate himself: all being based upon the special and written request

of his Majesty made to Mr Slingeland, and his the latter's written undertaking to use all his good offices for the restitution of the Lodges in question

L.

as is to be seen in Letter L.: and thereupon from time to time successive entreaties were made also by his Majesty and his Ministers, which indeed notoriously takes away all presumption of hostile and disorderly proceedings, with which ~~the~~ one seeks to besmear the Directors of the S.A.C.; as also is very well known to the Directors of these Lands from the papers which Commander van Heussen has transmitted to them, which he had taken from the Swedish Commandant, and herein produced

M.

by the said Commissary under the Letter M., which prescribe nothing else than all neighbourly friendship. And it cannot also in fact be said that Neuman had wished to commit any hostile action, for he only went there with a ship manned with 30-36 eaters, and above all not provided with such things which are required for war or hostility; and especially not, as he went to a place, his Majesty's own Fort built from the ground, and ~~where~~ of which his Majesty is still in possession; which the papers produced on either side clearly prove.

33. It being also very absurd that those of the W.I.C. of these Lands, by their Memorial seek to explain the letters produced by them under Letter L. 1.2. as if they tended to any hostile actions; whereas indeed the Swedish Directors thereby desired to notify nothing else than to show all proper civility and acknowledgement to those who had reestablished them again in their property they had been deprived of; like as their Ho.Mo. will become acquainted, ~~with~~ from the intercepted letter from the King of Sweden herebefore produced under Letter G., that it contains nothing else than a compliment and thanks and a credential for the said Neuman.

34. The undersigned Commissary ~~herein~~ of his Majesty of Sweden hereupon sustaining that by this communication he has very clearly shown ~~clearly~~ that he in all the paragraphs of his request contained in the previous Memorial handed over to their Ho.Mo. he has been fully justified and consequently he trusts that the Directors of the W.I.C. of these Lands will be ordered to give the said Commissary prompt and complete satisfaction therein.

29 July 1662. Haag.

(sgd) Johan P. Silvercroon.

Annexures.

1662.

S.A.C.

Annexures to Silvercroon's Memorial to St.General dd 29 July 1662

- A. 30 July 1662. Declaration by skipper Jan Rijneke. Typed under 1651, 1653, & 1654.  
N.Bks. pp. 146. 50. 107. (supra)
- B.1. 10 Jan. 1651. Letter from Queen Christina to St. Gen. Typed under 1651.  
N.Bk. p. 114.
- B.2. 25 (24) Nov. 1650. Memorial, Appelboom to St.Gen. Typed under 1650.  
N.Bk. p. 80.
- C.1. 25 Nov. 1651. Extract Letter, Valckenburg to ship "Graaf Enno". Typed under 1651.  
N.Bk. p. 144.
- C.2. 1656. January. Extract Journal, Commandant Crusenstern. Typed under 1656.  
N.Bk. p. 77.
- D.1. 2/12 March 1659. Letter, Carlof to Smith. Typed under 1659.  
Loose papers.
- D.2. 26 March 1659. Capitulation. King of Denmark & Carlof. Art.1. Copy under 1659.  
Loose papers.
- D.3. 1 Augt. 1657. Capitulation, King of Denmark & Carlof. Art 2. Typed under 1657.  
N.Bk. p. 79.

- D.3. "Extract from the justification of the Danish Directors dated 31 January 1662." (From the Dutch "Extract from the justification of the Danish Directors to the King of Denmark dd. Glückstadt 31 January 1662 upon the complaints of the Holland Resident Le Maire."

It is well known that your Majesty at the time of the war with the Swedes through your Commandant Henric Carlof, has by lawful arms captured those Swedish Forts situate in Guinea, namely the Castle at Cabo Cors, Annamabo, Taccarari & Orsu, and thereby became the lawful "Erfheer" of the same places. But when the war with Sweden ~~waxover~~ had arisen the Director van Heussen getting news thereof in Guinea, he wantonly spread abroad there that it was all up with your Majesty and that the Kingdom of Denmark had been completely conquered; and he specially notified this to the Danish Upper Commandant at the Castle Cabo Cors, and also besides let him know that already some Swedish and English ships were on the way in order to ~~beleager him~~ beleaguer him, and about this desired from him the handing over (overgeven) of the Royal Forts, as no succour was at hand for him nor was it to be hoped for. The aforementioned

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Danish Commandant, Samuel Smith, in the beginning, indeed gave no credit to such news and declared that he would remain loyal to your Majesty as his Lord. But van Heussen proceeded further with his evil practices, and finally, by his Upper Factor, Gageldoncq, whom he sent to and fro, he bribed the Danish Commandant with a large sum of money, that he, in an excessive (overdadaig) and intolerable manner, brought all the Danish Forts into his, or the Holland West India Company's power; in such a way that Samuel Smith, by night when all the gates were shut while the ~~Danish~~ ignorant other Danes knew nothing of such a losse dealing, admitted the Hollanders into the Castle by a secret way; and also gave orders ~~to~~ in the other Forts, such as Annamabo, Taccarari & Orsu, to do the same. Whether now the said van Heussen Director of the W.I.C. had orders from his Principals for such action, or did it of his own accord, this must be left ~~aside~~ on one side till further knowledge.

- E. 18/28 Jan. 1661. Extract letter, T.A.Vos (Cabo Cors) to L Wouters. Typed under 1660  
Loose papers.
- F.1. 25 Nov. 1660. Letter from van Heussen to Vos & Frymoet. Typed under 1660  
Loose papers.
- F.2. 15/25 Nov. 1660. Reply to above. Vos & Frymoet to van Heussen. Ibid.
- G. 18 Oct. 1660. Letter. King of Sweden to Jan Claessen Tay. Ibid.
- H. 14 Oct. 1660. Permission. Dirs. S.A.C. to Wouters. from which is seen that ship Christina belonged to SAC. Ibid.
- J. 1 July 1662. Further Declaration by skipper Jan Reyneke. Typed under 1661  
Loose papers.
- K.1. 24 Feb. 1661. Letter. Officers on ships Amsterdam, King Salomon, Postpaard, & Bendracht, to officers & crew of ship Christina. Ibid.
- K.2. 30 June 1662. Declaration. skipper Jan Reyneke. Ibid.
- K.3. 28 June 1662. Declaration by Gunner Jacob Sothe. Ibid.

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- L. 14 July 1660. "Extract from the Memorial of the Swedish Commissioners for the Holland negotiations, given to their Ho. Mo. s' Ambassador Slingeland." Typed under 1660.  
Loose papers.
- 9 August 1660. "Slingeland's receipt of the afsd Memorial. dd at Stockholm"
- M. 14 Oct. 1660. "Extract from the Commission & Regulation of the S.A.C." Ibid.

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Resolution of States General. (S.G.Lok.Kas.Zweden.36).

Lunae 31 July 1662.

Messrs Huygens and other their Ho. Mo. Deputies for the affairs of the W.I.C. have reported that Mr Silvercroon Commissary ~~for~~ of the King of Sweden had delivered to them, at their conference held with him last Saturday, a certain Memorial and documents relating to the differences arisen in Guinea between the W.I.C. and the S.A.C.. Whereupon being deliberated is found good and decided that the said Memorial and documents shall be sent by express to the Presidial Chamber of the W.I.C. with orders to examine the same and also to send hither some Deputies from them, pertinently instructed in that matter in order to see whether the said differences could be settled amicably here.

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Resolution of St Gen (Ibid)

10 August 1662 [w. r. 2 previous resolutions of 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Aug] And memo for  
 from WIC regarding X.IX, here present, with the same prepared  
 & submitted to St Gen into first conference about the reply added to St G  
 for consideration. Messrs Huygens for deputies of St G. instructed to enter  
 into the conference also report thereon.

Short resumed from the two respective Memorials  
of Wm Silverman & the two Members of the  
Board of the W.I.C. set against them  
(59. Wm Van Zurem 39)

upon which, it is denied by the Company that the Swedes are at present in possession of Cabo Corso, and  
expressed (geposit) that from the letters from Jan Claessen, the report of de Fiscal & de Factos at of  
de month of Joost Cramer, & the letter from the General Van Henssen, is proved that Jan Claessen  
himself is Master of Cabo Corso. Jett A. B. C. D. E. And that Themis Adriaens Vos, arriving  
on the Coast of Guinea with the ship "King David" was indeed conducted to the Fort Cabo Corso by  
Jan Claessen, but that he has permission only to trade his merchandise: & although the Swedish flag  
has flown from the Fort, that at that time Themis Adriaens Vos was being entertained by Jan  
Claessen. Articles 5-39 of the Further Memorial.

Further the Company proves its own-  
ship of Cabo Corso & the other places  
on the Coast of Guinea with these 3  
principal arguments.

1.  
The Company has conquered  
the places in question from the  
Portuguese

Part. 7 - 27 of the first Memorial

Against which Wm Silverman, has  
the following solutions against each  
of them.

1.  
That the Portuguese themselves had  
not been Masters of de Coast: but  
were only amicably allowed permitted  
by the inhabitants

And that the Company having  
conquered the same from the Portuguese  
has also not been absolute owners.

The solutions of Wm Silverman are  
replied with the following.

1.  
That at the foundation of El Mina the  
Portuguese had not indeed been owners:  
but that the Queen Amptia afterwards  
sold the Kingdom for 20 Snyghs gold  
to the Portuguese. Arts: 42-52 of the  
first Memorial.

And that the Portuguese by the beach, being  
at that time unincorporated, conquered with  
Colonies out of de Mina. They extended the  
Swiss doctrine over the entire Gold Coast:  
calling themselves be called, what is, King  
of Guinea. 35 50 to 56 of the Further  
Memorial.

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Year the Blacks, anno 1637.  
summoned, in relation to the  
Company. §§ 60. 61. 62. 63 of the  
Preamble Memoriall Art: J.

2.

That the Company please the Lodge  
for Cabo Corce because they protest  
it through the Lords Mordaunt & Mordaunt  
to stand only three miles from each other;  
and that it was to obstruct the possession,  
but it was to draw the Trade into the  
two towns. §§ 60-18 of the first Memoriall  
That if the Company were to possess  
the town of Cabo Corce, it would indeed  
make the English weaker: like as in  
the year 1638 it set the whole of Cabo  
Corce on fire, on their account: and it  
has not to complain about their so long  
as they do not refuse to, I say refuse  
the place to the Company.

2.

That the Swedes on coming to Cabo  
Corce found no Lodge of the Company.  
And that the English have also had a  
Lodge there, and still have. And if we  
have the right to get the Swedes how  
[perhaps now] Cabo Corce, why will we  
also not also have the English how  
there

2.

Year Cabo Corce at the request of  
the Blacks, anno 1638 was occupied  
by the Company with a Lodge.  
§§ 35. 36. 47 of the first Memoriall

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SAC

That the accident, that was  
 hit (sic) "de first industry," a  
 "industry, and no other accident," a  
 de reasons why the Davis Commission  
 some historical details with the fact  
 de the laws of the Company were  
 because the Crown of Denmark could  
 not maintain them, and they had  
 already been brought into such  
 a state (Parliamentary) for they were  
 daily increasing from the risks,  
 of they did not with it some  
 time they showed to Sweden (petition)  
 by them, they were to take Denmark into  
 the hands of the Company, as  
 53 80 in 88 of the former knowledge  
 Ltd R of the industry.

that the said accident was  
 self-sustaining "injuries", and that one  
 many contradictions "de  
 accompanying accident".

Then the Company, in any case,  
 had de said Peter von Carstén,  
 who had taken it for de Sweden,  
 a sample of who, upon commission from  
 Denmark, in accordance with his  
 capitalizations were with the Crown of  
 Denmark, known to me to the Company  
 55 60, 61 to 71 of the first document.

Solventen swiften Justice.

1. That the Notary of the country have called Cabo Verde or other place to the said company.

2. That the Switzer, & the Switzer Justice in the Queen's Chamber, have been admitted to have on the Coast of Africa.

And that the Switzer are free to trade with the said company, as the company may be admitted to the Switzer.

Because it is in the best advantage of the Switzer to have the said company in the said place: because the company has the best due to creation of the Switzer.

3. That the company has remained in good de Peace of the Switzer: & in good amity and friendship.

4. That the company has kept the Switzer in peaceful possession because it has not company complained about their Switzer in the Ho. Mo.

Solventes of the company

1. That not one letter of protest is produced & returned: a warrant that we will undertake to create the said letters to the company, in the de Switzer, subjects of the company, to call the company's laws in them. 93 51 et seq of the last; or 9 22 of the second memorandum.

2. That the charter was sent down de right in place which we will occupy & others. Like in the place in question: that has been occupied by the company. 93 93-101 of the first memorandum. That the Switzer, in the year 1697, surrendered in writing.

3. That the respondents are paid because the company, since 1694, has kept the said laws de the said company, and has not imposed upon the said Switzer on the Switzer of the company, in relation of the laws because the company was admitted of the laws 93 101-116 of the first memorandum.

4. That the company has always been under justice in the law, & stayed away from the King's standing under the jurisdiction of the company. 93 125-131 of the first memorandum.

5. That the company, 3 weeks after the arrival of the Switzer, & after they were not again to the company's rights, has not kept ships, in some weeks long, found 65 ships upon the West Coast: & that in any case, de place has been occupied by them, without any protest. 93 50-58 of the first memorandum. 93 120 et seq of the first memorandum.



4. (sic)

That no Swedish ships may come to the place occupied by the Company, like M. in the former inventory; and that the ship was destined to the place of the Company.

5.

That it may be held to be a hostile ship & be treated good prize because it had come to take possession of place of place Blackhead by the Company, as Cabo Corral, & other points by the Company.

4. (sic)

That the Places are not extendible beyond Ytter's jurisdiction to Swedish Ships

5.

In Salmonson de vis dis. & occurs in on its small face.

4. (sic)

That this ship was found within the jurisdiction of H. M. at the place belonging to the Company. SS 209 et seq of the first Memorial.

(6) 5.

The Letters of Jan Claesson & Nicomans Instruction made the matter. Like A of the first Memorial SS 125 et seq of the first Memorial SS 222 et seq of the first Memorial

Finally In Salmonson drets that the judgment delivered in Guinea would be void because no proper proceedings had been held.

So which is to be noted that H. M. does not show that the judge was "incompetent" but only in the form of that procedure is "opprobrious" (?). For so far as concerns the form of procedure, the manner of proceeding customary in that country was indeed not exactly observed, but because in the Court of Guinea has not been prescribed in what manner one shall proceed, & in that case it is sufficient that there be observed the form of procedure that has been brought into practice there. So "correctness" is opposed arguer's because in the execution of the ship Christina all the formalities were observed which have ever been observed in the Court of Guinea in the execution of any ships, since the year 1624 until 1662, being 37 years long: in which 37 years various ships have been executed there in the same manner, without reproach.

Proviso which, the Regulation issued by T.H.M. on 10th August 1648, in article 1, against those who sail with Comptoirs from the Company, expressly provides that all those who contract with the Commission granted them may be detained by the Company without any claim (redemption): & which were applicable is, if inhabitants of this State are found within the limits of the Charter without permission, with Commissions from foreign Potentates. § 214 et seq from Memorial.

State, if the Submission which to "Excipiturum" that the Judge was not competent because he has no jurisdiction in Guinea, then it is to be noted, that the Company, since the beginning of the Charter, has exercised its jurisdiction everywhere in the empire of the Netherlands, as in Brazil, West Indian Land, Guinea, Cape Verde, California, without any one having ever questioned the sentence passed by the other Judges. Yes, that the U.S. have decided, not only after the sentence in Brazil but also in a ship belonging to the Capelle The Rijssel, that no appeal <sup>not</sup> could be filed from a sentence passed in West Indian Land although the Judge is West Indian Land was <sup>not</sup> more qualified than in Guinea. Having the same Commission & Instruction. Without that "obiter" (?) in the 43rd Article of the Charter mentioned <sup>mention</sup> wide of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, because that only takes place if the ships are brought up here in this country, for the proceedings must be taken, not before the Magistrate, but before the Admiralty College. But if the ships are sent up <sup>Feakes</sup> within the compass of the Company, then the example of Brazil, West Indian Land, & other places, sufficiently testify, that the same can be "querent leu" <sup>the</sup> before Judge: without standing the provision Article 43. Without that the same has been specially allowed in Brazil contrary to the other 43rd Article - which will never be proved.

The reason is not wrong, because the capture of the ship is an actual (real) event, & the capturing of ships founds the jurisdiction of that Judge where they are brought up. So that one sees that a Holland ship, being captured at sea will be proceeded against, in order to be delivered good price, before the Judge of the place where it is brought up; even although the Judge might not be "in competens" <sup>ostendit</sup>. And therefore an inter-lapsor being purged is surely arrested, & founds the jurisdiction of the Judge where it is brought up, even although he might be in competens.

1802, if the Company had not <sup>been</sup> <sup>deprived</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>their</sup> <sup>jurisdiction</sup>, then it was not necessary that x <sup>socials</sup> should  
 be appointed <sup>to</sup> it, whereas <sup>was</sup> <sup>deless</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>obtaining</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Commission</sup> for their <sup>the</sup> <sup>No.</sup>, are especially  
 recommended the prosecution (beholding) of Justice: and in all the Commissions which are granted  
 by their <sup>the</sup> <sup>two</sup> to the respective <sup>Governors</sup> of <sup>Guinea</sup>, is expressly stated that they shall administer  
 justice law & justice both civil & criminal, which they also having been done as the Court  
 of <sup>Guinea</sup> was for 30 years long, so (under correction) the jurisdiction of the Company there  
 cannot be disputed.



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

SAC.

1662.

"d 3, r 4. Augt. 1662."

High and Mighty Lords,  
 We have received your H.Ms' letter of yesterday,  
 together with the Memorandum from Mr Silvercroon,  
 in which he requests that your H.M. would be pleas-  
 ed to charge our Director General on the Coast of  
 Africa, to desist from the blockade of CABO CORS; as  
 also not to proceed with the present equipment of  
 the ships, to that end, for the reasons stated in  
 the said Memorandum. To which, we will with your  
 H.Ms' permission refer, and further with all sub-  
 mission, requesting that your H.M. will not be  
 pleased to take any resolution upon this statement,  
 before we have given your H.M. satisfaction upon it;  
 which we hope to present to your H.M., in all sub-  
 mission, in the ensuing week, ~~what we have~~ regarding  
 what we have to say to his given-in reply.

With which,

High and Mighty Lords,

... ..  
 Your High Lightinesses!  
 respectful & humble servants,  
 the deputies of the General  
 Chartered West India Company,  
 representing the Assembly of XIX.

Abr. Wilmerdonx (?)  
 C. Burgh. (2)

N. ten Hove. (?) V. van der Heyden.

AMSTERDAM. 3. August. 1662.

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(Translated from the original in :-  
 St. Gen. Liassen. WI. 5782.)

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1662.

"Lectum 2 Augt. 1662."

"1 bladht".

High and Mighty Lords.

The undersigned delegate (gecommiteerde) of his Royal Majesty of SWEDEN, finds himself obliged to notify your H.M. that he is informed on good authority, that the Director General on behalf of the WIC of this country in Guinea, Jasper van HEUSSEN, prsumes not only to keep the Swedish Fort CABO CONS there blockaded, but also tries to employ all force and violence to capture the aforesaid place, and consequently to remove ihe same fortress out of the hands of his Hoogstgedachte Majesty.

And since it has come to the knowledge of him, the delegate, that those of the WIC of this country, are equipping, at Amsterdam, two ships for the aforesaid coast, provided with ~~an~~ extraordinary implements of war, (and ) the same Company wrongly represents to your H.M. that the aforesaid Fort is in the hands of a certain JAN CLASE, - about which he, the delegate, has shown to be quite the contrary in his further memorandum, handed over at the conference held with on the 29. July, with your H.M.'s delegates, - the aforesaid delegate hereby requests very "~~dienstelijk~~" that your H.M. will be pleased to give such orders and commands to those of the WIC of this country, whereby all acts of violence, of which there have already been all too many, may cease; so that, in the contrary event, it will not be necessary for his "Hoogstgedachte" Majesty to act according to the letters he has from time to time sent to your H.M., which would come to "chocqueren" the amicable "conferentien" and negotiations, which it is trusted your H.M. would rather seek to prevent.

(sd) Johan. P. Silvercroon.

The 2. August. 1662. Haag.

(Translated from original in, St. Gen.  
Liassen. (WI). 5782. )

1662.

SAC.

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[Sta. Sen. 2197]

for 393] Aug 12.

Resolution. States General.

As read at the Assembly a memorial from Mrs Suleiscam, deputy to the King of Sudestem complaining that Jagers van den Buisen Dir-Rem of the WTC in Puinca has not only presumed to keep the Sudestem for Cabo Cora blockaded, but also attempted to capture it by force when upon vessels that copy of the Memorial be sent to the President Rambur of the WTC. For report.

[for 395] Aug 28.

Resolution. States General.

As read at the Assembly a memorial from Mrs Suleiscam deputy of the King of Sudestem concerning the matters in dispute between the vogel Sudestem African & the deer Andain Cor, & that the deer WTC. in all its proceedings & arguments had neglected that it should provide in all the Articles begun against the King & his subjects in Puinca or, in order to give greater effect thereto, to it, in tandem to send to the Coast 2 ships, which were now lying ready to sail in Tered ready to sail & were only waiting for wind, and orders, so it appears, to cover every injury & wrong to his Majesty & his to show the full Cabo Cor

whereupon resolved that a copy of the Memorial should be sent to the President Rambur of the WTC. at Amst England with serious request & desire that they will give such orders & make such provision as or where it is necessary so that pending or during the deliberation about the dispute, neither by the 2 ships lying ready to sail nor by any other ships or foreign persons shall the Coast Articles be undertaken or committed against the King & Sudestem African so unless they be first attacked.

[for 395] Aug 31.

Resolution. States General.

As read at the Assembly a memorial from Mrs Suleiscam deputy of the King of Sudestem requesting to be allowed to send, by the ships now lying ready to sail to the Coast of Puinca, a messenger Widder to the SAC. in order to make known to it the deer High inglance resolution of the 28th inst which was taken upon the Memorial delivered by him to deer High inglance on that same day.

whereupon resolved to consent to that request, & that the President Rambur at Amst of the WTC at Amst England be written to accordingly

accordingly that they were allowed that messenger to be transported by those ships to the coast of Finnia, at his own expense, unless their Honours might have important reasons to the contrary, which they must communicate to their High Mightinesses immediately.

fol 336] Sept 27. Resolution. States General.

Is read at the Assembly a Memorial from Mr Silverscron deputy of the King of Sweden requesting reply to his Memorials about the disputes arisen between the SAC & WIC on the coast of Finnia

whereupon resolves that the Memorial be placed in the hands of Messrs Van Ommeren & other their High Mightinesses' deputies for the affairs of the WIC, to examine & report thereon.

dd 25 Sept  
photo from  
last visit 1603  
Sofaden 38



Further Memorial, Directors W.I.C. to States General.  
Delivered in, 22nd August 1662.

(St.Gen.Loket Kas Zweden, 38.)

1. Although the Directors of the Chartered W.I.C. of these Lands had trusted that Mr Silvercroon would have taken satisfaction with the Memorial which was delivered in, in the name and on behalf of the Company, to Y.H.M. upon and against a certain Memorial presented by Mr Silvercroon on the 17th June last, considering that they were confident that they had ~~had~~ refuted the pretences of the Swedes in such a manner that HH would not have been pleased to reply to it. [Handwritten: (not found)]
2. So the Directors, for that purpose sent to Y.H.M. ~~sixteen~~ ~~by~~ by the Assembly of the XIX, find themselves obliged to make some further report (~~onderrichtingen~~) to Y.H.M. upon the second Memorial exhibited by Mr Silvercroon at the Assembly of Y.H.M. on the 31st ultima; and as in the previously delivered in Memorial the right of the Company to the claimed places as also to the claimed Swedish ship Christina was very fully defended (~~gededineert~~), without ~~anything~~ anything relevant thereto being posed (~~geposeert~~) in Mr Silvercroon's further Memorial.
3. The Directors will once again persist in that which has previously been said on their side, and hold the contents of their first Memorial, with all the means thereof, to be here repeated.
4. Ende hoewel des Compagnies recht sijnde gefondeert het derde(?) niet eens op aen sal komen, again first, generally, praemitteren, as was done on the first Memorial, that Mr Silvercroon is very mistakenly seeking to misinform Y.H.M. as though the place CABO CORCE ~~was~~ at present possessed by the Swedes.
5. Endeavouring thereby to sully the Company with Y.H.M. as though it would desire to injure Y.H.M.s' allies.
6. Whereas, in art 17, one must frankly acknowledge that JAN CLAESSEN has deprived the Company of the said Fort for himself, and it cannot be proved that since the capture of it, the Swedes have ~~ever~~ obtained possession of the same: for it is in consesso that after the pretended Swedish ship Christina had been seized by the Ministers of the Company, no ship has been thither which could have taken possession for the Swedes.
7. And out of all the papers given to Hans Nieuman, and what is produced under Letters B. D. & F.2. it will be seen that before the arrival of the ship Christina the Swedes have not had any possession, and that Nieuman did not depart with the ship Christina to a place where the Swedes had already received possession.
8. But to a place possessed by JAN CLAESSEN and which they thought would be handed over to them, which is shown by

Articles 8, 4, and 9, of H. Nieuman's Instruction, sub littera A., where Y.H.M. will see ~~how~~ that they are still in doubt whether

A.

JAN CLAESSEN will be willing to give the Fort into their hands, and <sup>they</sup> make the disposition in ~~that~~ regard to Nieuman, that then he shall receive no pay (loon)

9. So that the Company cannot express sufficient surprise over the temerity with which the Swedes seek to mislead Y.H.M., especially when one adds thereto the letters produced under letter L.1.2. in their first Memorial, which have been passed over by Mr Silvercroon.

10. Where they, in that of the 24th March, under letter L. aforesaid, expressly say ex hisce verbis, enixe rogamus ut quicquid benevolentiae dominatis tua societati nostrae prestitum velit in eum (nempe Nieumanim) conferat ~~fortalitiam~~ fortalitiā (quod notandum) cum tormentis bellicis ceterisque rebus ad societatem nostram pertinentibus tempore ipsius adventus adhuc extituris in manus ac potestatem tradat.

11. With which words alone the Company having another proof, would submit to Y.H.M.s' high wisdom and judgment, who at the time of the dispatch of the ship Christina had possession of, and still possesses, the aforesaid place.

12. Being, in this, very <sup>immaterial</sup> pertinent the letter from Theunis Adriaenssen Vos dated 18/28 February 1661. produced by Mr Silvercroon sub litt. F., which is the onyl document with which Mr Silvercroon endeavours to prove that the Swedes are at present possessors of CABO CORS.

13. For firstly if the Company accepts what Mr Silvercroon states to his advantage, as indeed ~~true~~ is true, that there are only three persons in the name of the Swedes in the said Fort, namely one Theunis Adriaenssen Vos, being a native of this State, and two others.

14. Since it sufficiently shows of itself that a Fort cannot be held with only three men.

15. And thereby considered sufficiently to justify that which has been from time to time reported to them from the Coast of Guinea.

16. Namely, that this Theunis Adriaenssen Vos, having arrived with the ship Coning David, indeed proceeded on shore at CABO CORS.

17. But that this had by no means been in order there to receive possession of CABO CORCE from JAN CLAESSEN.

18. But that JAN CLAESSEN still maintains the Fort for himself, and concedes and allows the trade to Theunis Adriaenssen Vos for the Swedes, and Joost Cramer for the Danes, and others besides, such as the English, that they send a Factor or two on shore in order to drive trade.

19. Like as then Theunis Adriaenssen Vos with his people is lying at CABO CORS with no other force, and is often in peril through

E.

the Blacks, Litt. E.

20. From which Y.H.M. will be able to see from what reasons JAN CLAESSEN fired blank (~~los~~) three times all round; and that the Swedes are greatly mistaken when they think that they then obtained the possession. 2.

because

21. Whereas they were only friendly received and treated by JAN CLAESSEN ~~in consideration~~ that he had had no trade at his Fort for a long time.
22. And that Theunis Adriaenssen Vos was only brought (on shore?) in order to trade his merchandise; the Fort remaining in the hands of JAN CLAESSEN, who in his letters, sub litt. C. calls it his Fort and harbour.
- C.
23. To which also comes a draft (~~geprojecteordo~~) Declaration by one Hans Jacobsen Rajot, who declares the same as it is produced; but ~~seeing~~ observing that the Company wished to make use of it against the Danes, "sich deur gemaect heeft" in consideration that he had been in the service of the pretended Danes. Litt. Q.1.2.
24. So that the production of the aforesaid letter does not avail (~~pratecineert~~) the Swedes, but ~~again~~ is again giving the Company reasons to complain to Y.H.M. about the sinister practices which the Swedes are taking in hand to the injury of this State and Y.H.M.'s Company.
25. And to request that Y.H.M. will be pleased to give such orders against the said Theunis Adriaenssen Vos, an inhabitant (~~ingezetonne~~) of Y.H.M..
26. That other inhabitants of this State can take an example from it.
27. For Y.H.M. will please to consider that the head of the aforesaid three persons ~~isxaxnativeexoofthisstate~~ being a native of this State was corrupted by the so-called Swedish Company.
28. In order to drive trade on the Coast of Guinea for the Swedes and entirely to divert it out of these ~~Lands~~ and to draw it to the Crown of Sweden *this country*
29. Like as the Placades, produced by the Company in its first Memorial sub litt. A.B., were principally issued because Y.H.M. observed that ~~if~~ it were allowed that inhabitants or natives of this State, or those who had been in the service of the Company, might ~~betake~~ take themselves into the service of foreign potentates, that thereby ~~they~~ they would come to happen that they, having knowledge of the Company's trade, and letting themselves be employed in the service of foreign potentates, would shew them the way to undermine the Company. *if*
30. And thereby the trade of these Lands to the places comprised in the Charter of the Company would no longer be driven ~~out~~ out of these Lands, to the considerable prejudice of this State and its inhabitants.
31. And it is not only irrelevant but also ridiculous that Mr Silvercroom alleges that at the time when the Danes were still in possession of CABO CORCE, JAN CLAESSEN had always been very much disposed to the Swedes; in order thereby

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to prove that the Swedes are possessors of CABO CORCE,  
ende daerom van de Compagnie wert gepasseert.

32. And under the favour of what is produced under litt.  
G. and H., is only said  
that it is a wonder that  
Mr Silvercroon has not

G. H.

been informed thereof by his Principals.

33. That at the time aforesaid they coming before CABO CORCE  
with two ships, the one even <sup>Principals</sup> with Commission from the  
W.I.C., named "Liefde en Vos", skipper Jacob Vos, were so  
harshly treated by JAN CLAESSEN, that they had to depart with  
the loss of many men, and drop down to ANNEMABO.

34. Where they again, through the incitement of JAN CLAESSEN,  
when they thought to land, under the cover of their guns,  
at ANNEMABO, were so badly repulsed that they, leaving many  
dead behind them, had to betake themselves home.

35. Likewise is also ~~irrelevant~~ irrelevant the letter from  
His Majesty of Sweden, produced by Mr Silvercroon under  
Litt. G.

36. Since the Company indeed sees from it that it contains  
a compliment to JAN CLAESSEN, and that the intention of  
the Swedes had been to take possession of CABO CORCO with the  
ship Christina, but not that the Swedes had been in possession.

37. It being ridiculous that because His Majesty of Sweden  
writes (which also cannot be shown from the said letter)  
that his subjects possessed this or that Fort, that the same  
ought to be believed contrary to the truth.

38. All which, concerning the possession of CABO CORCE the  
principal place in dispute, being thus premised (~~gepromit-~~  
~~teert~~) and the Article of the Company's first Memorial being,  
under correction, thereby entirely well founded.

39. Therefore the Directors will alone firstly examine that  
which is propounded (geposert) by Mr Silvercroon for the  
destruction of what they have sustained.

40. And secondly <sup>refuse</sup> that which is alleged by Mr Silver-  
croon in this further Memorial in justification of the  
right of the Swedes: and both, as well in respect of the places  
in dispute as the ship Christina.

41. To which end, firstly again insisting upon it that the  
Company ~~had conquered from~~ have conquered from the Portu-  
guese the Coast of Africa, and particularly the place CABO  
CORCO, and thereby have become the owners as "latins" (?) in  
the aforesaid first Memorial

42. So it stands to be noted that Mr Silvercroon indeed ob-  
serving that the Company having two such notable Forts  
at a distance of three miles from each other, such as De Mina  
and Nassau, gives it the right to the place CABO CORCE, situate  
between them both, therefore ~~will~~ "uit defondatie" (defendatie?)  
of both the forts seeks to prove that the "intentieven" meaning  
had not been to make oneself master of that place by those  
Fortes.

43. But only in order to be able to drive the trade there with  
security; well knowing otherwise that ~~those~~ he who poss-  
esses the Forts is master of the country.

44. To that end, with respect to de Mina, citing from the Asiatic History of de Barras, in the third Book of the first Part.
45. And, with respect to the Fort Nassau, citing the Resolution of their H.M. dated 25th August 1611. But in both, HH is remarkably mistaken.
46. For, with respect to de Mina, HH does not appear to have heard that all the Negroes, from the traditions of their ancestors, having no written histories, say that Diego d'Assambuja having ~~laid~~ (geleijt) de Mina amicably with consent of the King AQUIRAMANO, the said King came to die.
47. ~~That~~ his brother, named AMPIA, succeeding him, handed over the Kingdom to his sister AMPIATA. (not a single one would)
48. And that, AMPIATA, his sister, seeing that ~~she could not~~ protect <sup>her</sup> herself against the inland inhabitants, sold the territory (gebiet) and Kingdom to the Portuguese for 20 engels gold, in order to shelter under their protection.
49. Saying to the inhabitants of the same, when the gold was delivered to her, "There <sup>is</sup> it for which you and your descendants (~~nasaten~~) will be obliged to serve a foreigner, because you have not been willing to obey and protect me."
50. Like as then also the natives of the country had placed themselves under the Portuguese.
51. So that afterwards the Portuguese had the beach of the Gold Coast, which at that time was not inhabited ~~except~~ <sup>except</sup> about de Mina, occupied everywhere with Mynse inhabitants in villages.
52. And by virtue thereof exercised jurisdiction along the entire Gold Coast, and lived ~~with the inhabitants~~ (geleoft) with the inhabitants and foreign nations as "latins" (?) in the Company's first Memorial.
53. And if HH had been pleased to look at the following chapter in the same de Barras, he would have found that the King of Portugal's intention had been to make himself entirely master of the whole Coast.
54. And that he having obtained the same in manner as aforesaid, upon the return of Assambuja, has had himself called "Lord in Guinea", like as he also still does.
55. Of the like nature is the argument from the Resolution of Y.H.M. about the Fort Nassau. <sup>it is stated</sup>
56. For it is no wonder that in ~~the same~~ stands that their H.M. have found good, for the defence of the traffickers of these lands and of the inhabitants, ~~there~~ to build a Fort there.
57. Since their H.M. having no interest in the overlordship of a nation where they could not have any profit without trade, the trade has indeed been the principal intention.

58. But the Blacks, as in the aforesaid Resolution, being thereby protected have entirely subjected themselves to their H.M., and as a token thereof they pay, up to the present day, the fifth fish to the Fort Nassau.
59. Placing themselves, in all disputes, under the jurisdiction of the Company's Ministers there; like as those of El Mina are also doing before the Director General.
60. And if Y.H.M.s' intention had only been thereby to maintain the trade, therefore now the right time has come to keep the so-called Swedes and Danes from CABO CORCE, which is situate only half a mile from Nassau, in order thus to obtain the end for which the said Fort is held with such excessive trouble and expence.
61. Like as their H.M. out of the same, at the time when the Portuguese were still masters of El Mina, have had the Company, trading at CABO CORCE, defended.
62. But finally, it being presupposed ~~that no~~, that the founding of both the Forts had given no right to the the countries to the founders.
63. Then will Y.H.M. please to consider that with the conquest of de Mina, the inhabitants, after they, in the year 1625, had resisted and defeated the Company's force under Admiral Lam, finally with the Portuguese surrendered the Fort El Mina unconditionally (~~op gonaede en ongenade~~) to the Company in the year 1637, as appears by Litt. J.
64. With which the Company holds Articles 1,2,3, of Mr Silvercroon's ~~further~~ Memorial to be disposed of (~~gesolveert~~), and its title of conquest justified.
65. And therewith proceeding to the 2nd point, in subsidium of the first alleged by the Company, namely, that in any case they have, over and above, become owners of the place CABO CORCE by special cession (opdracht).
66. So the Company accepts to its advantage that Mr Silvercroon must acknowledge that the Company having taken possession there by a Lodge (although it was not needed), has thereby wished to show to all the world that the said place belonged to no one else than to it.
67. And as HH. for solution of the same Art 12 (sic 1,2,?) only employs one argument, namely that it is indeed true that the Company has had a Lodge there, but that the English have also had one there, but that they have both been abandoned.
68. So will Y.H.M. please to consider that this, with respect, is entirely "impertinent". *irrelevant*
69. For that one wishes to conclude that the Company had not been master of that place because the English have also had a Lodge there is, with respect, very absurd.
70. Like as also the conclusion that one draws from it, that the Company having had a Lodge there, and afterwards for reasons removed the same, has thereby lost its ownership.

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71. For so far as regards the Lodge of the English, the Director-General Jacob van de Wel, because the English had placed a Lodge at CABO CORCE in the same manner as the Swedes have done, has at that time had CABO CORCE entirely burnt down.

72. But after ~~that~~ the pretended S.A.C. again invaded CABO CORCE, and after the English have seen that the Company was too weak to prevent it, they again continued their Lodge beside (~~benefits~~) the Swedish, at present bij haar, under favour of JAN CLAESSEN, and "het Fort CABO CORCE gepossideert."

73. And so far as concerns the abandonment of the Lodge by the Company, Mr Silvercroon is remarkably mistaken that this should have been in order to abandon ~~the place~~ that place; like as it is not strange that HH is not acquainted with the reasons for it and other particulars about the Coast; because ~~they~~ happened long before the arrival of the pretended Swedes, and could not have been known by any one except those who have been master of the Coast.

74. The reason then why the Company abandoned its Lodge there was the little trade that ~~fell~~ came to it, and the great expence of maintaining a place which belonged to it in ownership without the establishment of a Lodge, because of the Forts Nassau and de Mina. \*

75. For the trade being first driven ~~out of~~ <sup>at</sup> the nearby situated Forts Mina and Nassau, the Company placed a Lodge at CABO CORCE not in hopes of any trade, nor directly in order to obtain the ownership thereof but solely in order to show to all the English (who have already ~~fronxthe~~ been of the first who seek to infringe the trade of the Company on the Gold Coast) of Guinea) that that place belonged to the Company.

76. And after it had set CABO CORCE on fire the Company, in order to reduce its expenses, also removed its Lodge, in order again to draw the trade exclusively to both of its Forts.

77. Being satisfied with having at <sup>a</sup> one place of less than three miles <sup>two</sup> capital Forts.

78. So that Y.H.M. can see thereout that the removal of the Lodge is of quite another nature than Mr Silvercroon seeks to make Y.H.M. wise; for it cannot be believed by the Company

79. That Y.H.M. will judge that the Company, for the maintenance of the Gold Coast, would have to place a Lodge at each mile, because in the space of 50 miles, which is the is the length of the same, it would need to have as many Lodges also; which, with respect, is unheard of, for in that case the entire beach would have to be ~~abandoned (goretranch-eert)~~ <sup>entrenched.</sup>

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\* [Note. But CC was in Felu, <sup>in</sup> a different country] to Elmina & Nassau.

68  
80. And with that, the second means being justified, so now will still be solved that which is thirdly alleged namely, that ~~the Company~~ in any case the place CABO CORCE had been handed over to the Company by Caerloff, in the manner as "latins" in the first Memorial.

81. To which end the Company, also to its advantage, accepts that Mr Silvercroon, as Y.H.M. will see, begins to give the matter up, saying, in Article 15, that he would never have thought that the Company would have used that argument, knowing very well that even granted that the two first propositions (positieven) "defineerden" des neen", this last would be sufficient to repel (afwijzen) the Swedes.

82. So that HH., in Articles 15 & 16, after he can no longer defend his matter with right and reason, begins to fall into words of abuse, calling the said agreement self-seeking "menees", to the great surprise of the Company.

83. That HH., ~~before~~ so long (before the Company has been in its defence) has troubled Y.H.M. with hard words, and now HH sees that the Company knows how to defend its rights, better than HH the unfounded contentions of the Swedes, is able to say nothing else than to call the lawful means resorted to by the Company for the recovery of its own, self-seeking "menees"; which HH, being an inhabitant and subject of this State, ought, under correction, to have excused himself of this Commission, and in any case to ~~have~~ abstain from abusive words against a Company which will justify all its actions with respectful readiness before Y.H.M.; unless, as the Company is informed, HH is a participant in the said Swedish Company, which would be so much more crafty still.

84. And although, in Article 16, Mr Silercroon says that there are many absurdities and contradictions in our first Memorial, so is it nevertheless remarkable that HH does not point out the least thing, only applying the letter from Caerloff dd 2/12 May and Arts. 1, & 2 of Caerloff's Royal Commission, and a certain report from the Danish Directors, sub litt E.1,2,3,4, loco.

*whereas /*  
*settles it through in*  
85. ~~There~~ the said letter from Caerloff itself as also the further Articles of the said Commission, which the Company has produced in their entirety in the first Memorial, Arts 1,2,3, "~~cont te solveren~~", and the report of the Danish Directors is ~~ingest~~ very partially without proof of what is alleged (~~oposende~~) in order to make the Company very odious at the Court of Denmark, like as ~~Mr~~ by Mr Silvercroon with his ~~memorial~~ with Y.H.M.; so that if the same can prove anything, this Memorial of Silvercroon, after we shall have done with HH, ~~the~~ will also <sup>be able to</sup> serve ~~axaxie~~ the Danes as a legitimate document; and therefore the Company will pass it over as irrelevant.

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86. Hoping that Y.H.M. will find that the aforesaid Accord was lawfully and properly concluded, especially because of the Declaration

K.

produced sub litt. K. which alone settles all that has been represented (~~expressed~~) as aforesaid.

87. There one can see that it was no evil of the Company that has compelled the Danes to restore CABO CORCO to the Company again, but that they had been absolutely abandoned by the King of Denmark.

88. And, with that, proceeding to the second, namely the solution of that which is propounded (~~expressed~~) as the basis of the right of the Swedes.

89. And firstly, taking in hand the 5th Article of the Memorial of Mr Silvercroon, so the undersigned say, in the name of the Company, in solution of the same, firstly, that it is indeed true that the Swedes say, that they have contracted with the Natives of the country over the placing of Lodges at the places CABO CORCE, TACQUERARY, ANNEMABO, and ORSOU; but the same is indeed expressly denied by the Company, and ~~no evidence~~ no evidence has been produced by Mr Silvercroon.

90. Only, as Y.H.M. will please to note, that the aforesaid Carloff, under whose management such is said to have been done, being parted out of the service of the Company, as "latins" in our first Memorial, came to the Coast nine months afterwards.

91. And being very well known among the inhabitants there, by that opportunity, the natives being very avaricious in character, firstly by gifts and presents misled them as if he was still in the service of the Company, and afterwards persuaded them, so that they, following the loyalty which they owed to the Company, did not oppose themselves against him.

92. Yes, in any case, even granted that they might have contracted with him, yet this cannot prejudice the Company, firstly because it was not in their power; because they being subjects of Y.H.M. and the W.I.C., have had no power, without their permission, to ~~deprive the Company of its lands~~ steal the lands belonging to the Company by conquest and purchase.

93. Which solution Mr Silvercroon indeed expecting and that it would certainly be objected to HH. that the Swedish Company had not been qualified to come and place a Lodge at CABO CORCE nor that the ~~Blacks~~ Blacks have the power to treat with them over the placing of any Forts because the same were possessed by the Company and the Blacks had become its subjects, so HH. employs the following means in order, so it appears, to forestall the Company and to justify the same.

94. Firstly, in order to show that the Swedes had been qualified to come to the places in question, that his Majesty of Sweden, like all other potentates, would be at liberty to grant a Charter and Commission to trade and to place Forts on the Coast of Africa.

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95. But the Company will only say against that that his Majesty of Sweden is at liberty and, jure gentium, can concede such Charter to his subjects as it pleases him.
96. And that without such Charter his Majesty's subjects may not then come to the Coast.
97. But that also, jure gentium, by virtue of such a concession, the Swedes cannot go and take possession of places which are already occupied by others, but indeed of such as are not yet occupied: like as the Company in its first Memorial has shewn that the places in question had already been occupied by it in the year 1611, and the Swedes first came to the Coast in the year 1650.
98. And by such Charter his Swedish Majesty, jus alteri questitum, cannot take away nor give his subjects the power to invade places occupied (beseth) by his Crown's allies. So that the Company does not wish to dispute his Majesty's power to concede a Charter, but only denies that the same can ~~comprise~~ apply to (stant grijpen op) its own places: which argument Mr Silvercroon anticipating, so HH represents (poseert) firstly, that the Company has approved a pass from the Crown of Denmark on their Coast, and secondly, that the place CABO CORCE, on the arrival of the Swedes, had not been occupied by the Company because ~~ix~~ no Lodge has stood there.
99. But as has been sufficiently shewn above, that the aforesaid place is being held in possession by the Forts ~~Naxson~~ Mina and Nassou (being situate only three miles from each other and CABO CORCE between both); so the Company will ~~thexxy~~ there ~~with~~ hold that as settled.
100. And that the Company has only approved the aforesaid Danish Pass with the restriction that they kept away from the places where the Company has Lodges; so "concuereerde" both these arguments. (can if.)
101. For ~~off wot~~ the Danish ship should have traded before CABO CORCE, this would have been prevented it if the Company had had the power.
102. Secondly, Mr Silvercroon, in order to show that the Blacks were qualified to allow the Swedes to set ~~Fortx~~ Lodges and Forts at CABO CORCE, employs the argument that the Coast of Africa is a free Coast, not standing under the ~~subjeckx~~ subjects of the Company on the beaches.
103. But as HH. saw that if HH. could show no signs of the Blacks' liberty, he would have to "secunderen".
104. In consideration of what the Company has "gedoceert" about its rights.
105. So it is denied by him that the Company possesses the said place(s) imperio et domino; and HH. says as a definite argument thereof, that the Company is only possessing all its places by concession from the Blacks, and that, as a token thereof, it has to pay to the Blacks "recognition" for each ship that arrives there; which, prima fronte, appears to be the strongest argument that has ever been brought forward by the Swedes.

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106. But when once Y.H.M. shall have been apprised of what there is of that matter then Mr Silvercroon will have to be ashamed of himself that he has brought forward such an argument, the foundation of which is as little known to HH as the Swedes have right to the Coast; without it being surprising, because the payment of the said recognitions has had its origin and beginning already 26 years before the Swedes came to the Coast.

107. For Y.H.M. will please to know that in the year 1627, when the Company or Y.H.M had already possessed the Fort Nassau for 13 years, the traders of the interior (called by the Africans, ACCANISTS) came to complain to the Ministers of the Company

[The origin of 'ships rights']

108. That they were indeed inclined to come and trade with their gold with the Company,

109. But that the King(s) of the country bounding on the Company's place(s) at the end of its limits, had fixed such tolls that it was impossible for them to come and fetch our merchandise; requesting some remedy against it.

110. Upon which it happened that ~~that~~ Arent Jacobsen van Amersfort, being then there as Director of the Company, resolved to speak and to contract with the King about it.

111. And finally, bought off the aforesaid tolls from them <sup>(with)</sup> on the condition that he paid for each ship that should come from the sea, in respect of the goods which came over in the same and after sale would have to pass by their tolls, such recognitions as are being paid at the present time.

112. In return for which the traders have allowed (the gold) to be weighed with "banck gewicht" where formerly troy weight was employed; which made so much difference to the Company that it came to profit one ounce more upon each pound of gold than previously.

113. Which being heard of by the neighbouring Kings at all the Company's places, so was it finally introduced upon the same footing everywhere on the Gold Coast; and the inland traders were relieved by the Company of the tolls.

114. So that Y.H.M. will see how remarkably these Swedes are deceived in their unfounded argument, and what little knowledge they have of those things which are known alone to the age-long (aloude) possessors of the Coast.

115. Which has given cause that they also have misused these "recognitions" (called "dashes" ~~daagons~~), not knowing from what cause they have arisen; and that which is being given by us in order to buy out the tolls which the inland traders have had to pay, is employed by them in order to bribe the Blacks everywhere and to incite them against the Company, giving as much, and twice as much, again, as the Company had ever done.

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116. And with that, holding as settled that which is propounded by the Swedes regarding their title, in Arts. 5, 6, 7, 12, 22.

117. The Company for the further solution of the 2nd para (lith) of 5, & 6, and further of 11, propounded by Mr Silvercroon in justification of the Swedes' possession, again, as in the first Memorial, say further,

118. That it is indeed true that the Swedes have again settled (haer geseth gehadt) at CABO CORCE, but that the same has been a violent invasion, contrary to the Protests of the Company.

119. It sufficiently appearing thereout that Mr Silvercroon in Art. 8 must acknowledge <sup>(that the Company)</sup> has opposed their arrival back.

120. And as HH only calls the same "some difficulties", the Company will therefore say, for the further information of Y.H.M., that the Swedes having, as stated before, settled at CABO CORCE in May 1650, and not having been willing to depart upon the Protests made against them about ACCRA on the 26th July following,

121. The Company, because these Swedes as they call themselves would not listen, finally on the 9th September 1650, began to fire upon the Lodge of the Swedes at CABO CORCE.

122. And continued therein until the 14th November, when the ships, making no progress (niet vorderende) departed again

H. 1.2.  
~~from~~ from there; as appears from Litt. H.1.2.

123. So that Y.H.M. see thereout that what we have said in our first Memorial is true, namely that CABO CORCE has been occupied not lawfully but violently in the Swedish name.

124. Without that can come into consideration here what Mr Silvercroon says, in order to tread the same under foot.

125. That the Ministers of the Company have always had the so-called Swedes treated with offers of friendship; to that end applying an extract from a letter from Valckenburgh sub litt. C. and from the journal of Crusenstiern.

126. But Y.H.M. will please to know that the aforesaid <sup>written by</sup> extract is only one paragraph (hoofd) of a letter ~~from~~ Valckenburgh to the officers of the yacht Stockholmslot and that ~~if~~ Mr Silvercroon had produced the continuation of it, as the same is now handed over by the Company under Litt. (sic), HH should have been ashamed.

(N.B. In the list of annexures to this Memorial is L. "Letter from the Director General Valckenburgh", but this letter is missing from the file.)

127. There Y.H.M. will see that, Y.H.M. having been pleased, upon the complaints of the Resident Appelboom <sup>sub</sup> ~~and~~ obreptively brought to Y.H.M.'s knowledge, to order the Company to live amicably and in friendship with the subjects of H.M. of Sweden.

of things

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128. The Company well knowing that Y.H.M.s' intention was not thereby to give the Swedes the right unlawfully to thrust the Company out of its places; by that opportunity General Valckenburgh wrote the aforesaid letter to a certain Swedish ship, the same beginning with the orders of Y.H.M. and ending with the right of the Company.

129. It being remarkable that in all the reports produced by Mr Silvercroon will be seen that the friendship which the Company did to the ships in Swedish name on the Coast, was done upon the condition that they stayed away from the places where the Company has jurisdiction: therewith solving specially that which is produced under litt. C.1 & 2. loco and litt. A.

130. It being therein very <sup>irrelevant</sup> ~~impertinent~~ that the Protest made by Valckenburgh on the 26th July 1650 should <sup>be of more effect</sup> ~~be of more effect~~ because one afterwards has had the ships coming with Swedish commission well treated; the same being ~~always under the aforesaid Protest made of the right of the Company, made~~ <sup>done</sup> by order of Y.H.M. ~~but always under protest of the rights of the Company.~~

131. And therewith holding as solved all the Articles of this second ~~Memorial~~ <sup>Memorial</sup> from the 1st to the 20th inclusive, the Company ~~w~~, for the solution of the 13th Article which is the only argument, only say still in particular <sup>irrelevant</sup>

132. That, with respect, it would be ~~impertinent~~ <sup>irrelevant</sup> that the Company having previously prejudiced the English at Cormantijn in the placing of a Lodge at ADIA, the Swedes would thereby have been justified in prejudicing the Company also,

133. Still, although the Company is not bound to give any account to Mr Silvercroon about the placing of a Lodge at ADIA close to the Fort Cormantijn, nevertheless the Company, in order to show that the said ~~xample~~ <sup>example</sup> is wrongly ~~xxx~~ alleged and applied by the Swedes, will say

134. That it is indeed true that after the English had established the Fort CORMANTIJN in the FANTIJN territory, in the year 1632, the Company afterwards built the Fort ADIA also close by it.

135. But this was done because the FANTIJN territory, already in the year 1627, <sup>being</sup> already eight years before the arrival of the English, had been ceded (opgedragt) to the Company.

136. And that the English being informed thereof, have not wished to dispute with the Company (which otherwise they could have done) but immediately lived (leveren) in friendship.

137. So that the example is in no way applicable to the matter in question, and the said comparison appears only to have arisen from the ignorance which these so-called Swedes have of the things which happened before their invasion.

138. All which, then, being in fact true, the Directors therefore persist in the first point, namely the restitution of CABO CORCE, as still sustained by their former.

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139. In superabundance only reminding Y.H.M. that concerning ANNAMABO, TACQUERARY, and ORSOU, which are occupied (besetted) by the Company, nothing has been produced by Mr Silvercroon.

140. With which HH ~~can justify~~ could justify the ownership of the Swedes of the said places; whereas, nevertheless, the Company being in possession, this must be done by HH. if the Swedes could obtain any restitution of the same.

~~THEY~~

The Christina. Second Point.

141. And therewith going over to the second point, namely the restitution of the ship Christina, and taking in hand the 20th Article of Mr Silvercroon's second Memorial.

142. So is it (with respect) untrue that the Company had ill-treated the crew of the Christina, and Mr Silvercroon will never prove it.

143. For as regards Hans Nieman it is quite true that he was detained and died at El Mina, but during his stay there he was not treated less than as one of the Company's Factors, which Mr Silvercroon himself must admit that he was placed on 16 guildens per month, which is just as much as one of the Company's greatest officers receives for subsistence (costgelt).

144. And it is pure calumny therefore that Nieman had died from ill treatment.

145. But this not being relevant to the matter, the Company will still insist upon the means mentioned in its first Memorial and hold the same as hereby repeated; and only examine what is consequently propounded (~~proposed~~) by Mr Silvercroon in his further Memorial.

146. And firstly, regarding the transgression of Y.H.M.'s Charters and Placades by the three acts, to that end propounded, they note and accept to their advantage, that it is not denied by HH. that the goods of the said ship Christina were bought at Amsterdam by Mr Laurens de Geer and Hans Boor, both inhabitants of this State, and from there despatched to Staden and directly laden into the ship Christina without having broken any bulk there. Since by the aforesaid admission now on that point no Declarations and Depositions need be used, Y.H.M. will only please to judge whether that factum does infringe the Charter of the Company, or not.

147. Which the Company, under correction, judges in the affirmative; for Y.H.M. will please to consider that ~~that~~ by the Charter it is expressly forbidden, upon penalty of ship, directly or indirectly to equip any ships here.

148. And then the undersigned would like to submit to Y.H.M. whether it ~~is~~ must not be understood that a ship is ~~irregularly~~ indirectly equipped if one, in order as it were to keep outside the provisions of the Charter, dispatch the same and allows it to lie in a harbour outside the jurisdiction of Y.H.M.

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149. And that one then buys the merchandise here in this country and ships it in lighters (lichters) and lades it direct into the said ship out of the lighters, without having broken bulk anywhere.

150. It is true that it is permitted to a foreigner to come and buy merchandise here and to transport it to other places, and to lade the same there in order to send it into the limits of the Charter.

151. But this is not applicable here because in that case such goods being exported here are unladen at the places of destination and ~~ng~~ afterwards, after that the duties of the country have been paid at those places, they are loaded again from those places ~~to~~ again to the Charter.

152. And in the case in point the goods dispatched from Amsterdam were not unloaded at Staden and from Staden shipped to Guinea.

153. But one has loaded the goods directly into the Christina out of the Amsterdam lighters in order to be transported to Guinea just as if the ship was lying "voor de palen" at Amsterdam.

154. So that therewith is justified that the ~~N~~ ship had been loaded not directly but indirectly, fraudandi ~~xxx~~ animo, contrary to Y.H.M.s' Placades; with which the 30th Article of Mr Silvercroon's Memorial is disposed of (~~gevolvoert~~).

155. In any case Y.H.M. will see from the exhibits ~~xxxxx~~

N. O.

litt. N. O. that the ship Christina was originally purchased and equipped here

and was dispatched to the Coast of Guinea.

156. And even granted that it now might be ..... out of the country .... (8 words illegible) .... according to the first Article of the Charter it has been confiscateable.

157. The said Charter providing that if and when any ships are equipped here to the Coast and are not pursued on that voyage, the said ships of their owners being caught can be taken in execution (~~gevoert~~) for the Company.

158. For so far now as concerns the second point that the ship had been navigated (gevoert) by officers inhabitants of this State and engaged by Mr Laurens de Geer at Amsterdam, the Company accepts to its advantage that Mr Silvercroon says not a word about this; so that for that purpose no ~~proof~~ is necessary and that fact is confirmed.

159. And with that proceeding to the third "positijf", namely that the ship and inladen goods sailed on the account of inhabitants of this State.

160. So will Y.H.M. please to consider that Mr Silvercroon, observing well that the reports produced by the Company very much oppress HH., here begins to "carilleeren" and to distinguish between the ship and the inladen goods. ?

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161. Saying that the ship belongs to the Swedish Company and had been chartered to others, without that HH will observe that here it is solely the question of who it was that has made this unpermitted voyage.
162. For if the said ship had already belonged to the Swedes and had been chartered to inhabitants of this State, and that thereby they had for that time been masters of it
163. Then the said ship would nevertheless <sup>have</sup> been notoriously confiscable.
164. And the Swedes only have an action against those to whom they had chartered the ship and had been the cause of its confiscation.
165. So that the Company again accepts for its advantage, in quantum pro, ~~ae~~ (without further avowing the proposition of Mr Silvercroon) of which they hereby protest) that HH. acknowledges that the ship Christina has not sailed for the Swedish Company but had been chartered to private persons.
166. And consequently although it were so that the Company had not pointed out (gedoceert) that it belonged to inhabitants of this State (like as appears from all the Declarations produced by the Company in the first Memorial) it can be satisfied therewith
167. That it shows to Y.H.M. that it has made this voyage unpermitted voyage ~~for xxxxxxx account~~ in the service and for the account of Y.H.M.s' subjects.
168. To which end the Company still relies upon the Interrogatoria and letter under litt. E. D. Z. K.
169. Where Johannes and Abraham Mone and Gerrit Swidarse positively affirm that Laurens de Geer being an inhabitant of this State (which also is not denied by Mr Silversroon) has made this voyage for his own account; thereby being solved that which Mr Silvercroon says, that the "dispositie soude contineren niet anders te weten soo verstant te hebben" and such like other expressions.
170. And moreover that Hans Boor, also an inhabitant of Y.H.M. would be a participant in the same, the aforesaid Interrogatories and replies of Abraham Mone and Pieter Viene deposing, Abraham Mone also positively, that Hans Boor had also been a participant in this voyage.
171. The which, besides the said positive declarations, is shown of itself from all the circumstances of the case.
172. Namely that Laurens de Geer and Hans Boor have dispatched the the goods from Amsterdam and engaged the officers.
173. And especially is very remarkable in this what ~~xxx-xxxxxMone~~ is established under oath by Johannes Mone in his said Declaration.
174. Namely that Laurens de Geer having engaged Johannes Mone at Amsterdam had allowed him to take with him a cargo on his private account.

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175. Whereas the said Mone, having signed under oath the article Letter drawn up by the so-called S.A.C. providing that no one might take with him any goods or merchandise for his own account, could not be permitted to drive private trade.

176. But only by those whom the trade and voyage concerned.

177. Like as Y.H.M. will see that Laurens de Geer has conceded that to private persons as chief participant of the Swedish Company. Litt. G.

178. So that so far as the third act ~~xxxxxxx~~ is concerned, thereby is also justified that this trade by the ship Christina was driven ~~by~~ on the account of inhabitants of this State.

179. Without that can come into consideration against it, ~~that~~ the further Attestation of Jan Rijncker, produced by Mr Silvercroon under letter J.

180. Since, firstly, the same is not contradictory to the first, nor, like the first, made under oath; and moreover for the Company not specially produced in order to prove that Mr Laurens de Geer dese negotie aangaan heeft.

181. But that the aforesaid ship was laden by HH sufficiently attest the two bills of lading, Johannes & Abraham Mone and Gerrit Swidarse, and further the concession for private trade, engagement of the crew, lading of the ship and other circumstances besides.

182. ~~It~~ is also irrelevant that Mr Silvercroon, tot enervatie of the aforesaid depositions, alleges in Arts 28, 29, that the said attestations deserve no credit,

183. Firstly because they had been obtained by promises of the monthly pay.

184. For Y.H.M. will please know that on any Interloopers coming to the Coast the Company freely promises their monthly pay to all the crews if they will surrender the ship without resistance.

185. And for that reason the monthly pay and private goods had been restored to the crew as appears even from the exhibit produced ~~in~~ by Mr Silvercroon under litt. K.l. loco.

186. There Y.H.M. will see that the monthly pay had been promised to the crew of the Christina already before the ship had been surrendered.

187. Without the Company ever having had it in its head thereby to bribe the crew in order to declare this or that beside the truth.

188. But it does this out of consideration that it is well known to it that the crews on the Interloopers always have small cargoes of their own account, and therefore would rather fight to the utmost if one did not freely promise them that if the ship surrenders.



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201.. For Y.H.M. forbid very expressly that no one, of whatever condition or quality he may be if he is but an inhabitant of this State shall undertake to equip, directly or indirectly, out of or beyond these Hands any ships to the Charter of the Company or engage any inhabitants of this State, upon penalty of confiscation of ship and goods; as appears from the Charter and respective Placades, for the said purpose issued, and produced by the Company.

202. Which being confirmed by the Resolutions of Y.H.M. dated 16th November 1661, and 10th January 1662.  
M. Litt. M.

203. There Y.H.M. expressly instruct the Director General that Y.H.M. recognise no free ships,

204. But ~~only~~ firstly those which belong to subjects of foreign potentates,

205. Secondly if such ships have not been equipped here.

206. And thirdly, if such ships, complying with the aforesaid conditions, remain away from those places where the Company has its Lodges.

206. So that it being shewn that both the aforesaid conditions are lacking, the ship Christina has been lawfully confiscated according to the said Charter, Placades, and Resolutions.

208. In any case also (which will not be solved by Mr Silvercroon and that it has never previously been urged by the Company) because the said ship (praesupposito des neen, that ~~the~~ it was a Swedish ship equipped in Sweden) because it has not kept away from the places where the Company has its Lodges; it being notoriously destined to TACQUERARY, CABO CEFCE, ANNAMABO and ACCRA, places occupied by the Company.

209. Without that here can be applied, which ~~the~~ Silvercroon wishes to sustain in Article 26, that ~~the~~ Y.H.M.s' Placades would not extend in order to confiscate the Swedish ships.

210. Firstly because it has been sufficiently shewn that this was not a Swedish ship; and secondly, because the same in any case was equipped within Y.H.M.s' jurisdiction; and thirdly, because it was found on the Gold Coast within Y.H.M.s' jurisdiction.

211. In all which cases, because all placeades can be extended everywhere where they can be executed deselve ook plaets hebben.

212. The example of the English in Barbadoes and other places sufficiently teaching that their Placades extend to all the ships which come within their jurisdiction.

213. And the examples of the Swedes on the "Noort bodem", where they tolerate nobody, and the Danes at Iceland, the Spanish in the West Indies, and the French in Canada.

214. Finally it cannot be objected, as Mr Silvercroon sustains in Art. 22, that the confiscation was done without proper form of procedure.

215. Since all forms of procedure must be held ~~according~~ ~~to~~ to be proper according to the situation of the places, where no express form of procedure has been prescribed, like as it has not been on the Coast of Guinea.

216. And Mr Silvercroon will not shew that in the same one title has been departed from the procedure irreproachably held now from the year 1629, and consequently for 38 years, on the Coast of Guinea in the confiscation.

217. Besides that Y.H.M. by a certain regulation allows to the Company that it is empowered to hold the Inter-

R. lopers which transgress  
(encederen) the Company's  
Commission, much more

inhabitants who navigate with foreign commissions without permission of the Company, without any legal proceedings. Litt... (sic) but clearly R.)

218. And therewith holding everything as solved which Mr Silvercroon has alleged in the first paragraph of the confiscation.

219. Therefore remains still the second, namely that in any case the said ship must be held to be a hostile ship for the reasons "latins" in the first Memorial.

220. And therewith taking in hand the second point, upon which the ship was declared as good prize, namely,

221. That the said ship came there as a hostile ship in order to help and assist the enemy of the Company.

222. And to dispossess the Company out of the place at present occupied by the enemy.

223. So it should be noted that Mr Silvercroon, seeing that this ~~has been approved~~ being proved HH must again be placed in the wrong, rebuts what has been produced by the Company only with the following arguments.

224. Firstly, that it is quite true (which HH must be roundly acknowledged by HH) that the ship ~~had gone~~ Christina had gone in order to land at CABO CORCE, but that it had not been in order to take possession because the same had already been delivered into their hands.

225. But, as the Company has demonstrated clearly enough supra that CABO CORCE had not been delivered into their hands but that JAN CLAESSEN is at present still master of it, so the same will be passed over as irrelevant.

226. And for so far as concerns the places of the Company, HH. says that in the instructions and other papers it is indeed stated that Nieuman shall see to obtaining them.

227. But that he would only have to do this amicably, namely, if the Company would have been willing to hand them over.

228. For that purpose availing himself of a certain request previously made to Mr Slingelant, in order that HH would be pleased to recommend to Y.H.M. that the present claimed places might be restored to the Swedes.

229. And a certian clause from the Commission of Hans Nieuman.
230. And then also a certain extract from the regulation drawn up by the Swedish Company, under litt. M.
231. So will the Company, to the two last, only say that these are only common clauses which one is accustomed everywhere to add, and prove nothing.
232. And to the second that it can well be that they have had Mr Slingelant requested to that end.
233. But that they, seeing that the effect of their request did not ensue, they have wished to go and fetch hostilely that which had rightly been refused them amicably.
234. Which, however many excuses Mr Silvercroon produces, ~~is insufficiently proved~~ the letters written by the pretended Swedish Company to JAN CLAESSEN sufficiently prove.
235. No other interpretation of the words in the said letters being possible.
236. But in that, without date:- "armis dominationis tuae Hollandis excepti! And in that of the 29th March:- "excepte ex Hollandorum navibus castello CABO CORCE D." and further:- "certiorem facere de benevolo nostro affecti et animo grato erga tam promptum et candidum officium rogatis, insuper ut placeat (quod notandum) dominationi tuae in laudabili proposito perseverare," ~~and further promising~~ And further promising:- "desideratum succursum ad dominationem tuam apportent."
237. To which being added the 4th Article of Nieuman's Instruction where he is recommended always to keep JAN CLAESSEN in humour against the Company.
238. Therefore the Company will gladly leave it to the whole world to judge whether the said ship came to act with friendship or with violencs.
239. Without it deserving any consideration that JAN CLAESSEN was not master of the places ~~pos~~ occupied (~~beset~~) by the Company.
240. And that they only had a ship with 30-36 eaters.
241. Since, firstly, ~~JANCK~~ JAN CLAESSEN, being strengthened by the pretended Swedes and Danes, is respected over the whole Coast, like as the Swedes became well aware of about ANNENABO, as shewn above; and no one of the other Kings has dared to refuse him anything. (at the same time)
242. Principally ~~is~~ one seeks/to bribe them with three to four hundred marks of gold, that is 90 - 120,000 guildens, like as Nieuman has tried to do, as appears from the Interrogatories produced with the first Memorial.
243. And secondly, their intention had not been to extend (uitreijcken) the "exploits" to their own people.
244. But "even als Jan Claessen soude de blancken Cabo Corce Compagnie heeft ontmoedicht"

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245. As, by other Blacks, to effect it also at the other places; providing them with all necessaries for the purpose, and "sullende met haar bijhebbende volck, als hetselve was geschiet alleen possessie te nemen."

246. So that therewith both the aforesaid points concerning the confiscation of the ship Christina being justified, will we, <sup>foris</sup> by the same nomina quo supra as also by the respective requests made in the first Memorial, requesting especially that ~~that~~ the authority of the sentence over the ship Christina may be maintained, and niet valt een sententie by arrest gewesen, ~~employing~~ imploijerende op a lles Y.H.M. goedertier officum.  
Delivered in the 22nd August 1662.

(Signed by five Directors)

Annexures to the above Memorial.

~~Arxxx~~ ~~Instructi~~

- A. 14 Oct. 1660. Instruction. Directors S.A.C. to Hans Nieuman. Typed under 1660.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- B. N.D. Extract from Instruction for Skipper & Factors, Christina. Ibid.
- C. 1.2. ~~N.D.~~ Two letters. Jan Claessen to D-G van Heussen. One n.d. handed to him 29 Nov. 1661. One dated 30 Nov. 1661. Typed under 1661.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- D. 1. Extract letter from van Heussen. dd. ulto Feb. 1662. Typed under 1662.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- D. 2. Ditto. Dated ulto Oct. 1661. Typed under 1661.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- E. 23 Nov. 1660. Extract Journal of Van Heussen. Typed under 1660.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- F. 15 Oct. 1660. Extract letter from Moucheron, Laegersfelt, & H. Cramer. Typed under 1660.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- G. 1.2.3.4.5. April 1658. Extracts Journal, D-G. Jan Valckenburgh. Typed under 1658.  
~~Loose typescript,~~  
~~pp. 46-49.~~
- G. 6. March 1659. Ditto. Copy under 1659.  
~~Loose papers.~~

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- H. 1.2. 1650. Declarations by H.van Gagel-  
donck, I.Verheeven,& H. Cock. Typed under 1650.  
N.Bk. pp.102-103.
- J. 1637. Extract Report, N.van Iperen. Typed under 1637  
N.Bk. p.225.
- K. 1659. Declaration of the Officers  
who handed over CABO CORCO. Typed under 1659.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- L. Letter from D-G. J.Valckenburgh. MISSING.
- M. 1. 16 Nov. 1661. Resolution St. Gen. Typed under 1661.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- M. 2. 10 Jan. 1662. Ditto. ~~Copied~~  
Typed under 1662.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- N. 4 July 1662. Declaration by Jacob and Cornelis Raven,  
to the effect that the capital ship which was named  
Christina Queen of Sweden had been built in the years  
1647-1648, at the shipyard of their late father, Dirck  
Cornelisse Raven, at Amsterdam; and had been sold and  
delivered to one Arent Gabbebs? as skipper. Declaration (Gabbets?)  
made at Amsterdam at instance of the W.I.C.
- O. Extract from the Ledger of D.C.Raven. Not copied.
- P. 21 Augt.1662. Declaration by D-G.  
J. Valckenburgh. Typed under 1651.  
N.Bk. p.145.
- Q. 1. July 1662. Draft Declaration by  
Jan Jacob Rayot. Typed under 1660.  
~~Loose papers.~~
- Q. 2. July 1662. Draft Ditto. And to  
same effect. Not copied.
- R. 10 Augt 1648. Print of Regulation. Not copied.
- S. (Is the above Further Memorial itself.)

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*no resolution of the St. Gen (dat 22 Augt) ~~has~~ on the above further  
Memorial has been noted.*

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Letter. Silvercroon to States General. Haag. 4th Sept. 1662.

-In view of their H.M.s' Resolution of the 1st April last in which they declared to the King of Sweden their willingness to settle the arisen disputes amicably; and of the Resolution of the 10th August in which was declared that th W.I.C. were ready to bring the matter to an end; and it is now ~~ix~~ 17 months since the ship Christina was violently seized by those of the W.I.C. and ther by the trade and communication of the Swedes to Cabo Cors, His Majesty's Fort, is stopped and especially too the deprivation of the two Lodges Annemabo & Taccaerary whereby also great grievance is inflicted upon the S.A.C., he asks for a categorical reply to the whole matter from their H.M.- (Lok Kas Zweden 38.)

Resolution of St.Gen. on above, of 4 Sept 1662. refer it to Deps for affairs of W.I.C. to exe and report thereon.

Letter. Same to Same. 25th Sept 1662. (Ibid)

-To same effect.

Letter. Directors W.I.C. to States General. (Ibid)  
dated 4th September 1662.

Y.H.M.s' instructions of the 31st August and your Resolution of the same date (copied) by which was allowed to Mr Silvercroon to send an express to Guinea ~~unto~~ to the pretended S.A.C. to make known to it Y.H.M.s' Resolution of the 28th August (copied) by which Y.H.M., upon his Memorial, order us to do nothing against the said pretended Company unless first attacked; with express order to admit the said express, in order at his own expense to sail to Guinea by one of ~~the~~ our ships lying at Texel ready to sail, unless we had noteworthy reasons to the contrary, which we should immediately communicate to Y.H.M..

In pursuance of which we will show to Y.H.M. that we have received Y.H.M.s' Resolution of the 28th August and have given it to General Valckenburgh with orders punctually to regulate himself accordingly, so that Mr Silvercroon will ~~receive~~ obtain the desired effect thereof; and therefore we do not consider it necessary that HH sends over an express for that purpose, whom we regard as a person who will only incite our people against those who have the authority there from Y.H.M. and for assistance to incite Jan Claessen, a Black, and Y.H.M.s' rebel, as also Theunis Adriaenssen Vos a Hollander who has transgressed against Y.H.M.s' Placades of 1629, 32, & 57.

We can declare, and believe that by our last handed over papers we have sufficiently verified to Y.H.M. that the so-called Swedes have no one or ~~few~~ few others there. And besides pointed out our good right to the Gold Coast, of which

we shall await Y.H.M.s' just decision for the maintenance of your conquests. We are the more compelled thereto because we have obtained advice from Glückstadt that the ship lying there, Prince of Denmark, is being equipped to go to the Coast of Guinea, laden with arms & ammunition and manned with 70-80 men, in company with the ship Fredericus, at present lying at Plymouth in England, which it would take with it passing, and so put to sea in company with some English East-Indiamen. Who does not see that this is in order to reinforce directly against ~~us~~ Y.H.M.s' good intention the Blacks whom the so-called Swedes & Danes, but in fact evil disposed Netherlanders, have incited against us; contrary also to the law of nations, & the band of Christianity; and of such dangerous consequences that if Y.H.M. do not make timely provision therein, whose good care we humbly implore, the coast would run into danger of wholly or partly falling into the hands of the Blacks. In any case we are obliged, in our sober state to make such heavy equipage that the profits of the trade there, being practically the only thing left to us in order the aby to subsist and lastly to make some contentment to the good participants many consisting of widows & orphans, would thereby be exhausted (door loopen). We therefore ask Y.H.M. to remonstrate, through your Minister there, to the King of Denmark, in order that the dispatch of the said ammunition, which is not permitted merchandise, countermanded; and to excuse the sending of the express, to Mr Silvercroon for the above reasons.

P.S. Besides all the above stated Y.H.M. will please to consider that these two Company's ships will not sail direct to the Coast of Guinea & will ~~not~~ call at some other considerable factories and trading places, in order to trade in passing, it would be very unservicable to the Company, and in course of time, very injurious that anyone else outside its service and oath, and particularly herein, came to observe & get knowledge of what might come to happen thereabout; which must be held by us to be very important; especially in matters of trade and the situation of our places.

6 Sept. 1662. Resol. St Gen. Above referred to **their** Deputies for W.I.C. to report on.

There are three further Memorials from Silvercroon, urging the speedy determination of the disputes, owing to the losses caused to the ~~W.I.C.~~ S.A.C. by the delay & their being unable to provide for their considerable capital in Guinea through the "caperijen" of the W.I.C. These are dated 11 Oct.: 19 Oct.: & 9 Dec. <sup>o</sup>  
All being referred to Deputies for report; they being urged to deal promptly.

note Silvercroon's fourth Memorial to S.G. dated 9 Decr 1662. kept as an enclosure (to which the Memorial was not annexed) in the same handwriting as the Memorial, copy of a letter from Jan Cloeten to his S.A.C. dd 29 May 1662. This letter has been translated & typed under 1659.

[The first Declaration, quoted verbatim in  
De Roovers Article in "Oud Holland" 1889]

SAC.

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1.

"Copy".

Indorsed

[Stat. Gen. Loket Kas  
Zweden 38]

"Declaration by Caerlof."

On this day, the xii October 1662, appeared before me Jacob de Winter, Notary Public admitted at the Court of Holland, residing at Amsterdam, and the under-written witnesses, the Hon Mr HENDRICK CAERLOFF, aged xl years, merchant within this City, known to me, Notary, ende heeft op het ernstich Aenhouden ende ter productie van de E. Chartered WIC alhier, bij waere woorden in plaetse ende onder presentie presentatie van eede, getuygt, declared and attested how it is true that he, getuyge, having served the said WIC for a long time, and last in Guinea as <sup>Fallen</sup> Commiss and Fiscal, and anno 1649. having come from the Coast of Guinea, and being gescheyden from the same service, shortly afterwards had geaccordert and verdragen with Mr Lourens de Geer, Merchant here, said to Commissary of the Crown of SWEDEN, but without never heless, having ever seen his Commission, for himself and his to serve the same on the Coast of Africa and Guinea, daer hij doen korts van daen quam ende de beste ende jongste Lennisse van hadde; ende tot dien einde sich voorn Lourens de Geer verbonden heeft, een Company ende t'samen handelinghe op den Cust van Africa ende Guinea, alhier op te richten, ende deselve een simulate naem te geven van een SWEEDSCHE AFRICANSCHER COMPAGNE om onder deselve schijn ende pretext op de voors Custen te vaeren: <sup>Waervan</sup> seekere Obligatoire Acte bij de Notary van Sweten (Swieten?) is gemaakt in deselve tyt. In which Company he deponent, has at first gherideert ~~(Gef(H)erideert~~ a sum of twenty thousand guldens or thereabouts, which was afterwards increased to fifty thousand guldens. Boven welck Capital het verdere restant van deselve Company, Equipagie and appurtances thereof, soo als he deponent na syn arrivement van syn eerste voyage Ao 1653 van hunluyden selfs verstant, ~~aan~~ aanging den voorn Laurens de Geer, ende syn Broeders ende bloedverwanten as Louis, Emanuel, Steven, ~~and~~ J. Johannes de Geer, also their brother-in-law, ~~Anien~~ Trip having married one of their sisters, who has also said to him, deponent, that he also ~~pretende~~ deel ~~is~~ in the same Company hadde, ende, soo hij daer noch vernam, also Jan Wouters op den Keyzers-gracht, one Amia ~~(S)~~, the Professor Andrea at Groningen, ~~dat~~ syns weetens, geen andere participants in desen Staet woonende off geboren, in de selve Company waren, dan alleen eenen ..... (sic) Clingent <sup>net</sup> voor een duysent Rycxdaelders, doen hier wonende but now at Francaendael ~~(S)~~ and outside this State, geen andere dan alleen some Secretaries ~~from~~ the Court of the Conynginne of SWEDEN, alleen om het selve werck te beter een uitlandsche or Swedish schyn te geven, and by means of the same to have access to the said Court, and van daer te kunnen ontbieden

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gebruikelijk is, aan den King of FUTU, daar onder deselve CABO CORS gelegen is, tot onderhouding van derselver possessie waren betaalt and gegeven, echter sich aldaar te lande ter neder heeft gestelt, and syn Logie oppgerecht, and notwithstanding de gemelte WIC's General HENDRICK DOEDENS, daarover tegens hem, in behoorlijke forme, liet protesteren, daer mede voorts gevaren is, hoewel, wel wetende dat de gemelte Coy's General tegens sulcx syn doen and bedrijf, bij de gemelte King and Caboceers of FUTU contrarie officien (~~is~~) and devoiren was doende. Dan dat hij, getuige, doch niet (~~is~~) sonder syn kosten, gunst hadde bij JAN HENNEQUA, and JAN CLAESSEN, both brothers of the said King, and there also veel and meer gesach and directie hebbende, die hem, deponent, communicated and revealed het geene tusschen the said King, and deselve Commis General aangaande CABO CORS, ommeging and gesproken worden; hem ook behulpich in de invasie van de plaats, and in the stellen of the Logie syn geweest; ook met haar volk have assisted therein. Dat mede he, deponent, om volgens syn last and orders, de meer voors, WIC, den handel des te meer te ~~entrekken~~ onttrekken den prys of his Cargoes onder off beneden de Marctbrief of the said WIC heeft gestelt, and alsoo the same Coy de Marckt geset and genoodsaecht heeft, hem te moeten volgen. Dat mede behalven CABO CORS he, attestant, ook uit last and order as afsd, mede heeft geinvadeert and ingenomen, the trading places of ANNEMABO, ACRA, and BETERU, and nae hem ook op deselve Sweetsche bestellinge geinvadeert is TACQUERARI, meest alle places where the afnmd WIC te vooren ook haare Logien ofte handelinge hadde. Wyders that he, deponent, with the said ship "Christina", and the ship "Noortkoppingh", Ao 1653, coming into the Channel between England and France, met rycke retouren, door de vloot of the English Admiral Blaeckx [Blake] worde aangehaelt and tot Plymouth opgebracht, and selfs in persoon gevangen nae Londen gevoert, ende het Goudt (~~is~~) in den Tour geset, and omtrent eight months daer nae het selve Goudt door aanhouden (~~is~~) of the SWEDISH Commissary Bonnel, relaxeert wordende, hetselve Goudt aenvaert ende ontvangen is door Steven de Geer, brother of the afsd Laurens de Geer, and door deselve, hem attestant aen boort gebracht, ende den selven Commissary for his trouble and good offices, vereeringe gedaen, blijvende de dispositie oft the said gold bij the afsd Steven de Geer, with which the voyage was ended. That ook

x: note by de Puloer, - " anders genaamd Accorissang, ou inloover van Deluina."

4.

deselbe /

That also, he, deponent, in the said service coming from GUINEA, syn verdiende gagie bij rescontre van reeckeninge alhier van de gemelte Laurens de Geer heeft genoten. And alle het, geene bij hem in het we eerste op ~~deselve~~ voyagie te water and te Lande gedaen and verricht is geweest, geschiet is alleen voor hem ende de said Laurens de Geer and de syne als vooren, mits gaders the afnmd Clingnet, and no others, much less for any foreign or Swedish persons, buiten de afsd ~~Secretaries~~ Secretaries. That he also knows that the ship Cristina de eerste reyse, voor synen tyt, met Skipper Arent Gabbesz uitvoer, dat deselve voyagie doen ook alleen het vooren geschreeven House of the veel gemelte de Geer, and de syne als vooren, heeft aengegaen, sonder iemant meer. Ten waer, doen ook om redene als vooren, de gemelte Secretaries durven daerin ook eenige portie was gegeven geweest. Item dat bij syn, deponent's tyt, in deselve dienst ook noch meer ships bij deselve de Geer and de syne als vooren syn uitgerust geweest, als de Ships de Carolus, Stockholmslot, and Noortkoppingh, all made here in this country, and door the said Laurens de Geer and de syne in GUINEA hem toegesonden syn geweest the cargoes door hem aldaar gebeneficieert, and deselve ships, and de retouren als die, om ~~haar~~ buyten swarigheid te blijven, tot Hamburg souden arriveren, addressed to Liebert Wouters, merchant, at Hamburg, as being factoor van het huis vande Geers. Item that he also knows that everything was received by the same de Geers, Ook that all what bij den voors Libert Wouters aldaar in, and omtrent the ships, which came to arrive there, om dat die als vooren might not come here to this country, is gedaen and ~~verricht~~ verricht geweest, is voor reeckeninge and op order of the afsd Laurens and Steven de Geer, die de depeschen deden voor hun and de andere. He deponent presentegende, if des noot synde, to confirm all the above written, by oath. THUS DECLARED within Amsterdam in the presence of Jsaack Oostendorp, and Meyndert Janssen Schoenmaeckers gesel, as witnesses hier over gestaen. Onderstont staaf Staatsestoor Rogatus, and was signed, J. de Winter. Not. Pub.

hier /

deponen  
de (noot)

12

Case

Amsterdam

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

1662.

90

SAC.

Note

In "Yellow Notebook SAC." pp 3-17 are copies of original letters (in French) written by the Swedish Resident at the Hague, J.P. Silbercroon to "Son Excellence Monseigneur Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie, Comte de Lecko, Senateur & Grand Chancelier de Suede, Stockholm"

These letters relate to the SAC's claim to Cabo Corv. & to the seizure of their ship Christina on the Pold Coast by the W.I.C.

The dates of the letters are Sept. 18., Oct. 9., Oct. 16 Nov. 24  
Dec. 12. Dec. 25.

These transcripts were made in Riksarkivet Stockholm, from the archive; "De la Gardieska Samlingen:"

"Skrifvelser till M. G. De la Gardie:"

"Ser. C1. J.P. Silbercroon. 1648-1665. 1674-1675"

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Extract from "Lovis de Peer 1587-1652 Hansa lif och verk på uppdrag af hans ättling Friherre Lovis de Peer til deuffsta" (Uppsala 1923) by E. W. Dalgren.

Vol II p. 348. [Continued from typescript note book. 7. sub anno 1658]

" Meantime the agent whom Carlot had left behind in Cabo Corso seeing that he had not sufficient means at his disposal to maintain the conquests made on Danish account ceded them to the Dutch for ready money. Within a short time they were driven out of the former Swedish factories by the Natives who, in their turn in December 1660 handed them over to the captain of a ship sent out on Swedish account of course on payment of a considerable sum.

" In the following year the Co dispatched its last ship Christina to the Gold Coast, but in March 1662 it was captured by some ships belonging to the Dutch Co. The Swedish Commandant, Johan Neuman <sup>ⓐ</sup>

ⓐ He had been burgermaster of Holmstad.  
was brought taken prisoner & brought to the Dutch factory Elmvia, where he died shortly afterwards. And finally, in April 1663 the last Swedish possession, Fort Carlsborg at Cabo Corso, fell into the hands of the Dutch Hollanders after a brave defence by its last governor Tönnies Adriansson Vos, one of De Peer's old captains.

This act of aggression naturally aroused lively resentment in Sweden. Already in 1662 sharp protests were sent to the States-General who, anxious to preserve friendship with Sweden, were pleased in no small embarrassment by it. They cast the blame from themselves on to the W.I.C. who, in defence of their action, inter alia made the old allegation that the Swedish Co was only a mask for a Dutch enterprise against the intrusion of which there was full right under their Charter to interfere by force.

It is clear that the Dutch considered that Carlot was the most readily implicated. He was most induced - under promise of immunity or presumably for a reward in cash - to appear as a witness against himself. In two attestations dated 12 Oct 1662. made before a Notary Public in Amsterdam he relates, with surprising candour, how he betrayed the interests of the Dutch, Swedish & Danish Cos one after the other. The sum total of his testimony was that in the Swedish Co only the De Peer family had a share, & that the other Swedish participants had merely lent their names to it; & that the Danish Co consisted purely of Dutch subjects.

Amongst those who had flagrantly broken their own country's laws he named a representative of Amsterdam's largest trading house & persons who occupied the highest posts of confidence trust in the government of the city; statements which cast a peculiar light on the business morality of the time.

"The States General also decided to institute proceedings against the Dutch freighters of the Swedish ship *Christina* - the highly-placed shareholders in the so-called Danish Co were committed to; but at the same time they declared themselves willing to settle the dispute with Sweden by agreement. After prolonged negotiations, chiefly concerning the amount of compensation to be paid, it was settled by the treaty of 18 July 1667. Sweden renounced all claim to the possessions on the Gold Coast & to the ships & goods captured there, & also to the right to trade there, in return for an indemnity to the Swedish Co of 140,000 rix dollars, specie, to cover every thing. In Holland the WIC were required to pay 100,000 rix dollars of this sum: but, already ruined, it was not p.350] not in a position to do so. The States-General advanced the amount against a pledge of all the Co's possessions. This was the death blow of the Co. It was dissolved in 1674. [Note that is the "old Co". The WIC was subsequently reorganised]. "Friendship with Sweden had been purchased, partly at its expense." The Dutch writer, who states this adds "It is little edifying to be compelled to state how that for all this one had to thank one's own countrymen, merchants in Amsterdam" . . . . The Co never got to receive the Dutch indemnity. The Crown advanced it. . . . . [details of the winding up of the S.A.C.]

p.351] The Swedish African Co certainly displays no very edifying history. A Swedish national enterprise it had, in fact, never been at any time of its short existence, & even if it could have been developed into such, one can scarcely complain of its ruin. In any case the Swedes thereby escaped the temptation to sink their hands with the infamous slave trade from which more powerful competitors of other nationalities drew their particular profits, when the Abolitionists in England, in 1788, approached Gustaf III as monarch over the only people who had no connection with that inhuman traffic, the Swedish King could rightly answer that he never heard tell that any merchant of his country took part in it. "

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DAC. & SAC.

De Roovers' article

("Oud Holland" 1889)

(1662)

TWEE CONCURRENTIEN  
van de  
EERSTE WEST-INDISCHE COMPAGNIE.  
door  
Mr. N. De ROEVER.

1.

(From "OUD HOLLAND". 1889.)

De geschiedenis der tegen het einde van het twaalfjarig bestand opgerichte West-Indische Compagnie, de jongere en onfortuinlijke van de beide zuster-compagnien, ten wier behoefte de vaderlandsche handel naar de streken aan gene zijde des Oceaans gelegen was gemonopoliseerd geworden, evenals het voor de Oost-Indische gedaan was ten opzichte van den handel naar het morgenland, is, hoe belangrijke bladzijden zij ook zou vullen in het boek onzer handels- en koloniale geschiedenis, nog niet geschreven. Ja, het is de groote vraag of dit ooit zal blijken mogelijk te zijn.

Geboren in een tijd toen handel en kaapvaart onder één vlag voeren, putte zij de aanvankelijke reden van tevredenheid harer aandeelhouders misschien wel hoofdzakelijk uit de laatste, en toen deze bron opdroogde, en de kwade dagen kwamen, grootendeels tengevolge van een al te begeerige van hooger hand aangemoedigde doch machtsversnippering van teweeg brengende veroveringswoede, toen schuld op schuld moest worden aangegaan, nadat vergeefs getracht was het lot

der West-Indische aan dat der Oost-Indische Compagnie te verbinden, toen men slechts met moeite en tegenzin zich kon staande houden, moest de tijd naderen, waarop men reikhalsend naar ontbinding zou uitzien, die dan ook werkelijk volgde in 1674 na een bestaan van iets meer dan een halve eeuw.

Het zou waarlijk niet te verwonderen zijn geweest als de belanghebbenden, nadat de zaken waren geliquideerd onder berouwvol terugzien op het weinig eervol en door geen succes bekroond verleden van de Compagnie, al hare archieven met een zeker gevoel van schaamte naar de papiermolen hadden gestuurd. Hebben zij dat niet gedaan, dan hebben zij helaas naneven gevonden, die het belang van die paperassen uitsluitend in haar gewicht op den weegschaal hebben gezocht. Wat wij althans van die archieven uit het oogpunt van geschiedenis met de grootste belangstelling zouden willen raadplegen, is niet meer aanwezig.

Thans is de historieschrijver slechts aangewezen op de berichten her- en derwaarts verspreid. Slecht met kunst en vliegwerk zal de historie der W-I Compagnie kunnen worden saamgesteld. Hoe hoog of hoe breed men ze ook optrekke, zal zij zal immer het massieve ontbereren en het beeld vertoonen van den Eiffeltoren, door wier constructie men op alle punten de ijle lucht kan zien.

In breede trekken zal men de lotgevallen, die zij beleefde, kunnen beschrijven, het systeem van haar optreden en de

gebreken er van kunnen aanwijzen, maar wat er in de raad-kamers is verhandeld, men zal het niet te weten komen.

Daarmede zijn tal van merkwaardige bijzonderheden, evenveel bijdragen voor de geschiedenis van onzen handel en van ons optreden als koloniserende mogeheid verloren gegaan.

In deze omstandigheden is het noodzakelijk alles te verzamelen, wat in een dadelijk of in een meer verwijderd verband tot de W.-L. C.staat.

Ik meen dat daartoe wel degelijk gerekend kan worden de oprichting van twee naar den uiterlijken schijn te rekenen buitenlandsche maatschappijen, wier doel was in concurrentie te treden met de Compagnie in haren handel op de Westkust van Afrika. Onbekend is het bestaan dezer maatschappijen niet gebleven, schoon hare namen eerst na jaren van bedrijvigheid harerzijds in de Resolutieboeken van de Staten van Holland ((n.b.)) worden aangetroffen. Dit bewijst, dat het geheim van haar wezen gedurende dien tijd tamelijk wel verborgen bleef. Plotseling is evenwel den Staten van Holland een licht opgegaan. Het is hun gebleken, dat die Maatschappijen door Hollanders zijn opgericht ter ontduiking van het octrooi. Terstond zien wij uit de Resolutieboeken, dat er maatregelen genomen werden, om in haar octrooi de W.-I. Compagnie te handhaven (24 Maart 1662). Daarmede kennen wij nog niet l'histoire intime van die maatschappijen. De volgende

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

bladzijden mogen leeren, waarom de staat hier in, naar het schijnt, buitenlandsche zaken ingreep, maar zonder noemenswaardig succes zich terugtrok.

Een van de eerste levensvoorwaarden voor den handel ligt in het beginsel van de vrijheid der zee. De Hollanders hebben zich daarvan in een tijd, toen er de wenschelijkheid van werd betwist, steeds ijverige voorstanders en duchtige voorvechters betoond. Maar men zou zich bedriegen in de meening, dat wat de natie in deze onmisbaar achtte en wist te verkrijgen ten koste van langen, bloedigen strijd, ten voordeel kon gedijen aan iederen koopman, die de fortuin der zee wilde beproeven.

De vrije zee was in waarheid slechts vrij voor degenen, wien de overheid die vrijheid meende te mogen toevertrouwen. Zoo werden de strenge monopolieën geschapen van de Oost- en West-Indische compagnieën. Zeker, deze monopolieën hebben hunne goede zijde gehad, zij hebben machtige lichamen gevormd, in staat om in andere werelddeelen aan den nationalen vijand afbreuk te doen en zijne rijkgeladen vloten in de vaderlandsche havens voor goeden prijs op te brengen. Handelsvereenigingen, die niet als deze op voet van oorlog waren ingericht geweest, zouden daarin zeker niet zoo goed geslaagd zijn, maar uit een mercantiel oogpunt zouden particuliere vloten, zelve bewapend of onder gewapend geleide

uitgegaan, - de handelscompagniën van <sup>11</sup>voor de geoctrooieerde O. en W.-Indische compagniën bewijzen het - stellig niet minder voordelig de zee hebben geploegd, al zou men ook van tijd tot tijd totaal verlies van een of meer schepen, in 's vijands handen gevallen, te beklagen hebben gehad. Toen Spanje de vrije vaart op de beiden Indiën aan de kloeken Nederlandschen Koopman niet wilde toestaan en de strijd ook om deze te verwerven na het bestand moest worden voortgezet, werd het noodig den Castiliaan in zijne overzeesche schatkamers aan te tasten, en hem den oorlog onmogelijk te maken door - om eene uitdrukking van MAURITS den Brasiliaan te bezigen - "Spaigne de senuwen <sup>af</sup> te snijen." ~~de staten-vergadering~~

Tegenover de taktiek van verovering, den beide Compagniën opgedwongen, moesten natuurlijk voordeelen worden gesteld, die alleen uit een monopolie konden voortvloeien.

De octrooien hadden beide compagniën kringen aangewezen, waarbinnen dit monopolie zou gelden. Het is duidelijk dat geen der compagniën aanstonds in staat was alle punten binnen het octrooi met handelsstations en factoryen doorforten beschermd te bezetten. De ondernemingsgeest van bekwame kooplieden was er dus vaak op uit, om het octrooi om te zeilen of plaatsen te bereiken, die buiten de grenzen van het octrooi gelegen waren. Viel de aandacht op punten daarbinnen gelegen, dan werden de ernstigste aanvragen tot vergunning van het openen der vaart bijna immer door de Staten afgewezen of den sollicitanten werd bericht, dat

zij zich over hunne aanvragen met de compagnie zouden hebben te verstaan, hetgeen natuurlijk moest neerkomen op het vaststellen van eene retributie aan den betzitter van het monopolie, die, bracht haar belang het medez, wel zorgde voor onaannemelijkheid der gestelde voorwaarden.

De Staten, gedachtig aan de belangrijke diensten door het optreden der beide compagniën aan de vaderlandszhe zaak bewezen, hebben haar monopolie krachtig gehandhaafd. Stelden zij eens den handel op Brazilië vrij, dan was het na ingewonnen advies van graaf MAURITS en niet zonder overleg met het bestuur der W.-L. C., die in die streken hare macht ziende tanen, het hollandsche element aldaar tot elken prijs wenschte te versterken. Bracht men in de staten-vergadering de vraag in beraadslaging of het wenschelijk ware den handel op Guinea vrij te laten, men gaf de gevraagde vrijheid zoo beperkt mogelijk, voorzeker nadat er ruggespraak met Bewindhebberen der W.L.W.-L.C. gehouden was. Behoefde deze Compagnie tonnen schats, manschappen en vivres, schepen en krijgsbehoeften om haar wankelend gezag in Zuid-Amerika staande te houden, de Staten verleenden het haar, zij het ook na lang gepraat, met onbekrompen hand, omdat zij het aan het vaderland alleszins had verdiend.

Waar alzoo met onmiskenbare duidelijk bewezen wordt, dat de vaderlandsche zaak met den bloei der Compagniën verwant werd geacht, daar mag men vragen, welk oordeel moet worden

uitgesproken over hollandsche kooplieden, die enkel en alleen uit winstbejag het hunne er toe bijdroegen, om de welvaart en het prestige van de West-Indische Compagniën te ondermijnen in Afrika op een oogenblik, dat zij de handen vol had in Amerika.

Men zal mij tegenwerpen: de hollandsche koopman hield in de eerste plaats rekening met zijn belang: dat was het welvaren van den handel. De politieke vrijheid die hij begeerde en die hij gaf, strekte niet veel verder dan om dat te bereiken. Daaraan werd alles dienstbaar gemaakt tot zijn politiek inclus. Alleen zijn godsdienst misschien niet, omdat men talrijke "accomodements avec le ciel" had uitgedacht. Zijn handelsgeest dreef hem naar talrijke verre landen en over de baren van den Oceaan. Het winstbejag was de leidende gedachte als hij zijne nijverheid naar het buitenland overbracht, de binnenlandsche met invoerrechten beschermde; deze beheerschte zijne regeering tehuis en in zijne koloniën. Heel de levensbeschouwing van den grooten zoowel als van den kleinen man was doortrokken van het begrip: voordeel. De regentenfamiliën, onder welke natuurlijk de grootste aandeelhouders in beide compagniën schuilden, trachtten de voordeelen, welke alleen het monopolie kon verschaffen, voor zich te behouden en werkten zoo de uitbreiding des handels, buiten de compagniën om, tegen, evengoed als zij, om de waren op

prijis te houden, te grooten overvloed van specerijen op de compagnieswerven ten brandstapel verwezen. De vrije koopman kwam dus, door zijn belang te behartigen, aanstonds en geheel onwillekeurig in strijd met de belangen der Compagnie en daardoor met haar zelve.

Hoeveel waars in deze voorstelling ook gelegen zij, het begrip vaderlandsliefde was toch evenmin toen als thans een ijdele klank en onderwerping aan de wetten van den staat toen evenzeer een dure plicht des staatsburgers als tegenwoordig.

Handig en slim moge het daarom geweest zijn, om eene met de West-Inische maatschappij concurrende handelsonderneming, die met hollandsch geld, hollandsche schepen en hollandsche bemanning gedreven werd, voor den schijn te stellen onder vreemden vlag, en schotvrij te varen door dezen gedekt - noch vaderlandslievend, noch nobel zal men zoodanige handelwijze kunnen noemen. Het eerste vooral niet daarom, omdat de inmenging van vreemde soevereiniteitsrechten den betrokken monarchen de plicht moest opleggen tot handhaving <sup>van</sup> vlag, hetgeen aanleiding gaf tot langdurige en moeielijke politieke ontwikkelingen, die in den gespannen toestand, waarin Europa toenmaals verkeerde, vermeden hadden moeten worden, omdat men de gevolgen er van niet kon overzien.

De eerste der twee handelmaatschappijen, die wij wenschen te

1652

Het tref voor de Heeren DE KEE en consorten vermakelijk 10.

betrokken hem in de oude compagnie, waarin OXENSTIERNA -  
(geen ander schijnt het te kunnen zijn, die CAERLOFF "eenige  
secretarissen van 't Hoff van de Coninginne van Sweeden"  
noemt) geïnteresseerd was.

Laten wij dezen koopman, die, gelijk later blijken zal, in  
deze zaken een tamelijk dubbelzinnigen rol heeft gespeeld,  
aan het woord in de volgende bekentenis:

men vrij kee ... .. ons niet onverklaar-

(Here follows a verbatim copy of the Declaration made by  
by Caerloff at Amsterdam on the 12th October 1662, a  
copy of which, in Stat.Gen, Loket Kas. Zweden. 38. has  
been photographed; the translation of which <sup>will</sup> ~~will~~ appears  
under the year "1662.")

voor name ... sch... ij ... nt... se... n, en hij wist inder-

Het is niet onmogelijk, dat CAERLOFF's geheugen hem bedroog  
als hij meldt, dat hij in 1653 met zijne schepen in Engeland  
werd opgebracht. In October 1652 - dus slechts weinige  
maanden vroeger - toen wij in den eersten Engelschen oorlog  
betrokken waren en onze staatslieden, ter voorbereiding van  
een verbond met de noordsche staten, reden hadden, om zich  
bij Zweden aangenaam te maken, - lieten de Staten aan VAN  
BEUNINGEN, onzen gezant te Stockholm, weten, dat de Eng-  
schen in 't kanal twee Zweedsche schepen genomen hadden.

Drage tot de handtegesch. v. 1662, bl. 89.

[1662 signat. 10. 10.]

"Il survint alors à la cour de Suède un autre embarras. On y eut avis que les Anglais avoient pris quatre vaisseaux suédois, qui venoient de Guinée richement chargés.

"On ne doutoit pas alors en Suède, que les Anglais ne relachassent, à la première requisition, qu'on leur en feroit, les vaisseaux suédois, qu'ils avoient arrêtés, et on ne se mettoit plus en peine de les redemander, quoique cela fâchât fort le chancelier OXENSTIERNA; et soit que la Reine fut poussée par ce ministre à faire redemander ses vaisseaux ou qu'elle crût qu'il y alloit de sa propre réputation, elle pressa fort le départ du Sr BOMEL afin d'en obtenir main levée. Le Chancelier avoit grand intérêt en cette prise, car il étoit comme le principal associé dans une compagnie de commerce pour les côtes d'Afrique qui s'étoit faite à Stockholm, à laquelle quatre de ces navires appartenoient. Ils avoient été pris à l'entrée de la Manche et ceux qui étoient dedans et qui les conduisoient, croyant bien faire de ne pas se déclarer Suédois, dirent qu'ils étoient Hollandais, chargés pour le compte du Sr LOUIS DE GEER, et qu'ils alloient à Hambourg: cela avoit quelque apparence d'autant que toute la société étoit faite sous son nom et qu'il étoit demeurant et annobli en Suède. Sur ce nom de Hollandais les Anglais s'en saisirent: ils y trouvèrent quantité d'or en poudre, qu'ils rapportoient au lieu du fer qu'ils avoient porté en Guinée, et on en fit aussitôt de la monnoye à Londres."

De scheren werden teruggegeven en de Zweedsch-Afrikaansche ging met handelen voort. Onverschillig is het ons op het oogenblik of het bedrog der DE GEERS den Staten waarlijk onbekend bleef, of dat zij, om staatkundige redenen, den invloed in Zweden van het machtige handelshuis vreezende, de oogen voor de misbruiken gesloten hielden.

Wat men ook van CAERLOFF denke, men zal moeten erkennen, dat hij een brutaal stoutmoedig man was. Midden tusschen de twee voornaamste forten van het gezag der W.-I. C. (Delmina en Nassau), op drie uren afstand van elkaar gelegen, bezette hij de stelling te Cabo-Cors, die, tegelijk met Delmina, in 1637 was genomen, maar verlaten geworden, omdat er op zoo klein kustgebied geen drie vestiŋgingen of handelsstations noodig werden geacht. 1) De inboorlingen tegen de beambten van de W.-I. Compagnie opzettende, wist hij op alle hierboven genoemde punten van hen vergunning tot oprichting van ~~ver-~~ versterkingen of tot het vestigen van handelsfactoriën te krijgen, in weerwil van de wettig verkregen rechten en de protesten van de Compagnie. Wat begrepen die inboorlingen ook van de verbindbaarheid van tractaten, als een oud-gediende

1) Jhr. Mr. J. K. de Jonge. "De Oorsprong van Neerl. bezittingen op de kust van Guinea," bl. 61.

*There was no fort at CC in 1637. [Dordrecht again!]*

zelf der Compagnie hun nieuwe tractaten kwam voor slaan!

Het was te betreuren, dat de macht, waarover de Directeur-Generaal ter Goudkust te beschikken had, niet kon streken, om de bezittingen der Compagnie, die zich nog wel een uitsluitend recht van bezetting en handeldrijven tusschen Kaap Verde en Kaap de Goede Hoop toekende, behoorlijk te beschermen, de zoogenaamde lorredraaierij van schepen onder eigen en vreemde vlag tegen te gaan en eene vijandelijke bezetting eenvoudig te verjagen, hetgeen CAERLOFF later wel met één schip kon doen. Al waren de opvolgende directeuren diligent genoeg geweest, hetgeen m.i. nog te twijfelen valt, 1) het bezit van zoo talrijke vestigingen in de bocht van Guinea was machtig voor eene compagnie, zoo slecht georganiseerd en zoo wankel staande als de West-Indische.

Zoolang de leiding der zaken voor het huis DE GEER in handen was van een deskundige als CAERLOFF, die in den handel ter kust zijn fortuin had gemaakt, nam de invloed der Zweedsch Afrikaansche Compagnie voortdurend toe. Behalve Cabo-Cors bezette zij <sup>①</sup>Boutry 1650, <sup>②</sup>Annemabo 1651, <sup>③</sup>Orsou 1652, <sup>④</sup>Tacorary 1653, <sup>⑤</sup>Jumoree en Cabo-Apolonia 1655, [maar nauwelijks

- 1) De Directeur VAN HEUSSEN was, volgens eene verklaring van 21 Maart 1662, geïnteresseerd met 200 stukken saai in de lading van een lorrendraaier, waarschijnlijk varende onder Deensche vlag

② *vide Quays 18 19 + Ruyt*

③

④

⑤

1658

was CAERLOF vertrokken, tengevolge van onaangenaamheden, die hij met zijne patroons had gehad, of de zaken namen eene gansch andere wending. Een partijganger als hij zou blijken een niet te versmaden vijand te zijn. Hij zou zich wreken op het huis DE GEER op de meest illoyale wijze, door hen, tijdens den Zweedsch-Deenschen oorlog. met commissiebriefven van de Koning van Denemarken, weer alles af te nemen, wat hij hen aanvankelijk had helpen winnen.

Zoo wanstonds komen wij op CAERLOFS handelingen in Europa terug. Blijven wij den gang der zaken in Afrika volgen.

Nadat in den loop van 1656 zich meermalen schepen onder Deensche vlag tot het drijven van handel aan de kust hadden opgehouden, vertoonde CAERLOF zich in Februari 1658 met zijn schip, half koop- half commissievaarder, voor Cabo-Cors.

De Hollandsche janmaats, die hij onder Deensche vlag op het reduit afzond, hadden binnen een uur tijds de sterkte ingenomen, de Zweedsche vlag neergehaald en de Danebrog aan den

stang geheschen. 2). Nog binnen het jaar waren zij er, door

- 2) Bij de vredesonderhandelingen tusschen de beide Noordsche rijken in 1660 bleef de actie wegens het nemen der bezittingen ter kust enn struikelblok, dat slechts werd uit den weg geruimd door 400,000 Rksd. welke Denemarken aan Zweden beloofde, ten bate der Zweedsch-Amerikaansche Compagnie.

de naturellen opgestookt, door eenige achtergebleven agenten van DE GEER, weder uit verjaagd en woelen er weder de Zweedsche kleuren. Intusschen waren ~~er~~ ook alle andere Zweedsche stations achtereenvolgens aan CAERLOF overgegeven, maar bespreurende dat de Deensch Afr. Comp. er toch geen vasten voet kon houden, droeg zijn opvolger, Sameul Smit, ze alle in April 1659 weder onder zekere conditiën aan de West-Indische Compagnie op. 3) Toen schijnt dat gehaspel in zijn onmiddellelijke nabijheid den Directeur GASPAS VAN HEUSSEN verdrotten te hebben. In Februari 1661 verjoeg hij uit Cabo-Cors de agenten van DE GEER, plantte er de Hollandsche driekleur en bracht het schip "Christina", uithoofde van gemaakten inbreuk op het octrooi, te Delmina op, waar hij het ten bate der Compagnie verkocht. Eerst in het volgende jaar richtte Zweden omtrent deze feiten vertogen tot de Heeren Staten, waarbij de Koning het recht van de W.-I. Compagnie op Cabo-Cors voor onbewezen verklaarde.

- 3) Zijnde behalve de rechten op Cabo-Cors: Tacorary, Annamabo en Orsou of Acra, Jumoree, Cabo Apolonia en Boutry hadden de Zweden reeds vroeger moeten verlaten.

DE JONGE, in 't aangezichte van 't Verdrag van den Directeur-Generaal D. Valckenburgh, dat behelst 't uytgeveert zijn van het West-Indische Compagnie jaer 1660, en ook van 1661, omdat wel tevens toen nog directeur was, maar ouder den Augustus 1664, en dat dezelve nog geen gewag wordt gemaakt van de overdringen op de kust door de Engelschen.

Het schijnt naar aanleiding van toenmaals gerezen dubia geweest te zijn, dat men den nieuwen directeur ter kust, J. VALCKENBURGH, opdroeg de rechten der W.-I. C. op de goudkust in een memorie uiteen te zetten. 1) Weldra, 24 Maart 1662, besloten de Staten de reeders en bevrachters van het schip te vervolgen wegens den door hen gemaakten inbreuk op het octrooi. Men had hun dus het masker afgerukt! Maar tegelĳkertijd vroeg men den Koning een speciaal gemachtigde te zenden, om de zaak te bespreken en in der minne af te doen, en men voegde er bij "de vers<sup>ee</sup>sackeringe, dat Haer Hoogh Mog. "haer daer ontrent soodanigh sullen bethoonen, dat Sijne "Majesteyt ende de voorschreve Geinteresseerdens sullen " bespeuren, dat men van deser zijde niets sal refuseren, y "'t gunt bevonden sal werden om redenen ende billijckheydt "ghefondeert te wesen."

These  
Resol:  
Stak still  
hinn niet  
been niet

Het had er waarlijk veel van of de Staten in de zaak niet doortastend durfden optreden. Maar de tijden waren moeielijk en men wilde tot iederen prijs de vriendschap der Zweedsche kroon tegen Engeland winnen. Dat de Zweedsch Afrikaansche Compagnie werkelijk eene Zweedsche maatschappij was en dat

- 1) Jhr. Mr. DE JONGE, in 't aangehaalde werkje. Vertoog van den Directeur-Generaal J. Valckenburgh, dat echter jonger moet zijn dan het daaraan toegekende jaar 1656, en ook dan 1661, omdat VAN HEUSSEN toen nog directeur was, maar ouder dan Augustus 1664, omdat daarin nog geen gewag wordt gemaakt van de veroveringen op de kust door de Engelschen.

men dus om die reden moest toegeven, mogen wij ontkennend beantwoorden, niet alleen op grond van de verklaring van CAERLOFF, maar ook om de hardnekkigheid, waarmede in de Resolutieboeken der Staten, zoowel als in het vertoog van VALCKENBURGH, immer van de "gefingeerde" of "gepretenteerde" Zweedsche Afrikaansche Compagnie wordt gesproken.

De Zweedsche minister-resident SILVERCROON behartigde de belangen, waarvoor zijn monarch in de bres was gesprongen, goed. Van onze zijde besloot men telkens "faciliteit" te gebruiken, en de bemiddelende tusschenkomst van den Franschen gezant D'ESTRADES bracht ons niet van den weg eener kostbare schadeloosstelling af, over welker bedrag men het, in weerwil van vele bijeenkomsten en een voortdurend aandringen onzerzijds op het geven van faciliteit, in de eerste jaren maar niet eens kon worden. De Staten wilden tegenover deze opoffering de verklaring van Zweden verwerven, dat men voor immer van den handel op de gansche kust van Guinea of van het geven van bescherming aan maatschappijen of personen, die dit van hier uit wenschten te doen, zou afzien. Maar dit was te veel gevraagd. De eenige concessie, die Zweden wilde doen, was zich verbinden om niet meer te varen op Cabo-Cors en nabijgelegen plaatsen. Het baatte weinig of men van onze zijde nu de schadeloosstelling verminderd wilde hebben, aan het terstond door hem genoemde cijfer van 140,000 Rijksdaalders hield SILVERCROON vast, en toen eindelijk, den 26 Juli 1667, met Karel XI een tractaat werd gesloten tot redintegratie en

vernieuwing van vriendschap - in het volgende jaar bevestigd door de triple alliantie - had Zweden op alle punten de overwinning behaald.

Van de schadeloosstelling kwamen 100,000 Rijksdaalders ten laste van de West-Indische Compagnie. De toch reeds be-rooide kas van dit lichaam kon die som niet bijpassen. De Staten schoten haar voor, doch moesten al hare bezittingen daarvoor in pand nemen. Het was de nekslag voor de Compagnie. De vriendschap van Zweden was deels ten koste van haar bestaan gekocht.

Het is niet verkwikkelijk thans te weten, dat zij dit alles aan eigen landgenooten, aan Amsterdamsche kooplieden te danken had.

Wij hebben zooeven gezien hoe bij CAERLOFF uit wraakzucht het plan gerijpt was en tot uitvoering gekomen, om de Zweedsch Afrikaansche Maatschappij ten verderve te voeren door de oprichting van eene Deensche maatschappij met hetzelfde doel.

Wij moeten thans weder eenige jaren teruggaan. CAERLOFF had een octrooi van den Koning weten te verwerven. maar hij berekende, dat een oorlog op eigen hand, al werd hij op nog zoo kleinen schaal gedreven, te kostbaar was voor

DAC.

zijne middelen en hij nam te Amsterdam van eenige kooplieden lading in, die hij eerst zou afzetten. Dien kooplieden dacht dat wel een voordeelig spel ~~met~~ en met CAERLOFFS octrooi richtten zij te Amsterdam een Deensch Afrikaansche Compagnie op. Het is bijkans bedroevend te zien hoe onbeschaamd die heeren in 't vervolg optraden tegen de W.-I. Compagnie in hun vaderland, terwijl CAERLOFF het toch eigenlijk slechts op de Zweedsche factoriën gemunt had.

Onze Amsterdamsche kooplieden wisten zoo behendig te manoeuvreren, dat CAERLOFF weldra het kind van de rekening werd en tegen zijn zin buiten de zaak werd gehouden. Dat was de straf voor zijn trouweloosheid, die hij op zijne beurt met verraad zou vergelden.

De W.-I. Compagnie, op de hoogte van de knoeierijen gekomen, had natuurlijk pertinente verklaaringen noodig, waarin feiten genoemd werden. CAERLOFF zou er slecht afgekomen zijn - anders was althans niet te verwachten - als de zaak in handen van den rechter gesteld werd. Door zijn <sup>9</sup>/<sub>2</sub> aan de justitie verleende hulp kreeg hij aanspraak op impunitieit. Hooren wij thans zijne verklaring, die verpletterend is voor de dirigerende Amsterdamsche handelaars.

Eigenaardig is het om vooraf op te merken welke moeite men deed, om NICOLAES PANCRAS, sedert 1650 lid van den raad, kapitein van de schutterij en meermalen - ook in het jaar

1653/9

Iets ouder dan de Zweedsche waren de Deensche klachten 21.  
 waarin de zaak uitkwam - schepen 1), buiten het gedrang te  
 te houden. Er bestond eenige reden voor als men bedenkt,  
 dat hij op dat oogenblik niet meer bij de zaak betrokken  
 was, maar hij had er dan toch de hand in gehad en als  
 magistratspersoon was dat dubbel in hem af te keuren. De  
 reverentie voor de gestelde machten leidde er evenwel in de  
 zeventiende eeuw meermalen toe, om ze feitelijk boven de wet  
 te stellen.

( Here follows a verbatim copy of the Declaration made  
 by CAERLOFF at Amsterdam on the 12th October 1662, a  
 copy of which (being annexure Z.3. to a letter from  
 the W.-I.C. to the Stat. Gen., "Exh. 27 July 1664",  
 in Stat. Gen. Loket Kas, Deenemaerck, 41.) has been  
 photographed; the translation of which will appear  
 under the year "1662." )

1) In 1666 werd hij Colonel van de schutterij en in  
 1667 Burgermeester.

Iets ouder dan de Zweedsche waren de Deensche klachten bij  
 de Staten tegen de W.-I. Compagnie ingebracht, wegens hande-  
 lingen door de commandeur VAN HEUSSEN tegen de Deensch  
 Afrikaansche Compagnie verricht. Na December 1660 kwam er  
 verhoog op verhoog van den Deenschen resident CHARISIUS in.  
 De Staten schenen al eenigzins op de hoogte te zijn van den  
 eigenlijken toestand en antwoordden, dat men het op de Goud-  
 kust niet lastig zou maken aan Deensche onderdanen, komende  
direct uit Deensche havens met schepen in 's Konings gebied  
uitgerust, en zich onthoudende van het aandoen van plaatsen  
 waar de W.-I. Compagnie reeds gevestigd was. Dit riekt  
 allermint naar de later opgekomen pretentie der Compagnie  
 op een uitsluitend recht van handel op gansch de goudkust.  
 Het verhoog van VALCKENBURGH was dus nog niet ingekomen.  
 Intusschen had de commandeur een gailloot "de Postillion  
 van Venetie" aangahaald en met zijn lading verkocht. In  
 Maart 1662 vernieuwt de Deensch Afrikaansche Compagnie door  
 diplomatieke tusschenkomst hare klachten en de Resident  
 verzoekt goedkeuring van de, gelijk wij zagen, op aanstoken  
 van onze Amsterdamsche kooplieden genomen repressaille-  
 maatregelen des konings, die het schip "Enno Frederick" van  
 de W.-I. Compagnie in de haven van Pløijmuiden had doen  
 sequestreren en het wilde doen vasthouden totdat de schade  
 van de D.A.Comp. zou zijn vergoed. Tevens verzoekt men den

commandeur VAN HEUSSEN te gelasten het schip "Frederick", toen zeilree liggende op de Elve, ongehinderd aan de kust te laten komen.

Thans waren de Staten echter geheel achter de waarheid, ingelicht als zij waren door de W.-I. C. Deze werd verklaard te zijn in haar recht, de Hollandsche Resident te Kopenhagen, LE MAIRE, aangewezen om Z.M., onder behoorlijke verwijzing naar de stukken, de geheele zaak bloot te leggen, en om daarbij het onbillijke van het beslag op het schip "Enno Frederick" aan te toonen. 1)

Tegelijk werd rechtsingang op grond van het octrooi gegeven tegen JAN VLASBLOM, JAN DE ZWAEN en GERARD VAN TETS, die wij uit de verklaring kennen. De Hoofd-Officier (schout) van Amsterdam zou de zaak aanpakken en de bepaalde straf: verbanning met confiscatie van goederen, van schepenen te eischen hebben.

Het zou er slecht voor onze Amsterdamsche kooplui hebben uitgezien, indien er eens geen europeesche diplomatie geweest ware. De Deensche koning wist nu wel alles van de zaak af, evengoed als de Heer CHARISIUS zijn resident, maar toch bleef men van Deensche zijde op de schadevergoeding aandringen.

1) De Koning liet werkelijk het beslag opheffen, maar de W.-I. C. had er geen voordeel van, want aanstonds namen de Engelschen het schip, ook al wegens gepretendeerde grieven.

Men schijnt zelfs de eischen te hebben vermeerderd met aanspraken op Cabo-Cors en eenige andere plaatsen, en had Englands voorspraak in deze zaak ingeroepen, welks envoyé DOWNING niet achter bleef, om de Deenen te steunen. De Staten besloten met den resident te beraadslagen en te trachten naar eene minnelijke schikking. Nog eenige jaren verliepen eer de wederzijdsche staatslieden het eens konden worden op den voet van uitwisseling van wederzijdsche pretentiën.

De Deensche koning meende nog aanspraak te hebben op een gedeelte der hem in 1653 toegezegde subsidie-penningen. De Staten erkenden dit recht niet, maar wilden tot de uitbetaling geven last geven als Z.M. zijnerzijds zou afzien van de Guineesche pretentiën, speciaal van Cabo-Cors, en zich wilde verbinden - dezelfde eisch had men aan Zweden gesteld - geen handel meer te drijven op de Goudkust. Van Deensche zijde gaf men evenwel niet veel toe. De bij de zaak <sup>reeds</sup> betrokken PAUL CLINGENBERG, admiraliteitsraad en postmeester-generaal, extraordinaris envoyé van Z.M., en de Resident CHARISIUS wisten van de zeven gecommiteerden van wegen de Staten-Generaal veel voordeelijker voorwaarden te bedingen, die opgenomen werden in een der zeven tractaten met Deenemarken 12 Februari 1666 gesloten.

Die voorwaarden waren :

Eerst bij het einde van het octrooi (1679) zou de Deensch Afrikaansche Compagnie aan de West-Indische overdragen al de door haar bezette plaatsen ter kust, benevens Cabo-Cors - dat inmiddels (Augustus 1664) door de Engeleschen genomen en in het volgende jaar door DE RUYTER niet hernomen was - wanneer dat met gezamenlijke macht weder in onze handen zou zijn gebracht. De Staten zouden hun recht behouden om de Hollandsche participanten in de Deensch Afrikaansche Compagnie te straffen; de Koning zou van zijne zijde de kapitalen confiskeeren, die zij daarin mochten gestoken hebben.

Over de wederzijdsche vorderingen der beide handelscompagnieën zouden die lichamen zelven trachten te accordeeren, en als dit niet gelukte, zouden Commissarissen ter arbitrage worden aangewezen.

Den Koning zouden aanstonds de subsidiepenningen uitbetaald worden.

Het is jammer dat wij niet vermeld vonden, hoe groot het bedrag dier subsidiën was. Dan zouden wij ook geweten hebben, wat deze zoogenaamde Deensche handelmaatschappij aan ons land gekost heeft.

1) Jochevs "Austereas Duct. Historiæ" lib. 74.

2) Prof. Not. ACHTERLAND IANUARI 1841.

Ik ben geneigd te gelooven, dat er van de vervolging van onze Amsterdamsche kooplui nog niet veel gekomen was en dat er ook later niets van kwam. Wij zien althans, dat JAN VLASBLOM den 21 Juli 1666 benoemd werd tot lieutenant in wijk 52. 1) Wel zou de vermelding, dat den 30 Juni van het volgende jaar zijn opvolger gekozen werd omdat hij "verhuist" was, iets te denken geven, indien niet eene acte van 1671 2) bewees, dat GERRIT VAN TETS van 1668 af geld had gegeven op bodemary op een schip van de Deensch Afrik. Compagnie, dat van Glückstad naar de kust ging, waaruit men, dunkt mij, besluiten mag, dat de Heeren hier rustig waren blijven wonen. De Staten schijnen dus geheel van de vervolging te hebben afgezien. En onze gauwe kooplui zullen den Deenschen koning niet veel gelegenheid tot confiscatie van hunne aandeeleu hebben gegeven. Zij ~~paatna~~ pastten het oude kunstje toe en stonden in hunne papieren slechts als bodemery-houders genoemd. Zelfs bij goeden wil van den Koning zou 't moeielijk te bewijzen zijn geweest, *dat* zij reeders waren.

De differenten tusschen de beide handelslichamen schijnen in weerwil van vele pogingen van gene zijde in April 1670 nog niet bij arbitrage te zijn beslecht geweest.

1) Jochems "Amsterdams Oude Burgervendelen," blz. 74.

2) Prof. Not. ACKERBOOM DOEDESZ. Amst.

Aan de kust bleef tusschen de beide besturen den toestand gespannen. Noch VALSKENBURGH, noch zijn opvolger DIRK WILRÉE schijnen er personen naar te zijn geweest, om lijdelijk aan te zien, dat landgenooten onder vreemde vlag de rechten hunner patrons te kort deden.

En onder elkander schijnen de pretense Denen het ook niet te best te hebben kunnen vinden. BARTHOLOMEUS VAN GROENENSTEYN hield althans wederrechtelijk vier jaren lang de goederen van HENNINGH ALBRECHTS, zijn voorganger, onder zich, welke laatste, hier woonachtig, den 22 December 1673 WILRÉE machtigde, om ze van hem op te eischen. 1)

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Behalve voor de geschiedenis van de West-Indische Compagnie is het verhaal van de lotgevallen van hare beide concurrenten merkwaardig voor de historie van onze handel, in zooverre het een licht werpt op den geest, die een deel des Amsterdamschen handelstands bezielde, en de misbruiken aanwijst, waartoe de octrooien aan de Compagniën verleend aanleiding moesten geven in een land, waar men den handel vrij begeerde.

1) Prot. Not. EVERSDIJK. Amst.

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1662.

England ( Co of Royal Adventurers ).

1662.

England (Co of Royal Adventurers).

[WIC. oc. 9229]

March 9. Resolutie. States General.

Received a letter from the Directors WIC. at Amsterdam 6th inst. reporting, in compliance with their High Mightinesses' letters of 17 Dec. or 16 Feb, upon the complaints of injuries which the subjects of the King of Gr Britain claim that they have suffered from the subjects of this State - so far as concern that Co - ; & also upon the matters which before the 20 Jan 1659 which have been known, as well as the damage & injuries which have been the English have caused for some time since.

Whereupon resolved that the letter & annexes be deposited with the Clerk [Geffier] of their High Mightinesses, for use at the appropriate time.

Note. The above letter from the WIC. appears to be Report [Bericht] printed in the bound pamphlet entitled "Original Historisch Verhael van t'gene . . . tuschen Engelandt ende Hollandt . . . gepasseert is . . . (1662) p. 14." [Q.V.].

May 16 Resolutie. States General

- Read a Memorial from Mr Darling Envoy Extra of the King of Gr Britain concerning the ship Daniel, skipper Henry Ooster which, sailing from London in May last year to the Coast of Guinea, & arriving there & having taken in some negroes, ivory & gold, was attacked by a ship from Amsterdam, Commander Pierson Congens & brought up before Jasper van Heussen, Sr: Gen: of the WIC, at a place called Castle d'Ermine. Resolved to send copy to the Dir: WIC, for report or to place the Memorial in the hands of Messrs van Commeren & other their H: M: s' deputies for the affairs of England to examine & report thereon . . .

May 23. Resolutie. States General.

- Received letter from Directors WIC. at Amsterdam 22<sup>d</sup> inst [Not found] about the ship Daniel. Therein The letter was referred to deputies to examine & report thereon.

Augt. 28

Aug. 28. Resolution. States General.

- Having heard the report of their deputies about the ship Daniel it was resolved to reply to Mr Downings's memorial as follows: - . . .

[Note The reply is a very long one, the effect of which was that the Daniel seizure of the Daniel was justified because, as was to be seen from the annexed correspondence between English & Dutch subjects, the latter latter were interested in the ship which was in contravention of the Charter of the WIC & of the State Generals' Placados ].

Afzema "Saken van Staat ende Oorlogh" Vol IV Book 42 p. 891.

- The English having already, last year, handed over to the Dutch Ambassadors [in London], there were taken on hand for examination in order to draw up counter claims, especially those of the East & West Indian Cos - . . .

Conferences between the Privy Council & the Dutch Ambassadors were continued upon the points not yet agreed upon, for the alliance to be made . . . Item there was discussion about the Fort St Andrews on the river Pamhia, captured by Capt Holmes, . . .

[Note. The negotiations for the treaty are printed in the bound Pamphlet "Origineel Historisch Verhael van't gene . . . tusschen Engelandt ende Hollandt wegens de ~~meest~~ nieuwe te maken Tractaten gepaertrecht is" (1662). [Q.V.] The Treaty itself has not been noted.

"Dirck Wilree Provisional Director-General on behalf of their High Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands together with their General Chartered W.I.C. over the North District of Africa

contra

The Honorable, Valiant, Worshipful Mr Edmond Young Principal on behalf of the ~~Severend~~ Most Serene and Most High & Mighty Prince Charles II King of Great Britain and its Chartered English African Company.

(Translated from the copy in the "Register"  
-Verspr. W.I. Stukken, pp 1162. ff.  
pp. ~~481-482~~ 475-481.)

As a few days ago you have been pleased to send some of your Company's servants into the jurisdiction of the District of ANTEN, from the many verbal proceedings committed by YH's servants against our servants at ~~TACCORARY~~ TACCORARY, in the District of ANTEN, we have been able sufficiently to see and observe their, as also YH's, inclination and intention to wish to build a Lodge at TACCORARY, in sight of our Hon. Company's Fortress there, to the considerable prejudice of the Netherlands Nation, ~~xxxx~~, so that, on our side, we can only believe and trust that YH has been persuaded and incited thereto by means of bad information, seeing that the prosecution of such an intention could produce nothing else than the infraction and rupture of the good peace and concord up to this hour maintained & observed between our respective nations in these regions. Wherefore, in order to divert and turn YH aside therefrom with true and conclusive reasons and to prevent further inconveniences, we desire, in quite ~~xx~~ friendly and neighbourly manner, to give notice (insinueeren) how it is constituted about our possession within the limits of this jurisdiction which, by the voluntary cession and evacuation at their own request and desire of those to whom the said places had been entrusted by the Hon Mr Hendrik CAARLOFF in the name of his Majesty of Denmark and who were exercising authority thereover, were again brought under the obedience of the old lawful Lord and Owner who had been deprived thereof for so many years by the unlawful possession of others; as will be sufficiently known to YH. For TACCORARY, being situate under Low, or Neder, ANTA since olden times, has always stood under the Fort of CHAMA; and having rebelled against us at the instigation of others, it has now again been placed under our obedience by lawful means; the last voluntary transfer (opdracht) of that place being made to us in the year 1659. By all which clear evidence of our just possession we still have the place TACCORARY, like as we shall not only endeavour to hold it, but also, for the service of their H.M Lords St. Gen. & their W.I.C., endeavour to prevent and oppose each and every one, whomever he may be, who shall try to erect a Lodge at the aforementioned place. About which, I do

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not doubt that YH will desist from the work commenced for the erection of a Lodge at TACCORARY; and unless the seed of discord should come to take the upper hand with YH (which I will hope otherwise) I desire to beg and request YH, for the common peace of the respective nations, to desist from your intention, and to refrain from entering into any contracts or obligations with the people of TACCORARY, in order to be able to erect a Lodge there; likewise at all places also where the H.M. Lords St. Gen. and their Hon. W.I.C. have any ownership and the beach rights (stranden regt), and not to do anything which might in any way tend to the hindrance and injury of the H.M. Lords St. Gen. & their W.I.C., so as to prevent the disturbances and difficulties which would arise therefrom. For by acting to the contrary, we should, according to our bounden duty, have to cause you ~~xxxxxxperiencia~~ at the opportunity of time, to ~~xxxxxx~~ experience the consequences thereof (gevoeligheid betragten); and if no offence or hostilities are caused to us by YH, we shall not endeavour to observe anything otherwise than all neighbourly and mutual affection, and what is necessary for us to answer for. In which good and praiseworthy matter we also will not doubt YH's part. But, on the contrary, if anything is done to us contrary to this our sincere and upright meaning, we conclude, by form of counter-protest, that we shall be guiltless of disasters & damages which might come to result thereout. And, in conclusion, we respectfully beg YH to be pleased to desist from all such intentions as YH has already been pleased to take in hand at TACCORARY so that the friendship between our two nations may not be prejudiced by such means, and we are confident that YH will not take such into your consideration. With which we will conclude this.

Given in the Castle St George d'el Mina in Guines, this  
24th May 1662.

Authority, signed by Dirck Wilree dd, et supra, to E. Tobias Pense, Upper Factor, to proceed with two witnesses to the English Castle at CORMANTIJN, and in the presence of the same to hand over, after reading it, the above Protest to Mr Edward Young, Principal of the English African Company.

Declaration of reading and handing over the above Protest, signed in the Castle at CORMANTIJN the 25th May 1662, in Guinea.

(sgd) T. Pinside.

(sgd) Pieter Tegdner.  
" ) Eduard Bosvin.

The following paper, (in English) is in ~~FRROXXXX~~  
P.R.O., C.O. 1/23. No.6. attached to other papers,  
 sub dato, 1668. It is indorsed, "Complt agst the  
 Comder of the ship James, Read" (i.e. in Privy Council,  
 London) "3 July 68."

Dirck Wilree, Director General of the Coast  
 of Africa in the behalf of the High and Mighty  
 Lords the States General of the United Nether-  
 lands, as also of their Incorporated Westindia  
 Company,

To the Discreet and Worshipful Officers of  
 the ship called the James.

(Spelling modernised) together

The High and Mighty Lords the States General/with their  
 Gen. Incorp. W.I.C. have strictly commanded and enjoined  
 us to preserve within the limits of our Direction peace  
 friendship and unity with all the servants and subjects of  
 their neighbours and allies, as we shall not fail, in re-  
 gard you own yourselves to be subjects of his royal Majesty  
 of Great Britain, to do, what we hope shall serve to the  
 satisfaction of his illustrious Majesty and the effectual  
 performance of that duty which we owe to the High and  
 Mighty our superior Lords and their said truly noble  
 Company.

And therefore these shall serve to insinuate unto you in  
 a very friendly manner the state of our affairs with the  
 inhabitants of COMMENDO, vizt: That the said inhabitants  
 by an ~~exprexx~~ excess of malice, on the 19th of July, without  
 any other cause or reason but merely by the instigation of  
 those of the country of FETU, have despoiled our Company's  
 Lodge (situated in their country), and cruelly murdered  
 all their servants; by reason of which we have (according to  
 equity) abundant cause to seek satisfaction for our Company  
 from those of COMMENDA, by such means as we have thought  
 fittest. In pursuance of which we have now almost for the  
 space of five months kept their harbours closely blocked up  
 by our Company's ships, to hinder all manner of commerce and  
 supplies (from whomsoever it might come) to them, till such  
 time the said inhabitants shall have made amends to our Com-  
 pany for the injuries they have done them.

And whereas we perceive that you are arrived upon the said  
 Coast intentionally (without doubt) to trade there, for pre-  
~~ent~~ vention of the same we most friendly intreat you to  
 desist from doing it near the country of COMMENDO, as also  
 of CAPE CORSO and ye country of FETU, lest by attempting  
 the contrary you break the bonds of unity which by both  
 Nations in these conquests so long have been kept entire,

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since we are not (to) suffer that you or any other nations shall bring any supplies or drive a trade near COMMENDO or CAPE CORSO, till such time as the inhabitants of the said places shall have given plenary satisfaction to our Company for their long practised malice. Wherein we presume you will not refuse (as being just and reasonable) to answer our desires and request; much less that you will actually oppose or commit any acts of hostility against us, which we on our part are strictly commanded to avoid, except the same ~~fronxyourxsids~~ should first from your side be practised. In which case, by virtue of our authority, we will protest against you and your principals; as by these presents we do protest to be innocent in all mischiefs, inconveniences, damages, grievances, which now, or hereafter, here or elsewhere, by water or land, from thence may arise.

Actum in ye Castle of St. George D'Elmina, the  
8th November 1662.

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(1662<sup>o</sup>)

DAC. & English Co.

[a document in the  
Royal Library Copenhagen  
reference 1084]

## Project

dessen, so die Königl. Dänische geachtete und in der Vest Flückstadt  
etablierte Africanische Compagnie von Ihrer Königl. M<sup>t</sup>: in England  
verlangt, Dahin gehend dass der Englischen in Africa und Guinea  
handelnden Compagnie möge befohlen werden mit der Dänischen, so wol  
~~das~~ ~~um~~ ~~dort~~ ~~um~~ ~~das~~ ~~Land~~, als auf dem Africanischen und Guineischen  
Kusten, und sonst allenthalben in guter nachbarlicher Freundschaft  
zu leben. Wie auch dass denen obgehenden Dänischen Schiffen  
Königliche Schutzbriefe mögen ertheilet werden.

- Kraft der von Ihr Königl. M<sup>t</sup>: zu Denmark Norwegen etc von Ihro  
Königl. M<sup>t</sup>: von England allergnädigst enthaltenen Vorschrift  
ersterlich die geachtete Dänische Africanische Compagnie ausso  
Flückstadt fahrende, dass Ihre Königl. M<sup>t</sup>: von England sich  
allergnädigs Belieben lassen wollen durch Dero Königl. Macht-  
briefe und Patenten der Englischen Compagnie, so in Africa  
und Guinea ihre Handlung treibet, zu befehlen mit besagter besagter  
Dänischer Africanischer und Guineischer Meeresküsten auch auf  
dem Stroömen und sonst dazselbst allenthalben ferner in guter  
nachbarlicher Freundschaft und Gewogenheit zu continuieren.
2. Auch darüber alles Verhören die Dänische Compagnie obdar zu Wasser  
oder zu Lande heimlich oder öffentlich sollte angefahten werden,  
dieselbe nicht zu verlassen sondern vielmehr nach bestem Vermögen  
zu secundiren und ihnen gewerige Hülffe zu leisten: Auch dass er-  
wehntem Königl. Patent möge inseriert werden dass Ihre Königl.  
M<sup>t</sup>: von England Ihren Orlog Schiffen und bedienten befehlen  
der Dänischen Africanischen Compagnie als Ihrer Königl. M<sup>t</sup>: von  
England Itzen und nahen allentun Untertanen Schiffe so wol auf  
dem Meer den Africanischen und Guineischen Meerküsten als sonsten  
bey rencontre in de See auch in England oder wo es seije macht  
gleich falls alle equitabile Freundschaft und benötigte Hülffe zu  
erzeigen. Und damit Ihre Königl. M<sup>t</sup>: von England bey  
Abthebung jedes Schiffs so auch dieses Königl.  
Schutzbriefes benötiget allemahl nicht möge angelassen werden,  
So wird verrucht dass dero selben gnädigst gefallen möge  
vorgemelten Patent inserierten zu lassen dass dessen  
vielmirte copie von dem Ihrigen nicht minder als das original  
selber geplatzt und angestelen werden sol.