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1663.

Gold Coast

Minutes of Council, Elmina

"Register of the Resolutions commencing with the second Direction of the Director-General, Joan Valckenburgh, on the 16th January 1663."

(Extract from the Dutch Papers in the Kon. Inst. van Taal- Letter- & Volkenkunde voor Nederl. Indië. No. 68.) *[Handwritten: orig. not in the original]*

Thursday 1st February 1663.

Being proposed at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how, on his arrival, having found to his regret, that the Danish ships, "Frederick the Third" & "Prince of Denmark" had already passed, and of which it was reported in what a hostile manner they had dared to attack the Hon. Company's ships lying at anchor before CABO CORS, and also even to summon & demand them, and that after the doing of this and such like things, they had dropped down from the Gold Coast to Arda, in order to go further to Sierraliona and to remove (lichten) their lodge there -not knowing that this had already been done on behalf of the Company- and that they might easily attack, there before Arda, the ships at present destined thither for the slave trade or cause our people some damage at Sierraliona: therefore serious attention is given to all this, and after deliberation held & good consideration of affairs, it is unanimously decided & resolved -in order, if possible, to curb the audacity of these presumptuous men, and to make them feel that which they have caused to us, also to free our people in Sierra Liona from damage, and to provide safety in the trade for the ships now destined for the slave trade in default of which the Hon. Company would come to suffer- to attack the said ships at Arda, or at the places where they may be found.

The Dir.-Gen. also represented that he had received letters from the Company advising that they had entered into contracts to deliver a large number of slaves to Curacao; -upon which resolution taken as to what should be done for the delivery of of the same-

-Resolved to send ship with goods to supply the Lodge at Benyn. -A further resolution w.r.t. Cabo Lopes.

Thus done & resolved in the Assembly of the Dir.-Gen. & Councilors on the North Coast of Africa at the Castle St George D'Elmina in Guinea. Datum ut supra.

Sgd by Joan Valckenburgh, Dirck Wilrée, T. Pinside, Abz. Cruijpenninghe, Aart Cosijns, & Jacob Jansen.

Friday 23rd February 1663.

-Resolution about the ship "Cristina" and the yacht "Faam"-.

Friday 23rd March 1663.

-On the proposition of the Dir.)Gen. whether, in order not to keep the Company's capital idle, it would be advisable to dispatch the ship "Goude Leeu" before the return of the ships "Amsterdam" & "West Indische Huis", being ripely deliberated ... .. also that the occupation of, or the exclusion of the foreign nations from before CABO CORS & COMANY at present, without ~~xxxxxxx force~~ force at sea, cannot possibly not be continued unless we wished to lose the respect and awe among the natives, for thus long maintained with the expenditure of many means and to give the coast for the benefit of everybody, -it is therefore resolved to keep the ship "Goude Leeuw" until the arrival of the "Amsterdam" & "W.I.Huis", but if they do not arrive before the 14th April, then to send the "Goude Leeuw" home.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Wilré, Pinside, Cruijpenningh, Thieleman Wilkens, Cosins, and Paulus Morgendaal.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Jan Valckenburgh, in the presence of Dirck Wilré, Huijbrecht van Gageldoncq & Thielman Wilkens Upper Factors; Aart Cosijns, Equippage Master; Frans Fransen Sluijter & Gerrit Janssen van Dyck, ships skippers."

Friday 27th April 1663.

Being read aloud at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. the Interrogatories & Replies taken from the skipper, factor, and pilot as also the common sailors sailing on the small barque "Cleyne Dolfijn" about the ship "St. Jan", Captn Robbert Michael, captured on the 14th -15th of this month by a certain ship of the English Royal Company, named "Rapport", Captn Francis Stuart, about AXEM and sent up to before Cormantijn, from where -according to the letters from the Factors Tobias & Alexander Cruijpenninck, it was to-day reported that they, the English, had released the said ship without damage, and had let it depart to Rio Calbary yesterday, ... .. -After discussion, it was resolved to take no civil or further proceedings in the matter.-

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd as above.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Dirck Wilré, Huijbrecht van Gageldoncq & Thielman Wilkens, Upper Factors; Arent Cosyns, Equippage Master; & Paulus Mergendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Tuesday 8th May 1663.

Is represented & communicated to the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. How HH. had now, for some days, been in negotiation with the FUTUS over the voluntary "redemption" of the Fort at CABO CORS (taken from -afhandig gemaakt- the pretended SWEDES on the 2nd instant) having spent on the same the sum of about 21 Marks of gold in order to come to that good end and to keep the Fort out of the hands of the English; as he could not yet see how that object was to be attained without the expenditure of a considerably larger sum, because the ACCANISTS, acting as mediators between the two, besides the FUTU envoys had to-day again made a demand of 25 Marks of gold, and although they said they would keep themselves contented with that, yet it was to be expected that their maximun (maxime) which was ordinarily to be given afterwards for the conclusion (of the matter) would amount to not a little, as the ACCANISTS themselves will not be put off with a trifle for the trouble they had taken: wherefore HH had found good to bring into deliberation what ought to be disposed about this for the best service of the Company. To which, then, good attention being given, and it being considered how very injurious it would be for the maintenance & preservation of the Company's affairs on this Coast to let the said Fort be possessed by others, and how very unlikely it is that we shall ever reach to that if this opportunity which now offered were passed by, for fear of the decision which might be made at home in the matter of this Fort, to the injury of the Company; as also the coming of the English ships which, according to warnings, were to be expected, and, according to their threats, it was to be expected that they could easily make our blockade fruitless if they wished, and even that they became masters of the said Fort, as they were uncommonly much aspiring thereto, and even at the present time were resorting to all means with the FUTUS to that end, in which, if they might succeed and they came to obtain the said Fort, then there was no thought of ever getting them out of it again; while also the FUTUS themselves, through the power of the English, would be powerless to have them dislodged from there again; and as to the one or the other we had to expect not otherwise -if their force once came to balance with ours- but that we should fall into great inconvenience over the blockade, as the English, as being contrary to their advantage, will neither understand nor allow of any lawful reasons which we could give them of our doings, and that therefore -like as against the Castle Frigate and this Rupert, it did not always stand well to succeed or fall out;

about which, on any ill-success, the natives would very much rejoice and more and more rebel against the Company and bring its affairs into the utmost contempt: and to attack the Fort by force or to fall upon it unawares, as it is a bad sea, was not to be thought of before the months of November & December, because through the present rough and stormy sea it would scarcely be practicable to land in good order or otherwise but with great peril, and, being obtained in that manner, by the probable sudden attack of the FUTUS, we should not be allowed the time to provide for it in order to be able to remain in possession of it, and then the attack (offencie) would be so much greater that for the sum for which we can now obtain the said Fort voluntarily, we should not then know how to hold it; yes, if the matter continues on the present footing for six months, and the war being renewed, more expenses would have to be made over it than now was demanded in money "onbereets" a much greater sum were expended on the same, and without expenditure, will never be obtained; besides that, on the present Director General renewing the war, without a remarkable change, the possession of CABO CORS will not be obtained except with great difficulty during his Direction, because the FUTUS out of fear for revenge will be all the less to be persuaded, as their understanding goes no further than that which was done & carried out herein by the deceased Dir-Gen. Mr van Heussen and things ~~xxxx~~ arose (voortgecomen) from his own ~~inclination~~ motive and evil inclination towards ~~that~~ their nation.

Wherefore this and all the aforesaid being considered ~~ripi~~ ripely and with serious deliberation so is, after opinions asked, unanimously decided and found good -in order to bring such important matters (according to the situation of these Quarters) to a good end and the Company's affairs from an uncertain into an assured position- to pay the demanded gold and what appertains thereto, considering the four-fold sum having already been wasted in war, as then we were not yet finally assured of reaching our aim for a less sum than at present, and for this, if the place had been thereby to be held or again to be recovered, more would have ~~xxxxxx~~ expended been expended thereon.

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

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Dirck Wilré, Huijbrecht van Gageldoncq & Thielman Willkens, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equippage Master; Frans Franss Sluijter & Gerrit Janssen van Dijck, ships skippers; and Paulus Mergendal Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Thursday 17th May 1663.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that as the Lord God (although not without expenditure of much money with contentment of the natives) had been pleased to restore the Hon. Company in the possession of CABO CORS, which had been desired over to the Dutch by the ~~for so long~~ ~~for so long~~ ever tried to cause inconvenience to the said Company in its honourable trade, continually kept their eyes on the aforesaid CABO CORS, and it was still to be expected (as they had been so long at home) that if no information were given about the handing over of the said CABO CORS, the SWEDES, DANES, or others would not sit still but proceed with their equipage to it, whether therefore it would not be necessary, in order to report this occurrence to the Hon. Company and to cause such highly injurious equipage to be checked and stopped, to despatch some advice as quickly as possible and to send it home; as also by what ship or yacht to employ for that purpose -if the same were judged advisable- and how to let the same proceed on its voyage, whether it would be advisable with a return cargo or otherwise and whether through the Channel or round behind it. Whereupon, after ripe deliberation, it was unanimously resolved -as this occurrence will not be known at home for so long, the prohibited equipage will in all probability by no means rest, and for that reason it would be wholly inadvisable to denude the Coast of the ships "Amsterdam" & "W.I.Huis" with which the said Coast must be made safe and ill disposed denied entrance (afgewesen) ~~and~~ -therefore the aforesaid ships, until further advice from home, shall be kept here, and the yacht "Eendracht" employed for the said voyage and as it is late in the year, and (as it is very much eaten with worm and is too weak) not to entrust it with any cargo, to dispatch it, without return cargo, through the Channel (? -binnen door) with advice letters, and in passing to let it victual the Island Annabon.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Wilré, Willkens, Cosins, Sluijter, Mergendal, Van Gageldoncq, van Dijck.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Jan Valckenburgh in the presence of Dirck Wilré, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht van Gageldonck & Thielman Wilkens, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equippage Master; Frans Franss Sluijter, Ships skipper; & Paulus Mergendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

[Admiral's & Co's arrival  
in P.C. H. office  
11 June '63]

Sunday 17th June 1663.

Is at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. reading done of a certain letter addressed to HH by the Hon. Company at Amsterdam, per the ship "Zeelandia", in so far as the same comprises a definite warning which the said Chamber has been pleased to give about two ships named "Marmaduke" and "Speedward" (speedwort) which at about the departure of the aforesaid ship "Zeelandia" hitherwards were being equipped in England by the Royal Company there, which would also be followed by three more Royal Frigates; and further he also communicates a letter from the Factor in charge (ter rehergie) dated the 11th instant at AXEM, that the aforesaid ships, extraordinarily mounted and manned, had come to anchor before the fort there, but, according to the report of the Blacks, were now at present lying under Cabo Tres Puntas at a place called PRAIJA D'ORO, in order to provide themselves with water and wood there, without further referring to their designs or intentions; but only that to-day report had been made by the Upper Factors Tobias Pinside & Huijbrecht van Gageldonck that they had been informed by one Joas Nunes, native inhabitant at CABO CORS, in whose house the English lodge there, that the aforementioned English give out that they would hostilely attack us, like as previously they have by no means obscurely given to understand; and although such is not to be regarded seriously nor also entirely cast to the wind, but the more is to be feared that they will endeavour to cause us all damage and injury without open hostilities in the same manner as we have now long acted towards them and other nations, and against which we shall chiefly have to be on our guard. Therefore is again, consequently given into consideration how we shall best act towards the aforesaid ships - considering their strength, and that moreover they have a ship & yacht lying before CORMANTIJN, and on our side ~~we are only provided~~, against them, we are only provided with the ships "Amsterdam" & "W.I.Huis" together with the mastless "Cristina" - in order to prevent them in their designs which they may intend to the injury of the Hon. Company and also "buiten feijte te blijven", chiefly if they should try to erect any Lodges at COMANY, ADSIANG, or CRAA, or seek to establish themselves at CABO CORS next to the Hon. Company, to which, to all appearances it will be chiefly aimed; and especially, if, anchoring before the aforesaid CABO CORS, they attempted to sail on shore, how in that case the same shall be averted, as indeed they are as strong or stronger in men & small vessels as we are ourselves, and therefore, to all appearances, will not let themselves be refused admittance with any words, but will have to be

opposed in their actions by force; and on using force, without greater strength, it is to be feared that they will take that as a pretext to cause the Company great damage, or indeed to attack the ships. About which, if we already came to commit hostilities, it has to be considered whether their boats and small vessels can be prevented thereby, and also -if they ~~they~~ are not to be kept from the shore and endeavouring to land there under the Fort- whether something shall not be done about it, and if anything be done against them by turning them back with the cannon from the Fort- whether one has to fear any disturbances with the FUTUS, seeing that the Fort still lies open on one side. And moreover, although the ships "Amsterdam" & "W.I.Huis" can be stoutly manned and mounted against those ships -provided the Forts are denuded of men- it ought to be well deliberated whether it will be advisable to hazard everything upon one occasion (reijse) as the issue in such things is uncertain; and whether, on coming to fire too short (te cort te schieten) in this action, most of the forts and places would not run into danger, notwithstanding (onaangezien) that we have to do with a nation who would stir to accomplish their advantage upon us in such cases (die haar voordeel in soodanige gevalle op ons wel soude woelen te betrachten). Besides which it has to be considered that if we met with the worst misfortune with the English, and some Swedes or Danes should make their appearance, in what manner, then, we shall be able to oppose their injurious intentions for the injury of the Company, as all the said difficulties are threatening us; and, on the other hand, the consideration whether, in order to avoid disturbances against the English in order to be on our guard against Swedes and Danes, we shall allow the English to take away the Hon. Company's places under our noses, with which they would themselves mock at us; although also, over our contrary proceedings and on our attacking them if they did not wish to do the same first, we then run into the danger of all the other disasters, and also that they, putting the blame for everything upon us as the aggressors, will, under that pretext, cause no little injury to the Company's affairs.

Upon all which serious attention being given and deliberated, it is found good & resolved, by a majority of votes, that ~~at all places~~ at all places where the English should seek to force their way in, to the prejudice of the Company's rights -in so far as it can in any way be done with the natives without disservice to the Company- we shall seek to hinder them and keep them out according to our power and in the most civil manner (op het civilste); it being determined especially with regard to CABO CORS, if they come to anchor before it, to bring our ships' force together, and if they should attempt to land, it shall now again, as formerly, be forbidden, and endeavour made to prevent them -at least with words, if our force should be

too weak for any other manner; and that therefore, instead of doing the same with the ships, such landing shall be ~~res~~ resisted and hindered with cannon from the shore and out of the Fort, on the pretext, which is the truth, that we cannot tolerate any armed men landing in such a manner against our will under our fortress, whose intentions we rightly have to hold as suspect, considering their own threats, and that such doings are repugnant to friendly usage and that they are not to act in such manner there -awaiting how everything then will go further: and in case of opposition and displeasure of the FUTUS, giving them as the reason of our actions that it is ~~is~~ well known to them themselves that the English have long given out that it was their intention to fight us, and ~~that~~ that we, taking that into consideration, cannot now see them coming to occupy our roadstead and wishing to land under our Fort against our will, and therefore it is not for us to suffer it; the more so as we do not prevent them [Futus] coming there with canoes from CORMANTIJN for the provisioning of their people; but that we are resolved to preserve and maintain the roadstead for ourselve: in the hopes that they will, with that, keep themselves quiet and observe neutrality, as is most highly to be desired at the present time for the service of the Company.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Wilré, Pinside, Van Gageldonck, Wilkens, Cosins, Sluijter, Van Dijck, & Mergendal.

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"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Jan Valckenburgh in the presence of Dirck Wilré, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht van Gageldonck & Thielman Wilkens, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equippage Master; Frans Fransen Sluijter, Gerrit Jansen van Dijck, ships skippers; and Paulus Mergendal Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Wednesday 27th June 1663.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. in what manner HH. had been quite "enorm" and injuriously treated in his quite seemly protest (Q.V. dd. 7/6) by the English Agent with many fictitious falsehoods, by a writing more resembling a lampoon than a protest (Q.V. dd. 13/6); and moreover exhibited a letter from the Captain-Admiral of these last-arrived English ships, named John Stoakes (Q.V. dd. 13/6) to the effect that we should have to restore to him (as he calls it) the Fort at CABO CORS, and further -as is to be seen from the contents of the said letter read at the Assembly- in case of refusal making protest and threat. Upon which having also examined the papers of that which had previously happened about Cabo Verde & Rio Gambo, also the complaints made about it by their High mightinesses to his Majesty of England, together with His Majesty's reply ~~reply~~ thereto in which he fully disapproves such preposterous proceedings, and consequently having now entered into a new and closer alliance with that nation, as we were not at that time; also that we ought not now to fear such like things as they are now spreading about, except our Lords & Masters' warning to be on our guard against them, in order not to experience (experimenteeren) the effects of that which Major Robbert HOLMES, previously at Cabo Verde, and from out of Sierra Liona, by letter, also even ~~here~~ has dared to notify here, like as the present proceedings have the appearance of being a consequence (gevolg) thereof, against which we shall necessarily have to place ourselves in a posture; so, therefore, the Resolution taken on the 17th instant, upon being read, is unanimously held to be approved. With which is also represented by the Dir.-Gen., up to what number of men the ships shall be reinforced in case the English came to carry their threats into deeds, as the ship "Amsterdam" is manned with 72 sailors, the "W.I.Huis" with 73 and the "Cristina" with 36, and all the gar-risons denuded, and at the principal places such as this Castle and Fort Nassou, in the one of which there are only 50 men, both soldiers & train persons, in garrison, and in the other 27 men, from which the increase of the manning of the ships would have to be done, as it is considered that CABO CORS, with 54 men, is sufficiently garrisoned, which now at this time we are holding with a fresh and healthy garrison; adding that about this serious attention ought to be given as to how the Forts, on the further manning of the ships, will be denuded at no small danger and risk, and that, in the meantime, upon anything befalling the one place

or the other not the least succour can be given but everything will have to be left to take its course; about which, on a bad result, many strange things might be said even if one had been careful, and whether it were not imprudence if it were neglect- to hazard the utmost in order to guard against such a place ~~not being taken~~ as CABO CORS not being taken away from under our noses.

Upon which attention being given and everything being ripely considered, after ~~deliberation~~ held and good consideration of matters, it is unanimously decided, found good & resolved that, CABO CORS being more than sufficiently provided with men, the ships "Amsterdam" & "Cristina" shall be kept before this Castle ready to sail, and the "Cristina", alone, be reinforced with ten more men out of this garrison -whether they are distributed on other ships and sailors given to the "Cristina" in their place or that the same shall be ordered in a better manner- leaving on one side the weakening of the garrison, and ~~consequently~~ consequently the risk that the Company's Forts and places will thereby come to run, as the same is true and public, for the present evil in hopes for the better; and by means of those men to resist the English and to protect CABO CORS aforesaid: with regard to which English, it is decided that if they come to pay us a visit before CABO CORS for the purpose like as they spread about, and they should first attack our ships, which we, on our side, will await, in case they should be compelled to retire through the resistance, then, by no means, to pursue them beyond the Company's roadstead, in order to cause their wrongful act to appear to all the world, and that, from our side, nothing else was done than that which every man is at liberty to do for the protection of his own, in the expectation that the Lord God will be mercifully pleased to maintain the Company and us, here in this country, in our good and lawful affairs against such evil and unlawful proceedings.

Is represented at the same Assembly by the aforesaid Dir.- Gen. that as the matter between us and the King & Caboceros of COMANY has now come so far that the ACCANISTS have departed to GREAT COMENDO this evening in order to fetch the hostages for our security; and as, then, again, we shall be able to build & trade at COMANY and TERRA PECQUENINA, both which places they promised- according to the cession (opdragt)-to concede to us; and as we are entirely denuded of everything that is required for the carrying out of such building, and chiefly of slaves -of which there are none here nor can they be withdrawn from ~~other~~ other places as they are also denuded, and most of them are ruinous (onéer de voet leggen) and must themselves be built up (opgemaakt), & especially this cannot nor may be neglected at CABO CORS as by its bad shape (gestalte) the "questagie" would fall unbearably and the expenditure too grievously for the Company, and without slaves who could cut the necessary wood in the bush and bring the same to hand, burn lime, break stone and do other such-like things, such work is not to be done profitably and to want to do the same without means is but vanity; therefore must be deliberated what would be practicable & to let that be done for the advancement of the general affairs.

Whereupon, opinions being asked how best to dispose in this inconvenience for the best service of the Company, and whether one should build & trade at both SMALL COMANY and TERRA PECQUENINA, otherwise AMPENY, and what sort of building to place there, or how shall be arranged about everything, therefore is attention given to the same, and after deliberation and ripe consideration of affairs, it is unanimously decided, found good & resolved, firstly to erect a Lodge, like the former one, at COMANY; but at TERRA PECQUENINA only to keep a house with a flag staff and flag together with one person to keep it flying, so that on the arrival of any foreigners, the Company's possession thdre can appear, like as was practised by the deceased General Van Heussen: and this provisionally, and until a better opportunity when other dispositions can be made which later should be judged to be required; as for any more respectable building there are neither time nor the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ least means available.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Wilrè,  
Van Gageldonck, Cosins, and Mergendal.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir. & Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Dirck Wilré, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht van Gageldoncq, Thielman Wilkens, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins Equippage Master; with Paulus Mergendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Thursday 26th July 1663.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how the annoyances & vexations of the English becoming daily greater & more perilous, therefore further provision is required to be made for the service of the Hon. Company against such aggressions in such manner that the Company is not prejudiced in its rights and privileges, nor any offence given to another nation and ally whereby the Hon. Company might also fall into disturbances & injuries; the more so as, from a letter received last evening from the Upper Factor Wilré, he judges that the proposal made to him by the English about reestablishing their Lodge at CABO CORS is so important that a good deliberation ought to be made about it, in order to practise everything well. Whereupon, then, the Resolutions taken on the 17th & 27th ultimo being first read, and being found that all the difficulties which are now arising and the English threats of war at that time more than ever feared, were sufficiently deliberated upon; and, moreover, afterwards all members of Council by writing under their hands, have also judged that it was no more than just to resist the reestablishment (restableieren) of the English Lodge at CABO CORS, as on the contrary it would be ruinous for the Company and inexcusable for us, having so much force to prevent the same, that we should suffer it. Whereupon is also examined that which is commanded by our secret Instruction about this work of CABO CORS, as also how the Hon. Chamber of Amsterdam, by their letter of 30th January last, (n.o.r.?) order us to be on our guard against these English ships; and in what manner they have now thus long ~~xx~~ threatened us and still continue in it; yes, also lately betook themselves, with all the force they have been able to bring together, before the Company's fortification. Therefore is again given into consideration whether further deliberation here is required, and each one is enjoined to qualify himself to reveal, for the service of the Company, that of their talent which might still be concealed among them, as their good council was more than ever needed.

After which herebefore made proposition, arrived here, and is received with due ceremony and introduced into the Assembly, Vice-Admiral of the English, named Philip Carteret accompanied by two witnesses, first handing over to us a letter from their Admiral, John Stoakes, and further requesting to serve (insinueren) a certain Protest (Q.V. dd. 16 July) which, not being able to refuse it, we have allowed & found it to be shortly to the following effect, namely:-

That he, Admiral John Stoakes, had expected an answer to his letter of the 14th passato, and its request to confer verbally with us, for the removal of the differences which are daily occurring on these Coasts between our **respect-**ive nations.

But receiveing no reply, he had betaken himself before CABO CORS in order to do his Masters' business there; but on his arrival he had found himself hindered therein by our people, having received warning from them not to proceed on shore.

Therefore, for the removal of all misunderstandings, by virtue of his authority, he was requesting to come into a conference with us or our representatives.

To this end, in oredr to show his sincerity & inclination to friendship, he was willing also to set on one side the questions and disputes raised in the Protest from the Agent Selwyn, and to let them be referred to our respective Principals.

Requesting us, therefore, to order our ships before CABO CORS to allow them to restore (herstellen) the Lodge which they had formerly possessed there; and to be allowed to take further possession of those places of which they had formerly had possession; and to give the assurance that the English nation should experience no harm from the Hon. Company's people, like as, on the other hand, they would do to us in the same manner.

Lastly, that upon refusal, and that we would not suffer them to build at CABO CORS, he would consequently be compelled to resort to means to carry out his orders; protesting against the disasters which might arise and befall from such.

Whereupon was said to Vice-Admiral Carteret & company that we would consult about the reply to be given to all this; but in order to do so with some foundation, we would like to hear whether he was charged to propose anything further. Upon his replying No, nothing further than was communicated in that writing, reply was then made whether, if necessary, further elucidations would be made of that which was thought by us to be obscure in the Protest and in a certain letter written by Admiral Stoakes to the Upper Factor, Wilré namely, that he should allow Mr Stoakes to build at CABO CORS that which he shall judge to be required for the service of the Royal Company, and also to suffer him again to take possession of and to occupy all the places which the English nation has ever previously possessed:

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which two points are very far-reaching and in the which, by the one, we might understand the rebuilding of a Fort far surpassing the one which our Company possesses at CABO CORS, whereby such would become, from being the greater as now, then the lesser: and by the other, to speak so generally of letting them take possession of the places which their nation had previously possessed, if they desired to have a final answer they would have to declare what they meant by that, for our Company was not in possession of any of their places. ~~Taxwhich~~

To which the Vice-Admiral declared that they were not charged to reply; but that if we would come into conference with the Admiral, for this, and everything, to be disclosed, we would be friendly treated and dealt with; and also, in order to have no further disputes afterwards, a formal agreement should be put into writing and signed on either side.

To this, was declared to them that we did not require that, as the alliance between the two nations was the rule of conduct in what manner we were bound to treat each other; and therefore we had all the less expected that the Admiral, armed with White and Black, besides also a fireship, which even in the bitterest wars are held to be extreme measures, would have come to occupy (bezetten) our Fort and ships, and, ~~moreover~~ moreover, corrupt ~~the~~ men out of our Company's service, like as a certain soldier was sailing on board his ship, by whom, besides also an Englishman who was kept at CABO CORS expressly for such, they had tried to set fire to the powder and to blow up the Fort, which was no friendship but were such tokens of enmity that we could not trust them.

Which they excused and aid were rumours of the negroes, "die haar van ons diergelijcks mede wel hadden in't hoofd gesteecken, daarop hun tegemoet wierde gevoert 'thaare was blijckende bij de daad, maar 'tonse, zonder voorgegeven reden, nooit en zouden thoonen in ons gedachte te zijn."

And therewith going over to the men of the English nation out of ~~the~~ our Company's service whom we were demanding, they declared that they did not know of any such and if any were discovered they would send them away in order to give contentment, and the Company had ~~been~~ also been written to about it not to employ any more of them hereafter.

And afterwards coming to their flag, we protested on our side that we should never be in default about the duty which we had to fulfil that which was commanded us about it, yes, indeed, we would not in the least wish to dispute with them about it at other places or on the high seas; but on a coast where we lay under our Fort and in our own roadsteads where they came to occupy by force of arms and wanted to fight and dispute about the supremacy (opperhoofdigheid) (like as they gave out, we gave it into their consideration whether it was fit for us to strike the flag.

To which they replied that as we declared that we were liable to do this in their harbours, whether then we were not bound to do the same at CABO CORS where they had a factory and so, consequently, were coming in to their own harbour.

To this we replied to them that they had no factory there, but even granted (vastgesteld) that they already possessed one, whether we, who possessed a Fort there, ~~would come~~<sup>would</sup> into a foreign harbour; and consequently we could ~~perceive~~ already perceive that as by virtue of a pretended factory they were claiming the ownership of the roadstead, if the same were allowed them, they would also claim it on shore and over the Fort; the contrary of which we, on our side, ~~were~~ bound to maintain, which then would cause continual confusion, and therefore it would be better to prevent it.

To which they rejoined that we could well come to an understanding about it in a conference; but they would be glad to know if we could prove that order had been given by them for the setting fire to our powder at CABO CORS.

To this was replied ~~xx~~ yes, "en ~~xm~~ sond haast, als soude weten te verificeeren een Engelsman, die nooit en hadden gesien of immer van gehoord door last van onze zijde tot CORMANTIJN was ~~xm~~ vermoort off omgebracht, ons seer gereet soude vinden 't selve gestant te doen"

To which they replied that they would say nothing about flag, people, and everything and repudiate the same in order to live in friendship with us, if we could but come to an understanding with each other at a conference, about the work of CABO CORS, which they very heartily desired; and that such conference could be held by each in his own boat or vessel midway between our respective ships.

To this we requested that they would please reply to us whether in the English language they would not call it high treason that a General, Governor, or Director should voluntarily go out of his Fort in order to treat with the Ministers of another State over the handing over of the Forts & fortifications, or any right which his Principals possessed, and whether they thought it was in our power to dispute about them or to dispose (dispenseeren) about anything.

Which they so far agreed with us would be high treason; but their request did not extend so far, but they only desired possession of that which they had formerly possessed.

After which discussion, we finally told them that we should have to consult about a reply to be given to them, and requested that they would absent themselves, for so long, at the place where they were ~~in~~ properly provided for.

And thereupon is again earnestly consultation taken in hand (besoigneert) regarding that which was given into consideration this morning, and also attention ripely given to what had been notified both in writing and verbally by Admiral Stoakes and his representatives, comprising an entirely different manner of speaking to that which was previously employed; apparently because they would now like to obtain by artifice that which they have not been able to effect by force. Wherefore the Dir.-Gen. has once more represented and highly recommended to each -seeing that he had communicated everything he had with him that in any concerns these matters- that each one should earnestly express his views for the good of the Hon. Company, and especially give attention to the following points, namely:

Whether, on consenting from our side to the English coming to CABO CORS, we shall not thereby make the possession obtained fruitless and change our present quiet into unrest & disturbances.

Whether also to grant (dragen) such consent when one is not yet constrained to it by extreme force, ~~it~~ is in the power of a Director-General or General or anyone of such quality, who thought of (? geheught is ) the same without need, is not a treacherous man wantonly giving away and making fruitless the rights of the State.

Whether moreover -even if consenting, and having first heard the threats of the English and now seeing their force at hand to carry out the same, although they now well discover that they will not succeed in everything in the manner that they had indeed imagined and therefore they speak better words- we shall be able to trust them: and whether, having set foot on shore in that manner, one has to expect anything further from them than that they will carry out their hostile intention and try to put it into effect under one pretext or another.

Further, even if this did not come to pass, ~~what~~ whether it is not to be feared that, instead of that, ~~it is not to be feared that~~ they might alter their Lodge, which they have formerly possessed, into an entire Fort (surpassing the Company's Fort) as from the indefinite request of Admiral Stoakes is to be seen that he desires that one allow him that which he shall judge to be required for the Royal Company.

Whether, if they afterwards come to under such a thing, the same shall be suffered; and if not, in what manner, then, being mixed up among the natives (onder naturellen vermengd) such will be prevented; and therefore whether it will not be better to do now, for the preservation of the whole, that which will afterwards have to be done for the conservation of a part.

Whether we shall the sooner (eer) yield before the English in this, as the inhabitants are not in the least troublesome to us about it, nor, for the present, say the least thing about the restoration of the English Lodge.

Also, if we should allow them to come there to CABO CORS, whether we shall not immediately have to expect them at COMANY and elsewhere, like as they threaten, and is indeed to be ~~concluded~~ expressly concluded from the letter from Admiral Stoakes, that, without mentioning anything by name, he desires also all other places which the English nation has previously possessed; from which we cannot judge with certainty what they might mean thereby.

And further, -if we come to exclude them entirely from CABO CORS, and also succeed with the King of SABOU in causing that they do not obtain any place at CONG, but cannot prevent the same at MANFROO where the Danes are at present, and thus that they would have to be suffered at one of those three places- at which of the three is then to be decided that they could remain with the least hindrance & damage to the Company.

Also, whether "het niet verre en sal zien" that we shall have to refuse admittance to the English to a place where they have for so long years possessed a Lodge, first with cannon; and also, on the other hand, whether it is answerable to receive and allow arrival to any one with an armed force, to one's own injury, under the Fort entrusted to one, whereby such Fort and its appurtenances are placed in danger.

And also, as it is threatened by the English that if ~~they~~ should be fired upon out of the Fort in landing, they will revenge the same on the Company's ships, whether in human judgment that is not held to be sufficient to recompense (recompenseeren) such; and whether it is credible that in case of such firing out of the Fort, they, the English, will at once ~~attack~~ hostilely attack our ships over it, seeing that thereby they cannot advance (vorderen), but will entirely make fruitless and lose their hopes of ever coming to CABO CORS.

And lastly, even if we found ourselves in inconvenience and in so evil a state that we could not withstand the English in their unlawful desires, whether it would not be better to hazard the extreme and to await the violence, than to consent to anything to the injury of our Lords and Masters, so that they may not have to complain about our duty (devoir) and will also be able to maintain their action against the English, which in another manner, by our consenting, they might easily come to lose.

To all which, attention being given, and namely, that the Hon. Company having obtained CABO CORS without finding a Lodge of the English there, or that the natives made any reservation that we should have to tolerate the rebuilding of it later on - which they have never desired or requested from us - ; and moreover, that they, the English, are not to be trusted, as it is certain that one of them, staying in an inhabitant's house there, on retiring from the aforesaid place, has also carried off a person from the Company's service as a prisoner or ~~deserter~~ deserter, who is at present still on board Admiral's Stoakes's ship, which - besides his armed arrival before the Company's places with the utterance of many fearful threats of war to deprive us of ~~our Fort & ships~~ our Fort and ships - are no tokens of friendship but rather the contrary, and that now he is only trying to obtain with fair words, and under the semblance of friendship, that which he sees, contrary to what he had imagined, is not to be effected by violence; and even if they can hardly be turned out of CONG & MANFRO if the natives only desire (them there?) and if they must be suffered at one of those places, CABO CORS would indeed be the least prejudicial (sic - minst prejudicabel - meaning presumably less prejudicial to the Coy to defend & keep them out of?). But our duty being to defend and protect the Company's rights in ~~very~~ every respect, therefore we shall endeavour to prevent their possession also at the one or the other places; and that which we cannot avert, to leave to

the English to take from us by violence, so that the Company may reasonably complain to them over their actions about it, seeing that its orders do not permit us to go further; which also, is based upon right and justice, as to allow the possession at CABO CORS to another nation is not only to destroy the usefulness of the acquired fortification there, but also to ruin this Fortress St George da Mina and to place it in danger, yes, to make it tributary to CABO CORS & FUTU.

Wherefore, considering that the Company's present force is not yet so unequal to that of the English, and therefore by firing much upon our ships -which we shall be able to treat them in the same manner- they would advance little; and as they could by no means carry out their intention than by means of the natives (they behaving in another manner) better ways for our injury are indeed open/~~xxxxxxx~~20; so (setting aside their malevolence) such a rash deed is hardly to be presumed from them. THEREFORE, after deliberation & good consideration of affairs, it is FOUND GOOD, as yet to persist in the Resolutions taken on the 17th & 27th of last month; and is further decided that the instructions given shall be promptly observed by those to whom the execution thereof has been commended; and that reply be given in writing to the English Admiral, and verbally to his deputies (who are thereupon again duly introduced into the Assembly) of that which is stated to them there by the Dir.-Gen. namely:

That we know of no English Factory at CABO CORS; and much less do we know how to dispose or say anything upon their indefinite proposals other than that we shall maintain and endeavour to conserve and protect, with blood and treasure, the places which the State and the Company possess here in this country & subjected to their Direction, against all & every man who should wish to disturb them in their possession thereof, without treacherously to negotiate or treat with any one about the handing over thereof; and we shall hope and also do not doubt that Admiral Stoakes will be fully satisfied with that reply, both reasonable and just; like as we begged and earnestly requested him not to act, nor to let be done, against it, but to await the judgment, over what he sustained, from Europe; and that, in default of which & if he should undertake anything hostile, we protested our guiltlessness.

To which the Vice-Admiral replied that this was the first address which had been made to the Dir.-Gen. & it would also be the last. To which reply was given him that such was "rigonous", seeing that all civil matters were allowed to be debated. With which, in that manner and in others, they took their leave & departure.

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

18001

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Mr Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Dirck Wilré, Tobyas Pinside, Huijbrecht van Gageldoncq, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equippage Master; and Paulus Mergendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Thursday 16th August 1663.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how the English have now for a considerable time occupied (bezett gehouden) the place (sic, meaning the roadstead?) of CABO CORS and many times threatened to attack it, to which, as no pretext can fail them through the increase of their force as is regretfully to be seen daily, they could very easily be encouraged; also how we have continually and regretfully to experience their improper practices of negotiating with the ~~F~~ FUTUS for that purpose -to the prejudice of the Hon. Company and its highest inconvenience and intolerable burden; so that we clearly see that through the considerableness of the English force, if we cannot succeed in balancing ~~ixxwithxxxx~~ ours with theirs, we shall lose the respect of the natives and ere long cause them (seeing their opportunity) to break out again into their accustomed ~~ixix~~ infidelity so as to make the Company stumble (struijckelen) in the old circumstances with regard to CABO CORS: against which and in order to prevent the same -as being the most important matter that could at any time arise or be dealt with here- no means, ordinary or extraordinary, ought to be spared or withheld even if, for the present, scarcely anything could be contributed towards it except the detention of the ship "Juffr Catharina" which the XIX have earnestly recommended should be dispatched on the slave trade as quickly as possible.

Therefore before disposing of the matter otherwise, HH. desired to deliberate upon it, with the recommendation that each one should take into serious consideration whether, by the detention of that ship (contrary to the orders of our Principals) we should be able to do anything good against the English, as, firstly, the ship is very soberly manned and is denuded of everything so that nothing can be done with it before first providing it with everything here -which could not possibly be done out of the stock still within this Castle without placing the Castle in the utmost danger; and secondly, as this ship "Caterina" (sic) is only provisioned for 35 men for twelve months ~~xxxwhichxxxxxxxmonixxxxxalreadxxxxxx~~ besides the victuals for the slaves -of which three months have already expired, on its being detained ~~xxxx~~ for long not only is its voyage prolonged & the escape (verloop) & death of the slaves already obtained increased, but also, by consumption of the victuals, if the hoped for relief of the men came to fail, the means of revictualling the ship could quite easily be

lacking & consequently must be kept at hand, like as the ships "Amsterdam" & "W.I.Huis", through the denuding of the warehouses, run into danger of it: which could be regarded as a great error especially if its detention were to be found in vain & the English went to Arda before us, as they are shortly about to do, and came to carry off the slaves most ready, in front of our faces, whereby the said ship, in that case, would have to lie there still longer to the considerable prejudice of our Principals, who are expressly obliged, by contract, to deliver the slaves at a certain stipulated time or forfeit such breach as has been mutually agreed upon by the said contract.

To which attention being given and all reasons on either side being taken into consideration, so is, after deliberation decided, and by a majority of votes found good & resolved to postpone the dispatch of the said ship "Catarina" for the period of one month, seeing that, on the one hand, the English, through lack of one thing and another, could not stay long at CABO CORS, but will be constrained to put what their intentions are into execution at once (ten eersten); and on the other hand, our people being encouraged by the said ships -as on the contrary the English will be very discouraged- without a month's detention making much difference to the victuals, or that the English, from outside, will be able to see how it is constituted inside the ship; and it being also found that the ship "Catarina's hold-space (ruijme) could transport 400 slaves but is provided with water casks for only 212, of which water casks we have none here; so opinions were ~~was~~ asked by the Dir.-Gen. how to dispose about that for the best service of the Company, so that the full ship's lading could be transported over-sea without lack of water; to which is replied and declared by each one unanimously that here in this country at present there are no means of providing for that, but that everything would have to be done that was possible, and for the ~~xxx~~ rest patience must be exercised.

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

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Mr Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Dirck Wilré, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht Van Gageldoncq, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equipage Master; Frans Fransen Sluijter, Ship's Skipper; and Paulus Mergendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Friday 24th August 1663.

-The Commissions granted by the XIX to the Fiscal Pieter Baute and to Pieter van Dulcken as "Comijs ter Recherche" were read.-

Is<sup>s</sup> also represented by the Dir.-Gen. that as at present we find ourselves with six ships & yachts, how would it be most advisable to dispose about them (in order to draw the most use & profit for the Company from them); and especially if we must proceed to the employment of those ships and yachts -if not all, at least some- whether also the dispatch of them shall be proceeded with, or not, before there is intelligence of the departure of the English force at CORMAN-TIJN; and further, as -if it is decided to await such departure, or not to delay for that- attention must now be paid given and resolution taken for what purpose to employ those vessels in order to prepare them meanwhile. Consequently each one is recommended to take into good consideration the following points, namely:-

That by letter of the 13th July last is reported by the Vaandrig Commandant, Pieter Tegdner, on the Island Annabon, that the yacht "Bendracht" -destined to provision that Island & further proceed on the voyage home- had missed that Island, and thereby the men, through lack of the necessary provisions, medicines, clothing and other necessaries, had fallen into such a calamitous state, as that letter clearly reports ... ..

On the other hand also comes into consideration the lack of soldiers, so that all places, on this Coast except CABO CORS, are lying almost without garrisons, and they are no more to be defended against the forces of the natives in case of attack, as is daily to be expected here and there, and latterly has befallen about TACQUERARY. Yes, we are still living in that fear by the rebellion of the inhabitants about AXEM, and therefore those places will have to be at once provided with ~~with~~ soldiers, provisions and ammunition.

On the other hand, if the Island ANNABON is to be continued to be garrisoned by the Company, part of the men (some being doubly time-expired) will have to be relieved, which cannot be remedied from here at present. ...

Therefore ought to be deliberated either to let the Island ANNABON, or any places on this Coast, go for lost, or means promptly found to have them provisioned.

Secondly, on the arrival of the yacht "Fortuijn" from Rio Benyn ~~yn~~, through a letter from Factor Cornelis Lichthart there, as also the report made by the Factor Josias Ketelaar here, it has come to ~~knowledge~~ the knowledge of the Dir.-Gen. that the factory there ... is quite denuded of merchandise. It was therefore represented whether it were not for the service of the Company to send the necessary merchandise there.

Thirdly, as, through the occupation of Annabon Island and also the great mortality & famine here on the Coast, the slaves serving at the Forts have mostly died, run away (verloopen), been sent away (versonden) ruined (geruineert), whereby, even if those of Annabon were brought back and were not further troubled or molested by the English in carrying out their daily work, yet we stand to remain as powerless as before, to say nothing of taking in hand the rebuilding of so many Forts & places lying in ruins (onder de voet) because of the heavy labour required for collecting & burning shells & cutting & hauling beams & planks ... Therefore the Dir.-Gen. gave it into consideration how best to act for the service of the Company herein.

Whereupon, after deliberation, is resolved:

On the first point, to abandon ANNABON Island, as no soldiers are expected from home, and in order to be the better armed against the English on land here, and material and provisions cannot be spared for there. The Christina" to proceed thither to take off the soldiers from ANNABON Island & bring them here.

On the second point, to provide for the Benyn Lodge by the yacht "Fortuijn".

On the third point, to send the yacht "Faam" to fetch 100 slaves from Arda .....

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

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen.  
Joan Valckenburgh ... .."

Friday 31st August 1663.

The Dir.-Gen. put before the Council whether the Resolution of the 24th instant about sending the ship "Christina" to ANNABON Island &c &c should be carried out before the departure of the English ships or at least some of them. And about that was reported from ADIA that the Englishmen did not intend to depart at present, but would await other ships & return again to us a second time; which is a very uncertain matter and about which the dispatch of the ~~ships~~ Company's ships can scarcely be delayed, seeing the great embarrassment here and the high need on ANNABON Island ... ; and further that it was reported for certain that the English were engaged in again establishing a Lodge at ANCHIANG where they have formerly possessed one and out of which they were driven in the year 1653 by the SABOU & FANTIJN was *[v. 1653. P. 141]*; and further, upon what basis (fondement) anything could be undertaken for the hindrance of what the English are doing at and about ANCHIANG; also in what manner, even if we had any basis, the Company's rights could best be maintained or protected and defended against the English, namely, whether such should be carried out by force, money or Protest (N.B. Vide Protest dd. 13 Sept '63), and the difficulties which might arise out of the one thing or the other: about which was communicated by the said Dir.-Gen. the written advices given about it by the Factors Pinside, Van Gageldoncq & Cruijpenninck. Whereupon, being ripely deliberated, it was unanimously resolved:

On the first, to proceed with the dispatch of the ships "Christina" and "Caterina"; the former, in the hopes that the English ships which are expected, will be delayed so that we may be reinforced with the force from ANNABON, and the latter, in order to maintain the Company's credit in the contracts it has made.

And on the second, concerning ANCHIANGH, as there is no basis on which much could be done against the English, notwithstanding if we had any basis, still there will be little to carry out, except that it might be hindered with money; yet in vain, as the natives will take money from both of us & nevertheless seek to seek to maintain the English at that work; against which to proceed with violence, even if we had sufficient force, would only place our Lodges at ADIA & ANAMABO in open peril, as we have experienced at COMANY; but also to get entirely at variance with the English. Wherefore is decided ~~that~~ as the English cause us more good than ill therewith, seeing they are burdening themselves with expenses without improvement of trade, and occupy a place which otherwise still lay open for a third nation- to "ons dragen als ontletende", the more so as the basis on which (we?) should build appears so entirely weak & sober. Thus done &c. Sgd. Valck:, Wilré, Cosins, & Mergendal.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Pieter Baute, Fiscal; ~~Ditck~~ Wilre, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht Van Gagel-doncq, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equippage Master; Frans Fransz Sluijter, Ship's Skipper; and Paulus Mer-gendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Tuesday 11th September 1663.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. that it was known to each one in what manner the COMANIES, being our good friends & neighbours, contrary to faithful promises (for the love sake of the FUTU) becoming our disguised enemies and killing more men than indeed had ever been done by the FUTUS, without any lawful cause of offence, had not only plundered and burnt down the Company's Lodge at SMALL COMANY in their own country but, violating the law of hospitality (which is so cherished by themselves) murderously and barbarously killed the Factor and Assistant besides many slaves and other people of the Hon. Company and of this place, DA MINA - [this all occurred some time ago] - being such an execrable deed that even those in whose service it was done ought not to have neglected to execrate and condemn it as abominable: about which, although attacked in re-tribution and brought to such oppression that they had begged for peace almost on bended knee, as was granted to them - in order to facilitate the matter of CABO CORS and, in pursuance of promises made to the FUTUS (with the surrender of many actions and claims which we could justly have sustained and especially the excuse of the such cruel murders perpetrated on our people) - and money also given to them in order to be speedily restored again in the Company's old possessions at COMANY & AMPENIE: as also having to consult therein with the King of AGUAFFO and the Tiemy AFFERRE TAQUI and others who belong to AGUAFFO, they renewed that which the written Cessions (Opirachten) of those places, - which are preserved here, provided for, and also promised irrevocably to maintain the Company there therein and moreover delivered their hostages for the further assurance thereof. Upon which we not only took possession of those places but, a considerable time ago, made a beginning with the building of a Lodge at COMANY - but with slow progress-. Meanwhile the AGUAFFOS - notwithstanding all we had experienced from them - from time to time got their arms from us, ~~alone~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ persisted, for their tranquillity, but nevertheless obstinately persisted, in their disloyal intention designedly & continually to delay the completion of the Lodge & the bringing of the required wood - according to the conditions made with them - with the mocking pestering to have now this and then that and during that time drawing more wine money (wijn gelt) than what the principal sum amounted to: until, finally, extending their disloyalty still further and taking the mask from their faces, it was learnt from definite report and indeed plainly seen that they, the AGUAFFOS, in order to allow the English there at COMANY had not only delivered hostages to them at

Cormantin but, contrary to all reason & promises, had already secretly brought the English into COMANY; through which intolerable temerity & infidelity -as being a matter of very injurious consequences for the service of the Company, by the English coming there where they could not all-ge possession at any time, would then be caused to the Company, on the West -at the factories of Elmina & Chama- the same thing as that which has now for a long time been painfully suffered and borne, on the East -at this factory and at Mouré. Wherefore, attention being given to this & opinions being asked how best to dispose of it for the best service of the Company, and all the foregoing being considered, and that the Hon. Company's possession of the Lodge at COMANY does not require an increase of its charges in order to cultivate the trade there but in order not to suffer any hindrance or damage in its trade, from other nations, and therefore if the English should be tolerated ~~there~~ at that place the Company's possession there would be of no use, but rather of very injurious consequences as through the possession of the said Lodge, in order not to meet with any damage or misfortune about it, we would have to be sufficiently as subjects to the COMANIES and to bear their unrestrained wantonness without contradiction; whereas, on the contrary, if that Lodge were "excused", they having no other resort in the world to sell their goods -as has appeared by experience, they would have to bend at the Company's feet & regulate themselves according to that which will be advisable to prescribe for them. All which being deliberated it is unanimously resolved, as the English are already there, to cause our people to retire in the most unexpected manner, and by such means as circumstances shall occasion, to constrain the Comanies to the departure of the English, seeing that as we have compelled the FUPUS to do without the English at CABO CORS, altho' they had stipulated to keep them there, they would have good reasons for being displeas'd with us if we let this pass with indifference, as Comany, in their regard, is not in the least to be compared with ours; and wherefore, as they have never previously allowed the English on their beaches, but have always maintained them for the Company, it is also decided to pass by the English in this matter, as though not known of, and simply, without protesting, to act against the inhabitants and to bring them to reason in manner aforesaid, if possible, or to show our regret *displeasure.*

because of Cabo Cors

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

1663.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Dirck Wilre, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht van Gagel-doncq, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equipage Master; Frans Franz Sluijter, Gerrit Jansen van Dijck, ships' Skippers; and Paulus Mergendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Thursday 29th November 1663.

Is represented at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how it is not unknown to every one here in this country with what excessive expenditure and trouble the place CABO CORS was obtained and the possession of it brought to the Hon. Company, not by favour, but by inducements of money; as is to be judged by the treatment at that time experienced by the deputies going to take possession on their arrival at FUTU, by exporting from them a promise that neither Danes nor English should experience any evil from our side -nevertheless with this reservation, so long as they did not first let it happen to us- although at the negotiations about CABO CORS that matter had been passed over in silence on either side. Also that, the possession of CABO CORS being obtained with such wrangling, with regard to the English, it did not immediately come into consideration to dislodge them, and the affairs of the "suborned" Danes being regarded in such manner that they would not be able to exist but would ere long have to consume themselves (consumeeren in haar); like as is still continually to be hoped. Therefore for that reason, and also because at first the natives being very displeased & most maliciously prepossessed against us, it was then thought most advisable to feign (simuleeren) for some time, since for the most part -through lack of men and hope of relief which has not yet arrived- nothing else or better could be done. Thereupon immediately followed the blockade, and the armed arrival of the English in order to make themselves masters of the places of which they had first entirely abandoned their possession; out of which possession -as then after their affairs had most badly succeeded & they would wish again to take possession- they were kept back on our side (although against the will of the inhabitants); and, for the better checking of the English, it was found good to leave the Danes in peace there for so long until our forces came to increase; and in that way to frustrate the English -who were endeavouring after their possession- therefrom in order, for one evil, not to incur a worse one. So it had been found good {on the arrival of the ship "Catrina" without any soldiers and without hope that any would follow by the next coming ship -besides the lack of victuals) to abandon the Island ANNABON in order to use the men there; and thereupon the ship "Christina" was dispatched for that purpose -and to this hour is very anxiously expected- in order to take the matter up properly, not only by means of the men but also of the much more servicable materials and slaves which are expected; as also to employ the said ship, which is not a little required.

And further, although the Danes, by such delays, think they are forgotten and, in breach of the promises made, had not neglected to give much offence daily, so, meantime, also so much was obtained from the FUTUS that, without violating our word, we were empowered to effect (betrachten) our advantage about their persons & goods, and having entirely released us from those promises made at their request, in order to dislodge the said "simulated" Danes & hand (them) over to us. But as, notwithstanding the aforesaid, it cannot be unknown to those acquainted with the character (landaart) of the natives what reliance is to be placed on their promises and fidelity and that we shall not oppose the Danes without a considerable force, genoechsamen ten opsicht van de FUTUS, whether also we must expect their hostile attacks; and although impotent forcibly to attack forts or places of defence, yet we must "imagine" the certain blockade of CABO CORS on land and, as has appeared formerly, also at sea. Out of which, without any profit, the same inconveniences could befall which sad experience has taught at other times; seeing that there are now more pressing difficulties than there were at that time when the affairs of the Hon. Company here in this country were in full vigour and the Coast was sufficiently provided with soldiers, victuals and other necessaries; whereas now, on the other hand, it is nothing but an exhausted body with a general scarcity of everything.

Also the Fort at CABO CORS, with regard to fortification, is not only less defensible, but is also inconvenienced by that hill MANFRO which commands it and from which, at the good pleasure of those who would like to do it, it could conveniently be bombarded.

Therefore, in case of such blockade, both ships ought necessarily to be kept before CABO CORS, and consequently victuals would have to be drawn upon, and if drawn upon without supplies from home, this will involve the following difficulties:- Firstly, it is uncertain whether they would last long enough to bring the Company's affairs with the FUTUS to a good ending; it being notorious that the time for it has, contrary to expectation, expired. Secondly, that without the arrival of fresh victuals and we have to resort to the supply which is in the Fort at CABO CORS, it will be impossible (to the great injury of the Hon. Company) to dispatch the ships "Amsterdam" & or "W.I.Huis".

Also, if both ships are employed before CABO CORS and the work does not quickly come to an end, we should have to let the one thing or the other stick halfway (ten halve steeken); and if no others arrive, the ships ought to be afterwards detained, and with one "ten besten geven" the ~~XXXX~~ COMPANY matter "voor" the English.

Besides which through this lack of victuals, not only all the before-mentioned difficulties might arise but, moreover, the ships would be rendered incapable against Swedes, Danes or others who might hereafter appear here, in order to resort to the proper and necessary measures against them; for which purpose it would ~~be necessary~~ also at present be in vain to think of assisting them with any men from the shore, both Da Mina and Mouré being entirely denuded of their garrisons, as, for the last six months now, not only the military but also, for most of the time, those of the pen have had to keep the day and night watches; which persons of the pen and all the soldiers, both sick and well, only amounted to 36 in number within the Castle D'Ell Mina, with whom no assistance could be given if anything came to befall any place, much less on the ships, as four times that number is required for the protection of a place like De Mina which would then lie with its enemies all round it.

Besides which, if we are not able to maintain a free approach to the Fort at CABO CORS, the lack of water is greatly to be feared as we are entering upon the dry season when no rain is to be expected.

In addition to this, comes the shortage of powder which is such that if the least amount is consumed about CABO CORS, and if the ships shall remain provided with the necessary powder for their defence on the homeward voyage, we shall not be able properly to treat any Swedes, Danes, or other "unfree" merchantmen, and the Castle Da Mina would then, moreover, have to remain lying without powder.

Also, besides all this, it was a well-known thing that about the attacking of enemies or being attacked by them, to become good masters and to be provided with the necessary medicines, was a matter which could produce much good or ill effects, according to ~~the~~ circumstances, about the courage and patience of the men, it is easy to guess how willing the men would be (even if we did not lack them) to attack anyone, to say nothing of defending shut-in places, of which CABO CORS could serve as an example in the past; without thinking of many other materials and things which were lacking, and the lack of which would first be felt if and when the need came to press, and a blockade to follow. And even if the before mentioned difficulties, except that of the men, were not all apparent in time of peace, it was a matter worthy of good deliberation with what force one could dislodge and drive away the Danes against the will of the FUTUS, without running into danger of a bad encounter, to our derision and scoffing by these barbarians; and through the weakening of the Company's present small force from other places, as De Mina and Mouré, no support or succour of men could be done. Yes, with regard to those places, except through an increase of men, nothing is to be commenced without difficulty, considering the faithlessness of the nation with whom we live and associate; ende hoedanig die van DA MINA de overcomen onlusten haar gestadig om onzent wille met de

FUTUSE, ter oorzake van het vervolg aan vreemde natie ~~ge~~ gedaan, hadde gedrukt, genougsaam sijnde bekend. And also it was not unprovable in what manner, at the time of the seizure of the ship "Cristina", so long as JOAN CLAASEN left them unmolested, they favoured his affairs, so that at that time no suspicions had been lacking that they might indeed cut off the way to St Jago and let the same fall into Joan CLAASEN'S hands, so that therefore we should have painfully tasted the bitter fruits of so difficult a war or siege without having given any reason for it, "ende alleen om onsen't wille, in dese onse sobere ongelegenheit, soo maar ~~aanzoekers~~ aanzoekers ende presteerden, het vrij sijn bedencken hadde of 't selve meer om onsent wille soude begeeren te dulden of verdragen"; in which case not only would St Jago then be difficult to preserve but also even a Castle like Da Mina, being denuded of evrything, we should have difficulty enough to defend -to say nothing of acting on the offensive by force of arms; and, without hope of success, to incur a thousand inconveniences. On the contrary to all which difficulties, if one can do better, one ought also not to be insensible to all that which the Danes are causing us daily, to the injury of the Company, by their faithless and evil incitements among the natives; but it was reasonable to accomplish their ruin by all ways and means, and to proceed with the same, if possible, before the ~~departure~~ departure of the ships "Amsterdam" and "W.I.Huis", which cannot be longer detained, as it is uncertain whether any others are about to appear, ~~to take their places~~ before the ~~departure~~ departure of those ships, to take their places, which will be sufficient to withstand the Danish (ships) if any should appear; in which case it is to be feared that if they could not be kept from the shore they ~~Danes~~ (the Danes) would be able so to reinforce themselves, to the great prejudice of the Company and its dearly acquired possession, that they could not afterwards be driven away, especially if they were allowed to rebuild (opbouwen) the house of JAN CLASEN, for which the materials had already been brought together "uit onsoch voor" the FUTUS; so that, thus becoming masters of the port (poort) and, according to the design of the FUTUS, contenting them selves (behelpende ix sich in) with the ~~said~~ house, they would be able to concede (inruijmen) the Hill MANFRO to the English, whereby then those embittered men would have the means, at their pleasure, to bombard the Fort from two sides in order, with the help of the FUTUS, to cause us much evil, which could not be suffered from our side.

Therefore each one is earnestly recommended by the Dir.-Gen. to consider -seeing that succour of a new ship from home as well as the men taken off from ANNABON are to be expected from hour to hour and the ships "Amsterdam" & "W.I.Huis" will have to be detained for three full months yet- whether it will be more advisable, without postponing one thing or the other, by all ways & means openly to attack the Danes on land at MANFRO or in the house of Jan Claasen (whether the building thereof be stopped or not) and to submit ourselves to the danger of so many

inconveniences, in the hopes of a better result: or whether it would be more servicable to let pass, as being insensible of it, that which we are now being painfully treated with by the same, and to postpone it for some days yet, in the hopes of succour -especially that from ANNABON- in order to make it as certain as possible against those malevolent men, especially as by means of the slaves which are expected from ANNABON not only the fortification could then be proceeded with and the place brought into better security; but also, the FUTUS, by the increase of our strength -if in some manner or other the driving out of the Danes could be effected underhand- would be scared off from those things to which they might otherwise be encouraged, and possibly be constrained and seduced "uit ontsog" and by means of money to concede (inruijmen) the Hill MANFRO to the Hon. Company, ~~whie~~ which, at present, is not to be thought of, but rather, being changeable, it is to be expected that the English, taking their way on land, without it being possible for us to prevent them, will obtain possession of it and if we should have anything against it, will dare still to treat us very badly.

Therefore it was not so much required to deliberate upon what manner to drive out the Danes as how best their possession shall be obtained for the behoof of the Company, with the good will (genoegen) of the FUTUS for the prevention of further building and ~~other~~ (by?) another nation: and further, if it should be determined to dislodge the Danes, and this might be done by ~~the~~ means of the natives, whether such, because of their well known truculence and cruelty, might not be regarded and considered by many as an ~~exere~~ execrable detestable deed on our side.

Also, what further shall now be disposed in the COMANY affair in order to bring them to reason as their obstinacy is openly perceived, and that neither by the closing of all the ways nor the detention of their people can they be brought to evacuate their territory (lantpalen) of the English.

Also, how we shall have to act towards the English and the ACRAA King, in case the English, contrary to the contract made on behalf of the Hon. Company with the said King, should undertake to build a lodge on his beach -as is spread about; as the Swedes & Danes, or those who call themselves such, as well ~~exere~~ also as the English themselves, have formerly possessed and still possess Lodges there, without it having been possible ever to do anything against that nation or the aforesaid King: and, moreover, when the Hon. Company was in possession of the ORSOU Lodge, he dared to have it evacuated and drove its men insultingly out of it, for the behoof of the suborned Danes.

And lastly, upon the advice received from the Factor, ~~Ricke~~ Pieter Baack at Chama that the English also intended to establish a Lodge at ~~ABOARRIJX~~ ABOARIJ, what should be done for the prevention of it (if it were worth considering).

To all which attention being given, after opinions asked and earnest deliberation of council, it was found good & resolved by a majority of votes, ~~that~~ because of all the aforementioned difficulties and as the FUTUS, -according to the messages given to the Hon. General on their behalf yesterday evening, upon the notification and warnings of the said Dir.-Gen., promise to stop the building of JAN CLAASEN'S house, on our side, in hopes of relief, as yet to desist from all hostilities, and to proceed with ~~(-the sooner the better-)~~ the fortification, in order to get into a good posture of defence against the FUTUS; although, nevertheless, if they should proceed with the building of JAN CLAASEN'S house, contrary to promises, this shall not be in the least tolerated but shall be prevented with cannon or ~~otherwise~~ means: likewise also, if it shall be possible in due course to dislodge the suborned Danes with the help of the natives, "dat waar in deselve sijn voorgegaan", the excesses, which might arise therefrom, contrary to custom, can by no means be imputed to us nor our action be held more execrable or detestable than theirs and that which they have let us experience, and which we still daily experience, through such means.

On the second, concerning the COMANY affair, it is judged more advisable to treat them at first in the present manner & by the ships at sea, to prevent & cut off from that people all trade with foreign nations as long as possible, in order to see what means shall hereafter become apparent for the driving out of the English, for the Company's good.

Likewise about the intention of the English to build a Lodge at CRAA, seeing that through the faithlessness of that nation & King no more can now be adduced for its prevention than what was done previously when he fetched in the English first, & afterwards Swedes or Danes, it is decided, for the conservation of the Hon. Company's rights, to protest against it in proper form: and, for the increase of the slave trade, ~~it is highly recommended~~ by the Hon. Company, it is highly recommended in due course, to break into the same wood by the establishment of a Lodge at BIEMBA, in order to see if in that manner, by the threatening of the one, the other will be able to be averted & prevented.

And lastly, if the establishing of a Lodge of the English at ABOARIJ -which appears to be more an absurdity than the truth- be found indeed to be so, that then, after having previously warned them or the natives, endeavour shall be made to divert & or drive them away from there by the MYNAARS, or other servicable means, without causing any expenditure to the Hon. Company about it.

Thus done & resolved &c. Sgd by Valckenburgh, Baute, Wilré, Pinside, Van Gageldoncq, Cruijpenning, Cosins, Sluiter, and Van Dijck.

"Meeting of Council held by the Dir.-Gen. Joan Valckenburgh in the presence of Pieter Baute, Fiscal; Dirck Wilré, Tobias Pinside, Huijbrecht Van Gageldoncq, Andries Crava, Upper Factors; Arent Cosins, Equippage Master; Frans Fransen Sluijter, Ship's Skipper; Paulus Mergendal, Vaandrig Commandant over the military."

Saturday 1st December 1663.

Is proposed at the Assembly by the Dir.-Gen. how that since the Resolution taken on 29th November, the long expected ship "Cristina" at last arrived here yesterday with the soldiers, other men & slaves who have been in garrison at ANNABON Island, & besides the men & slaves, brought old material suitable to help for want of others; and by that Resolution it being decided - with regard to CABO CORS and the driving away of the suborned Danes, who are maintained there through the faithlessness of the FUTUS, contrary to their given word and promises made in prejudice of the Company's dearly purchased rights, to commit all violences & disdainful actions which their malevolence prompts them - before going openly against the same, to await a further force and especially this succour from ANNABON in order by means of the same to take everything in hand with more certainty. So it is put to the question by the Dir.-Gen. (if not to be further postponed) what will be the more servicable at the present time; whether immediately to commit hostilities against the suborned Danes & their protectors, and with what force and in what manner to carry them out; or whether, before proceeding to that, the Fort shall be closed in, to the West, with a certian barricade ordered for it, for which no long time is required. Whereupon ... is unanimously decided and resolved, before entering upon hostilities against the Danes & or those who might wish unjustly to maintain them, in order to secure the egress and ingress, and to advance the completion of it as much as possible and then, without delay, to attack the aforesaid suborned Danes; unless, by the building up of JAN CLAASEN'S house, any reason to the contrary ( of which otherwise we have sufficient) were given us beforehand.

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

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222

x / to await the completion of the said ordered barricade

B (missing)

B

1669.

Resolutions. States-General.

[ Stat.-Gen. 3229 ].

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fol. 337.

~~Martien den 17 October 1662.~~

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Le Maire geschreeven tot Elseneur den 10 deses, ende daernevens een bijlage, houdende antwoord van de Africaensche directeuren Clibbergen ende Coe, coopluyden van Hamburg op de memorie bij hem resident aen den Coningh van Denemarcken hierbevoorens overgegeven, rakende het equiperen van 't schip Christianus off den prins van Dene, marcken. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden en verstaet, dat de voorschreeven missive en bijlage espieeliker gesonder sullen werden aen de Presidiale Camer van de Camer van de West-Indische Compagnie deser landen om bericht ende dienoverveemindert gestelt in handen van de Heeren Van Ommeren ende andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saecke van de gemelde West-Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, ~~examineren, ende daarop rapport te doen.~~

fol. 337.

~~Mercurij den 20 November 1662.~~

In deliberatie gelijkt sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen mit deses, te surrogeren de Heeren van Renswoude en Schippek, in plaets van de Heeren van Amerongen en Roijer, jegenwoordich absent sijnde, om mede te wacchen in sacken, rakende de ~~saecke van de Deenche Africaensche Compagnie~~

fol. 340.

Veneris den 5 Januarij 1663.

Sijnde ter Vergadering gelesen, sekerer nadere memorie van der Heer Silvercrone, Gecommittteerde van der Coningh van Sweden, versoekende alnoch dat affgedaen moege werden, 't different ontstaen tusschen die van de West-Indische Compagnie deser lander, ende die van de Sweedsche Africaensche Compagnie. Is naer deliberatione goetgevonden en verstaen; mits desen te verhoeken, de Heeren Van Ommeren, en andere Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden, tot de saken van de voorschreven West-Indische Compagnie dat haer E. de besoignes op 't voorschreven subjeet hierbevoren gedeceeteert ten spoedichsten, bij der hant wille, nemen en daer van soo haest doenlijck rapport doen.

fol. 341.

Mercurij den 24 Januarij 1663.

Ontfangen en missive van de Bewinthebberen van de West-Indische Compagnie ter Camere tot Amsterdam, geschreven, alder hijden, dat dese houdende response op haer Hoogh Mogende brieven van den 11 December leestleden ende 17 deser, bij de eerste van welke sij versocht waren tegen halff Februaris naest comende, enige Gecommittteerden, den rijt der haren, herwaert te sender, gein, stuceert op sekeren pointen verwaht in hare Hoogh Mogende notulen van den 11 December voornoemt; ende bij de andere om prima Februarii voornoemt deselve hare Gecommittteerden hier te doen verschijnen op de openstaende differenten tusschen  
(de

de voorschreven West-Indische Compagnie deser landen en de Sweedsche Africaensche Compagnie, welken lester tijt haer E. sijn versoekende, dat tot de helft van de voorschreven maent Februarij geprolongiert mochte werden, alsoo sij luijde, eerst op de voorschreven pointen sulles moeten affstach. ten het goetvinden van de respective Cameren der meergemelte West-Indische Compagnie, die daer toe expresselick beschreven waren. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen den voorschreven dach mits deser te prolongeren tot half Februarij voorschreven, sullente extract van dese hare Hoogh Mogende resolutie de voornemde Bewinthebberer toegesander werden om te strecken tot derselver warichtinge.

fol. 342.

DAC.

Sabbathi den 10 Februarij 1663.

Ontfenge, een missive van den resident Le Maire geschreven tot Copenhagen den 30 January lestleden, houdende advertentie en onder anderen dat den Coningh van Denemarcker versoeckt dat de Africaensche differenten door neutrale arbiters mochten werden naegesien, ende de beledigde contentement gedaen. Waerop gedelibereert zijnde: Is goedgevonden ende verstaen dat de voorschreven missive gestelt sal werden in handen van de Heeren Van Ormeren en andere haer Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de West-Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren en daervan rapport te doen.

fol:

fol. 342.

Veneris den 16 Februarij 1663.

Lijnde ter Vergaderinge gellesen seker memo-  
riael van den heer resident Charisius daer bij  
seer ernstelijc reccommandeert de afdoeringe  
van de disputen, differenten ende onlusten  
tredert enigen tijt hervaerts opgeresen ende  
noch swerende tusschen de Deensche Africaensche  
Compagnie ter eenre, ende de Geochteijerde  
West-Indische Compagnie deser landen. Is naer  
deliberatie goetgevonden ende verstaen dat het  
voorschreven memoriael gestelt sal worden in  
handen van de Heeren Van Ommeren ende an-  
dere Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerde tot de  
saken van de voorszende West-Indische Com-  
pagnie omme te visiteren, examineren, de  
rechoesta nae te sien, de alhier aenwesende  
Oewinthebberen van deselve Compagnie off  
die van uijr tot uijr verwacht werden daer-  
op te hooren ende verstaen en van alles rapport  
te doen.

fol. 345.

Martis den 6 Martij 1663.

Lijnde ter Vergaderinge gellesen sekere nadere  
memorie van den Heer Slothervon, Geecommit-  
teerde van den Coningh van Sweden, versoekende  
dat eenmael tot consentement van den hoogst-  
gemelten Coninc mochte werden afgedaen de  
sake raectende het different tusschen die van  
de West-Indische Compagnie deser landen en  
die van de Sweedsche Africaensche Compagnie  
op de Custe van Guinea ontstaen. Is na delibe-  
ratie

ratie goetgevonden en verstaen mits desen te versaecken de Heeren Van Ommeren en andere Hare Ghoock Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de gemelte West-Indische Compagnie dat haer E. de besaigne op woortelijken sub- ject hierbevoens gedecreteert te spoedichsten bij der hant willen nemen ende daervan soo snaest deenlijken rapport te doen.

fol: 346.

SAC.

Martis den 13 Martij 1663.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Heerins, geschreven tot Stockholm den 28 Febru- arij lesleden, daerbij hij onder anderen recom- mandeert de afschrijvinge der differenten tuss- sche die van de West-Indische Compagnie deser landen en die van de Sweedsche Africaensche Compagnie op de euste van Guinea outstaen. Waerop gedelibereert sijndel: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen mitsdeser te versaecken de Hee- ren Bluygens en andere hare Ghoock Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de voorschreven West-Indische Compagnie, dat haer E. de be- soigne op 't voorschreven subject gedecreteert te spoedichsten bij der hant willen nemen, en daervan rapport doen.

fol: 346.

DAC.

Vovis den 15 Martij 1663.

In ter Vergaderinge gelesen sekere nadere me- morie van den heer resident Charisius, rakende de geresene misverstanden tusschen die van de West-

West-Indische Compagnie deser landen ende die van de Deensehe Africaensche Compagnie op de Custe van Guinea. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen dat de voorschreven memorie gestelt sal werden in handen van de Heere, Van Ommeren en andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de sake van de gemelde West-Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, examineeren en daer van rapport te doen.

fol. 347.

W.C.

Veneris den 23 Martij 1663.

Is ter Vergaderinge gelesen de requeste van den advocaet van de West-Indische Compagnie sendende ten eynde, dat Commissie gedepecheert machte werden op den persoon van W<sup>r</sup>. Pieter Braute bij de Vergaderinge der XIX<sup>de</sup> geeligeert tot fiscael over de Noordscuste van Africa in plaets van wijlen Antony van Bhaltinghauck deser werelt overleden. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen mit dese te consenteren in 't voorschreven versoeck ende sal dienvolgens de gerequireerde commissie in gewoonlycke forme gedepecheert werden.

fol. 340.

D.A.C.

Sabbathi den 24 Martij 1663.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Le Maire, geschreven tot Elsemar den 13 deses, ende geadresseert aen den griffier Ruijsch, rakende onder anderen de afflaeninge der differenten tusschen die van de West-Indische Compagnie (nie

nie deser landen ende die van de Deensche Afri-  
caensche Compagnie. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde:  
Is goetgevonden ende verstaen dat de voorschreve  
missive gestelt sel werden in handen van de  
Heere, Van Ommeren, en andere Haer Hoogh  
Mogende Gedeputeerde, tot de stek, van de  
gemelte West-Indische Compagnie om te visi-  
teren, examinieren, en daervan rapport te doen.

fol. 351.

England

Lunae den 16 April 1663.

Ontfanger een missive van den secretaris  
Euncks, geschreven ter plaats ende in date als  
voren, <sup>(marq. wat ook = "tot West-Indische G. deser")</sup> geadresseert aen den griffier Ruijsch  
en daernevens een bijlage houdende in effec-  
te dat het schip d' <sup>van</sup> Hoop van Amsterdam, co-  
mende Guinea, en door contrarie winden  
tot Ilfordcombe bij Barnsteple ingelopen, naer  
dat het eenigen tijt daar gelogen hadde, door  
eenige kooplieden van Excester bij ordre  
van de Admiraliteit aldaer benevens den  
schipper gearresteert was, onder geen ander  
pretext vals dat eenige schepen van de West-  
Indische Compagnie in Nederlandt een jaer  
off twee geleden een scheepken van de bovenge,  
varende kooplieden op de custe van Guinea  
genomen hadden, tot reparatie van welke  
schade sij nu in de voornemde Admiraliteit  
verochten dit schip haer geadjudiceert te  
worden. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde, Is goetge-  
vonden ende verstaen dat de voorschreve mis-  
sive met de bijlage gestelt sel werden in handen  
van de Heere, Van Ommeren, en andere haer Hoogh  
(Mogende

Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de zaken van de Zee,  
om te visiteren, examineren, ende daervan  
rapport te doen.

SAC.

Lijnde ter Vergaderinge gelesen een nader  
memoriaal van den heer Silvercrown, Geoom,  
mittleerde van den Coningh van Sweden, rakende  
de ontstane questien tusschen de Sweetsche  
Africaensche Compagnie ende die van de West-  
Indische Compagnie deser landen. Is naer  
deliberatie goetgevonden ende verstaen dat  
geschreven sal werden aen de Presidiale Camer van  
de voornemde West-Indische Compagnie tot Am-  
sterdam, dat se op den ontfauck des briefts ten  
langsten tegens Saturdach naestcomende enige  
gecommitteerden uijt den haren volcomen gelast  
ende geïnstrueert herwaerts willen senden omme  
door Gedeputeerden van Haer Hoogh Mogende over  
de voorschreven sake gehooft ende verstaen te werden.

fol: 351.

SAC.

Maertis den 1 May 1663.

Is ter Vergaderinge gelesen seker memoriaal  
van den heer resident Appelboom, daerbij hij noti-  
ficeert dat hij permissie van den Coningh van Swe-  
den gesobtinkert hadde om een keer derwaerts  
te mogen doen, en dat hij sich dienvolgens ge-  
reet maecte om syne reyse binnen 8 off 10  
dagen aen te nemen, presenterende voorts  
synen dienst aen haer Hoogh Mogende en ver-  
bockende dat eenmael gedijspanneert moge  
worden op de clachten hierberorens aen haer  
Hoogh Mogende gedaen, over het ongelijk by  
(die

4.

die van de West-Indische Compagnie deser landen  
aen die van de Sreetsche Africaensche Compagnie  
gedaen door het wechnemen en detineren van t  
schip Christina op de Custe van Guinea en  
door de verhanderinge van derselver commercien  
naer die quartieren met den gevolge ende  
aenleven van dien. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde:  
't is goetgevonden ende verstaen den voornemenden  
heer Resident mits desen te valenderen ende  
geluck op sijne reyse te wenschen. Des werde  
de Heeren Van Ommeren ende andere Hare Hoogh  
Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saecten van de ge-  
melte West-Indische Compagnie versocht de be-  
soigne op de voorschreven clachten hierbevoens  
gedecreteert ten spoedichsten bij der hand te nemen  
en daer van soo haest doenlijck rapport te doen.

fol. 355.

S.A.C.

Jovis den 12 Julij 1663.

In der Vergaderinge gelesen sekere nader memorie  
van den heer Silverdooch, Gecommitteerde van der Coningh  
van Sweden, houdende continuatie van clachten over  
de feijtelicke bejegingen bij die van de West-Indische  
Compagnie deser landen ende Sreedsche bedienden  
op de Custe van Guinea aengedaen. Waerop gedeli-  
bereert sijnde: 't is goetgevonden ende verstaen dat de  
voorschreven memorie gestelt sal werden in handen  
van de Heeren Van Ommeren ende andere hare Hoogh  
Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de gemelte  
West-Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, exami-  
neren en daer van rapport te doen.

Voors den 19 Julij 1663.

Is ter Vergaderinge geleest seckere nader memorie van der heer Silvercront, gecommitteerde van der Coningh van Sweden, versoeckende alnoch dat geresolveert moeg werden op de clachten hierbovrens van wegen die van de Soretsche Africaensche Compagnie der heere Hoogh Mogende gedaen over het geweld t welck hun by die van de West-Indische Compagnie deser landen op de Custe van Guinea souden wesen aengedaen. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen dat de voorschreven memorie gestelt sal werden in handen van de Heeren Van Ommeren ende andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de gemelte West-Indische Compagnie, om te visiteren, examineren en daervan rapport te doen. Des sal de voorschreven memorie copieelijc gesonden werden aen de Presidiale Camer van de meergeseyde West-Indische Compagnie om daer op hare Hoogh Mogende ter spoedichsten toe te laten comen derselver bericht.

Martis den 24 Julij 1663.

Is ter Vergaderinge geleest seckere remonstrantie van de Bewint-Hebbers van de Geschojjeerde West-Indische Compagnie deser landen, inhoudende hoe dat naer het verlies van Brasil enige rijckheemsche potentaten verscheijden malc toegeleijt hebbende om de voorschreven Compagnie nu swack ende onmachtigh sijnde mede te deposedieren van de Custe van Guinea, het enige punt dat de Compagnie van al hare costelike conquesten voor de trouloosheden der Portugesen haer selven heeft

heeft bewaert. Edoch dat deselve alstijt door  
 de hant van haer Hoogh Mogende gestijft sijnde  
 tot noch toe dat persicul geluckich is outcomen,  
 en dat tegenwoordich van alle canten advisen  
 becomende dat de Sreden door de waerdige van  
 die eusten mede opgeweekt tegenwoordich in  
 Sreden enige schepen equiperen omme de Com.  
 pagnie aldaer alle afbreuck te doen, en haer  
 selven met violentie meester te maecken, regel.  
 recht tegens het recht van alliantie door haer  
 Hoogh Mogende niet die crone gemaectt vol,  
 gens de bescheyden aen de voorschreven remonstran.  
 tie annex, Sy Bewinthebberen derhalven, om  
 alle onheylent voor te comen, genootsaectt waren  
 haer aen haer Hoogh Mogende te adresseren en  
 de te versoeken dat het deselve mochte gelieven  
 volgens hare gewoonliche affectie tot derselver  
 onderdanen en specialijk tot die van de West.  
 Indische Compagnie, eenich gewelt geschiede en  
 de ten dien eynde te consenteren dat derwaerts  
 twee schepen van vorloze mochte, afgesonder, wer.  
 den, alleen om ingevalle de Compagnie enige  
 offense wierde gedaen, daar van bescheymt te  
 werden, ende verder niet, vorsekerende haer  
 Hoogh Mogende dat anders de Compagnie peri.  
 cul loopt om dit enige pandt te verliesen en  
 met eener stoot tot grote schade van alle de  
 geinteresseerden in de gront geslote, te werden.  
 Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden  
 ende verstaen dat de voorschreven remonstrantie  
 met de annexie stucken gestelt sal werden in  
 handen van de heere, Van Ommeren en andere  
 hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerde, tot de  
 saken van Guinea, omme te visiteren, eea,  
 (mineres

mineren en daervan rapport te doen. Des sal  
dien onvermindert te een en t ander copielijken  
gesonden werden aen den resident Heijns, met  
last ende ordre dat hij hem exactelijken sal  
hebben te informeren, en laten informeren tot  
wat eynde de voorschreven schepen in Sweden  
geequipeert werden, ende ingevale hij boven  
vermoeden mochte comen te vernemen, dat het  
is om de gemelte West-Indische Compagnie in  
Guinea afbrent te doen, dat hij de Conincklyke  
Sweetsche regeringe daervan met alle bedencke-  
lyke redenen sal hebben te dehorteren, ende de-  
selve te representeren de verwijderingen ende  
onheylen die daeruijt tusschen soo nauwe  
geallieerden ende wederzijts onderdanen en  
ingesetenen onvermijdelijken souder staen te  
volgen, geconsidereert haer Sloogh Mogende  
sodanige feitselickheden met geen goede ogen  
en souden connen aensien veel min gedogen,  
maer genootsaect souden werden de mierge-  
melte West-Indische Compagnie daer tegens de  
behulpelicke hand te bieden, voek te defen-  
deren ende te protegeren; dat hij voorts aldaer  
te have sal bekend maecten dat men alhier  
besich is, om de misverstanden in Guinea voor-  
schreven ontstaen, met der heer Silvercrown  
gecommitteerde van der hoochstgemelden  
Coninck in der minne te accomoderen ende  
bij te leggen, haer Sloogh Mogende t zijner tijt  
overschrijvende wat bij hem in t gene voor-  
schreven is sal sijn geklaen, en verticht, alsmede  
van de successen daerop in cas als voren te  
volgen.

fol. 357.

Martis den 28 Augusti 1663.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Heijns, geschreeven tot Stockholm den 15 deses, houdende verscheijdene punten. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde Is goetgevonden ende verstaen dat de voorschreven missive gestelt sal werden in handen van de Heeren Huijghens en andere Hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de West-Indische Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren ende daarvan rapport te doen.

fol. 357.

S.A.C.

Mercurij den 29 Augusti 1663

Is gehoort het rapport van de heeren Huijghens en andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden tot de saken van de West-Indische Compagnie achter, volgens derselver resolutie van gisteren gevisiteert en geexamineert hebbende de missive van den resident Heijns, geschreeven tot Stockholm den 15 deses, houdende verscheijdene punten. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen, dat extract uijt de voorschreven missive voor soo veel derselve mentioneert van de bewuste differenten in Guinea voorgevallen gesonden sal werden aan de Presidiale Camer van de gemelde West-Indische Compagnie om te strecken tot derselver narichtinge.

fol. 358.

S.A.C.

Sabbathi den 1 September 1663.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Heijns geschreeven tot Stockholm den 18 Augusti bestelende gesadressedert

adressedt aen den griffier Ruijsch houdende aduertentie van de equipage te water, die aldaer in dat rijk geschiet ende voorts versoek te sijnde de bevruste Guinesche verschillen eenmaal geassopieert ende ter neder gelecht mochten werden. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen, dat de voorschreven missive copielijken gesonden sal werden aen de Presidiale Camer van de West. Indische Compagnie omme te strecken tot haer narichtinge.

fol. 358.

S.A.C.

Martis den 4 September 1663.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Heijns, geschreven tot Stockholm den 22 Augusti leestleden houdende bij continuatie aduertentie van de equipage te water aldaer te lande aengevangeren. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen, dat de voorschreven missive copielijken gesonden sal werden aen de Presidiale Camer van de West. Indische Compagnie om te strecken tot haer narichtinge.

fol. 360.

S.A.C.

Martis den 30 October 1663.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Heijns, geschreven tot Stockholm den 17 deses ende geaddressert aen den griffier Ruijsch, houdende onder anderen dat albaer geruchten liepen dat het fort Cabo Corso, door die van de West. Indische Compagnie deser landen geoccupeert soude sijn. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden ende verstaen

staen dat extract uijt de voorschreven missive gesonden sal werden aen de Presidiale Camer van de voorschreven West-Indische Compagnie om daerop hare Hoogh Mogende toe te laten, Comen derselver bericht.

fol. 361.

S.A.C.

Martis den 20 November 1663.

Ontfangen een missive van den resident Heijns geschreven tot Stockholm den 4 deses, houdende advertentie ende onder anderen dat wegens t onkenx gepasseerde op de Caste van Guinea almoech aldaer te Gove continueren de clachten van misnoegen. Waerop gedelibereert sijnde: Is goetgevonden dat extract uijt de voorschreven missive gesonden sal werden aen de Presidiale Camer van de West-Indische Compagnie tot Amsterdam om te strecken tot haer naerichtinge.

fol. 361.

~~[ex parte 29 Dec 1663]~~

S.A.C.

Veneris den 7 December 1663.

(an 8 Decr 1663)

Is ter Vergaderinge gelesen sekere memorie van den heere Johan Silvercrone, Gecommitteerde van den Coningh van Sweden, versoekende in conferentie te mogen comen met enige Heeren Commissarissen uijt haer Hoogh Mogende Vergadering over saecken, rakende de Sweetsche Africaensche Compagnie ende in specie de restitutie van t schip genaemt Christina; noch ontfangen een missive van den hochst gemelten Coningh, geschreven tot Stockholm den 7 November lastleden, St: Loci, mede t selve subject concernerende: Waerop gedelibereert sijnde:

(Is)

16  
Is goetgevonden ende verstaen, dat de voorschreven  
missive ende memorie te samen gestelt sul-  
den werden in handen van de Heeren Thuijgens  
en andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeputeerden  
tot de saecten van de West-Indische Compagnie  
deser landen, om te visiteren, examineren,  
voek met den gemelten heer Silvercroon in  
conferentie te treden, deszelfs geproponeerde  
in te nemen, ende van alles rapport te doen.

fol. 362.

~~[Handwritten signature]~~

SAC.

Jovis den 27 December 1663.

De nadere memorie van den heer Silvercroon,  
gecommitteerde van den Coningh van Sweden, va-  
kende de violente proceduren, die bij die van de  
West-Indische Compagnie deser landen gehouden  
souden wesen, op de eusten van Guineas tegens die  
van de Sweetsche Africaensche Compagnie. Is  
naer deliberatie gestelt in handen van de heeren  
Thuijgens en andere hare Hoogh Mogende Gedeput-  
teerden tot de saecten van de gemelte West-Indische  
Compagnie om te visiteren, examineren, en daer-  
van rapport te doen.

C  
1669.

D A C.

<u>Jan. 30</u>	letter.	de Maire to Stat. Gen.		Typescript
<u>Jan 30(?)</u>	"	"	"	Yellow note book ① p 53.
<u>Feb. 10</u>	"	"Resolutions States General"	p. 3.	
<u>Feb. 16.</u>	letter.	Charisius to Stat. Gen.		Typescript
<u>Feb 16</u>	"	"Resolutions States General"	p. 4.	
<u>Mar 13.</u>	letter.	de Maire to Piiffier Ruysch.		Typescript
<u>Mar. 15</u>	letter.	Charisius to Stat. Gen.		Typescript
<u>Mar. 15.</u>	"	"Resolutions States General"	p. 5.	
<u>Mar. 24</u>	"	"	p. 6.	
<u>May 12</u>	Interrogatory.	T A Vos		Typescript
<u>May 12</u>	Interrogatory.	J. Bruizer		Typescript
<u>June 12.</u>	Declaration.	P. Mimine & others		Typescript
<u>Oct. 20</u>	letter.	de Maire to States Holland.	Yellow note book ① p. 54	
<u>Nov 3.</u>	"	"	"	" p. 54
<u>Nov. 10.</u>	"	"	"	" p. 55.
<u>Dec. 15.</u>	"	"	"	" p. 56.

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1663.

D.A.C.

Letters, translated from the Dutch, in St.Gen.Loket Kas.WIC.56.

- (1) From Dutch Resident in Denmark (J. Le Maire) to St.Gen. dd. Copenhagen, 30th January 1663, n.s.  
(recd 10 Feb. 1663)

My Lords,

The Chancellor of Denmark has come to make known to me in the name of his King, the displeasure that his said Majesty had that the African differences had not been appeased by means of men (manschap) or other neutral Judges, to which his Majesty's African Directors (as the Chancellor said to me) had shown themselves disposed; and requested me therefore in his Majesty's name to beg Your High Mightinesses that, for the removal of all further disasters and hostilities and the consequent estrangement between Your High M.s' and his said Majesty's subjects, the aforesaid African differences might be investigated by neutral arbitrators and contentment done to the injured party~~s~~, and the King (if it please Your High Ms.) will send to the Hague one or two of his African Directors, or participants, for the furtherance of the said matter, with authority to bring the said differences to an end, either by good "manschap", compromise, or by means of judges. The aforesaid Directors represent here that Y.High M.s' West India Company have greatly wronged them; the contrary of which, ~~however~~ nevertheless, appears from the papers and documents sent to me by Y.H.M. and the W.I.C., so that it is undoubtedly to be judged that Y.Ho Mo. will only get profit and quiet if they represent that they will come to justify themselves with the help of many good proofs (which they have). .....

- (2) From the Danish Resident in Holland (Peter Charisius) to the St. Gen., dd.(and lectum) The Hague, 16th February 1663.

The undersigned Resident of his Majesty of Denmark does not doubt that Y.Ho.Mo. will have ~~taken in~~ good ~~consideration~~ remembrance how that he for a long time past and now for two years, both by various memorials handed in and also verbally has continuously urged and seriously recommended that you would be good enough, in accordance with various letters from His said Majesty to Y. Ho. Mo., to offer a good hand that the long ago arisen misunderstandings between the servants of his graciously chartered African Company and of the West India Company of these lands, on the Coast of Guinea

to the great prejudice, ruin, and notable damage of our people may be settled and appeased by the equitable decision or judgement of disinterested independent arbitrators from both sides, good friendship again established between both, and, according to the law of nations, the undisturbed free ~~xxx~~ trade allowed in those regions, and that the Danish Company may be given satisfaction for the great damage suffered. But he has not been so fortunate as to be able to obtain any resolution of Y.Ho.Mo. for the satisfaction of his most gracious Majesty, thereon, except that both the letters from his Majesty and the aforesaid Memorials have been placed in the hands of the Hon. Messrs Deputies for the said affairs, and still without any decision or conclusion upon them because the aforesaid Messrs Deputies have always been engaged and occupied ~~xxxxxx~~ in examining the Swedish claims in a similar case, upon which the Danish would also follow and be taken in hand; the matter being now brought so far that, to that end, some on behalf of the Presidial Chamber of the W.I.C. at Amsterdam in the middle of February appeared in order to enter into further conference about it and to take a final resolution.

Therefore the said Resident cannot stand with empty hands but finds himself obliged to remonstrate to Y.Ho.Mo. and to place before your eyes that this matter is delayed for so long for the fomentation of further discord between the respective servants and the spreading about of many things to the injury of our people in order still more to animate ~~xxxxxx~~ the gentlemen of the W.I.C. against them. As though the Danish Company, last summer had laden a ship at Glückstadt with ammunitions of war to send thither, in order to strengthen the enemies of this Company; whereas nevertheless the Directors have declared to his said Majesty that they had never had the thought of it and such could never be proved with truth.

Wherefore it will be highly necessary that good attention be paid to this, and that Y.Ho.Mo. in accordance with your great benevolence and upright intention for the maintenance of sincere friendship and neighbourly correspondences ~~Deputies Majesty, will be pleased to summon the Hon~~ dence with his said Majesty, will be pleased to call upon the Hon Messrs Deputies to speak with the gentlemen of the Presidial Chamber of Amsterdam now (without doubt) present, and discuss our business with them and so direct it that the arbitrators proposed by his Majesty might be allowed as soon as possible without further delay, as Mr ~~Le Maire~~ Resident Le Maire in his letter of recommendation to Y.Ho.Mo. is himself of the opinion that the W.I.C. cannot thereby be prejudiced in their presumed and claimed right, but on the contrary, confirmed, and that His Majesty's graciously chartered Company be maintained in so far as it is in the right.

Therefore the said Resident trusts that Y. Ho. Mo. will be pleased to take care that in the negotiations with the Deputies of the Presidial Chamber of Amsterdam, nothing may be done to the prejudice of injury of his said Majesty or his Chartered Company but for the public quiet, mutual peace, good correspondence and concord, and security of the free commerce. Upon which the Resident is firmly relying and awaits a speedy and favourable resolution hereon. ...

- (3) From Resident Le Maire to Griffier Ruysch.  
Dd. ~~(Copenhagen)~~ 13th March 1663. Recd 24th March 1663.

Sir,

On the 30th January last from Copenhagen I respectfully made known to their Ho. Mo. how the King of Denmark had sent his Chancellor to me in order, in his name, to request that their Ho. Mo., for the removal of all further disasters and hostilities, would let the African differences be appeased and laid aside by neutral judges, good men, or otherwise. I am now daily addressed by the interested parties to deliver their Ho. Mo.s' reply to the Chancellor, so that I request that I may know what their Ho. Mo. have been pleased to resolve about it. It is rumoured here that neither their Ho. Mo. nor the W.I.C. will ever dare to allow the said differences to come before neutral judges or good men, and one tries to make the King feel ~~believe~~ the same and consequently to make him believe that the Neth. W.I.C. have greatly wronged his African Directors; the contrary of which appears from the papers and documents sent to me by their Ho. Mo. & the W.I.C. Clingenbergen has therefore come here from Hamburg, seriously presses the matter forward and tries so to imbue the King and his Ministers with such that they should come to feel quite otherwise than the papers speak.

- (4) Resident Charisius to St. Gen. DD. (& recd) The Hague  
15th March 1663.

The Undersigned Resident of his Majesty of Denmark finds himself again most highly obliged, in accordance with his repeated orders, very earnestly to represent to Y. Ho. Mo. how very much his Majesty desires to have a good final resolution to his consecutive letters and Memorials delivered in by the Resident, for the settlement of the misunderstandings and the restoration of mutual friendship between the Danish African Company and the W.I.C. of these lands. But seeing that the matter is resting with the Hon Messrs Y. Ho. Mo.s' Deputies without any avail and that ~~believe~~ meantime further mutual estrangements might occur in those regions, the Resident will

not stand with empty hands but urgently and friendly requests Y.Ho.Mo. that they will be so good as to call upon the said Deputies for the matter, to take the same in hand or if they cannot do so, to let it be ~~considered by some~~ dealt with by some one else; and meantime to grant Y. Ho. Mo.s' instructions, together with the Hon. W.I.C.'s orders, provisionally, to their General Governor on the Coast of Africa that the ships of His Majesty's said African Company might pass and trade on the said Coast freely and unmolested since the same are not committing anything contrary to the Placades of the Land; and in so far as anything of the sort might be ~~charged against them~~ charged or imputed against them, not to proceed via facti therein but to make it known to his said Majesty in order to examine and remedy the same. As this proposal is based on equity the said Resident expects Y Ho. Mo.s' good resolution hereon, and meantime remains always....

1663.

D.A.C.

Further

(Annex. H.2. to Memorial from WIC. to SG. Exh. 27 July 1664.)  
June (st.Gen.Loketkas. Deenemaerck. 41.)

(Extract from the Interrogatory made by and on behalf of the Fiscal nomine officii in order thereon to be heard and examined by order of the Director General & Councillors the person of Theunis Adriaenssen Vos." (sic. meaning J. Bruiser.) vide H.1.)

Says it is known to him that CRAMER & HENNINGO ALBERTS have sometimes sent some goods to the FETUSE, but for what intention is unknown to him, but is certain the same were not distributed for the injury of the Company and the Holland Nation.

Whether it is not known to him what gifts and presents the Commander and his successor HENNINGO ALBERTS have spent from time to time in order op te maken deselve against the Company and to close the ways hither.

Declares he does not know whether the same was taken in hand by CRAMER or JAN CLAESSEN, although it is known to him that some MYNSE inhabitants were killed at that time.

Whether it is not known to him that at the time Commandant CRAMER returned by the ship "St Marten" to this Coast from Cabo Lopes and had encounter with the ships of the Company als de FETUSE de MYNAARS daer-over quamen doot te slaen, 'tselfe is geschiet door ingeven of the said Commander, en voor 'tgene daeromme aen JAN CLAESSEN en FETUSE gespendeert.

Says it is known to him that on each head of the MYNSE gold was placed by CRAMER without knowing whether he has done that on the Company's servants, or not.

Whether it is not known to him that at the time CRAMER made promises that he will give one bende gold for each head of the Company's people or their vassals which could be shown to him.

Says that the head of one of the persons at COMANY was shown but is confident that nothing was given for it, as on this exhibition the said CRAMER do changed that he came to die shortly afterwards.

Whether he has not seen that the heads of the Company's Factor & Assistant at COMANY, killed there, were shown to aforementioned CRAMER, and that he made a considerable present to the COMMANYSE for it.

Thus done and passed in the presence of us the under-  
signed Factors commissioned thereto in the Castle  
d'El Mina this 12th May 1663.

In my presence  
(sgd) H. van Gageldonck.

(sgd) Thielaman Wellekens.  
Paulus Mergerdal.

Whether it is not known to him  
that at the time of the  
CRAMER returned by the ship "St  
Marten" to this Coast in the year  
1662 from Cabo Lopez and had  
encounter with the ships of the  
Company, als de KETUSE de  
MYNARS lastover dwaren doot to  
also, 'taelwe is geschiet door  
ingeven of the aforementioned CRAMER  
en voor 'tyene daeromme di JAN  
CLAESSEN en KETUSE gespeddeert.

Whether it is not known to him  
that CRAMER has made promise that  
he would give one benda gold for  
every head of the Company's  
people or their vassals of DEMINA  
that could be shown to him.

Whether he has not seen that the  
heads of the Company's Factor and  
assalants de COMPANY, killed there  
were shown to the aforementioned  
CRAMER, and that he made a  
COMMISSIE. In dem.

Whether it is well known to him  
that CRAMER, of the name of  
the ship "St Marten" spent  
some goods, the value of which  
is unknown to him, on the  
KETUSE, in order to close the  
ways higher.

Declares as before that CRAMER  
at that time has given many  
goods to the Natives in order  
to do all damage to the Com-  
pany's vassals living at EL  
MINA.

Declares that it is not  
known to him that Commandant  
CRAMER has ever placed money  
on the heads of the Whites,  
but well of the Blacks be-  
longing under the Company;  
that he certainly detains  
vassals near at hand without  
other proof a half sacker liquor  
and to those who hem he hooden  
broonde ook laten toecomen.

Says that a head with blond  
hair and spratigh in face was  
shown by the KETUSE or COM-  
MISSE to the aforementioned CRAMER  
whereover the said CRAMER soo-  
denick elveride dat most gaen  
leggen en daer niet is comen  
te overyden; but does not know  
whether the murderer received any  
resents from CRAMER for it or not;  
and that the same head was shown to  
him also in the Fort by the Blacks,  
but he immediately made them go away  
as he would not see it.

Whether it is well known to him  
that CRAMER, of the name of  
the ship "St Marten" spent  
some goods, the value of which  
is unknown to him, on the  
KETUSE, in order to close the  
ways higher.

1663.

D.A.C.

(Annex. G.I. to <sup>Funder</sup> Memorial from WIC. to SG.

Exh. 27 ~~July~~ 1664.)

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

On this day the 12th June 1663, appeared before me Henrick Schaeff Notary Public admitted at the Court of Holland residing at Amsterdam, and the undersigned witnesses, the Hon. PIETER MINNE of Leyden, Factor, aged 40 years, THOMAS ERNTHUYS, Assistant, aged 19 years, and LAMBERT JANSEN HOLM, ~~JONGH~~ Boy / aged 16 years, each thereabouts, all now being within this City, and have by true words in place of oath, on the production of the Hon. Chart. WIC. here, testified declared and attested that it is true that they, deponents, on the 5th September 1662 had sailed out of Texel with the ship "Amsterdam" first to Cabo Verde and from there to the river SIERALIONA, and there had been ordered and gelecht by the Hon Mr Johan VALCKENBURGH, Dir.Gen. on behalf of the said Chart. WIC of the Coast of Guinea in December of the said year 1662, as Factor, Assistant, and Boy (Jongh) respectively for and on behalf of the said W.I.C. in order there in the said river, in the name and on behalf of the same WIC. to waernemen, bevorderen and uittevoeren the trade and traffic falling there with the inhabitants and natives of the country ende Portugese andere aldaer wonende and frequentende, and they have also there quietly and reasonably gelegen and traded and trafficed until on the 14th March of this year 1663 they the two first deponents both had sailed in a Jolletje of their lodge to an English ship named the "RUPERT" lying there in the mouth of the river, in order to

(p.2.) bring to one Captain Francois Tailor who was a ~~passenger~~ passenger on that ship their letter to the said Johan VALCKENBURGH, which Captain Tailor had promised deponents to take; and as the river ~~varech~~ was te varch (?) they first came on board about midnight, and then they asked Captain Tailor and the other English what kind of a ship it was that they, deponents saw lying near the said English ship and had not learnt of before, and that thereupon had been answered by the English that it was a DANISH ship, or, so the deponents understand, the pretended Danish ship named "Fredricus Tertius", which he, deponent Pieter MINNE hearing, he asked the Captain of the said English ship "Rupert", named Stuart, that he would let them be brought back to their Lodge by his chaloup, as their, Deponents, said Jol was then ~~useless~~ useless as the rowers were exhausted with the long rowing; but that the English captain of the ship "Rupert" replied that his chaloup was not with him, but that on the arrival of the said so-called Danish ship "Fredricus Tertius" he had sent it to their, deponents' Lodge in order, so he said, to warn them that a Danish ship had come so that they might be on their guard. To this he, Pieter MINNE replied that he in his Lodge had given good order of ~~toesight~~ ~~toesight~~ ~~toesight~~ (p.3.) to one Pieter Perseyn who was there. The said English captain also told them that the boat of the so-called Danish ship had sailed with armed men to the Lodge of the said W.I.C. in order to raseren and destroy everything there and such like, whereby he, <sup>deponent</sup> Pieter MINNE, so he declares, being bekomert about the letters and papers of the said W.I.C.

which lay in his box and lessenaer and being anxious that they might fall into the hands of the said Danes, agreed to the proposal of the English Captain that the captain of the said pretended Danish ship, who<sup>v</sup> they understood to be one Hendrick Lourenssen Veeger of Durgerdam in Waterland should be invited into the English ship in order to be spoken to about it by the said English Captain, like as the said Captain Hendrick Lourenssen Veeger -inde wandelinge genaemt wordende Heyn Louwen and Heyn Duyvel was invited and also came there, but did not know that they, deponents, were here. And that the Captains having spoken together above in the cabin (Hutt) both came to them, deponents, in the Cayuyte and there showed and handed to them deponents a note written and signed by the said Heyn Louwen at the request of the English captain, of contents that neither they deponents nor their private goods should be damaged or injured by his men or Danes, and if ~~they~~, (p.4.) ~~deponents~~ anything was taken away from them, Deponents, by his men that they should restore it, saying met eenen that they might well come on board his ship and might sail over with him but that his ship still lay ongereddert and about this must still wait somewhat. Further that they, deponents, heard mompelinge among the crew of the English ship "Rupert", and the next day learnt from the Surgeon of the English ship that he had been sent with the chaloup not to their, deponents', lodge as the English captain had previously said to them deponents, but to the English lodge in order there to verrichten his message, which they, deponents, guessed to have been, to warn those of the English lodge of the coming of the said Danish ship, so that if the said Danes came to ~~attaak~~ the Lodge

and despoil the lodge that they, the English, might get a share of it and see to making profit out of the plundering too. He, deponent, Lambert Janssen KOLM, declares alone how that between the afsd 14th and 15th march at the breaking of day, about ~~three~~ 3 o'clock, had come into the Lodge of the sd W.I.C. in the absence of the two first named deponents, out of the English Lodge, the Chief of it, one Abraham Mogge, sub-factor mr Chappel and ~~Mr~~ Jande ~~Surgeon~~ (p.5.) Surgeon, and there went and sat at a table "goet chier" maecken, and wanted to have the Assistant Hans Jongh opgeschaft, but without making the least warning there that a Danish ship had come; and about an hour afterwards also came into the said W.I.C.'s Lodge the captain of the English ship, named Captain Stuart with 16 or 17 of his ~~men~~ crew with their boat, taking from there a part of the said WIC's elephants' tusks, and other goods which were there, as also the boxes of the first named deponents Pieter MINNE and Thomas Ernsthuyts, who were still absent as before and had not returned to their Lodge: the afnmd Mr Chappel breaking up the box of him, Thomas Ernsthuyts, which he, deponent Lambert Janssen, saw, daerbij further other English as also negers quamen, and together plundered the said box als also the slaepgoed until the said Captain Stuart also came into the room where that box stood and took away from his men and the Blacks a part but not all of the plundered goods and laid them in the box ~~again~~ again and shut it. And he, deponent, declares that he then saw in the hands of the said Mr Chappel the small box in which he, deponent, had previously seen that he, Ernsthuyts, had his money and ~~ix~~ realen van achten. And that while the English were there in the Lodge and plundering, ~~there~~ there also (p.6.) came in a part of the men of the said so-called Danish ship "Fredericus Tertius", like as he then at the same moment

1663.

heard from these English, of which Danes the mate named Cornelis, not knowing his surname, went with the said <sup>two</sup> Assistant further into the warehouses of the W.I.C. and noting in a note book the gargoēs goods and return cargoes of the W.I.C. which he found there and set a guard of his men over the warehouses and goods, in order, as he said, to prevent the invallen of the negroes, and that until the the coming of day when, namely on the 15th March, the said mate and others from the Danish ship ~~carried away and robbed~~ plundered out of the said warehouses of the W.I.C. the elephants' tusks still lying there, being a good parcels without he, deponent being able to estimate them, and he also saw that the English from the ship "Rupert" carried off and plundered a part of the rice which was also there, without he, deponent, knowing how much; and the Danes went on and plundered everything that there was of the W.I.C. behalve the iron rice and other goods and merchandise, bringing him, deponent, about the evening, with them with their boat to their Danish ship, as he, deponent, could not stay there alone, as the Assistant Hans Jongh, when he had handed over the aforesaid elephants' tusks of the WIC. to (p.7.) the Danes, had separated himself from him, deponent, and liep here and there by the Danes and English and also the negroes, and finally remained with the English, as he, deponent, learnt on the ship "Fredericus Tertius". The aforesaid PIETER MINNE and THOMAS ERNSTHUYNS declare that they were kept ~~by~~ <sup>English</sup> the English ship "Rupert" by the Captain

without being able to <sup>allowed return to</sup> ~~return~~/to their Lodge, and that meantime they, deponents, saw that the goods/ cargoes and elephants' tusks of the W.I.C. were brought to the Danish ship by their boat without they, deponents, being able to do anything against it; until they, deponents, seeing no other uitkomste and the English captain not being willing to transport them to the Coast of GUINEA, because his ship was one of the eight ships which had sailed from England under one Admiral Stook (Stokes?), so he said, to the Coast of Guinea in order to take their revenge for the damage which they voorgaven they had suffered during the direction of the Director-General Jaspas van HEUSSEN, they, deponents, were obliged to betake themselves to the ship "Fredericus Tertius" on the 17th March, and the next day learnt there that the W.I.C.'s Lodge and warehouses had been burnt down, so the Danes said, by the Blacks there, with still a great part of the goods being in them, and thus they were brought by the said ship to Glückstadt, and arrived there the 24th May last and were further kept there until the ship was aengekort tegens de wal in order to ~~be~~ come into the harbour, when they could and might go on (p.8.) /shore, but not depart from there and dieswegen also in their inn were arrested by order of the magistrate, and finally also were not allowed to depart before they were there compelled to give a declaration to the satisfaction of the said magistrate there one of whom was Marten Baers who continually treated them, deponents, very badly and vinnich <sup>addressed</sup> ~~xxxxxx~~/them, and also said that he had two sons in the Hague who were proceeding ~~against~~ the said W.I.C., that the Company de bouth(?) wel haast

op het hoofd soude krijgen, that hij deselve wat anders soude leeren and other threats and onfatsoenlijke words and propoesten tegens deselve uitspuwende. Item, he compelled him, deponent Pieter Minne, and made him hand over the aforementioned / note which the said Heyn Louwen had given him, deponent, in the English ship "Rupert": and also compelled him, deponent Ernsthuyzen, to sign a document of promises that he would cause no difficulty or molestation to the said Heyn Louwen here in this country; also would not let them, deponents, be given any money for their journey, at their request, but instead of that, treated them with many smadelijke bitter and schimpende words. Further they the two first named deponents declare that on the vooyage hither they several times heard the skipper Heyn Louwen the Mate and other officers of the said ship "Fredericus Tertius" relate how they, with the said ship, on the voyage out along the Coast of Guinea, coming before AXEM had there vastgehouden one Jacques Meulevelt Factor of (p.9.) W.I.C. who in order to verkennen the ship had come to it. Item, also that they coming with ~~the~~ said ship before CABO CORS and finding two ships and a yacht of the W.I.C. lying ~~in~~ in the roads there, he, Heyn Louwen, had called out to them, "Strike for the King of Denmark", but that they of the W.I.C. saying thereto in effect, "Come on board and strike yourselves", the said Heyn Louwen had thereupon said "dat sal U geworden", and had thereupon called out and stamped with his foot, that the gunner should give fire, and so they gave the said W.I.C.'s ships the geheele k laegh, their guns being loaded with two or three long pieces of

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iron, ~~which xxxxxx usually~~ each being one third part of an iron  
stave which are usually ~~about~~ 11 or 12 feet long, which, for  
that purpose they had shortened and bound together two and two,  
and stuck them in the cannon, boasting that they had so hit the  
Company's ships and shot such bressen <sup>of an</sup> (?) therein that one could  
have driven a horse and cart into them, and had so hit the Com-  
pany's yacht among others, that it had to draw off and <sup>lay</sup> ~~lie~~ help-  
less, and that there had been great gekryt and gekerm in the  
Company's ships over the wounds thereby received, so that they  
had suspected that there must have been many dead and wounded  
in the Company's ships, and such like roemruchtige ~~xxx~~ words  
and propoosten more, and that even as before ~~xxx~~ also from the  
said Heyn Louwen himself. Item, that also they the two first  
named deponents have several times heard the said Heyn Louwen  
(p.10.) and ~~nix~~ others of his hier lantsch or water lantsche  
men, die veel op het schip waren, relate that they had te vreed-  
gestelt with gold or money the Bailliu of Waterlant, Mr Berck-  
hout, when they ~~xxxxx~~ sailing out in the service of foreign  
and other countries and returned home from their interloping,  
over their contravention, and that the said Bailliu had said  
to them that he would bevrijden them in his district from all  
aensprache and damage about it, like as he also was doing,  
but not outside his district or jurisdiction, gelijk sij  
seyden dat hun sulcx oock was gebeurt. Further still that  
the said Heyn Louwen has also related to them, deponents,  
that he having come into the river SIERALIONA, as before, he  
and the English Captain Stuart had resoled and decided together  
that he, Heyn Louwen, should hostilely attack and plunder the  
Lodge of the Company, and as he, Heyn Louwen, selfs in ~~dæ~~  
riviere onbedreven was and also had no one on his ship for that

purpose, that the English Captain Stuart should bijsetten him a man who ~~there~~ was bedreven there, provided that he, Heyn Louwen, on good success should give him four pounds sterling and a free passage to England, and that this also had been done, as that Englishman, who had been the guide, had himself told and related to them, deponents, on the homeward voyage. Further still that the said Danes in the plundering of the afsd Lodge of the W.I.C. also attacked and gedrooft (gedroost?) a parcel of about between twelve and fourteen Quintalen elephants' tusks, each quintal being (p.11.) one hundred and twenty pounds Hollants, and 75 to 80 brefrels(?) cloths of one Bernardo Gommes, Portuguese trader there and other Portuguese goods besides which he had in his barque, with also the said barque and toebehoorende van dien, and that they, deponents, had seen the same barque and its lading <sup>come to</sup> ~~xx~~/the ship "Fredericus Tertius" when they were on board, and that they were also brought over to ~~Glückstadt~~ Glückstadt. Dater over dat sij deponents beducht sijn that the said W.I.C. and their servants aldaer te lijden hebben alsoo de Portuguese in dat geweste geen onderscheyt en maecken tusschen Deenen and Hollanders but say that it is one and the same nation and that het altesamen Hollanders sijn, and bij hun oock soo geagt ende gehouden worden. All which being well and distinctly read aloud to them, deponents, they declare it to be true and offer if need be further to declare the same on oath, and consent ~~to a document thereof~~

~~beingxxxx~~

Document hereof made at Amsterdam in the presence of  
Isaack Oostendoop and Jan Theunissen Schoemaker both  
hereto requested as witnesses, and was signed. The  
which I testify. (sgd) H.Schaeff. Not. Pub.

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1660  
SAC.

Jan. 5.	" Resolutions States General "	p. 2.
Jan. 17.	Resolution Stat Gen.	Typescript
Jan. 24	" Resolutions States General "	p. 2.
Feb. $\frac{18}{28}$	Letter. Heins to Stat. Gen	Typescript
Feb. 22	Letter. Silverscrom to Stat. Gen } Resolution Stat Gen thereon }	Typescript
Mar. 6.	" Resolutions States General "	p. 4.
Mar. 13.	" " " "	p. 5.
Mar. 15.	Memo. Silverscrom to Stat. Gen.	Typescript
Mar. 22	" " " "	Typescript
Mar. 25	" W.C. to Stat. Gen	Typescript
April. 16	" Resolutions States General "	p. 8.
" "	Memo. Silverscrom to Stat. Gen.	Typescript
May 1.	" Resolutions States General "	p. 8.
June 11.	Letter. Silverscrom to Chancellor De la Gardie. "Yellow Note Book SAC." p. 16.	" " " " p. 20.
July 2.	" " " "	" " " "
July 12.	Memo Silverscrom to Stat. Gen.	Typescript
" "	" Resolutions States General "	p. 9.
July 19.	Memo. Silverscrom to Stat. Gen.	Typescript
" "	" Resolutions States General "	p. 10
July 24.	" " " "	p. 10.
" "	Letter. Stat. Gen. to Heins	Typescript
July 30	Letter W.C. to Stat. Gen. }	
July 31.	Resolution Stat. Gen. }	Typescript
Augt. 28	" Resolutions States General "	
Augt. 29	" " " "	p. 13.
Sept. 1	" " " "	
Sept 4.	" " " "	p. 14
Sept 12.	Letter. Heins to the Priffier. Stat. Gen.	Typescript
Oct. $\frac{1}{14}$	" " " "	Typescript
Oct. 30	" Resolutions States General "	p. 14.
Nov 7.	Letter. King of Sweden to Stat. Gen.	Typescript
" "	Letter W.C. to Stat. Gen	Typescript
Nov 10.	Letter. Silverscrom to Chancellor De la Gardie. "Yellow Note Book SAC" p. 22.	
Nov 20.	" Resolutions States General "	p. 15.
Dec. 7.	Letter. Silverscrom to Stat. Gen.	Typescript
" "	" Resolutions States General "	p. 15.
Dec. 27	Memo. Silverscrom to Stat. Gen.	MS copy.
" "	" Resolutions States General "	p. 16.

Extract from Aitzema Vol IV  
Extract from Müller.

See also Addenda 1. 2. 3. 4 attached.

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S.A.C.

Sundry documents (all translated from the Dutch), from various sources, all relating to the Swedish African Company.

Resolution of the States General (St.Gen. Lok.Kas.Zwed.36.)  
17th January 1663.

Is found good and decided that the Presidial Chamber of the W.I.C. ~~shall~~ at Amsterdam shall be written to that they shall send hither, on the 1st February next, some Deputies instructed on the differences still standing open between the said W.I.C. and those of the Swedish African Company.

Ditto. (ibid)

Jovis the 22nd February 1663.

Is read at the Assembly a certain further Memorial from Mr Silverscroon, Deputy of the King of Sweden, requesting their High Mightinesses' Resolution on the complaints made to them on behalf of the said King about the wrong and violence which those of the Swedish African Company claim to have been done to them by the officers of the W.I.C. of these Lands on the Coast of Guinea. Upon which being deliberated, is found good and decided that the Presidial Chamber of the said Company shall be again written to that they shall send some Deputies hither as quickly as possible in order to enter into conference on the said subject with ~~the~~ Messrs their H. Mos' Deputies for the affairs of the said Company.

Johan P. Silverscroon to the States General. dd Hage, ~~22nd February~~  
22nd February 1663. (St.Gen. No.6537.)

The undersigned Deputy of his Majesty of Sweden is obliged, with no little reason, de novo again to point out to Y.Ho.Mo. how he, by ~~manifest entreaties~~, continuous entreaties, manifold Memorials, and written informations, has now for a considerable time past persisted with Y.H.M. in order that the disputes arisen between the Swedish African Company and those of the W.I.C. of these Lands might be settled once for all.

And the said Deputy has so far been able to learn (afnemen) nothing else than that a short resolution upon the said matter ensued; since Y.Ho.Mo. themselves appeared to be disposed to have been pleased to let favourable orders issue always upon the Deputy's Memorials handed in. And ~~as~~ <sup>when</sup> in August last the written informations were handed over to Y. Ho.Mo.s' Deputies, those of the Company of these Lands themselves made known to Y.Ho.Mo. that they were prepared to settle the matter.

But now the said Deputy is obliged to have another sentiment of the matter, and that those of the W.I.C. of these Lands have been able to twist and garnish the matter that Y.Ho.Mo.s'

good intention should remain of no effect and fruitless; as the said Company being lately ordered here by Y. Ho. Mo. in order to end the matter in principal, their Deputies indeed appeared here, but declared that they were not (buiten consent) fully instructed to reply to the matter, as appears from Y. Ho. Mo.s' resolution of the 10th August 1662. And then again (when it could no longer be pushed aside), they declared they were first expecting other colleagues or orders. At which it is now still resting; and thus have their pretexts from time to time outweighed the respect which was due to the satisfaction to be given.

It may be left to Y. Ho. Mo.s' judgement what his Majesty has to make (afnemen) of all such evasions and whether they are in any way compatible with the nature of the alliance and good confidence which there is and has to remain between the two. And as such delays can only be regarded by those of the W.I.C. as in order not only to make fruitless the restitution of ship, goods, and Lodges but also to cause to stop the Swedish navigation and commerce to Guinea to His said Majesty's Forts, and so, consequently, to bring into ruin and misfortune entirely that which the Swedish African Company still has left over there, then His Majesty cannot be suspected if he, in default of proper and speedy satisfaction, allows the deliberations to go in that direction so as to compensate his subjects elsewhere. ~~and~~

And I hereby attest that I have brought together everything which can equitably be required for the redress of such notoriously suffered violence.

The aforesaid Deputy will as yet ~~wait~~ expect Y. Ho. Mo.s' resolution hereon in one or other manner, which he hereby once more respectfully requests, so that his Majesty may see from it what he has to expect from Y. Ho. Mo.

Hage. the 22nd February 1663.

(sgd) Johan P. Silvercroon.

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Letter from Dutch Resident in Sweden (Nicolas Heins) to St. Gen. dd. Stockholm 18/28 February 1663. Recd 13 March 1663.

(St. Gen. No. 6537)

I find myself obliged again respectfully to draw Y. Ho. Mo.s' attention to the necessity of a short dispatch and advancement of the long expected accomodation of the disturbances lately arisen on the Coast of Guinea between the inhabitants of the United Netherlands & those of this Kingdom; nearly all matters both public concerning the State and private of Merchants & Traders being being delayed & kept pending by this Court in expectation of some decision or other of the said disputes.

... ..

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Resident Silvercroon to States General.  
Hage, 15th March 1663. (St.Gen. Locket ~~Nas~~.WIC.56.)

The undersigned Commissary of his Majesty of Sweden being requested to put into writing the lawful claims and manner of satisfaction in the differences arisen between the Swedish African Company in Guinea and the West India Company of these Lands, declares as follows:

- 1st. That the Fort at CABO CORCE, named Carolusburg (as being his Majesty's own) and the appurtenances thereof, has now and for all time to remain unmolested by those of the W.I.C. of these Lands; whereby the mutual alliance ~~wa~~-contracted between his said Majesty and this State shall retain its vigour.
- 2nd. That the two Lodges, ANNEMABO & TACCARARI, hitherto occupied by the said W.I.C. to the prejudice and injury of the S.A.C. shall be evacuated and restored to the same at the first opportunity and undamaged.
- 3rd. That his said Majesty's inhabitants and subjects, also all Swedish ships navigating from and to Guinea to His Majesty's and the Swedish Company's places, shall have to remain unmolested and undisturbed both by sea and on land; and in their course and trade shall by no means (under any pretext whatsoever) be disturbed; like as they have been unmolested and undisturbed before the date of the arisen ~~differences~~ differences.
- 4th. That the ship Christina and the goods that were in the same shall be made good and restored, together with the damage caused, in accordance with the account and calculation hereto annexed.

Actum Hage, the 15th March 1663.

(sgd) Johan P. Silvercroon.

Enclosure to above

Enclosure to foregoing:-

Account of the ship Christina and the goods that were in it, together with the damage caused by those of the W.I.C. of these Lands, to be restored and made good.

The cargo laden in the aforesaid ship (which ship and goods were, contrary to all reason, seized and are still possessed by those of the W.I.C. of these Lands) ~~amounts~~ purely from purchased goods above all expenses, according to the ~~following~~ <sup>exp</sup> annexed specification, ~~Rdr. 39253:22~~ [uor] amounts to ... .. Rdr. 39253:22

The profit on the aforesaid capital at 90%, with the profit on gold, amounts to the sum of Rdr. 35327, in which the Swedish Company is bearing the cost of insurance, convoy, freight, caskage, cases, packages, labour, provisions, maintenance of Forts & servants on the Coast of Guinea, together with 8 months charter of ship and sailors &c &c, comes to 35327:00 Rdr. 74580:22

For copper scales, balance, weights paper, pen, & wax in said ahip, Rdr 61:33  
 For a touchstone 2:00  
 For a medicine chest to be used on shore 6:10 69:43

For interest on the above Rdr. 74580:22 at  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  per month, namely from January 1662 to 1st April 1663, being 14 months (the ship Christina having come to the Coast of Guinea in February 1661, so that 8 full months for sale of the cargo is not counted), comes to Rdr. 5292:00  
 Rdr. 79942:15

(continued on next page)

Carried forward from last page 79942:15

The Swedish Commandant, Hans Neuman, through ill treatment of the W.I.C.'s servants, having died on the Guinea Coast, had had in the ship on his private account, in goods and wares, to the sum of Rdr. 1250:00

Profit on the said goods at 90% = 1125:00 Rdr. 2375:00

Also for some silver work, clothing, & other trifles which he had with him 329:00 Rdr. 2704:00

For that skipper Jan Ryncke has had in the said ship 30 pieces serge (saeijen) at f.44 per piece, and he could have obtained therefor f.72, difference of f.28 on each piece, amounts to f.840

Also for 400 lb beads at f.1 ~~which he paid~~ which he paid, & for which he could have got f.1:10, f.200

Also for 400 dozen knives, at 30 stuivers which he could have sold ~~for~~ at f.2:00, f.200

Also for 10 anchors of lime-juice taken from him f.120  
f.1360 .....Rdr. 544:00

Ditto skipper Jan Reincke kept here in this country in order to take all information from him; item his journey to and fro, amounts to

Rdr. 110:00  
Rdr. 83300:15

(continued on next page)

Carried forward

Rdr. 83300:15

Of the cargo sent to the Coast by the ship Coning David remained Rdr.20000, the interest on which from 1st July 1661 to 1st April 1663, being 21 months at  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  per month (the said ship having departed from the Coast in January 1661) comes to ... 2100:00

The voyage to and from Guinea is ordinarily reckoned at 8 months. The ship Christina having sailed from the Elbe on 12/22 November 1660, the eight months expire on the 22 July 1660 (sic 1661?). From that time until the ship shall be handed back before Staden in the Elbe, is due to the Swedish African Company the chartering of that ship at Rdr.400 per month; being till July 1663, 2 years: amounting to ... 9600:00  
95000:15

As also heavy expenses have been incurred in Guinea by the Swedish servants for the maintenance of the place CABO CORCE; also the ordinary monthly customs to the King, Commander and other officers, as also subsistence & monthly pay to the Swedish servants, and subsistence money for slaves, has had to be given for the 2 years; therefore is rightly due to the Swedish Company therefor the profit on the cargoes which in ~~the next two~~ those two years would have been gained (geavanceert) by the Swedish Directors: which each year would have been 2 ships, making altogether 4 ships, each provided with a cargo of Rdr.40000. All which being reasonably assessed by persons of experience would amount at least to Rdr. (sic)

(continued on next page)

1663.

What thereagainst would come to the credit  
of the W.I.C. of these lands is

Six months hire of the sailors on the  
ship Christina, at Rdr. 250 per month, Rdr. 1500:00

On which was paid to the Gunner Jacob  
Soetjes who came over in the ship  
Graef Enno, but learning that his wife  
had died at Hamburg, at once proceeded  
thither without receiving money from  
the Directors at Amsterdam, as his  
comrades received: therefore is deducted  
Balance Rdr.  $\frac{113:001}{3}$   
Rdr. 1386:00  $\frac{2}{3}$

For insurance of the Capital, from the  
Guinea Coast to here in Holland, Rdr. (sic)

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Silvercroon to States General. Haag, 22nd March 1663.

(St. Gen. Loket Kas. WIC. 56.)

(in regard to Sweden, particular)

The undersigned Commissary having seen a certain Memorial  
handed over by the W.I.C. to Y. Ho. Mo.s' Deputies for the  
affairs of the said Company, and handed to him by them,  
containing certain claims and absurd proposals for accord  
over the differences between the said WIC. of the one part &  
the Chart. S.A.C. of the other part, deduced by the said Memorial  
for Y. Ho. Mo. at your request, cannot neglect to remonstrate to  
Y. H. M. that he the undersigned finds the proposals thereby made  
& especially as regards the first paragraph, extremely frivolous  
& absurd in regard to the King of Sweden; because the same (in  
place of serving as an amicable means to prepare the way for  
Y. H. M., by your intervention, reasonably & equitably to remove  
the said differences) on the contrary give occasion, with good  
reason, to doubt whether His said Majesty will by any means  
attain the purpose which Y. H. M. by your Resolution of the  
1st April 1662 ~~for~~ proposed for accomodation.

And as regards the second paragraph of the said Memorial  
in so far as thereby is offered to appease the claims of  
His said Majesty and his subjects by the offer of a certain  
sum of money, the undersigned Commissary finds the proposal  
thereby made of such a nature with regard to his said Majesty  
that the same can serve as no means of accomodation; since

the Fort CABO CORS and the Lodges, as being Regalia and real property cannot be alienated from the Crown.

But in so far as the proposal made by the said second paragraph (lid) is not extraneous to appease the just claims about the restitution of the said ship and goods, the undersigned Commissary considers that Y.Ho.Mo. are thereby given opportunity to cause ~~himself~~ his said Majesty and his subjects to have satisfaction in regard to the said ship and goods, in accordance with Y.Ho.Mo.s' above mentioned resolution. And he again very earnestly requests ~~me~~ that Y.Ho.Mo. will be pleased to give a catagoric reply to all his previously iterative Memorials delivered in, so that no further estrangements could arise thereout.

Haag. 22nd March 1663.

(sgd) Johan P. Silvercroon.

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Docket. Proposal of Accomodation made by the Deputies of the W.I.C., delivered to the Deputies of their High Mightinesses on 25th March 1663.  
(St.Gen. Loket Kas, ~~Xxxxxxx~~ WIC.56)

Memorial delivered in to the Hon. Messrs Commissioners of their High Mightinesses for the affairs of the W.I.C. containing proposals of accord over the differences between the W.I.C. of these ~~lands~~ of the one part and the pretended Swedish African Company of the other part, pending undecided before their H.M.

Although the Directors of the W.I.C. of these Lands consideratio considerandis ~~had~~ consideration given to all that which has been alleged & produced on both the points between them on the one side and the pretended S.A.C. on the other side pending undecided before their Ho.Mo., they consider (under correction) that both in the one as in the other they are so far entitled and justified that, without any scruple, they might venture to expect thereupon, not only of their Ho.Mo. but also of all other neutral judges; yet they have nevertheless, reflecting on the one hand upon the request made by His Majesty of Sweden in his letters dd. 28th September 1661 & 22nd February 1662 to their Ho. Mo. that the aforesaid disputes might be terminated by amicable composition, and on the other hand being desirous to obey the sincere intention of their Ho. Mo. tending to the maintenance of their subjects and to show their justice & equity to all foreign potentates, ~~not wishing to stand upon their utmost rights~~ ~~and~~ not wishing to stand upon their utmost rights, for the aforesaid reasons have found good to put before Y.<sup>ro</sup> Mo., for the purpose of accord, the following points and considerations.

1.

First and foremost, that seeing that here there will have to be a compromise, there will have to be left out-side the material of compromise those points which are claimed by the said Swedes more ostentationis causa than because the same are questionable and dubious; and consequently, before any accord is entered into, must be renounced by the Swedes for the behoof of the Company all the claims which they sustain they have to the places TACQUERARY, ANNEMABO and ORSOUW, and ~~that~~ on this point ~~they~~ hereby firmly and definitely promising that they will neither now nor hereafter any more attempt to induce the natives of the countries of the Gold Coast -beginning at ABBINE & ASSINE inclusive and ending at Rio DA VOLTA inclusive- to let them place any Lodges within the aforesaid limits or

to concede trade: as also they they will neither directly nor indirectly come with their own ships nor grant permission ~~xxx~~ or commission to others in order to drive any trade at the aforesaid places, or any others situate within the aforesaid limits; all upon penalty that on being found to have done anything contrary hereto, the aforesaid Swedes, in case they might have placed any Lodges within the said ~~limits~~ Districts, shall be bound to deliver them over into the hands of the Company of these lands, and further forfeit all the goods that shall be found in the same; and in the event of any ships being caught at trade within the said limits the same together with the laden goods shall be forfeited in commissum to the profit of the Company. All this for the reasons:-

Because the Company's right to the aforesaid places cannot be held as dubious, the Company being confident that Y.Ho.Mo. will have ascertained from the advices produced by the same, as clear as day, that the Company, beyond all contradiction, has a better right to the aforesaid places than the pretended Swedish or Danish Companies have ~~ever~~ ever had; and although the aforesaid pretended Swedish African Company appears to call those places into question, because they, being held by Hendrick Caerloff first upon Danish Commission, were afterwards handed over to the Company; and being wrongly represented by the Swedes (as the Company can observe from a certain letter ~~from~~ Laurens de Geer has written to the Commandant of CABO CORCO) that, in accordance with the 11th Article of the Roskilde Treaty all those places which were occupied by Caerloff on Danish Commission must be restored to them, nevertheless that cannot make the aforesaid places in the least questionable, because in any case even if the said Roskilde Treaty was applicable to places out side Europe, the said Swedes, by the 11th Article thereof have acquired no more right to those places than they have had before the possession of the Danes: and the Company has shown that even before they were held by the said Caerloff on Danish Commission, the right of ownership belonged to the Company, although being disturbed in the possession of them. For which reasons the Company is confident that the aforesaid places cannot be any material of compromise.

Which renunciation, as above, being done, and consequently being left as dubious points the Fort CABO CORCO and the ship Christina (like as also those two points are specially urged by the Swedes in their respective Memorials); and it being considered that in material of compromise for the accomodation of both parties it is necessary that each renounce something of that which he thinks belongs to him summo jure, so, on the one side, the Swedes ought to desist from their claim to CABO CORCO and cede to the Company all

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all the rights that they suppose they have to the said places so that the Company of these Lands be not prevented by them from taking possession of the Fort CABO CORSO; and further the placing of lodges and driving of trade at that place being also renounced as, is ~~stated~~ stated above for the other places TACQUERARY, ANNEMABO and ORSOUW.

Against which the Company on the other hand, desisting from the right that it has obtained by virtue of the ~~lawfu~~ legal sentence to the ship Christina, after that declaration of the value of the said ship and goods (with reservation of the debate ~~thereof~~ of the Company against it) shall be made by the pretended Swedish African Company, will leave to the arbitration of Y. Ho. Mo. what shall be given to the said ~~Swedes~~ Swedes in satisfaction there for; submitting itself entirely to Y. ~~Hon. Mos.~~ Hon. Mos. With which shall be dead and null and annulled in the best form all the claims made on either side.

2.

As a second means (under correction) all these claims could be appeased and settled by a certain sum of money to be given by the Company; for which purpose a petition being made by the Swedes, the Company could afterwards declare itself further upon it.

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Resident Silvercroon to States General. Haghe, 16 April 1663.  
Lect. " " "

(St. Gen. 6537.)

The undersigned Commissary of his Majesty of Sweden is compelled by no small reasons again to point out to Y. Ho. Mo. how he now for a considerable time past has persevered by continual entreaties, manifold Memorials and written informations to Y. Ho. Mo. in order that the disputes arisen between the S.A.C. & those of the W.I.C. of these Lands might be entirely settled.

And the said Commissary has so far not been able to obtain (afnemen) anything ~~else than that~~ else than that a short resolution on that matter had ensued in which Y. Ho. Mo. appeared to be inclined always to let favourable orders issue upon the Commissary's Memorials; and when, in August last, the written informations had been handed over to Y. Ho. Mo.'s Deputies, those of the Company of these Lands made known to Y. Ho. Mo. that they were prepared for the settlement of the matter.

But now the said Commissary is invited (sic -obliged?) to have another sentiment of the ~~wrok~~ work, and that those of the W.I.C. have been able so to twist and garnish it so that Y.Ho.Mo.s' good intention should remain powerless and fruitless, like as the said Company being then now lately summoned hither by Y.Ho.Mo. in order to end the matter in principle, their deputues certainly appeared here, but also without consent and information given, departed from here again without having done anything real, and it is easily to be perceived with what object those of the W.I.C. have thus kept this matter lingering, especially since they have dispatched their ships & a Commander (Valckenburgh) to the Coast of Guinea.

But Y.Ho.Mo. will please to be informed (gedient) on the other hand that while your friendly offer, both by resolution and also by the mouth of your Resident made to His Majesty's Ministers, remains pending ~~through~~ without effect through contrary "menees" here; that His said Majesty having produced everything that could be required for the settlement of that matter, and the undersigned Commissary hopes that he cannot be accused of having been negelectful in his ~~said~~ duty and remonstrances, his said Majesty will not be able to be suspected if in due course ~~if~~ he comes to indemnify himself for all the damage caused by this unfriendly and intentional delaying, as and where it shall be advisable to him, like as the said Commissary, to his regret, has had now several times to make known to Y.Ho.Mo..

It is now two years that this matter was prosecuted ~~witk~~ at Y.Ho.Mo. and ~~ix ix~~ already 8 months have passed since all written informations were placed at Y.Ho.Mo.s' disposal and also Y.Ho. Mo. urged for a resolution, which nevertheless he has not yet been able to obtain.

Meantime it is so that those of the W.I.C. of these Hands are pursuing their designs, the Swedish navigation and trade to Guinea is at a stand-still and a considerable sum of money and goods at CABO CORS run into danger, the compensation for for which will have to be demanded from those who are the cause of it

And as, without notorious disdain and disrespect to his Majesty and no less prejudice and damage to his Company and inhabitants, a resolution of Y.Ho.Mo. -which would not be refused to even a private person- cannot be delayed, the undersigned Commissary therefore once more very earnestly requests that you will be pleased not to detain him any longer but make such a Resolution on the matter in principle in one way or the other, as Y.Ho.Mo. shall judge to be in conformity with the justice of the matter and also in pursuance of your friendly declarations thereanent and also as required by the mutual alliance, so that his Majesty may know what he has to expect about the captured ship & goods, of the retsituation of the Lodges in Guinea and of the peaceful possession in those Quarters. Haghe, 16th April 1663.

(sgd) Johan P. Silvercroon.

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Silvercroom to States General. Hague, 12th July 1663.  
Lect. " " "

The undersigned Commissary of His Majesty of Sweden has not been able to neglect herewith to represent to Y.Ho.Mo. how he has received report from the Swedish Commandant at the Fort CABO CORCE in Guinea, as also from several other officers and subjects of his Majesty there, dd. 3rd December 1662, to the effect that those of the W.I.C. of these Lands are treating those Swedish servants not only unfriendly but ~~moreover~~ also violently and hostilely in everything; and moreover represent and give utterance that for the fulfilment of their evil intentions they are only waiting for Mr Valckenburgh and the ships with him; so that the said Swedish Commandant with the forty persons whom he has with him have found it advisable to shut themselves in the said Fort and to consolidate themselves there and so to be on their guard against all such violence

And as these proceedings of the W.I.C. (if they are carried into effect as appears to be their intention) cannot cause anything else than further estrangement and greater difficulties in the removal of the already too highly arisen ~~differen~~ differences; that it is also directly contrary to Y.Ho.Mo.s' good intention which it is firmly trusted to be in conformity with your written resolution dd. 28th August 1662, copy herewith (q.v.) in which you declare you will let provision be made as and where it is proper, and therewith that pending the deliberations over this question, not the least hostilities against the said King and the Swedish African Company be undertaken by any ships or persons; which resolution being then sent to his said Majesty by the undersigned Commissary and also being made known by Y.Ho.Mo.s' own Resident at the Court there, his said Majesty relying upon the sincerity thereof has with reason taken it as strange that it was so notoriously and contemptibly acted against by those of the W.I.C., the consequences of which Y.Ho.Mo. will be able most wisely to conjecture for yourselves.

Therefore the undersigned Commissary herewith again very earnestly requests that Y.Ho.Mo. will be pleased to give the necessary speedy and sharp orders as and where it is proper in order to cause those of the W.I.C. of these ~~Landen~~ Lands not only to cease from all hostilities to-day against the Swedish servants in the Quarters of Guinea, but if any might have been committed contrary to the intention of Y.Ho.Mo. and since ~~their~~ your given resolution, all the same be redressed & repaired, for the amicable settlement and removal of those matters, as is customary between such good & old allies & is to be expected. Actum 'Gravenhaghe 12th July 1663.

(sgd) Johan P. Silvercroom.

Silvercrown to States General. Hague, 19th July 1663.

Lect. " " "

(S.G.Loket Kas.W.I.C. 56.)

The undersigned Commissary of his Majesty of Sweden in order both to comply with the sharp orders he has received from time to time, and ~~lately~~ now lately, from Sweden on behalf of his said Majesty and to be able to show he has by no means been neglectful in his duty & remonstrances, is compelled once more & perhaps ~~for~~ the last time, to ~~urge~~ press for a resolution to be taken by Y.Ho.Mo. on one side or the other in the matter of Guinea. Very long has that now proceeded, very often has the said Commissary troubled Y.H.M. about it, various urgent Memorials has he handed in to that purpose, the last being of the 22nd February & 16th April in the perusal of which Y.H.M. can gather (afnemen) that his Majesty is taking that matter to heart.

Meantime nothing has been neglected by verbal ~~conferences~~ solicitations & also conferences with Y.H.M.s' Deputies, all arguments pro & con have been debated fully: as also objections which had the semblance of arguments, as well as notorious untruths & wrong writings have had to be refuted and all the tergiversations of the W.I.C. be suffered with patience and by continuously pursuing the matter was won, as is known to Y.H.M. that his Majesty of France not liking to see any disturbances arising between two of his so considerable allies, having acquaintance thereof both in France through the Ministers there, and here through his Ambassador, has enquired into and had the whole matter explained to him.

Being now brought together what could in any way be thought of, and Y.H.M. having full information about everything, nothing else now remains than for ~~you~~ Y.H.M. to be pleased to take your resolution about the matter ~~according to justice and without delay or postponement~~ or also to ~~direct it in this~~ order it in that direction that it be settled amicably according to justice without delay or postponement. The account and specification of the value of the wronged ship Christina & its lading was handed over to Y.H.M. already in March last and the undersigned Commissary is ready to verify that account item by item, if Y.H.M. will only give orders for that.

But if, contrary to expectation, no entreaties can find place and that the interests of the W.I.C. ~~involves~~ allow it to get by force and to keep ship, lading, lodges and forts without respect to right or justice and Y.H.M. are not pleased to make provision therein but to allow such by connivance and to permit the tergiversation of the W.I.C., Y.H.M. will please to hold the undersigned excused if he hereby protests against all such violence, refrains (supersedeert) from further remonstrances, and writes to his said Majesty that all solicitations here are powerless and useless, and that his Majesty may let the good right of his subjects be provided for otherwise, as he shall find advisable; the said Commissary, personally, being very sorry that whereas he has contributed his utmost for the amicable removal of these differences, those of the W.I.C.

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of these Lands have nevertheless by their practices been able to twist the matter in that direction that Y.Ho.Mo.s' good intention is made fruitless & his said Majesty and his African Company stay diverted from their good right and what is their own. Y.Ho.Mo. can as yet provide therein and prevent the blame which will otherwise arise thereout and accordingly give such orders with which the S.A.C. is placed without complaint, spared all further violence and so may be protected from the further unfriendliness which otherwise are to be feared.

Actum, 'S-Gravenhage, 19th July 1663.

(sgd) Johan P.Silvercroon.

States General to Resident Heins, Stockholm. dd. 24th July 1663.  
(St.Gen.6537)

We send you herewith the Remonstrance and the papers thereto relating (specterende) handed over to us by the Directors of the W.I.C. of these Lands, as also the Resolution taken thereon to-day (q.v.), with order & command that, i.a.w. that our Resolution you must enquire and cause to be enquired for what purpose the equipage of ships, which is represented here as being made there in Sweden, is serving. And in case, above suspicion, you might come to hear that it is in order to do injury to the W.I.C. in Guinea you will have to "dehorteren" the Royal Swedish Government thereof with all conceivable reasons, and to represent to the same the estrangement & disasters that will unavoidably arise and ensue therefrom between such close allies and ~~mutual~~ the respective subjects and inhabitants, considering that we shall not be able to regard the same with favourable eyes, but shall be obliged to offer the helping hand to the said W.I.C. against it and also to defend and protect it.

Further, in accordance with our aforesaid Resolution, you will make known at the Court there that we are already engaged with Mr Silercroon ... in amicably settling and laying aside the misunderstandings arisen in Guinea: and in due course write to us what shall be done and arranged by you in the aforesaid matter ...

Actum, 24th July 1663.

Resolution of States General. (St.Gen.Lok.Kas.Zweden,36.)

Martis the 31st July 1663.

Received a letter from the ~~Directors~~ Chartered W.I.C. at the Chamber at Amsterdam written there the 30th instant, (infra) containing reply to their Ho.Mo.s' letter of the 19th of the same month, and, in accordance therewith, a report on the Memorial from Mr Silvercroon, Commissary of the King of Sweden, by which he requests that resolution may be taken upon the complaints of the S.A.C. made to their Ho.Mo. over the violence done to it by the W.I.C. on the Coast of Guinea. -Upon which resolved that said letter be placed in the hands of Messrs Huygens & other their Ho.Mo.s' Deputies for the affairs of the said W.I.C. to inspect, examine and report thereon.

W.I.C. to St. Gen. dd. Amsterdam 30th July 1663.

(S.G.Loket Kas,Zweden, 36.)

Y.Ho.Mo.s' letter of the 19th instant, together with a certain Memorial handed in to Y.Ho.Mo.s' Assembly the same day by Mr Silvercroon, has been handed to us in order to make our report thereon.

Wherefore, in order to comply with Y.Ho.Mo.s' orders with all respect, the said Memorial being examined by us, Y.H.M. will please to consider that that Memorial is only a request to Y.H.M. to be pleased to dispose legally or by consent, in favour of the pretended S.A.C. or in favour of the W.I.C. of these Lands, ~~upon~~ the complaints made by the said Gentleman for some time past to Y.H.M., clothed with some arguments, heavy investives, threats against Y.H.M.s' subjects, and calumnies against the W.I.C. of these lands without any reasons in the world having<sup>ever</sup> been given for them to the Crown of Sweden, either by Y.H.M. or by the W.I.C.; which Y.H.M. will find if ~~x~~ it will be your good pleasure to examine the said Memorial a little closer.

For as regards the request actually made by the said gentleman that Y.H.M. will be pleased to dispose of this matter on the one side or the other, or to direct it thither ~~xxxx~~ that it be settled amicably, the W.I.C. has never raised any difficulties about it; and to that end has had to refute HH's ~~xxxxxx~~ mistaken arguments, who has tried to destroy the Company's lawful arguments with many scraped up reasons and evil calumnies. So that that matter was ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ not only taken up by it (the Coy) from time to time with Y.H.M.s' Deputies, but also, in order to show the inclination that they (the Coy) had to settle the matter amicably, various proposals so far as was possible, but nevertheless highly reasonable were made. And they still ~~over~~ to do so if the said Mr Silvercroon would only in some measure listen to reason;

{offer [insertion]}

whereas, on the contrary, HH has never been willing to make any proposals, but instead of that has once handed over a very enormous declaration of the damage which HH sustains has been suffered by the confiscation of the ship Christina; which could not be accepted by the Company, although it afterwards made still further proposals of accord to their Ho.Mo.s' Deputies.

But, nevertheless, the Swedes have wished to have everything according to their own ideas without being willing to deviate from the least of their unlawful claims; and even go so far, as the said Memorial states, as to employ ~~means~~ many means, such as the Ambassador of his Majesty of France, to get their way, without regard to justice, or making offer of accord.

Finally in Sweden, according to advices coming out of that Quarter, notwithstanding the peace with this State, they are equipping ships not in order to get justice for themselves because so justice has been denied them, but in order to obtain by force and contrary to all right and reason that which they have not sufficiently obtained by importunate solicitations; nevertheless, in order to give the said equippages some pretext, using a Memorial in order to persuade Y.Ho.Mo. for the dispatch of a matter on the one side or the other, with arms in their hands and with threats that if the Company does not willingly give all that is claimed by them, which is called "accord" by them, or that Y.Ho.Mo. will not condescend to hold the Company ~~to everything~~ entirely thereto, which they call "justice", they will then recover their claims by force.

Wherefore the W.I.C. of these Lands humbly requests that Y.Ho.Mo. will consider that that which the said gentleman calls the wrongful practices of the Company in order to delay HH, have been acts of defence which nature and all laws ~~of~~ allow; and that the said gentleman, so far as is known to the Company, has never produced anything, either in writing or verbally, for the purpose of an accord.

And if Y.Ho.Mo. will be pleased to take regard for the threats and the equippages made by the Swedes, and will be pleased to defend the Company against the threatening violences of the Swedes, the Company still offer to come to an agreement, in allreasonableness according to the constitution of their situation (gelegentheit) over the disputes between them and the aforementioned pretended S.A.C., according to Y.Ho.Mo.s' orders, in order thereby to show their "facilitie", if the said Mr Silvercroon is inclined thereto, ~~not doubting~~, or indeed to await Y.Ho.Mo.s' disposition; not doubting that Y.H.M. also, seeing that it is not the unwillingness of the Company but that of the Swedes which is preventing the accomodation of this matter, will so defend the Company against their threats, so that the Company is kept out of all danger. The which we, requesting and being confident of, will therewith remain & c & c.

Extract from letter from Resident Heins to Griffier of  
the States General, dd. Stockholm 12th September 1663, n.s.

Recd 27th " "

(S.G.6537)

... ..  
Regarding the equipping of two ships, I have previously  
made known to YH the declaration of this Govt. namely, that  
that fitting out is not intended nor considered for the in-  
juring of the inhabts of the U.N. Subsequently rumours have  
come here as if the Fort at CABO CORSO, having been now for  
some consecutive years past, garrisoned by Swedish military,  
had been annexed by those of the W.I.C. of our nation. Which  
I cannot, for the present, admit (aannemen).

Extrad from letter from Resident Heins to Griffier of St.Gen.  
dd. Stockholm 7/17 October 1663. (recd 30 Oct). (S.G.6537)

As strong rumours are again current as if the Fort at CABO  
CORSO had been captured and occupied by those of our nation, I  
consider it necessary that pertinent information about what  
has occurred be sent to me as quickly as possible, in order  
that I may be informed, at any occurrence about it.

Admiral Hendrick Gerrisson having put to sea with his two  
ships 12 days ago, has been able to make little progress  
through continuous contrary winds, so that at present he can  
scarcely have reached the Orizone. He did not carry more  
than 80 men (eaters) in all with him.

Mr Resident Appelboom very much desires the restoration  
of the ~~good~~ good & confident understanding between this Crown  
and the State of the U.N., to which also most of the Royal  
Government show themselves ~~disposed~~ very much inclined.  
Therefore it is to be desired that the matter of the heirs of  
Mr Cracow decd might be speedily settled, not doubting that,  
if it be fundamentally led by their Ho.Mo., this Government  
would also in future act less dilatorily about the dispatch  
of business of a similar nature concerning the inhabitants of  
the U.N. who, in great numbers, have debts to recover in this  
Kingdom.

The State Chancellor having at last arrived here, the day  
before yesterday, was afterwards greeted by me yesterday. He  
also showed himself very much disposed for the removal of  
all small differences. ...

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Agents of King of Sweden to the <sup>t</sup>Staes General. 7th Nov. 1663.  
(Jan de Witt's copy in St.Holl.2776) Recd 7th Dec. 1663.

Nos Carolus Dei Gratia Suecorum ... Rex &c &c, Celsis et  
Praepotentibus Nostris Bonis Amicis ac Faederatis Ordinibus  
Generalibus Faederati Belgii, Salutem at prosperos rerum  
successiis.

Celsi at Praepotentes Boni Amici et faederati. Quum in  
causa ablata navis, nomine Christina, ad Societatem subditorum  
nostrorum Africanam pertinentis, ad vos de 28 Septembris 1661 ac  
22 February 1662 scriberemus vosque nobis fidem Vestram cum  
in Literis responseriis ipsis calendis Aprilis 1662 tum in  
Resolutione erga Commissarium in hoc negotio nostrum Johannem  
Phillipum Silvercroon, die ~~23~~<sup>28<sup>da</sup></sup> Augusti ejusdem anni abunde daretis  
et confirmaretis fore (fere), ut non modo juxta faederum  
amicitiaeque Leges omnia agerentur. Sed etiam quod ab omni  
interea ulteriori hostilitate plane abstineretur putavimus justo  
desiderio nostro aliquando satisfactum iri.

Nunc vero cum neque aequissimo istius modi postulato nostro  
~~factenus~~ hactenus indulgeatur quicquam, neque ~~promissis~~ vestris  
vestris effectus ullius conformis ~~appareat~~ quin graviora ad huc  
ab ~~subditos~~ subditis vestris Societatis Indiae Occidentalis in  
Nostros subditos Africanae Societatis, indignum in modum  
porro comissa sint, imponitur Nobis necessitas eadem vobis per  
supra dictum Nostrum Commissarium ordine commenstrandi.

Requirimus igitur ut Eundem Joh/ Phillipum Silvercroon nostro  
nomine ad vos, cum certo ~~memoriali~~ memoriali, negotium hoc Africanum

( Memoriali )

concernente, aditum potentem admittatis et audiatis eamque  
eius  
a  
K  
declarationem quanto <sup>eius</sup> Memoriali ipsius reddatis, quo  
delictum perpetrare ausi et aggressi, lesis ~~pro~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~magnitudine~~ <sup>K</sup>  
pro magnitudine criminis omnibus modis satisfaciant.

Id est quod ab <sup>a</sup> ~~equanimitate~~ <sup>K</sup> vostra pro antiqua statuum  
nostrorum conjunctione amice expectamus.

Qui quod reliquum est Divinae Vos protectione commendamus.

Dedimus in Arce Nostra Holmensi die 7th November 1663....

(Signed by Hedwig Eleonora (Queen Mother) and  
other Regents.)

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

(Handwritten mark)

1663.

"dat: 5 } Nov. 1663."  
rec: 6 }

HIGH and MIGHTY SIRs,

We have received Your High Mightinesses' letter of the 30th October, with the annexures thereto belonging, by which it has pleased Your High Mightinesses to direct us to transmit, as soon as possible, a report regarding what Mr Resident Heyns was advising about the recovery (recuperatie) of the Fort CABO CORCO. In compliance with which instructions we will, with all submission, inform Your High Mightinesses how that the aforesaid place - being withheld from the Company for some years long on a SWEDISH Commission, and SWEDEN being again deprived of it by one Hendrick Carloff with a DANISH Commission, at the time of the war between those two Crowns - was first again restored to the Company in the year 1659. But with so little result (vruchts) that, after a possession of 8 weeks, it was again wrested from the Company by the Natives of the country under the leadership (Beleijt) of one, JAN CLAESSEN, bearing the title of DAHIJ or General (Veltheer) of the Kingdom FUTU : on the promise to restore the same after the dead, whom he had got over it (daar voor) had should be buried. The Company, then, awaiting that time and observing from time to time that it was being deceived by the aforesaid JAN CLAESSEN, had been obliged forthwith to blockade with its ships by sea, the aforesaid Fort - which has only one small place at which to come out into the sea - and to keep it beleaguered for a period of 4 years; during which time its ships were continually fired upon. The Company's Lodge, situate at COMANIJ was set on fire by the people of that place; the Commis and the rest of the people "altemaal" slain; and their heads brought to CABO CORCO. These hostilities would possibly have lasted a very long time yet, but that (ten ware) JAN CLAESSEN came to die on the 10th August 1662; and with that (met hem) all the disturbances between those of the Kingdom FUTU, and the Netherlands Nation had begun to diminish. After his death, the King of FUTU, not having the knowledge in order to maintain that place, was brought so far by the suborned DANES and especially ENGLISH, with gifts and presents, that he resolved, even without our knowledge, to have dislodged from there the persons of THEUNIS ADRIENSE VOS - an inhabitant of this State - with the Under-commis and Assistant whom he had with him, who were staying at CABO CORCO on a SWEDISH Commission with the connivance of JAN CLAESSEN. To that end, the afsd VOS and his Assistant having gone out shooting on the 2nd May last, - he has had the Under-commis "bij den cop vatten" and caused the others to depart; who all came over to our people in order to be delivered from the

fury of the Blacks, who had been suborned incited by the suborned Danes & English. After this, the Danes & English (each thinking to enjoy the possession of CABO CORCO, and the fruits of the fire which they had kindled) again boldly played with gifts and presents; and the King of FUTU - being in doubt as to whom to turn - had already begun to move (bewegen), and stood to become master ("ende meester stonden te werden"): but that (ten waere) the sons (~~2-2004~~) of JAN HENNEQUA - before this, King of FUTU, and brother of JAN CLAESSEN - and the sons (?) of JAN CLAESSEN even, who had always abhorred the aforesaid improprieties, knowing that the Company had a right to the place that place, and that - restoration being even promised by JAN CLAESSEN at its surrender ("met het overleveren") - we had been unjustly and by force deprived of it so long; wishing to pursue justice rather than gifts, opposing the intentions of the aforesaid pretended (gepretendeerde) Danes and English, had persuaded the King to restore the Fort to the Company, on the 12th May. All of which we have notified Mr Resident HEYNS, for HH's information, on the 6th October.

Trusting that we have complied with Your High Mightinesses' orders, we will,

HIGH and MIGHTY SIRs, pray GOD that he will bless YOUR HIGH MIGHTINESSES' government with all prosperity, and remain

YOUR HIGH MIGHTINESSES'  
humble servants

AMSTERDAM this  
5th November, 1663.

THE DIRECTORS  
of the Chartered W.I.C.  
at the Chamber at  
Amsterdam.

(sd) J. Rijckaerts.  
(") J. Bintevariants.(?)

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(Translated from the original, in  
St. Gen. Liassen. W.I. 5782.)

23  
1663.

"Lectum 7 (sic) Decr.1663."

High and Mighty Lords,

As the undersigned deputy of his Royal Majesty of SWEDEN, has received some further orders, about the affairs of Guinea, he therefore respectfully requests that your H.M. may be pleased to grant him a conference, in order that he may disclose ("overture doen") them to the gentlemen deputed thereto by your H.M. Meantime the undersigned deputy desires properly to hand over, herewith, the letter graciously sent to him by his said Royal Majesty.

HAGHE. the 8 (sic) Decr.1663.

Johan, P. Silvercroon.

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

1663

SAC.

[Stat. Gen. 5782]

Dec 27. <sup>Memorial</sup> Letter, Johan P. Silverscron, The Stag to States General.

"Lectum 27 Dec 1663"

High Mighty Lords.

The undersigned, deputed by His Majesty of Sweden for the affairs of the Swedish African Co, is assured that their High Mightinesses are well informed how some years ago His Majesty's faithful subjects of the S. A. C. acquired a certain place in Tunnea, called Cabo Corso together with the territory & jurisdiction thereto belonging: as appears from annexure marked A.

This place the said Co possessed peacefully & undisturbed from the year 1650 until the year 1658. Moreover, as Annexure B shews, their High Mightinesses ordered their subjects residing in d' El Minia not far from the before-mentioned place - to treat the subjects of His Majesty with all customary fidelity & confidence and, as Annexure C shews, this was reciprocally carried out by the subjects of both States on the Coast of Tunnea with civility & mutual service, and there was no dispute ["simulijft"] between them, still less was there any claim made to Cabo Corso, or to the places & lodges of the Swedish Co, until in the year 1658, Hendric Carlof sinisterly & treacherously captured that place from that Co.

But, <sup>as</sup> such proceedings were unlawful the principal Minister at that time in the Kingdom of Felic, Johan Claessen, for the maintenance of justice, recovered that place &, in pursuance of the agreement validly entered into, kept it in his hands for the S. A. C.

Whereupon a servant of the Corpsname S. A. C., by name Theunis Adriaenssen Vos was sent thither with the ship King David in the year 1660, & he took full possession of the place out of the hands of Johan Claessen.

Again, in the year 1661 another ship named Christina was sent thither with a cargo & with His Majesty's Commandant over the place, named Hans Neuman.

But having arrived on the Coast that ship was so freely attacked by four ships belonging to the W. I. C., subjects of your High Mightinesses that it was finally captured; the royal letters & orders opened, torn in pieces or carried off; Commandant Neuman, despite the fact that he was furnished with royal authority

authority, was dragged away a prisoner, & tortured in prison until his death; the men whom he had brought with him were distributed among the four ships & the cargo made prize & squandered. His Majesty by his letters, commands D & E, & also changed his orders directed to their High Mightinesses against this shoving & refused satisfaction & restitution.

Their High Mightinesses seeing that such a great crime had been committed by their subjects of the U.S.I.C. could not, for justice sake, do less than amicably to declare, in their reply answered F & in their Resolution of 28 August 1669, answered G, that they would remedy the matter & give full orders their cooperation & compensation should extend upon what should be found to have caused any prejudice to the Subsellig Co in Guinea; & further promised that they would present any further hostilities being committed at these places.

That His Majesty had entirely hoped & expected that in conformity with such good promises made in fridge date, a proportionate & adequate reparation would have been granted for such an unheard-of outrage.

But, despite all this, the U.S.I.C. has continued in its said doings, & by cunning has fraudulently appropriated the Subsellig Fort Cable Cords, which belongs to the Subsellig subjects justissimo titulo, as in answer A; & carried off the gold & other goods belonging to the Co; & dispersed its servants & people; & on the Commandant himself, Thomas Robinson Vt.; although he was provided with a royal authority, was first led under the gallery with a rope round his neck & afterwards relegated to Arkansas [Arkana] in unknown slavery where he had to sing & dance naked before the natives & Kachun - as is shown in answer H.

From all the before-related His Majesty of Saxony believes their their High Mightinesses will sufficiently learn & observe what an unbecoming for outrage the U.S.I.C. has not scrupled to commit, so that if they had been the open enemies of the Crown of Saxony or their High Mightinesses' independent subjects they could not have had less respect for their own civil authority nor could have undertaken anything worse or more hostile against His Majesty & his subjects.

His Majesty had thought, that when he sent his letters, D & E to their High Mightinesses & also given orders to his Envoy to press for the satisfaction & restitution which the S. A.C. demanded from their High Mightinesses' subjects of the U.S.I.C., that their High Mightinesses, having regard to the old friendship & alliance & to the benefits which the subjects of both States thereby enjoy & also having

having in mind the administration of justice itself, would have properly  
resented & properly punished the heinous acts of their subjects; all the  
more so because in their letter F. & resolution G. their High Mightinesses  
so soundly declared & promised that all <sup>the</sup> which His Majesty justly  
demanded for his subjects of the S.A.C. should be satisfied & had.  
meanwhile had given orders to the W.C. to refrain from all hostility  
& enmity at those places.

But, to his sorrow & regret, His Majesty has nevertheless to observe that not  
only is no justice granted by their High Mightinesses but also that through this  
delay in doing so during so the W.C. has taken further opportunity  
to increase the injuries already begun with fresh unexpected & hitherto  
unheard of hostilities day in such manner as to defame with most intolerable  
abuse & caused the utmost vexation to the persons who have been for  
many years in His Majesty's service & provided with with letters of authority  
from His Majesty.

All these before mentioned actions are in themselves so unjust atrocious  
& detestable that if His Majesty should wish to remain silent & to refrain  
from protesting against them, their High Mightinesses (if there is, as His  
Majesty supposes, anything left of piety so long maintained between the  
States or of any sense of justice for still for their old friends) themselves  
ought without any doubt, to have considered how such an ~~un~~ atrocious  
~~and~~ crime could be properly ~~scolded~~ "gedilueert" & scolded - which  
His Majesty is certainly still expecting from their High Mightinesses.

For the rest, His Majesty has graciously commanded the undersigned  
envoy most vigorously to represent these matters, which he accordingly  
hereby does in the sure confidence & reliance that their High Mightinesses,  
having regard to the importance of the matter, the maintenance of justice,  
& the prevention of all further bitterness & unpleasantness, will take  
all these matters into their serious consideration. And he, the undersigned  
envoy very urgently requests that their High Mightinesses will be pleased  
suitably to punish this intolerable crime of their subjects of the W.C.  
& to make such dispositions that His Majesty & his loyal subjects of the S.A.C.  
may have & enjoy complete ~~rest~~ restitution, reparation & salvo factum  
pro magnitudine damni

His Majesty expects from their High Mightinesses' friendship that they will give  
place to these just matters, which His Majesty will accept as a token of their  
upright intention to desire bona fide to maintain the old alliance so long  
cultivated to the advantage of both States; & he is confident that their High  
Mightinesses will give no occasion for it to be thought or suspected that they  
would wish to make themselves participants in such an intolerable action  
of one of their subjects, & as if they appeared to support ~~secretly~~ this  
atrocious deed secretly.

For to this His Majesty's envoy expects a prompt & appropriate reply.

(Sgd) Johan P. Silvercrone.

Actum. 's-Gravenhage 27 December 1663.

(Annexure A. to letter from Johan, P.  
Silvercroon, to States General.  
Dated, 'S Gravenhage, 27th December, 1663.)

[also in typed notebook 1650 p 93.]

"Translaet"

Transport du village de CABO Cors, et de  
ses dependances tant par terre que par  
mer faict par le Roy de FETU a Sa Majte  
de Suède.

Nous BREDEWA Roy de FETU, des terres en dependentes,  
et HENNEQUA Heritier presumptif de ce Royaume là,  
comme ausi ACORISANUS Grand Constable du dict Roy,  
Certifions et faisons scavoir par ces presentes,  
comme quoy nous avons donné et transporté au  
Sieur Henry Carloff Directeur General pour Sa  
Majté et la Compie Africaine de Suede, le village  
de CABO CORS avec toutes les terres et rades y  
appartenantes en la maniere et forme qui s'ensuit.

Premierement nous luy avons donné et transporté  
la dite place de CABO CORS, et ce qui en releve  
pour l'incorporer avec les autres estats et domaines  
de Sa dite Majté, et y faire des fortes, maisons et  
loges, telles qu'il jûgera estre les plus propres  
pour la scurité et defense des biens, personnes et  
Rades de ceux qui y trafiqueront .

En apres avons nous ausi cedé et transporté a  
Sa dite Mté de Suede toutes les jurisdictions  
regales et droits du dict CABO CORS, pour estre par  
ledict Sieur Directeur Carlof estre defendus et  
maintenus de Sa dite Majté ausi loing que les  
limites de la rade se pourront estendre, sans que  
contre le vouloir ny contre son consentement du dt  
Sieur Carlof aucun navire ou navires estrangers  
puissent avoir droict de venir ancrer devant la rade,  
beaucoup moins faire des loges et des maisons de  
commerce sur terre; reservant seulement pour nous le  
piage péage ou tribut que nous avons accouctumé  
de lever de chaque navire qui arrive; lequel sera  
payé a ~~une~~ (?) piager ou a celui qui en aura la  
commission conformement les convenus precedents.

Comme ausi que la loge des Anglois y battie de-  
meurera libre et entierre par l'espace de six mois  
leuels expirés et les Anglois n'estant pas accordés  
avec le dt Sr Carlof de la continuation de leur  
demeure aux d (sic) costes de CABO CORS, la place

sera consignée entre les mains des Suedois, et les Anglois obligés de chercher leur retraite ailleurs.

Toutes lesquelles choses accordées, nous promettons par nre (notre?) parole et integrité royale tant par nous que par nos successeurs vouloir garder et faire garder saintes et inviolables en tout temps, et les maintenir en tout evenement de nre puissance et autorité, et les defendre contre tous (sic) et un chaqu'un qui voudra attaquer la dite place, infester son rivage, ou traverser par d'autres voyes son traficq et ses commerces.

En foy de quoy nous avons signé ces presentes en nre residence de FETU le 28, May 1650.

BREDAWA. HANNEQUA. ACORISANUS.

Faict arreter en presence de nous <sup>o</sup>subsignees  
Conseillers de Sa Majté.

A. Maccon. Mansen. A. Witz.

Nous eue soubsignés Certifions et attestons par ces presentes au lieu (?) de serment, que nous nous obligeons d'en faire toutes les fois et quantes qu'il sera besoing, et que l'on nous en requerra, que BREDEWA et ses intimes favoris ont apres une longue et meure deliberation en nre presence transportés, absolument au Sr Henri Carlof Directeur Gen pour S/Majté de Suede et la Compie Africaine par elle octroyee, la place marchande de CABO CORS avec ses rades, jurisdictions, privileges, et despendances, en la maniere et forme, comme il est exprimé dans l'acte passé ladessus, en fois de quoy avons nous signé cecy de nos propres mains à CABO CORS 29, Juin 1650.

Samuel Smit. G.P. Mentzing.

Accordé avec l'origenal.  
D. Pleen.

(St Gen: Liassen. W.I.5782.)

(Annexure B. to letter from J.P.Silvercroon  
to Stat:Gen: dd. 29(?) Nov, -1651.

27. DEC. 1663

[Also in typed letter book 1651 p 144]

Extract from a letter written by Mr  
J.Valckenburg, on the ship "Graef Enno",  
the 25(?) Nov. 1651, to the Chief Officer  
of the Swedish yacht "Slot Stockholm".

" Their High Mightinesses the States General  
of the United Netherlands, together with the  
General Chartered West India Company, our  
Sovereign Lords, and Masters, have ordered  
us to maintain all good communication  
(correspondentie), peace and concord with  
the Vassals of Her Majesty of Sweden, in  
these quarters, for the conservation of  
the long enduring alliance between the  
mutual nations."

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(Annexure C to letter from J.P. Silvercroon to  
St. Gen. dd. December 27 1663.

[also a typed note book, 1656 p 77]

Extract from the Journal of the Commandant  
Crusenstern, formerly "Hofmeester" of the  
late HE Ryx Cancellier Oxenstirn.

Coming on the Coast in January 1656, is den H,  
General RUYGHAVER, hem wegen (wesen?) begroeten  
en verwillecomen op s'lands at Cabo Cors, and aafter  
having stayed there one day and night, Mr Ruyghaver  
invited the Commandant to Fort Nassau ; and having  
been there together, returned to Cabo Cors, and Mr  
Ruyghaver again stayed the night there, and after  
breakfast, Mr Ruyghaver left for del Mina on the 9th  
dito, after he had promised all neighbourly friend-  
ship to the Swedish Commandant, who reciprocally  
promised the same.

On the 16th dito, Hans Neuman, Cramer, and Sr (?)  
(Se) Gismond (?), Fiscal journeyed to TACQUERARI, and  
in passing, spoke to Mr Ruyghaver, who was indisposed.

On the 18th got news at Cabo Cors, of the death  
of Mr Ruyghaver.

The 19th, the Commandant Crusenstern sent the  
Chief Factor Heinsel to del Mina, to offer con-  
dolences, and to attend the funeral, which took  
place on the 20th.

On the 24th, Mr Crusenstern sent the Commis Jan  
Christiaens to del Mina, to congratulate the new  
General VALCKENBURG in his office ; and on the  
same day, in the afternoon, came 3 commisen from  
del Mina, and thanked the Commandant for the con-  
gratulations, and assured Mr Crusenstern that he  
will live with him in all neighbourly friendship  
and communication (correspondentie).

Annexure D. "nos Carolus . . . ." dated 28 Sept 1661 (signed by Hedwigh Eleonora +  
others).  
Vide typed copy, with 1661 papers.

Annexure E. "nos Carolus . . . ." dated 22 February 1662 (signed by Hedwigh Eleonora  
others).

Annexure F. "Serenissima et Potentissima Rex" — 99 to King of Sweden "Cal?" April 1662"  
Vide typed copy with 1662 papers.  
Vide typed copy, with 1662 pps.

(See Back)

Annexure G.

Resolution of Gen. 28 August 1962  
[vide de Pictorial copy.]

Annexure H.

Vide typed copy attached.

(H is the last annexure).

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1663.

S.A.C.

(Annex. H. to Letter from Silvercroon to St. Gen.  
dd. 27th December 1663.)  
(St. Gen. -Liassen, W.I.- 5782.)

"Extract from the letter from the Director  
~~General~~ Valckenburg to the Westind. Compe."

(The date of occurrence was April 1663.  
Vide Dahlgren.)

After the Blacks had plundered the SWEDES in the Fort CABO CORS, they have sold me ditto Fort for a good sum of gold. THEUNIS DE VOS, who lay there as Chief (Opperhoofd), we have gevangen becoomen. Ditto VOS (I) have let stand here under the gallows with a rope (strop) round his neck, and banished for six years bij the King of (sic) landwaert inne nae ARCANIEN.

"From another letter".

I have nothing further except that the English, after the plundering of the Blacks, have tried to buy CABO CORS from the Blacks, but was so well belegt by Mr van Valckenburg, that the English General Selwyn n ets op en dede, the Castle, on the third day after the plundering, on ~~Whitsun~~ Whitsun eve being ingeruynt to our men by the Blacks. THEUNIS DE VOS has stood under the Gallows with a strop round his neck and has been banished for six years into the interior to ARCANIEN, where he, tot spot of the Blacks will have to dance and sing <sup>called</sup> ~~played~~ voor them.

#=====

Note Teunis Adr: Vos's letter to Lucas de Witsch dd. Hamburg  
28 Sept 1668. describing his treatment has been  
translated in full in the SAC 1660 pps

Argema, "Saken van Staat ende Overlogh"Vol  Book 43.

p 1062] "Suedisk Affwrit"

President Helmis had complained, from time to time <sup>reported</sup> High Mightinesses ~~on various points~~ the complaints that were made upon <sup>various points</sup>

Soberly it was much requested there that upon the complaints previously brought in on behalf of the S.A.C. against the W.I.C. there had been no positive resolution by the State, still less had the desired satisfaction resulted from them

whereupon on 28 March it was resolved by their High Mightinesses, <sup>on</sup> p 1063] ~~the~~ . . . . . on the last point that matters should be so directed that a friendly accommodation might be arranged without further postponement; about the complaints referred to & the difficulties arising from them, in the firm confidence that there should be no failure on the part of Sweden also to give this State & its good inhabitants contentment & satisfaction on the grievances previously referred to. \*

On 1 May Mr Appel Appelboom informed their High Mightinesses that he had permission from the King to return to Sweden & that he was preparing to leave within 8-10 days. He offered his services to their High Mightinesses & further requested that the complaints hitherto made to their High Mightinesses about the wrongs done by W.I.C. to S.A.C. by the capture of the ship Christina on the Coast of Guinea & the hindrance to its trade in those quarters might be altogether disposed of whereupon ~~it was found good~~ to was decided to send the President's good wishes on his journey & to request Mr van Ommeren & their High Mightinesses' other deputies for the affairs of the W.I.C. to take the matter in hand as soon as a upon return upon the said complaints as soon as possible.

At the beginning of June he [Appelboom] came to Stockholm & according to letters received from President Helmis, he had reported made good reports both at Court & to the Chief Ministers of the inclination of this State

\* Note. On 16 April the Stat. Pen wrote to the Pres. Chamber W.I.C. at Amsterdam that Mr Siberboom, Commr of the King of Sweden was daily urging the settlement of the disputes between S.A.C. & W.I.C. & therefore that they should upon receipt of the letter, send their deputies to the Hague with full power & instructions, to be heard by deputies of the Stat. Pen. [Stat. Pen. 5482].

State to the maintenance of a good understanding Meanwhile little progress was made with the various points; on Mr Lewis being reproached about the matter of Cabo Corso, the W.I.C. sent him the following report:—

That place being withheld, and Suedish Commission from the Co for some years, on a Suedish Commission, & being captured <sup>again</sup> by one Hendrick Carlof with a Danish Commission during the war between those Crowns, was first again restored to the Co in the year 1659, but with so little benefit that it was again recaptured from the Co by the natives of the country under the command of one Jam Claesson, who bore the title of Dahy or War Captain [Velker] of the Kingdom of Fetic, after the Co had possessed it for 6 weeks, on the promise that he would not give it back after he had buried his dead. The Co, awaiting the prescribed time but seeing that it was being deceived by Jam Claesson had been obliged to blockade the Fort with their ships — leaving only one small place, from which, to come out to sea — & kept it blockaded for a period of four years. During this time the Co's ships were continually fired on; a lodge of the Co situated there was set on fire by the people of Comany, the factor & the other men there slain & their heads brought to Cabo Corso. These hostilities would have lasted a long time, but Jam Claesson had died on 10 August 1662 & with that all the disturbances between the people of the Fetic Kingdom & the Hetherlands nation began to diminish. After his death the King of Fetic, having no mind to maintain that place, was brought so far, by presents from the Suborned Danes & principles Englishmen, that he resolved without the knowledge of the Hetherlands Co. to dislodge from Cabo Corso the person of Theunis Adriaensz Vos, an inhabitant of this State, & his Sub-factor & Assistant who, with the connivance of Jam Claesson had stayed there on a Suedish Commission. Accordingly, Vos & his Assistant having gone out shooting on 2 May last [i.e. 1663] he had the Sub-factor seized & made all the other men leave & they all came over to the Dutch in order to escape the fury of the Blacky who had been incited by the suborned Danes & English. Afterwards the Danes & English (each thinking to enjoy the possession of Cabo Corso & the results of the fire which they had stocked up) again made great play with gifts & presents. The King of Fetic, being in doubt as to whom to turn had already begun to move & was about to become master of the place, but the sons of Jam Hennegua, — a former King of Fetic & brother of Jam Claesson — & the sons of Jam Claesson himself, who had always detested the wrong doings before mentioned, getting to know that that place belonged to the Co, & that Jam Claesson upon its surrender to him had even promised to hand it back, & that the Hetherlands had been unjustly deprived of it by force for so long a time, & wishing rather to pursue justice than gifts, opposed the intentions of the pretended Danes & English & persuaded the King to restore the Fort to the Hetherlands Co on 12 May [1663].

In December the King of Suedem again, by a serious letter, asked their High mightinesses for satisfaction about the ship Christina, & this was followed up by Mr Silbercroom.



but in well-known friendship with the Danish swains in Fife county. This was

well known, as was that kept the names can be found from the

following

On the island of Orkney in Orkney, Johann Jakobson was named after the island he was named for in the county. After the

Saxons, he at first rejected the name of king & prince was of Fife, by the

often of royal houses. On this was not excepted he then, in order to move kindly

between us the names of the country had the purpose of the fishermen in of

Colo caso Colono Buntara by living upon the coast of Colo cas.

This name, on the Colo caso Buntara came [unintelligible] another sea

London et alimda, had no effect [unintelligible] can be explained as follows =

"von kuppelwunderlich a utopische wasser" [unintelligible] when the fishermen saw the

region over the sea with the sea were crowded in time in the future long-

and again offered [unintelligible] of the violence in in Dares in the country.

The church received the land from the king and the king's

of the king's [unintelligible] of the king's [unintelligible] of the king's [unintelligible]

in 1663 von Christian Luffa von Opuscular Day of Fife via Hunsdon

[unintelligible]

[unintelligible]

On the 10th of June, 1663 the commonwealth of Hunsdon  
local region is partly that of the Fife with a view of further stone: road  
which also a [unintelligible] name with a [unintelligible] history towards  
[unintelligible] was called [unintelligible] [unintelligible] [unintelligible]  
any [unintelligible] of growth [unintelligible] [unintelligible] [unintelligible] [unintelligible]  
the effect of [unintelligible] [unintelligible] [unintelligible] of the king of the Fife county.

U.S. Müller - "Die Rheinische Landschaft Fife" [unintelligible]

(This book has been sent to University College)

of the king's [unintelligible] of the king's [unintelligible] of the king's [unintelligible]

of the king's [unintelligible] of the king's [unintelligible] of the king's [unintelligible]

of the king's [unintelligible] of the king's [unintelligible] of the king's [unintelligible]

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[Sic. ac 21]

Resolutions, Chamber Zeeland S.C.

Nov. 1. — Upon the point whether an agreement should be entered into about the disputes between this Co & the pretender Societas Fineson Co now pending undecided before their High Mightinesses, it was resolved that the next which the Co has against the Societas on the Coast must first be well established, but that if Amsterdam were disposed to a reasonable accommodation, then it is their intention for it also provided that the money promised should be found out of the confiscations which had been made on the Coast. In regard of this, then it has been best proposed, if which advice must be given at once, so that they can be examined & decided upon.

Nov. 17. Mrs Mortimer having returned home, reported on the directions which had fallen from both at Amsterdam & The Hague. The former reports on the sailing in the Hague both at the title of the duties of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General & also, especially, in the Assembly of the States of Holland under the personal direction of the Remonstrant of Holland [Jan de Wit]. These matters concerned the dispute between the Comon of Suedem & the Com on the piece of Sumia; & also the ship Ruisina & its cargo, presently captured & confiscated by the Ministers of the Co. on that cargo, for which, as they [States] represent, is assessed, by their estimate, including a sum claimed for profits & this Excuse cessary, the total sum of 99,000 Rixdollars.

He [Mrs Mortimer] further reported the arguments brought forward to the contrary by the respective deputies in reputation of the same; & that on the proposals on either side, the matter was left to be further deliberated upon & that the Principles of the respective deputies should in answer to being left in a private resolution whether the Remonstrant of Holland should make an offer on behalf of the Co. that if the Comon of Suedem would make a general renunciation of all their claim, that ~~was~~ [knowledge - interests] direct or indirect, on the Coast of Sumia, & also of the aforementioned piece, & also of the confiscated cargo & the returns upon it, that then should be given to them, in return, the ship Selavine properly equipped & fit to put to sea, & over & about to find a sum of 100,000 Rixdollars, to be paid out of the 2 first payments by Portugal, namely 150,000 guilders from the 1<sup>st</sup> payment & 100,000 guilders from the 2<sup>nd</sup>; together with the several declaration that the Co's is of opinion that legally it is not in the least bound to anything, but that they do it solely in order to remove the disturbances between the Comon of Suedem & the Co; that they have not nor know of any other funds or provision supply for the purpose & they hope that contentment will be taken with the contentment.

contentment. If not that they then consider that matters should be decided by the Court of Justice under such reservations & precautions as shall be considered advisable.

Whereupon being deliberated & having received the opinion of the Chamber Amsterdam through the Advocate of the Co; it was unanimously resolved on the part of this Chamber, to conform entirely with the resolution of the Chamber Amsterdam, both as regards the money to be offered & the restitution of the ship, being sold first, in advance & consequent conclusion of the Chamber Amsterdam, to place this absolutely under the wise direction of the Pensionary, not including 50,000 gulden; and this shall be made known to the deputies in the Hague for their information.

[1616. Oct. 28]

Oct 1 Read copy of a letter from Gur Valckenburgh in Guinea reporting that Cabo Corso on the Coast of Guinea had been captured & taken possession of.

[Stat. Holland 2803].

Aug<sup>t</sup>  $\frac{17}{22}$  Stockholm. Letter Resident Nicolaus Harris to States of Holland.

— He is confident that they will have learnt from his letters to "Suffier" Amstel, 7 or 4 days ago, the reply that he had received from the Government to his Remonstrance about the equippage of 2 ships begun in this country, & which it was supposed, intended some attempt against the W.L.G. The reply was that this was unfounded & untrue. Moreover a person of position & credibility has assured him on his word of honour, that the 2 ships are a frigate named Valek & a small yacht would not put in at the Coast of Cabo Corso, or anywhere near it.

[Stat. Pen. 6594].

Nov 4. ms. Stockholm. Letter Resident Nicolaus Harris to States General

& Complaints & displeasure still continue at Casa de Court here about what lately occurred on the Coast of Sumra

[Ibid] Dec 5 ms. Stockholm letter. Same to Same

As regards what lately occurred on the Coast of Sumra between the people of this nation & ours it can be seen that the Court here are not yet to be appeased; the sentence carried out there against the person of one Tennis Adreienza Vos being regarded as particularly odious.

[Stat. Holland 2776. "De Wilt. O. or WIC" ]

"Cort Verhaal  
van Segens die bij Denemarken  
veroverde Fortessen ende  
logien in Guinea."

Andersment [in De Wilt's handwriting?] :-

"Bericht Denemarken nopende de  
handelingen over Cabo Cor ende 400 m. R. x  
met Sweden. 1663"

<sup>evidently</sup>  
[perhaps a memo. drawn up by De Wilt for his own information in the  
negotiations with Sweden over the SAC & WIC. disputes ]

1. Some two weeks after the conclusion of the Treaty at Roskilde, news came that by His Majesty's command his Commandant Hinrich Carlhoff had captured & occupied the Fort Cabo Cor & other Forts & lodges in Guinea.
2. Not long afterwards the Swedish Ambassadors who were Copenhagen put forward claims about it, & in the beginning demand desired 400,000 Rixdalders for the captured goods & for the damage suffered, & the restitution of the captured Forts, bearing the claims upon Art. 11. of the Roskilde Treaty.
3. Whereupon, on the Danish side of Denmark was replied & sustained that the 400,000 Rixdalders for the captured goods & the damage suffered was wrongfully desired: but nevertheless, for the sake of peace the offer was made to restore the Swedish ship which had been captured when off the shore below Cabo Cor Castle & not when at sea (which ship, at that time, was lying in the harbour of Flückstadt) together with all the goods that were found in it; not considering that it had been given & presented to Hinrich Carlhoff a long time before & that therefore one was not bound to make such restitution under Art. 11 of the Roskilde Treaty.
4. As regards the restitution of the Forts, His Majesty offered to do so, but as Hinrich Carlhoff had fled because of the present persecution of the Swedish Resident at Hamburg, it was not known where he was to be found or whether he had sailed back to Guinea, & it was nevertheless necessary first to deal with him about this matter.

- 4 (sic) Keupen de Sisevich Ambassadors got <sup>the</sup> opportunity to state that as it was difficult at once to hand over the furs in Finland in pursuance of Art 11 of the Rockkide Treaty they therefore advised, once for all 400,000 Rixdollars upon the condition that if one could get the furs out of CasRkops hands or see restore them, they would be accepted by Sweden at a reasonable price in reduction of the 400,000 Rixdollars.
5. King & diplomatic discussions took place over this. Finally Denmark, if she wished to have peace, had to consent to the sum of 400,000 Rixdollars on the condition that if the furs were restored they should be accepted in reduction of that sum. Got Engel, one of the Swedish Ambassadors through Elfr Copenhagen to obtain his Majesty's ratification of the unpopular payment by instruments.
6. This also was followed by a rough time & a war was wild, finally, ending, Treaty was concluded outside Copenhagen in which was stipulated by Art 19 that Sweden entirely a war's expense abandoned her her before war furs claims to Finland, they were annulled in such manner that nothing should ever be claimed by the King or sons of Sweden or by his subjects. Nor any mention be made of them in any manner. as it is evident that the furs a very thing was included in the claim of 400,000 Rixdollars & that claim had been annulled, as stated — that the furs a stealing that was captured in Finland remained on the side of Denmark & by which furs belong to her.
8. And if it should be said that the Rockkide Treaty was concluded by the Treaty of Copenhagen & that Denmark was, under Art 11. of the Rockkide Treaty, has to restore the furs & lodges in Finland, then the answer is that a condition is attached to such compensation namely, in so far as the former treaties are not altered, or the alterations about the Finland matters are clear of which it is expressly stated that that claim she would be entirely settled & abolished.
- And to this it is to be observed that Sweden had already before deviated from Art 11 of the Rockkide Treaty, for in accordance with it Denmark was not bound to restore more than the bare furs & not to such a large sum of money. But as Sweden advanced a claim of 400,000 Rixdollars once & for all, about whom, she has through Rossell deviated from that Art & thus placed matters upon a different understanding, upon which, as before stated, an entire amendment ensued.

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probanda.

W.I.C.

[W.I.C. oc 6] Proceedings (Resolutions) XIX W.I.C.

Sept 5 - The Commissioners from the respective Chambers for the Coast of Africa reported the receipt of a letter from the Dir. Gen Johan Valckenburgh, by the lately arrived ship Ponche & Leeuw in which he complained of the great confusion in which he had found affairs there & asking for a competent Book Keeper & Factor for the garrison books. —

Sept 12. Read letter from Dirck Wilree, former lately provincial Director General of the North Coast of Africa & now Chief Factor at the Castle St Jorge, Ilumina, dated 12 April last, reporting what had occurred there since his previous letter of 15 Oct 1662. (transmitted by the ship Strop) until the 15 Jan following when [1663] when the Director General Valckenburgh arrived there to whom he had handed over the government in accordance with the orders of the Assembly of the XIX.

Note - Jan 1 - 1663 Dirck Wilree was prov. Dir. Gen.

Jan 15 1663. Dir-Gen J Valckenburgh assumed Government.

? what was the date of Van Heussen's death in 1662

[W.I.C. oc 24] Resolutions, Chamber Zeeland W.I.C.

Mar 1. - As private advice had come from the Coast of Africa of the deaths of General Van Heussen & of the Second, Arent Kock, it was decided not to proceed to the appointment of a Second until further advice was received from Mr Valckenburgh ... —

E

1663.

England. (Co. of Royal Adventurers).

1663.

England. (Co of Royal Adventurers).

Sept. 7. Memo. Dawning to States General.

Yellias notebook ① p 88.

Oct. 18 Reply. States General to Dawning

" " p 91.

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Register Book Verspreyde W.I. Stukken, 1162.

We Johan Valckenburgh Director-General over the North Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé, together with those of the Council at this place, make known to all whom it concerns, certifying it to be true at the request of Fiscal Gilbert Baty (Baute), that the following is a true and authentic copy of a certain Protest by the English Captain Mr Francis Steward commanding the ship Rupert made on the 20th April, stilo Angliae; together with the Contra-Protest and verbal reply thereto, of the 1st & 2nd May, stilo novo, following, being word for word as follows:-

(In English)

To all people whom these Presents may concern.

Whereas ye ship Rupert of London belonging to his Highness ye Duke of York and Royal Company of Adventurers unto Africa, Francis Steward commander, arriving near CAPE COAST this ye 20th of April 1663 and come to anchor within one mile of the said Castle, immediately two Flemish ships attending or moving (sic) ye "West India House" and one other frigate, who would not suffer either our own boat to go ashore or suffer any canoe to come on board us. Likewise their Admiral, ye "Amsterdam" weighed immediately from ye MYNE, advancing towards us with ye Commander of ye "W.I. House", sent to me to know what I did there. My answer was that I came here to land goods to our own factory and take off slaves and "contel"(?) which hath bought ashore for ye use of ye Royal Company. Whose answer was I should not have anything to do here, neither should I send any boats ashore nor have any canoes to come aboard me.

I therefore, in ye behalf of my masters ye Royal Company of England Adventurers for this Coast of Africa, make this my Protest against ye said ship "Amsterdam" and Commander of ye "W.I. House" and Commander of the Frigate and against all those who are concerned in ye said ships by whose power ye act. I therefore protest against ye said ships and Commanders aforesaid for all damages, losses & casualties that may accrue upon ye "Rupert" on her said voyage in Guinea by reason of their injurious proceedings in not suffering me either to trade or land goods to the Royal Company's Factory here at CABO COAST.

I therefore protest in ye behalf of my masters ye Royal Coy in ten thousand pounds action for all damages that may accrue whatsoever on ye ship "Rupert" or to her belonging, which copy I have sent to each ship and under my hand.

This 20th April 1663.

(sgd) P Francis Steward.

To ye Captain of "Amsterdam".

(pp. 493-495.)

(Translated from the Dutch)

Johan Valckenburgh Director-General over the North Coast of Africa, on behalf of their High Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces, together with their Chartered W.I.C.

to

Francis Steward Captain on the ship "Rupert" in the roads before CABO CORS, as well as to all those of high or low degree in the service of the Royal Company trafficking on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

As we on our side had in every respect more right and reason justly to complain about the unfriendly and high handed treatment caused to us by YH since the direction of your Royal Company on this Coast, so it comes to us the more unexpectedly from YH than from any one else previously; for seeing the alliance which is observed between our respective sovereigns the same (deselve) have quite to the contrary dared to undertake hostilely to attack the friends and allies of our State under the fortification at AXEM and to carry them off together with ship and cargo. Also, moreover, not only to stay before TACORARY -a place which from time immemorial has been the property of and subject to the possessors of DA MINA, and to our State by the right of lawful war- but also those who of your nation, by usurpation by means of unlawful gifts and incitement under promises of assistance, make the natives of those lands into rebels, continuing to harden them both with men and goods in their unlawful intention, notwithstanding the warnings about it made by lawful Protest to your nation on the 24th May 1662 (Q.V.). And now, at present, still further, quite contrary to the usage of friends, are lying before CABO CORS -which has been kept blockaded by us for so long now and about which so many and manifold warnings have been given to your nation, and also if possible to bring the same into effect- a matter which we could not imagine on the part of YH who, having already misconducted (misgaan) yourself far enough over the previous matters, ought indeed to have left us undisturbed in this one. For about the aforesaid CABO CORS it is so situated that, the same, belonging to our Hon. Company, the natives of that same place, encouraged (opge-maakt) by Swedes and Danes, but indeed mostly from YH's side, have on various occasions, hardened by YH's nation, rebelliously taken up arms against us, not without the shedding of much blood, and likewise still daily more and more do so through evil promptings of YH's aforesaid nation who are living there under the subjection of the rebels; like as experience has shown formerly and still learns at present. Because of which, in order to recover again that which has been faithlessly taken from us, we have therefore kept this place blockaded already for more than two years in order to bring our said States' and Hon. Company's rebels again into subjection; in the which not doing otherwise than what we

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are empowered to do according to law, nature, and the law of nations. For even if we had no special ownership at CABO CORS -the contrary of which is true and proveable- every nation is at liberty to cause all injury to its enemies with whom it is in public war, and is empowered to cut off all supplies with which they are hardened and nourished in their evil designs, to any one's prejudice; without that from our side further is gone in this to any one's injury. Therefore we cannot see how YH can complain, contrary to justice, that access to his Factory on shore should be prevented, as no one whether English, Dane, or Swede, has any authority at CABO CORS, but all are living under the subjection of the rebellious vassals of our State, and therefore are subject to all that which might befall those rebels so long as they continue to stay amongst them; the more so, as, instead of evacuating the place, they much rather engage themselves in arms along with those rebels against us, if not publicly at least covertly. And encountering such who are under the authority and in the territory of our rebels and enemies, and who are at their service, we have no reason to consider them as friends, or, because of the presumption of such disaffected friends as YH shows himself, to excuse our enemies, whom, for no reason in the world, shall we neglect to pursue, much less tolerate any supplies to them, to our own injury. Like as YH, then, contrary to friendly usage and manifold warnings given to your nation from our side, undertaking, is it such that -because of of what happened around AXEM, and the violent taking possession of TACCORARY and the supplies made there, as also that by our friendly admonitions you cannot be brought to leave us undisturbed in our blockade of CABO CORS- we hereby protest to YH's Royal Company, their agents, YH, and all their servants here in this country, against the violence and for the damage caused us by your nation by the taking possession of the aforesaid TACCORARY, as also by the hindrance already suffered in the blockade before CABO CORS, by the ships "Coronation", "James" & "Charles, and which is still being suffered by YH's longer stay and remaining before CABO CORS; and that your Factors retire from there and from TACCORARY. And that we we shall hold ourselves guiltless of the evil that might arise therefrom, both at sea and on shore.

Done at the Castle St George d'el Mina in Guinea this  
1st May 1663. (sgd) J. Valckenburgh.

Certificate, signed by Upper-Factor of Fort NASSOUW, Tobias Penside, & two witnesses, of the delivery by him of the above Protest to Captain Steward, on the ship "Rupert", lying in the Roads of CABO CORS, on the 2nd May 1663.

Report of what took place in reply to the above Protest when delivered to Captain Steward on board the "Rupert".

(From the Dutch)

After it had been read, he refused to accept the Protest since he could not understand it. To this we replied that we also could not understand his unfounded Protest, on account of what it had been sent to the Director-General, which was followed by the Protest now handed over. He stated ~~then~~ several times that then it would arouse a bloody war. We replied that we must follow our Lords' and Masters' orders and it was for them to answer for. He said he would remain here in the roads awaiting other arriving ships and he would then do his business by force, even though he had to wait and remain lying here for two months or more and they would then see who would prevent them such. Whereupon was replied that time would show everything; that we presumed that as the ships which he said were expected belonged to the Duke of York, he was a Prince of more knowledge than to act against good allies as the High Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands in our lawful proceedings. Afterwards he began to try to corrupt us with presents to allow him to come on shore. This was politely refused as being contrary to our orders, and that if he wished to send his boat or other vessel on shore we should endeavour to get possession of it and would not release it before he promised to depart from the place and not return to it. He replied very loudly "Come and take the ship away, you will make a better voyage". We replied that that was not our order, and contrary to what they did we would treat them as good allies with all friendship. Although we left the Protest there he wanted to give it back to us on our departure; but this we refused as before, and we left the English ship "Rupert" with the appearance of good friendship. ....

Thus done on the ship "Amsterdam" lying in the roads before CABO CORS the 2nd May 1663.

In my presence,  
(sgd) T. Penside.

(sgd) J. van Eschwiler  
Anthony Foppentijn.

We have seen the aforesaid, and after collation they are found to accord with the original papers, and we, Director-General and those of the Council have signed these in witness thereof, at our meeting at the Castle St George d'el Mina in Guinea this 27~~xxx~~ May 1663. (copied "March").

(sgd) J. Valckenburgh.

(sgd) Dirck Wilree

H. van Gageldonck

V. R. Cristien

Tielman Willekens

Aert Cosins

Frans Fransen Sluijter.

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Extracts of Letters from Cormantin and other places  
in Africa.

(Original Paper, in P.R.O. C.O. 1/17. No.60)

27th June 1663. The Dutch give daily great presents to the King of FUTTON and his Capeshiers to exclude their Honours (~~ERA~~) from the trade, and to the King of FANTYN and his Capeshiers to make war on the English Castle of Cormantin, saying if they could but get that place, never Englishman more should have trading upon that coast.

26th June 1663. Such is ye insolency that had not Captain Stokes arrived as he did, its much to be feared the Flemish flag had been on Cormantin, as it is now on the castle at Cape Corso, for we have now perfectly learnt their whole treachery. They prevailed on the King of Aguina treacherously to lay hold on John Cabessa, who was a great defence to Cormantin, ~~xxxxxxx~~ 28th May having formerly protected it from a neighbour enemy, set on by them to take it; and on the 28th May to plunder the house at Wiamba.

Out of Letter of 18 September from Captain Stoakes, at ANNASHAN  
We got a treaty with them of Futton in spite of the Dutch, and four hostages or pawns that we should build a Castle there where ye other house stood, (at Cabo Cors?) but notwithstanding all this the Dutch would not suffer us to land.

From Captn Stewart at Ardra.     ...     ...     ...     ...

From the Council of Factors at Cormantin, 8th September.  
The Dutch have given bribes to the King of Cabessa land (meaning Cabes Terre?), who seized some goods going from hence and killed the negroes that had bought them on design to spoil ye trade. Commenda hath been formerly inhabited by ye English where we have settled two Englishmen to keep possession. The King having, in lieu of them, sent two hostages, one, his own son.

31st August. ~~xxxxxxxCommenda~~ From Mr Brett Factor at Crom Commenda. We came to this place on the 21st August. All night ye next morning ye man of war belonging to ye Dutch warped between us and the shore and told us we must not go ashore. Yet that day and two days more they did not hinder the negroes from tradeing with us, until another great ship called ye "Amsterdam" came from Castle de Mine and then they sent two men on board us to see if we belonged to the Royal Company of England, they pretending if we had been Interlopers they had power to take us;

·x· Cabessa land = Cabes Terre = ManKerim ?

but we let them know that we were your servants and treated them with all civility. But the next morning, they manned out three long boats, 22 men armed in one, 12 in another, and 10 in another, and so lay on both sides our ship and on head of us and so continued firing at all canoes that came near or would have traded with us. And not only so, but those canoes that were trading with us and were made fast by ropes to our ship, they came and cut from our ships side; which one of ye seamen endeavouring to prevent by going down ye ships side, one of the Dutch cut him in the leg. Now seeing ye affront is so great, and not being in a position to do our masters' right, and finding them more insulting, we weighted anchor, and then the long boats men insulted most of all, giving such ~~language~~ base language as was not to be endured.

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The following documents, which (except where otherwise noted) are in English, and have been copied (spelling modernised) from those in: St. Gen. Loket Kas, Engeland, 81.2.

13th February 1663, juxta &c.

Upon which day appeared William Crowford, Commander of the ship called the Charles Frigate, belonging to the Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading into Africa, and John Wise, the mate of the said ship, and by virtue of their Corporal oaths taken before the Right Worshipful John Exton, Dr of Laws and Judge of the High Court of the Admiralty of England, did depose,

That upon or about the 28th of October 1662 they did arrive with their ship the Charles, in the company of the ship called the James Frigate, of which John Merritt was Commander, at or near COMENDA upon ye Coast of Guiney and there came to an anchor with an intent to trade there with the Negroes; but there did then ride a great Holland man of war with 30 pieces of Ordinance ~~or~~ thereabouts and very full of men which, as they understood was called ye Golden Lyon.

And the said Golden Lyon's Company would not permit any Negroes to trade with the Company of the said ships the Charles or ye James; nor <sup>of</sup> Charles and James to trade with them; but had constantly two sloops and men of war canoes coasting along the shore day and night, to hinder any trading. And a little to ye westward there lay two great Hollands Men of War more, at or near a place called SHOMAH, and thereupon the said Captain Merritt and one Mr Robert Bartlett, who was Super Cargoe of the said ship the Charles went from COMENDA to the Castle de Mine to demand a reason of the Governor there why they would not suffer the said English ships the Charles and James to trade, and answer was returned (as these deponents heard) that he, the said Governor, had order from his Masters in Holland not to suffer the English to trade unless they came with so great a force that they could not hinder them; ~~and~~ And he, the said William Crowford did depose that he did hear the Commander of the Golden Lyon declare himself to ye same purpose. And they do depose that all the the time aforesaid the Hollanders had no Fort or Factory at COMENDA, but they did hinder ye English from trading purely by the force of their shipping.

And they do farther depose that about the 30th of October, the said ship the Charles set sail for the said Castle de Mine and the said Captain Merritt in the James weighed and went to the windward and ye said ship the Golden Lyon followed him and not permitting him to trade, the said ship the James came

also to the Charles to the Castle de Mine.

And about the 5th November the said ships the Charles and James weighed from thence and sailed for CAPE CORSO and there anchored and the said ship the Golden Lyon came and anchored between them, and another ship called the Christina, being the Vice Admiral with about 24 pieces of Ordnance, did ride close unto them and about the 6th of the said month of November the said ship the Charles sent out her skiffe with goods to buy slaves at CAPE CORSE, and some of ye Company of the said Dutch ships seized on the said skiffe and the Goods and men and towed them on board the said ship the Golden Lyon and there detained them as prisoners for several days; and then the said ship the Charles weighed her anchor and went to Cormantyne and there at Cormantyne Castle a protest was drawne up against the Governor of the said Castle del Mine, the Captain of ye said ship the Golden Lyon and others the West India Company, which Agent Pauluston and several other Merchants at Cormantyne Castle did subscribe. And about the 8th of November the said Protest was sent on board the said ship the Golden Lyon by Abraham Holditch the Mate of the James and John Lumby one of the Mates of the Charles; soon after which the Dutch forced those English whom they had taken as prisoners into their skiffe again which they had seized with the goods and towed them near unto the said ship the James and there left them, and, as some of them declared to the said deponents, the Dutch threatened them that if they ~~offered~~ offered to go on shore the Governor of the said Castle de Mine had ordered that they should be sent Prisoners to the said Castle.

All which they declare to be <sup>truly</sup> really true in manner as they have caused the same to be set down.

(sgd) William Crofford.

John Wise.

Jurat coram me die ~~supra~~scripto.

(sgd) Jh. Exton.

Decimo Sexto die Octobris Ao 1663.

Thomas Bartlett de Stepney in Comitatu Middx, Nauta, aetatis 32 annorum aut eo circiter, Abraham Holditch de eadem Villa Nauta, aetatis 24 annorum aut circiter, Henricus Walckeden de eadem Parochis Chirurgus, aetatis 26 annorum aut eo circiter, respective jurati coram venerabili viro Johanne Exton Legum Doctore Supremae Curiae Admiralitatis Angliae Locum tenente sive Judice, desponit ut sequitur, vizt/-

That they were respectively of the Company of the ship the James of London, whereof Captain Peter Marett was and is Commander in the service of the Company of the Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa, namely the said Thomas Bartlett

Masters Mate, Abraham Holditch also Masters Mate and Henry Walkeden Chirurgion of the said ship and that in those qualities they sailed in her late voyage in the service of the said Company for the Coast of Guiney. And they respectively depose that, arriving at COMENDA on the said Coast on or about the 20th October in the year 1662, they there found ~~riding~~ riding a Ship of War of the Dutch or Netherlands West India Company, commanded by one Captn Cornelius Yoll which (as they were there informed) arrived there the day before such arrival of the James, and came purposely to meet and hinder her trade.

And they depose that as soon as they were come with the James to an anchor the boat of the said Dutch ship came aboard them with a messenger who told them said Peter Marett their Commander, in their hearing, that he was sent by the said Capt Yoll to tell him that he should not trade there with his said ship; and that if he the said Capt Marett endeavoured to trade there the said Capt Yoll would hinder him and not suffer his Boat to go ashore nor any Canoes to come off from shore to him. And ~~forthwith~~ accordingly, they say, that there were forthwith several sloops boats and canoes with armed men set and employed by the said Yoll to lie between the James and the shore, to prevent the boats of the James from going ashore or any canoes from coming from the shore to her. And when, the next day, several canoes endeavoured to come from ~~the~~ shore aboard the James, the said ships of the said Capt Yoll (which had the Golden Lyon on her stern) fired at them and so did the sloops and canoes which were in the Dutch service, and gave chase to the said canoes that were coming aboard the James and so forced them away and would not suffer them to come unto or trade with the James.

Whereupon their said Commander Capt Marfett, seeing himself so prevented of Trade by the Dutch in such a violent manner, determined to go, and did go, in a canoe for Castle Delmina to demand a reason (as he declared he would do) of the Dutch General there wherefore he was not suffered to trade there, coming in the said Company's service. And at his departure he gave order to these Deponents and the rest of his Company to weigh and ply to windward upon the Coast, having been informed by the Blacks that they would come off from shore to his ship and trade with her for slaves and gold in case she were removed from COMMENDA where the Dutch ship lay, and where the Dutch pretended to have wars with the Natives.

And they depose, ~~accordingly~~ that, accordingly, they weighing and plying to windard, the ~~Dutch~~ said Dutch ship also weighed and followed them, and when the James anchored the Dutch ship anchored by her, and weighed still as the James weighed and kept still in her company, and from time to time and from place to place, whether sailing or at anchor, the canoes and sloops of the Dutch waited upon and watched them and lay between the James and the shore to prevent her having any commerce with shore. Howbeit, one canoe coming from shore aboard by stealth the Negro that was in her told them that there were many

slaves ashore and that in case they could find a way to send their goods ashore, he for his part alone would undertake ~~that~~ that they should have seven slaves every day ready to be sent aboard; but by reason of the said Dutch ship and boats so attending to hinder them, they could not find any opportunity either to send goods ashore or receive any slaves thence. In which manner they being deprived of all trade there were forced (as they say) to return to leeward to seek trade that way, and in such their course of proceeding the said Dutch ship sailed in their company, and when they came to Castle Delmina (where they found the said ship Charles and their said Captain) they came to an anchor and so did the said Dutch ship. And having taken their said Commander Capt Marett ~~on~~ aboard, she departed in company of the said Charles (of which Robert Bartlett was Super Cargo) for CAPE CORSO, the said Dutch ship commanded by the said Capt Yoll still following them, and arriving at CAPE CORSO on or about the 5th of November 1662 they came there to an anchor and so did the said Capt Yoll with his ship; another Dutch ship of war being there at that time riding which also belonged to the Dutch or Netherland West India Company. And there the Dutch (as they say) kept them stricter watched and waited upon with boats to prevent Trade there before, laying many boats so near them that they of the boats and those of the English ships could hear each other talk and there he saith (sic) the two Dutch ships ~~forbad~~ forbad any Trade to the said English ships, and sent word aboard that they should not have any trade there. And to be sure to watch and prevent their trade the said Capt Yoll, who at first rode about an English mile and a half from the James, weighed and came and anchored and rode so near her as he could without coming foul of her. And they say that the English Commanders being desirous of Trade and willing to essay what they could do therein, sent off the Charles her boat to go ashore with goods to trade for Negroes; and that the said boat was scarce half the ship's length from the ship when a Dutch man of war's canoe and boat presently seized the said boat and goods and carried them and the men that were in the said boat aboard the said Capt Yoll's ship, where they were three days detained and then the boat being turned off the men came aboard the James and declared that they were with threats commanded by the said Capt Yoll either to come aboard the English or to go to sea for they should not go ashore nor stay in the Dutch ship.

And they further ~~depose~~ depose that, being thus still by the Dutch prevented and not suffered to trade, they with the said ship James after several days stay weighed and went for ~~MAUREA~~ MAUREA and they arrived and anchored on or about the 10th of November 1662, where the said Capt Marett, being invited by the Dutch Chief Factor of that place to come ashore, to buy slaves, went ashore, and while he ~~was~~ was so ashore the canoe that attended to bring him off and the men therein were surprised by the Dutch and the said men imprisoned as such of them (as were afterwards redeemed)

confessed and in their said imprisonment they were, as they affirmed and as by the marks on their bodies appeared, beaten and abused, and some of the canoe men were not released but detained Prisoners. And if the said Captain had gone again ashore, as he was invited to do, he had been poisoned by the Dutch, as they heard several Negroes affirm; one of them saying also saying that he saw the poisonous potion, that was prepared for the said Captain, cast away.

And they say that ship's boats very hardly go ashore on those Coasts by reason of the Greatness of the sea there, so that they are necessitated to make use of canoes, and the said canoe of the James being so seized and none other there to be bought, the trade of the said ship was exceedingly prevented; and such loss and damage by the said interruption is, as they say, the more apparent for that whereas they were to windward offered seven slaves a day if they had been permitted to take them aboard, they could not, when they came afterwards to Cormantine, get above one or two in a day and in some days none at all.

Concordat haec Copia cum suo Originali  
penes Regrum Supremae Curiae Admiralitatis  
Angliae emanante Notsque Publ. dictae Curiae  
Examinator.

(sgd) Edmundus Arnold.

Decimo Quinto October 1663.

Petrus Marrett de Redriffe in Comitatu Surriae  
Nauta Capitaneus Navis vocat "the James" aetatis 37  
annorum aut eo circiter testis in hac parte juratus  
coram venerabili viro Johanni Exton legum Doctor  
Supremae Curiae Admiralitatis Angliae locumtenenti  
sive iudice, deponit at sequitur, vizt:-

That he this deponent in the said ship the James whereof he was and is Commander with his Company in service and for account of the Company of the Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa, sailing to Guinea and coming to ye Port of COMENDA on or about the 20th of October in the year of our Lord God 1662, they then met with a Dutch man of war belonging to ye West India Company of the Netherlands, having the Golden Lyon carved on her stern, and whereof one Cornelius Yol was Captain, who as soon as this Deponent was come with his ship to an anchor, sent his boat aboard to this Deponent to warn him not to trade there; the messenger telling this Deponent that he was sent by his said Captain to acquaint this Deponent that he should not trade there and that if this Deponent endeavoured to trade there the said Captain would hinder him and not suffer his boat to go ashore nor suffer any canoes to come from shore

to him. Whereupon this Deponent went ashore to the Dutch Fort called (as he taketh it) Castle de Mine and acquainted Derrick WILREE the Dutch Governor who this Deponent and his Consort Robert Bartlett in ye ship Charles (whowas also in ye same service) were, and how that they were come to trade & on that Coast for account of the said Royal Company and withall acquaint- ed him with what message this Deponent had received from the said Captain Yol. Upon which relation of this Deponent the said General made him answer that he had order from his Mas- ters not to suffer any English to trade there and that therefore neither this Deponent nor the said ship Charles, nor any Eng- lish, should trade there if he could hinder them and that if they would trade they should come in better strength than the Dutch had there, or in words to the same effect.

And saith that at such time of his going ashore he gave order to his men to weigh with his ship and go to windward from COMENDA to see if they could get trade there; but saith that as soon as his men weighed the said Captain Yol weighed and sailed along with the James, and when ye James anchored ye said Captain Yol came to an anchor, and so weighed and anchored twice or thrice as the James did, keeping still nearer unto her and the boats of the Dutch between her and the shore, to hinder ye Natives to come to the James and they of the James from going ashore.

Whereupon this Deponent's ship (all trade being thus hin- dered them) sailed for CAPE CORCO and there arrived in Company of ye Charles aforesaid on or about the 5th of November 1662; the said ship of Captain Yol sailing along with them, and then they met with another Dutch man of war, both which Dutch ships belonging to ye Dutch or Holland West India Company, and joint- ly forbad and there also hindered the trading of the said two English ships and kept boats manned with armed men between the said two English ships and the shore to obstruct their trade; telling them still that they should not trade there.

But saith that this Deponent and the said Mr Bartlett, not willing to desist from bare words and threats of the Dutch, put some goods aboard the Charles her boat to send ashore to pay for slaves for which they had contracted; but saith that the said boat rowing to go ashore, was set upon and seized by force and violence by the Dutch boats that lay there night and day to hinder the trade of the said English ships. Which Dutch boats having so seized the said boat of the Charles carried her aboard ye said Captain Yol's ~~boat~~ ship. And there she was kept three days; and then she being turned off the men that were in ye said boat came and reported to this Deponent and the said Bartlett that they were ~~imprisoned by~~ ~~the Dutch~~ enjoined by the Dutch either to go aboard their ~~own~~ own ship or else to go to sea, for they should not go ashore.

And saith further that being thus from place to place hin- dered by the Dutch from tradeing, this Deponent with his said ship and Company sailed to ye MAUREA where he arrived on or about the 10th of November 1662, and being there arrived, the Dutch Chief Factor there invited this Deponent ashore to buy

some slaves which he said he had to sell. Upon which invitation this Deponent going ashore, after some treaty had with the said Factor about the said slaves, this Deponent intending to return aboard his ship was prevented, for that the canoes that were there to attend him were seized by the Dutch, and this Deponent's men that were in the canoe were taken and imprisoned by the Dutch, and a quantity of gold and other goods were also seized; all which canoe, goods and gold were finally detained by ye said Dutch and never returned, this Deponent being constrained to come away without them and to leave some of his men in their custody. By the detention of which canoe this Deponent was disabled to prosecute his voyage by either sending to or receiving goods from shore, not having other boats left that were capable of going ashore, nor were there any then there to be bought. By which detention and his former dissappointments his voyage was exceedingly hindered both as to the time of despatch and the price and hinderance of ye sale of his goods; he being necessitated afterwards to sell them at a far lower ~~price~~ rate than they would have yielded at the foresaid places where he was so interrupted.

Moreover he deposeth that he was told by some of the Natives that if he had come ashore again at MAUREA (as he was invited by the Dutch to do about buying the slaves aforesaid) he had assuredly been poisoned by the said Dutch; and this Deponent doth verily believe the same to be true, for that this Deponent hath farther been acquainted by one of his men that was prisoner under them that when they saw that he would not come again ~~ashore~~, they in his sight threw the poisonous potion which they had prepared for him away. And he hath heard several others that since came from that Coast affirm that the general report there is that if he had come ashore again, he had been poisoned, for that there was by the Dutch poison prepared fro him.

Moreover, he deposeth that as he hath credibly heard and verily believeth there were no Dutch ships at CAPE CORSO or COMENDA before the Dutch heard of the arrival of this Deponent in his said ship upon the Coast; and he is ye rather induced to this belief and to believe that they did not beleaguer CAPE CORSO and COMENDA by sea, as they pretended, for that after this Deponent was come from thence, the said two Dutch ships came also thence in his sight, and left no shipping there.

Indorsed: Deposition of Peter Marrett, Commander of the ship James.

The Underwritten Envoy Extraordinary of his most Sacred Majesty of Great Britain &c having received and considered the Resolution of their Lordships ye States General of ye United Provinces of ye 8th/18 October (Q.V. N.Bk (7) p.91.) given him by their Agent de Heijde in answer to ye first part of his Memorial of ye 17th of September (Q.V. ibid, p. 88) concerning 2 English ships called ye Charles & James, doth find therein contained two things. First that their Lordships do deny that anything was taken from ye said ships. Secondly, that they do justify the interdiction given by WILREE and his actual hindering them by force from their trade in pursuance thereof.

Now as to ye first. The said Envoy Extraordinary doth make known to their Lordships that Peter Marey, Commander of ye said ship James, and other officers in ye said ship, being ~~ex~~ examined in ye High Court of ye Admiralty of England, have deposed upon their ~~oaths~~ oaths that their canoe and goods were taken and kept by those of ye West India Company of this Country, and not only bad words given but several of those that belonged to ye said ships so beaten that ye marks were to be seen upon their bodies, after their releasement, and some of ye Canoemen yet remaining prisoners.

As to ye Second. He doth grant that in case of an actual and real siege it is lawful and usual to interdict and hinder all trade during ye time of such siege; but that he hath never heard or read of whole Countries, Kingdoms or Provinces said to be besieged. A particular Fort, Castle or town may be besieged and so as to warrant ye hindring of any trade therewith for such time, but it will require a greater and more numerous strength than ever ye Romans were master of, so to besiege at once a Country or Kingdom. Moreover, no particular Fort, Castle or Town (much less a whole Country) can be said to be besieged because there ~~xx~~ are ~~xx~~ a few ships before it, or on ye Coast thereof, nor unless it be blocked up by land as well as by sea. Nor doth ye besieging a place with vessels (as their Lordships are pleased to term it in their foresaid answer) where it is open and free to ye land, give warrant for ye prohibiting or hindring of trade therewith, nor can any Prince or State expect that their friends and allies should forbear unless or for longer time than it is by them invested and shut up by force by land as well as ships by sea, as was sufficiently debated and acknowledged in ye business of ye Postillion, Frederick and Francis and John.

And as their Lordships have further evidenced this last year, when though ye King of Spain had not only besieged with ships (as they are pleased to qualify it in their foresaid Resolution) the Coasts of Portugal, but had also a great army in ye bowells of the Kingdom, yet were so far from understanding that ye people of this Country should thereupon be debarred from trade therein, that they contented not themselves with ye forcible maintaining and freeing thereof, but did seize and take those very ships of ye King of Spain, though they pretended not to an universal inhibition of trade, but only to search for

Contrabanda goods.

Now if their Lordships please to look into ye insinuation given by WILREE, they will find that it ~~is~~ reached not to Contrabanda goods only, but generally to prohibit all manner of trade whatsoever, and that not with some particular Fort, Castle or Town, but with whole Countries and Kingdoms, and that neither ye Fort at CABO CORCO nor any other port or place where ye English did desire to trade, was at that time blocked up or besieged by any land forces of ye said Company, but only a ship or two of theirs upon ye Coast, and which did not continue before any one or more places, but still weighing anchor and plying to and against which way soever ye English ships went; so that they might be much more properly, and with greater reason, said to besiege ye ships Charles and James than any port or place of those Countries.

And for the distinction which their Lordships do seem to hint at in their foresaid answer of entrée or port ouverte or non ouverte, and as if no trade ought to be but in those entrées or ports ouvertes, and so that upon ye account of ye blocking up or taking of such port~~s~~ or entree ouverte, it is lawful for them to hinder trade all along ye Coasts where there is no such port or entrée ouverte; the said Envoy Extraordinary doth declare that he doth by no means understand nor can in any kind admit thereof.

It is well known that in many parts of Europe where yet there is ~~a~~ very considerable trade, there is not any Port or entrée ouverte as at ye Island of Madera, the Azores, and many other~~y~~ places, and throughout ye Coasts of Africa & America, they do not tie themselves to ports or entrées ouvertes, but the most of their trade is driven in open bays & roads where-ever a ship can come to an anchor and send a boat on shore.

Nor can his Majesty in any kind ~~of way~~ suffer that his subjects should be hindred from their trade with ye natives of those Countries in amity with him in such places where they can come to them, though they be not ~~possessed~~ ports or entrées ouvertes upon ye account of this country's having besieged or taken some or more port ouverte therein.

And ye said Envoy Extraordinary doth again in the name and by order of ye King his Master, demand that WILREE be exemplarily punished, and satisfaction and reparation made to ye Company of Royal Adventurers of England for ye damages sustained by them, by the taking their boat and goods, loss of time, ~~disappointing~~ disappointing and hindring them from trade, in such places in which they were, and where they could have put off their own commodities and bought such as they stood in need of at the best rates, and assurance that his Subjects shall not be in like manner troubled for the future. Protesting otherwise, as he doth hereby in the name and by

special order of the King his Master against ye foresaid insinuation of the said WILREE and the inconveniences that may follow upon the justification thereof, and of ~~the way~~ this way of dealing with his Subjects; withall letting them know that it is not the way to maintain the good understanding between his Majesty and this country to say:

"That no order hath ~~been~~ ever as yet been given ~~with the King~~ or shall be given either from their Lordships or from the West India Company of this Country to act upon ye Coast of Guinea with reference to the Allies of this State and particularly towards the English Nation as that thereby the good understanding between them should be in any kind altered".

And yet at ye same time and with the same breath not only to justify the violences already committed by the said WILREE, but the said insinuation itself; the consequences whereof can be no other (if persisted in) than a direct breach in those parts, with what may follow thereupon.

Moreover the said Envoy Extraordinary doth again in pursuance of an especial order which he hath newly received from his Majesty's Privy Council, demand that satisfaction and reparation be made to the persons interested in the ships Bona Esperanza, and Henry Bonaventure.

Given at ye Hague this 23rd of October 1663, old style.

(sgd) G. Downing.

Note. The St. Gen. Resolution of 3rd November upon the above Memorial does not seem to have been noted. Probably it was merely a formal one referring the Memorial to the W.I.C. for report.

The Directors of the West India Company to the States General.  
N.D. Indorsed "Lectum 1 Dec.1663."

(From the Dutch)

The Directors of the Chart W.I.C., here present, with due respect represent how it has pleased Y. Ho. Mos. on the 9th instant (Nov) to send to the Presidial Chamber at Amsterdam, for report, a certain second Memorial from Mr Downing Extraordinary Envoy of his Majesty of Great Britain containing in effect a rejoinder to the reply given to HH by Your Ho. Mo. to his first Memorial in destruction of HH's complaints about the hindrance of trade caused to the ships James & Charles on the Coast of Africa at COMANY and CABO CORCO by the ships of the W.I.C. of these lands; and that the same being examined by the aforesaid Directors and compared with the documents received by them from Guinea, they once more declare and protest that they have never had any thought of treating the English nation in Guinea, or elsewhere, in such manner that any displeasure ought to be conceived, even by that Crown, from the actions they have committed, especially about the ships James & Charles; about which the Company has taken upon itself less rather than more than the law of nations and necessity permitted; like as Y. Ho. Mo. have been able to judge from our report (N.B. Does not appear to have been copied, but no doubt it is fully embodied in the St. Gens' Resolution of 18th October 1663 -q.v. N. Bk. (7) p. 91.) *Yellow hat book (1) p 91* upon the first Memorial from Mr Downing.

Nevertheless, as it has pleased HH. not to be satisfied with that, but to put on paper some further arguments in refutation of what was sincerely and truthfully reported in justification of the Company's action, therefore the Directors, following the trail and order of HH's Memorial, upon HH's first point once again deny that any mishandling or ill treatment was done to the English; and they truthfully affirm that the English endeavouring by force and surreptitiously to come on shore in order to assist the enemies of the Company, who without trade were all ruined and must have fallen into its hands; and their canoe being seized, none of the goods found in it were kept by the Company, but everything was restored according to friendly usage; like as HH. now, in this his further Memorial, himself, plainly declares that the said canoe was only taken charge of (beswaert) and not captured.

Whereby the Company ought to be freed even from the suspicion that it had wished to commit any violence to the aforesaid ships, much less that the Ministers of the Company should have wished unlawfully to appropriate the goods of the English and treat their persons, in the canoe, badly; who are always received at the Castle El Mina with every

honour. And it cannot be laid to the charge of the Company if possibly in the seizing of the canoe by rough seamen and the English resisting, something or other was done without the order of the Director, which, if it had been brought to his ~~notice~~ knowledge, it would have been shewn, by the punishment of the offenders, that the injury done to their persons was as displeasing to him as the taking of their goods; (he) protesting that up to now ~~they have not received~~ not to have received the least knowledge of any bad treatment done to the said persons, with the declaration that, the same being true and properly verified (of which nothing of the sort has so far appeared to the Company) the persons guilty of it shall not be saved from ~~punishment~~ justice; being confident that, on similar occasions, satisfaction will be given in like manner to the Company in regard to the subjects of his Royal Majesty.

The second point of Mr Downing so far justifies the action of the Company in that HH. acknowledges that the Company, having beleaguered the places COMMANI, or AKITAKI, situate in the Kingdom of COMENDO, and CABO CORCO, in the Kingdom of FUTU ( the first of which was formerly conquered from the Portuguese by the arms of the Company and was afterwards transferred (opgedragen) by the King of COMENDO to the Company to the exclusion of all other nations), at the time of the arrival of the ships James & Charles (like as is stated -geposeert- in the reply to the first Memorial) would also have been justified in (gefondeert tot) the proceedings taken against the aforementioned ships.

Therefore the aforementioned Directors once more persist in the arguments alleged in the first reply, and, for further justification of the beleaguering thereto add (daerbij doen) HH's own confession that the said places were so shut in by the ships of the Company that the Natives could ~~neither~~ come neither in nor out of the said places against the ~~will~~ will (tegeens danck) of the Company.

And further replying to the various exceptions alleged in HH's further Memorial to show that the places COMANI ~~and~~ or CABO CORCO were not beleaguered, they firstly request that HH. will please to make distinction between the beleaguering of Kingdoms and the beleaguering of places which prevent the entrance to any Kingdoms, and between the Kingdoms in Europe and those which are situated in Guinea: and that HH. will further be pleased to observe that although the ships of the English, by the beleaguering of the places CABO CORCO and COMANI particularly, have been prevented from coming into the Kingdoms of FUTU ~~and~~ or COMENDO, this has not happened because the Company sustained that by the beleaguering of those two particular ~~it has absolutely~~ places it has absolutely beleaguered both the Kingdoms; but because the Company, having beleaguered the places CABO CORCO and COMANI particularly, has been so fortunate and other nations so unfortunate that Nature has given

those said places to the said Kingdoms as the only entrances from the sea, and having shut in the further coasts of those Kingdoms by rocks, she (Nature) has thus shut them out of the Kingdoms, and the Company has shut them out of only the special places.

And it was not to be required of the Company to admit the allies to the trade in the specially beleaguered places, or to let them pass through the same into the Kingdoms, because Nature had closed the ~~outer~~ passes (passen), "op praesoppoest" that the entire Kingdom was not beleaguered more or less if (~~als~~) any one wishing to beleaguer a place which because of morasses or other impediments has but one entrance, he, having properly occupied (beset) the same, is bound to let every one pass through the occupied pass, "op praesuppoest" that the beleaguerer had not closed all the places, also those which are (made) inaccessible by Nature.

And here is not applicable the example of Madera and other places which, having suitable roadsteads round about for ships, must not be understood, according to ~~HH~~ HH's contention, to be shut in, even granted that the harbour was beleaguered; because, as stated before, the Company has not beleaguered the entire Kingdom; but the situation of the places not being so convenient as those alleged by HH., therefore they have been shut out by Nature and not by the Company.

Therefore HH., on observing the foregoing distinction between Kingdoms, need not ask with surprise how it is possible that one, "des noots", should wish to beleaguer entire Kingdoms; because many of the Kingdoms on the Coast of Guinea, and especially FUTU, do not extend their jurisdiction so far as many cities in Europe; for example, in the space of ten miles (Dutch) there are five Kingdoms, among which are numbered COMENDO and FUTU; which has come about (toegecomen) thereby that the nations of Europe have given the titles of Kingdoms to all those which, by a separate (bijsondere) government consisting in a Chief as King, and Councillors called Caboceros, were separated from others.

Secondly, HH. does not also show that the places CABO CORCO and COMANI or AKITAKI have not been beleaguered because they were occupied (beset) only by sea and not by land (at which position HH. ~~leapx~~ rebounds from the opinion he had that the Company beleaguered the entire Kingdoms); for it does not depend upon the opinion of an ally whether a place, in which he wishes to be, is beleaguered, but upon the quality of the Force which is lying before the place, whether it is competent (bequam) to prevent all imports and ~~ports~~ exports to its enemies.

Moreover, any one wishing to beleaguer a place is not bound to occupy all passes, both necessary and unnecessary, but only those by which he judges he will so harass the enemy that he will be obliged to fall into his hands.

And the beleaguerer is not bound, even granted that the occupying of any passes were judged by him to be unnecessary, therefore to let the allies pass through that pass which is occupied by him. Consequently the Company also is not bound to let the English come by sea to CABO CORCO or COMANI, even though, if some passes were left open, the allies of the beleaguerer would be able to come through them to the beleaguered in order to drive their trade. And consequently, the English, if they had thought it good, could also have made use of those passes which were not occupied on land; which would not have been prevented them.

Thirdly, also the example, discovered in the state of the Kingdom of Portugal at the time when the King of Spain had an armada at sea and an army in the field, does not come into consideration, because it refers to (weder siet op) the beleaguering of an entire Kingdom very different to that of COMENDO or FUTU, as has been said heretofore, and because here the beleaguering of particular places is being dealt with.

Fourthly, it neither adds to nor detracts from the ~~beleaguerer~~ beleaguering of a place that the ships lying before it go under sail upon the arrival of any ships in order to "recognosceren" the arrivals and, if necessary, to defend themselves, as the natural property of a ship is to sail and, lying at anchor, it can show little force. Which is much as if one would wish to sustain that a pass, being occupied by cavalry, it was not occupied because the troopers rode here and there in the places of the pass, and their number was not so large that they could defend it standing still.

From all which reasons, the said Directors are firmly confident that Y.Ho.Mo. will be able to conclude that, although HH. states (poseert) that, notwithstanding the protest of friendship made to the said ships by the provisional Director, Dirck WILREE, he in fact treated them without all friendship, the Company has ~~been justified~~ nevertheless been justified in the proceedings taken against the ships James & Charles; and that you will judge that the Company ought not to be blamed solely because, in exercising its rights, it has been the cause that the English have not been able to attain their intention.

The which doing &c.

1662/3.

Resolution ~~of~~ of the States General of the United Netherlands.

Sabbathi the 1st December 1663.

Is read at the Assembly a certain Remonstrance from the Directors, here present, of the W.I.C. of these Lands, containing, in compliance with their Ho. Mo.s' Resolution of the 9th November last, a report upon a certain second Memorial from Mr Downing, Extraordinary Envoy of the King of Great Britain, containing in effect a rejoinder to the reply given to him by their H. M. to his first Memorial, in destruction of his complaints about the hindrance of the trade of the ships James & Charles on the Coast of Africa at COMANIJ & CABO CORZO ~~by~~ caused by the ships of the aforesaid W.I.C. Whereupon being deliberated, is found good and decided that the said Remonstrance shall be placed in the hands of Messrs Huygens and other their H. M.s' Deputies for the affairs of the said W.I.C. to inspect, examine and to make report thereon.

Resolution of the States of Holland and West Friesland taken on

Saturday the 8th December 1663.

The Council-Pensionary has reported to the Assembly the considerations and the advice of Messrs their Hon. Great Mightinesses' deputies who, in pursuance and fulfilment of their Resolution Commissorial dated the 28th of last month, have examined and considered a certain further Memorial ~~from~~ presented by Mr Downing, Extraordinary Envoy of the King of Great Britain, to their High M. containing complaints about bad and unfriendly treatment which had been committed by the ships of the W.I.C. of these United Netherlands towards two English ships named the Charles and James, both belonging to the Company of the Royal Adventurers of England trading into Africa; together also with the reply given by their High M. to the said complaints on the 18th October last; as also the further Memorial delivered in to the Generality, dated the 23rd of the same month by the said Mr Downing, in rejoinder to the said reply; and also a ~~further~~ certain further report given by those of the said W.I.C. to the aforesaid further Memorial to the High M. on the 1st instant. Whereupon being deliberated, their Hon. Great Mightinesses have found the reasons & arguments in the said further report entirely sufficient and convincing, and it is therefore found good and decided that on behalf of this Province the matter shall be so directed in order that a well reasoned reply on the basis of the reasons and motives comprised in the aforesaid report from those of the said W.I.C. to the said further Memorial, ~~may~~ be drawn up by their High M. and afterwards handed over to the said Mr Extraordinary Envoy Downing.

Resolution of the States General of the  
United Netherlands.

Martis the 11th December 1663.

Messrs the Deputies of the Province of Holland and West Friesland have, at the Assembly, opened the Provincial Advice of Messrs their Principals upon the Remonstrance presented on the 1st instant to their High M. by the Directors of the W.I.C. of these lands, containing, in compliance with their High M.s' Resolution of the 9th November last, report upon a certain second Memorial from Mr Downing Ex: Env: of the King of Gt. Britain, containing in effect a rejoinder to the reply to the same ~~by their High M.~~ given by their High M. to his first Memorial in destruction of his complaints about the hindrance of the trade of the ships James & Charles on the Coast of Africa at COMANIJ & CABO CORCO by the ships of the afsd W.I.C. taken in hand. Whereupon being deliberated, is found good and decided that the aforesaid Provincial Advice shall be placed in the hands of Messrs Huygens and other their High M.s' Deputies for the affairs of ~~the~~ England to inspect, examine and to make report thereon.

A draft ( $\frac{1}{2}$  margin) Resolution of the States General (the original apparently not having been noted), replying to the second Memorial of Mr Downing. This draft Resolution is, mutatis mutandis, in identical terms with the Remonstrance from the Directors of the W.I.C. (supra), though some of the paragraphs (and a few sentences) have been struck through. This draft Resolution is dated, "In den Hage the December 1663".

(The paragraphs struck through are those beginning "Secondly" and "Thirdly"; but ~~Fourth~~ the words "Fourthly" remain in the draft.)

Peter Marett of Rederiffe in the county of Surry<sup>e</sup> Mariner, and Henry Walkeden of the parish of Stepney in the county of Middlesex Chyrurgeon, both formerly sworn in this Court, namely the said Peter Marrett on the 5th and the said Henry Walkeden on the 16th day of October last and then deposing vouching several injuries and interruptions of trade done by the Subjects of the United ~~Provinces~~ Netherlands to the Company or Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa, being now again sworn do, by way of addition to these their former Depositions, say and depose by virtue of their oaths:

That at the respective time and times of the injuries and interruption of trade, therein mentioned to be done by the Dutch to their ship the James and her Company (and consequently to the said Royal Company in whose employment she was) the Dutch had not any Factory settled either at Comenda or Cape Cost mentioned in their said Depositions, which they know, for that they were there present in their said ship, and saw and took notice that the Dutch had then no factory there. And they further depose that neither the said places of Comenda or Cape Cost were then besieged, there being no forces either by sea or land before either of the said places, which could no way signify any besieging, inasmuch as the boats of the Natives went freely in and out afishing and upon their other occasions.

Vera copia examinatur

(sgd) Edmund Arnold. Notius Publicus

Supremiae Curiae Admiralitatis Angliae.

On the behalf of the Company of Royal  
Adventurers touching Damage sustained  
from the Dutch, the 30th December 1663.

John Denn of the Parish of St Olave Southwark  
Mariner, Commander of the ship the Mary belonging  
to the Company of Royal Adventurers of England  
trading to Africa aged 36 years or thereabouts,  
and William Laiton dwelling in the Parish of  
Stepney Master's Mate of the said ship aged  
about 34 years or thereabouts, and Robert Knight  
also Master's Mate of the said ship dwelling in  
Stepney Parish aged 33 years or thereabouts,  
sworn before the Judge of the Admiralty do  
depose:

That on or about Thursday the 26th day of February 1662  
(according to the computation of the Church of England) [ca. 1663]  
these Deponents, in the said Qualities, arrived in the  
said ship Mary in the service of the said Royal Company of  
at the Port of ANTO on the Coast of Africa, where the said  
Company hath and then had a House and settled Factory. And  
being so arrived the said Commander John Denn went ashore  
and traded, and that while he was so trading, namely on or  
about ~~the~~ Saturday the 28th of the same month, Captn James  
Johnson in a ship of Zeland (of 34 guns or thereabouts)  
named the Golden Lyon arrived at the said Port of ANTO, to  
which he was (as he said) commanded by General Valkenburgh  
the Dutch General at Castle Delmine, to see and take account  
what they were and whence they came with their said ship.  
And that upon his arrival the said Capt James Johnson saw  
and perused the papers and documents of the said ship the  
Mary. Which when he had done, namely on or about the  
4th of March next following, the said Capt Johnson, whilst  
the said John Denn was ashore, surprised the Mary's boat  
and men therein and the goods ~~in the same~~ that were in the  
same which the said John Denn had ordered to be brought  
ashore to him to the English Factory. Whereupon the  
Deponent John Denn took a canoe and went aboard the said  
Captain Johnson's ship and made demand of his boat, men and  
goods. To which demand the said Capt Johnson made answer  
that he should have his men (and accordingly delivered  
them) but should not have either his boat or goods, both  
which the said Captain Johnson detained.

And they further depose that on the morrow, being the  
5th day or thereabouts, of March last, the said Deponent  
John Denn sent this other Deponent William Laiton aboard  
the said Capt Johnson again to demand his said boat and  
goods, and that the said Capt Johnson returned answer that  
he had the night before received order from the said  
General from Castle Delmine to restore the said boat and

goods provided that the said John Denn would weigh anchor and forthwith depart from ANTO; and that if he would do so & immediately set sail he the said Capt Johnson was ready and would deliver up his boat and goods, otherwise not.

Which being so, the said John Denn one of the Deponents considering that if his boat and goods were finally detained his voyage would be rendered fruitless and ineffectual, was necessitated to yield to the said unreasonable conditions, and having received back his boat & goods to set sail thence. Before which departure the said Capt Johnson told him that he was sorry to be employed in such service but being therein commanded by the General, he must obey or else be hanged.

And they depose that on or about the 7th of March next ensuing the premisses, these Deponents arrived with the said ship & came to anchor at COMENDA upon the said Coast where the English have constantly had a trade and where the Hollanders or Nether Dutch had then no Factory or ship in that Road; and that after such arrival the said Master & Factors of the Mary had and were in exercise of Free Trade with the Natives. But on the next day in the forenoon there arrived a Holland Frigate of about 12 guns from Castle Delmina, the boat whereof came aboard the Mary and the men in the said boat required this Deponent John Denn to go aboard the said Frigate, which he accordingly did; and being so come aboard, the Commander (as the said John Denn deposed) told him that he was sent by their General Valckenburgh to hinder all boats or canoes going from or coming to the said ship the Mary at that place, and that he accordingly would hinder & disappoint the said ship's trade there, or in words to the same effect.

Whereupon they were forced to depart & did depart thence on the morrow without any further trade at that place. And arriving with the said ship Mary on or about the 9th of March at Castle Delmina, he the said John Denn went on shore to desire leave of the said General to water there; which the said General seemingly granted, but after two days that he had kept them in expectation of it, he expressly refused to suffer them to water, and so they were necessitated to depart, And arriving with their said ship on or about the 11th of the said month at CONG (where there was neither town nor house) there arrived also on the morrow in the morning from Castle Delmina, two Hollands ships (the one being the aforesaid Frigate that had hindered the trade of the Mary at COMMENDA and the other ship of 22 guns called the Christina) both which ships anchored on the Mary's broadside, and commanded the said John Denn (her Commander) aboard the Christina, whither he refused to go, returning answer that he had already shewed his papers to Capt Johnson but had satisfied their General at Castle Delmina. Whereupon the Captains of both the said ships came in their boats in

not  
only/

great rage & demanded why he refused to come aboard when they sent for him, and threatened to carry him and his ship back to Castle Delmina; and so returning to their own ships they manned the biggest of their boats (which had a great gun placed in the head) and came and rode therewith within a ship's length of the Mary's side & would not suffer any boat or canoe to go from her ashore or come unto her, but altogether hindered the same.

Whereupon they of the Mary were constrained to sail thence with her without either trade or refreshment.

And lastly, the said John Denn & William Laiton do depose that endeavouring in April last to trade with their said ships at CAPE COAST, they were interrupted by the Dutch who had four or five boats manned in an hostile manner constantly there lying, which would not suffer them to land goods or have any commerce there, albeit that the English had a Factory there and the Dutch then none.

The premisses they know and depose being as aforesaid one of them the Commander and the other two Master's Mates of the said ship Mary, and going the said voyage from place to place in her, and seeing the same so done and happen as they have before deposed.

And the said Robert Knight, albeit he was not present at the said interruption of trade in April last at CAPE COAST, yet he was there in or about March last, and thereby well knoweth that the English had then a settled Factory and that the Dutch had then no Factory there.

*there*

Vera Copia Examinatur.

Edm: Arnold. Nots Pub. Supremae Curiae Admiralitatis Angliae.

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The following documents are copied from the entries in the Register Book, Verspreyde W.I. Stukken, 1162, at the pages noted under each.

We Joan Valckenburgh, Director-General over the North Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé, together with those of the Council here at this place, make known to all whom it concerns, certifying it to be true, at the request of Gilbert Baty (Baute) Fiscal for the General Chartered West Indian Company in these Districts, that the following writing is a true and authentic copy of certain four Protests made and served (geinsinueerd) by those of the English nation on and against the Ministers of the said Company in this country; together with a certain Attestation under the hands of Christoffel Christoffelsen, Roeloff Albertsen, and Jan Cornelius, at the request of Pontes de Bourbon Factor at TACCORARY, passed the 1st February 1663; reading word for word as follows:-

(The four protests ~~have~~ are in English, but have been very badly copied into the Register)

(1) Whereas the Honourable Guinea and East India Company for ye English nation, by the Patent under ye Broad Seal of England granted to them for the encouragement of Trade, have for these many years managed a trade upon ye Gold Coast of Guinea and settled factories in several places there of, by, and with ye free consent of ye whole country, and at their own vast and great expense and charge, and yearly send several ships with great cargasoens of goods and merchandise that be there sold and disposed of by their Agent and Factors; I, JOHN PULBOSTON, Agent for ye aforesaid Company do, by these Presents, and in their behalf protest against DIRCK WILREE, Director-General for ye Lords of ye United Provinces and against ye Occidental Company of Guinea and all those that it may concern for ende-avoring tread seriously (?) to supplant their humble Employers factories, and for ye surprising of canoes going to and from CAPE COAST and other places with letters and likewise goods, there to be sold and disposed of; and although several times demanded they, contrary to equity and good conscience, detain the same and have done so for this nine months last past, and continue to hinder the landing as far as in them lies: whereby to demand about one hundred marks of gold owing to their daily assaults and affronts to our canoes, servants and slaves, by firing of guns and other abuses, is like to be lost.

And I do further protest for and in ye behalf of my aforesaid ~~Company~~ Honourable Company against ye said DIRCK WILREE and his adherents that whereas for ye further advancement of trade and for ye more safe landing and putting ashore of our

honourable employers' goods, their good ship called ye Coronation, whereof was Commander Captain Roger Milven, did come to an anchor at CAP COAST to perforce ye same by her boats, in the month of February last past, was molested and hindered by fire of their ships sent on purpose, which kept their boats night and day with armed men between ye shore and ye aforesaid ship Coronation, so hindered her from delivering goods on shore or ~~from~~ canoes from coming aboard to trade; to ye prejudice of our honourable employers, above forty marks of gold per month, we can make appear we have formerly taken there for good gold.

Wherefore I do conclude my protest in ye behalf of my aforesaid honourable employers against ye said DIRCK WILREE, the States General of ye United Provinces Occidental Company of Guinea, Commanders and Officers of their ships with all their adherents therein concerned, for all damages, losses and of time of ye said ship Coronation, and also for all other damages losses and prejudices before mentioned, expenses and interest, or whatsoever may or shall turn to ye prejudice of our Honourable Employers as I shall advise

Dated in CORMANTINE Castle the 25th day of October 1662.  
Delivered at their Fort (sgd) J. Jno PULESTON.

of AGA ye day & year above  
written, by us,

(sgd) William Huling.

& John Flatman Chip.

(pp. 481-484)

(2) Whereas the Right Honourable the Royal Company of the English nation by their Patent granted to them under the Broad Seal of England from the High and Mighty Charles the Second King of Great Britain, France and Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging, for encouragement of trade upon ye Coast of Africa, thereby granting them full power to manage their affairs without any molestation, from Cape Blanco to Cape Bonne Esperance, and to that end ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ and purpose did send out two ships, one called the James of Whitehall, whereof is commander Peter Merritt, and the other Charles of Whitehall, whereof is commander William Crowford, with a sufficient cargo of goods and merchandise to be there sold and disposed of for negro slaves, and from there to be transported for the propagation of His Royal Majesty's Plantations.

We, the said Peter Merritt, William Crowford and Robert Bartlett do by these Presents, in the behalf of his Royal Majesty and aforesaid Company protest against DIRCK WILREE Director-General for the Lords of the United Provinces and against the Occidental Company of Guinea and against all those whom it may concern, for endeavouring treacherously to supplant and overthrow the said Royal Majesty's and the Royal Company's designs, by sending their ships from port to port wherever we sailed and by forcing our aforesaid ships not to trade, and surprising of canoes that came off

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for the purpose both from COMMENDA and CAPE COAST; as likewise surprising the ship Charles's skiff on the 6th November last past, going on shore with several goods to pay for negro slaves which are contracted for and delaying both men, boat and goods at CAPE COAST; and by keeping their boats with armed men night and day betwixt shore and the aforesaid Royal Majesty's ships, to hinder their goods from going on shore and canoes coming off to trade, to the prejudice of H.M. and the aforesaid Royal Company above 300 Marks of gold.

Wherefore we do in the behalf of his Majesty and the aforesaid Royal Company conclude our Protest against the ~~said~~ aforesaid DIRCK WILREE, the States General of the United Provinces Occidental Company of Guinea, commanders and officers of their ships with all adherents therein concerned for all ~~other~~ damages and loss of time of the said ships James & Charles, and also for all other damages, losses and prejudices before mentioned, expenses and interest, or whatsoever may or shall turn to ye prejudice of his Royal Majesty and the aforesaid Royal Company as we shall upon all opportunity advise.

Dated in CORMANTINE Castle the 7th day of November 1662.

(sgd) Peter Merritt

William Crowford

Robt Bartlett

Protested the day and year above written in Cormantine Castle before us

(sgd) Jno Puleston

Willm Hulling.

Delivered on board the Gold Lyon Admiral for the Dutch nation this 8th November 1662, this Protest by us,

(sgd) Abra. Houlditch

John Lumley.

(pp. 484-486.)

(3) -Recital as in No. 2. supra. ....

We the said Peter Merritt, William Crowford & Robert Bartlett do by these Presents on behalf of His Royal Highness James Duke of York and the aforesaid Royal Company protest against DIRCK WILREE etc etc -ut supra- for endeavouring to supplant and overthrow the aforesaid Royal Highness's and Royal Company's designs by not suffering the aforesaid ships to trade and surprising of canoes come off for the purpose and by sending their ships from port to port wherever we sailed and by keeping their boats with armed men night and day betwixt the shore and the aforesaid Royal Highness's and Royal Company's ships to hinder their goods from going on shore and canoes from coming off to trade, and likewise surprising of the ship Charles's boat the 6th of November 1662 going on shore with several goods to CAPE COAST to pay for negro slaves that were contracted for and delaying both men, boats & goods.

Also by surprising our canoe and canoeemen and some gold the 11th of November last at the MOUREA, to the prejudice of His Royal Highness and Royal Company, above three hundred Marks of gold.

Wherefore ... (as in No. 2. supra) substituting Royal Highness for Royal Majesty) ...

Dated in CORMANTINE Castle the 22nd of December 1662.

Signed in the presence  
of

(sgd) Jno Puleston  
Jno Betts  
Gilbert Beavis.

(sgd) Peter Merritt  
William Crowford  
Robt Bartlett.

Delivered at the Fort Good Hope  
by us

(sgd) Thos Bartlett  
Abr Riplers.

(pp. 487-489)

(4) Whereas John Pratt of the English nation Merchant hath by a licence granted to him from His Royal Highness James Duke of York and the Royal Company of Adventurers for Africa, thereby granting him full power to trade and merchandise on ye Coast of Guinea without any molestation, and to that ~~purpose~~ end and purpose did send out one ship called the Hope whereof is Commander John Harrison, with a sufficient cargo of goods and merchandise to be there sold and disposed of for negro slaves, and from thence to be transported for the propagation of his Royal Majesty's Plantations.

I, the said John Harrison, do by these presents in the behalf of the aforesaid John Pratt my owner and employer, protest against DIRCK WILREE, formerly Director General in Guinea for ye Lords of ye United Provinces and against the Occidental Company trading to Guinea in the first place for ~~seizing~~ and detaining my canoe at the factory of ANTA alias TRACKRADE; and against JOHN VALCKENBURGH, Director-General at present for the aforesaid Company, ~~for~~ in the second place, and against all those that it may or shall concern, for upholding and maintaining the seizure of my sforesaid canoe, to the prejudice of my aforesaid owner ~~and~~ and employer, above two hundred marks of gold

Wherefore I do, in the behalf of Thomas Pratt aforesaid conclude my Protest against the aforesaid Dirck Wilree and Johan Valckenburgh now Director-General of ye United Provinces' Occidental Company trading to Guinea, merchants and factors unto them belonging, with all their

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adherents therein concerned for all damages, losses and prejudices before mentioned, expenses, and interest, or whatsoever may turn to the prejudice of ye aforesaid John Pratt, as I shall upon all ~~xxxxxxx~~ opportunity advise.

Dated in CORMANTINE Castle the 24th of January 1663 ++  
(sgd) John Harrison

Signed in the presence of  
(sgd) Robt Bartlett  
John Eldorten  
Peter Middleton.

Delivered at the Fort Good Hope  
by us  
(sgd) Henry Hanel  
Robert Jackson.

[*There is no doubt need  
of which will be 1662/3*] (pp.489-491)

++ The year is 1663 in the copy in WIC.oc.13. and this seems clearly correct in view of the following paper. It is 1662 in verspreyde and in G.222).

(Translated from the Dutch)

We the undersigned Christóffel Christoffelsen Assistant, Roeloff Albertse Corporal, and Jan Cornellisz Constable, all in the service of the General Chartered West India Company at Fort WITSEN at TACCORARY depose and declare at the request of the Sub-Factor Pontus de Bourbon that about 1½ months ago the canoe of Mr John Harrison skipper of the English yacht, named the Hope, was seized by Mr Adam Artser Factor in the English Lodge here, on the claim, so he said, that the above-named Mr John Harrison owed him some gold on account of the fetching of his water and also for canoe and paddling hire. Giving as the reason of their knowledge that they heard what is before-written out of the mouth of Mr Adam Artser: offering if requested, to confirm the same on oath.

Done at the Fort aforesaid, the 1st February 1663.  
(sgd) By the three above-named.

Having seen, after collation, that the above agree with the original documents, we, Director-General and those of the Council have signed this in witness, at our meeting at the Castle St George d'el Mina in Guinea this ulto March 1663.  
(sgd) J. Valckenburgh. (sgd) Dirck Wilree

P.Linsged  
V.R.Curgemnich  
Tielman Willikens  
Gert Cosins  
Paulus Mergendaal.

(pp.491-492)

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From the Register Book, Verspreyde W.I. Stukken, 1162, at the pages noted under each document.

We Johan Valckenburgh Director-General over the ~~North Coast of~~ Northern District of the Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé, together with those of the Council at this place, make known to all whom it concerns, certifying it to be true that the following writings of Protests, Contra-Protests, letters and attestations, from No.1. to No.11., both in the Dutch and English languages, exchanged between the Ministers of the Hon. Company and those of the Royal English Company, are true and authentic copies of all the said papers, reading word for word as follows:-

- (1). (This has been translated from the copy in the pamphlet entitled "Verdere Aanteykeninge of Duplyque op seecker Replyque van de Heer George Downing ..... " 1666.; the copy in the Register being defective)

Johan/ Valckenburgh, Director-General over the North Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé with the appurtenances thereof, in the name and on behalf of their High mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands, together with their Chartered West Indian Company

to

The Hon. Mr Francis Selwyn, Agent of the Royal English Company trafficking on the Coast of Africa.

Honble Sir,

It is a matter well known to all the world and especially to those acquainted with the situation of the Coasts of Africa and Guinea, that the Portuguese Nation, by virtue of the Forts and Fortifications -which our State and Company have captured in good war from the said Portuguese their enemies, and still at present possess- have always maintained against all and every one that the entire Gold Coast of Guinea and the appurtenances thereof together with the trade falling there, was their own, of which serves as an infallible proof the Title of "Lord in Guinea", which is still borne to this day by the Kings of Portugal, and which, by the right of war and the subsequent Treaties with the Crown of Portugal, at present indisputably belongs to our State and Company, and wherein and whereby the same -as having acquired such conquests not otherwise than very dearly and with the expenditure of much blood and treasure- ought indeed to have been left undisturbed by their neighbours and allies, and particularly by such good friends as the subjects of his Serene Highness the King of Great Britain; whereas, never the less quite <sup>on</sup> the contrary, ~~they have had no experience~~ since YH's nation has come to land in these Quarters, they have had

to experience other effects and, for good friends and allies, entirely improper treatment -much of which also occurred before the arrival of both of us here in this country, and came to the knowledge of our respective Sovereigns.

We will not here revive unpleasant memories of affairs that are past but ~~ixave~~ such are left to their high judgment and decision, we exerting ourselves to observe all good peace and friendship with YH's nation and, nevertheless also, to guard well and defend that which has been commended and entrusted to us; in the fulfilment of which, and so that our mutual friendship might thereby more and more come to be cultivated and increase, we desire by these amicably and neighbourly to give notice to (insinueeren) YH how that YH, or your predecessors, contrary to the express protest and warnings made on the 24th May 1662, stilo novo, (Q.V.) have intruded yourselves, alongside us, to erect a trading house or lodge at TACORARY under the fortification which is possessed and occupied there by our State and Company: although there would also have been no power to do this on YH's side even if no such fortification were held there. For TACORARY is situate in Nether-ANTHA, of which CHAMA is the chief place under the fortification of which those of TACORARY, SACONDE, and ABOARY have always been protected and previously, by the giving of tolls on account of their fishery at sea and otherwise, have been tributary to the Portuguese whom our nation has succeeded by right of war and therewith no less obtained that fortification out of the hands of the Portuguese and have also held it and maintained it up to this hour. Therefore it would not be in the power of the said Tacoraries, like as it is by no means is in effect and truth -contrary to our dearly acquired right- to bring in any one there, nor, because of the mutual good friendship, on YH's side to do and carry out such actions.

And just as little as at CABO CORSO, where YH's nation also in the year 1647 (Q.V.) taking the opportunity for it, by gifts and presents have presumed to incite and assist the Natives and Vassals of this State to rebellion, like as now lately has happened at TACORARY. And notwithstanding all friendly protests and warnings to take place to the inestimable damage of our State and Company; although also ~~xxx(van)YH's side~~ the same wounds were shortly afterwards caused to (van) YH's side by other suborned Swedes and Danes ~~(being)mostly~~ as were inflicted upon us. And still at the present time we are being besought (versocht) to treat them also in the same manner at two different places where YH possesses Lodges, to which, still coming, we have on our side made many attempts to dislodge the suborned Swedes and Danes (being mostly rebellious vassals of our State) from there, and we have ~~maytimes~~ many times given warning to YH's nation to leave us to it with our own people. And this ought to have been done on YH's side, not only because of the mutual alliance between our respective nations but also because the same indeed was of service for the increase and improvement both of YH's nation's own trade as well as that of our Company; and if no assistance were given, at least no hindrance or obstacle ought to have been caused to this.

For it is publicly known and true that although the place CABO CORSO -not only in consequence of jurisdiction, which to YH (although without right or reason) wishes lightly to dispute, but also especially by the right of war, when in August of the year 1637 our forces landed there- was brought under subjection ('t onder gebracht) still before the capture of the Castle de Mina; and the inhabitants thereof thus became vassals of our State and Company; yet, on the contrary, on YH's side those same vassals of our State and Company ~~were~~ <sup>are</sup> incited to further rebellion and refractoriness, in maintenance of the aforesaid suborned Danes and Swedes, and hardened therein: and when, on our side, endeavour is made with the expenditure of much blood and treasure to bring them to obedience again, we are opposed by improper practices and hindered in our very just and lawful intentions, to the no small injury of our Company and the public mockery and derision of our nation. And, to say nothing of the covert assistance -which is sufficiently overt- these (intentions) are openly and forcibly prevented by various ships such as the Coronation, James, Charles, Castle Frigate, and Rupert, and thereby the blockade of the aforesaid CABO CORSO, which otherwise might have been brought to a good end in a ~~shorter~~ shorter time than is now happening, has been drawn out into excessive ~~delay~~ costs and delay; so that we only first became possessors of it again a few days ago, as ~~XXX~~ YH well knows, and, by the foregoing relation, will not be unacquainted that it would be injurious to trade and to our mutual good correspondence for us both to remain there, or that we could tolerate the same any longer for fear of what might befall us from such living together; and the which we, being restored into our possession, also would not consent to nor suffer without letting the authors and originators of such designs, attempts and unpermitted practices turn us out of our lawful possession, which we should rightly be found to deserve, and which would cause unfriendship.

Therefore we have not wished to neglect to warn YH quite friendly and neighbourly, and also to request you at once to remove and take away your Factories of CABO CORSO and TACORARY; for besides that YH has come in there in an unjust and, for friends unseemly, manner so is it also not possible that we should both stay in those places and conserve the friendship between our respective nations here in this country, as our State and Company possesses forts and fortifications in both. Like as also, according to what has appeared to us of YH's renowned wisdom and discretion, we do not doubt that you will, without postponement or delay, comply with our so just and lawful request and that by the removal of the aforesaid factories of CABO CORSO and TACORARY, you will show your inclination for the conservation of mutual friendship.

Yet, if, contrary to hope and surmise, the same should be found otherwise, and YH should not be able to let yourself be persuaded to the compliance of the aforesaid so lawful and just request, then is it that, on our side, we also can no

longer see ourselves prejudiced, and in that case we shall have to protest about such refusal, like as we, by virtue of our aforesaid authority and commission do indeed hereby expressly protest against YH's Royal Company, YH's person, and those under you, and each one of the English nation trafficking upon this Coast, upon YH's longer stay and continuance at CABO CORSO and TACORARY aforesamed; and that YH remove your Factories and dislodge from there; also ~~leave~~ ~~off~~ desist from inciting the Natives of the country, vassals of our State and Company, against us and assisting them to do our injury, as stated herein; or that YH shall be willing to uphold any rebels or disturbers of the public peace who make shift ~~here~~ (sich behelpende) here in this country under Danish name, and who have set a price on the bodies and lives of many of our State's subjects (which they also are themselves) in the service of the Company or outside it, by hands of the Natives, or also by means of open violence hav, murderously caused to die, contrary to the 8th Article of the Alliance concluded between the Crown of England and our State; and any longer to maintain them against us (also to the considerable injury of YH's Royal Company itself) or be a hindrance to us in our most lawful intentions.

And we shall hold ourselves guiltless of all disasters and inconveniences which might arise thereout on this Coast, at sea or on shore.

And further also for the prejudice suffered in our Company's trade by YH's traffic there at CABO CORSO and TACORARY since you first set foot on shore there up to the present hour, and which we should come to suffer still further upon its continuance, in the sum of 40 Marks of gold for CABO CORSO, and 20 of the same Marks for TACORARY, monthly; and for 1,000 Marks ~~more~~ gold more for what has been caused to the Company, contrary to friendly usage, by the proceedings of the aforesaid ships "Coronation", "James", "Charles", "Castle Frigate" and "Rupert", to the hindrance of our ships and to what the same had otherwise been destined, or for such like things that might yet be caused by others.

Meanwhile, awaiting YH's just resolution in satisfaction of our reasonable desires, we, on our side, will endeavour with heart and soul to contribute everything that could serve for the increase of our respective nations' mutual friendship here in this country.

Done at the Castle St George del Mina in Guinea, this  
7th June 1663.

===  
(sgd) J. Valckenburgh.

Huybert van Gageldonck, Upper Factor in the service of the General Chart. W.I.C. at Fort Nassou at Mouree, is charged and authorised like as we hereby charge & authorise him, together with two witnesses, to proceed to Cormantijn or the place where the Hon. ~~Mr. Francis Selwyn~~ Agent of the Royal English Company shall first be met, and there, in the presence of the said witnesses, serve the aforesaid protest upon the said gentleman & after reading the contents thereof, hand it over to him, duly

1663.

verified and signed; delivering formal document to us of such service and his actions and the reply received thereto.

Thus done at the Castle St George del Mina the day, month and year as above.

(sgd) J. Valckenburgh.

On this day the 7th June 1663 I, Huybert van Gageldonck Upper Factor on behalf of the Hon. Chart/ WIC. at Fort Nassou at Mouree, by virtue of the foregoing authority together with the witnesses hereafter named, proceeded to the place Cormantijn, a fortification which is at present held there by the English nation, being situate in the District of Beach (Strand) FANTIJN, and within the said fortification went to Mr Francis Selwyn Agent of the Royal English Company trafficking on the Coast of Africa, to whom, after I had previously greeted him in the name and on behalf of the Director-General Johan Valckenburgh, I read and handed over to him the aforesaid Protest; and received in reply to it that he would peruse and read over the Protest received, and in accordance with his Royal Commission reply to it in due form.

Which thus passed in the presence of Alexander Kruypennigh Upper Factor and Johannis van Heeden Sub Factor, both in the service of the Gen. Chart. WIC. in the Fort Goede Hoop at ADIA who together with me have signed this document in witness thereof the day and year and month as above.

(sgd by the above three)

(pp.526-537)

(2) ( Revised from the defective English copy in the Register and the copy in Dutch in the above Pamphlet)

Francis Selwyn, Agent for the Royal Company of Adventurers of England ~~in~~ into Africa by ~~the~~ authority of his Most Excellent Majesty the King of Great Britain, France, & Ireland,  
to

The Worshipful Johan Valckenburgh, Director-General over the affairs of the W.I.C. of the United Netherlands on the Coast of Guinea.

Sir.

It is beyond admiration what mad fury has so possessed your ideas that you dare to allege such insufferably false an argument touching the ~~property~~ ownership of the Coast of Africa, introducing so audacious an ~~argument~~ demand and pretence to the interest, the Ports, and possessions of his said Majesty my Sovereign, under whose royal predecessors the English nation have maintained with honour and profit

the unmolested traffic to the several parts of Africa mentioned in the Letters Patent which his Majesty hath been graciously pleased lately to grant to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and others of the Royal Company for the incorporation and regulation of the whole trade of Africa within the respective limits save when they are disturbed in time of war by public enemies or (as at this day) in time of peace by treacheries and violence of pretended friends, for almost some hundreds of years, not to mention to far before the birth, infancy or minority of your (now High Mighty) States: particularly in ~~the~~ the years 1553, ~~the~~ 1554, 1555, 1556, & 1557 to into the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1558 and forwards to 1562 and 1566, in all which years (if pertinent) I could here insert the names of several ships and Commanders with their journals, voyages, and successes to this our coast even to the year 1585, when some profitable designs for these parts were diverted to prosecute others of charity in the succour of your said ~~(then)~~ (then distressed) State, what time your then Sovereign threatened what, to those acquainted with the history of those times, is well known. The effect of which succour, the relief and mediation of her Successors, King James and King Charles of blessed memory, although I forbear to mention yet I must ~~stand amazed~~ admire the monstrous ingratitude of those (since what of late hath ~~been~~ here been acted, you pretend to be cum privilegio) who unmindful of all obligations, leagues and amity with the Crown of England -to which lawful possession his Majesty being scarcely restored through the mercy and wonderful Providence of Almighty God-by violence and rapine, with their ships, seized whatever vessels and ships they could by force or treachery overcome on this Coast belonging to his Majesty. Besides their malicious hindering their commerce on shore at several places, amongst others one of his Majesty's ports, on pretences rather to be laughed at than replied to.

From which mischiefs we doubted not they would have desisted since his Majesty erected a Corporation under the special protection of his Royal authority; and that yourself shortly after arriving with your Commission, I supposed to have enquired into and remedied the said abuses and corrected such abuses as your wisdom should discover, so that all grievances removed and a friendly correspondence established, we might unanimously have maintained peace and amity.

But "heu quam deceptus fui!" for you have not only justified the violence, rapine, hostility and robberies of others your predecessors and countrymen upon the ships and subjects, together with their goods and estates, belonging to his said Majesty the King, but by your own directions and authority surpassed all injuries, not to say insolences, beyond the vilest barbarism. Not satisfied with employing those of your own nation in the breach of peace with us, you have incited his Majesty's own subjects to the breach of ~~peace with us~~ their allegiance and open rebellion, whom you still maintain therein notwithstanding several warnings from myself and others to the contrary; and that this your act might appear

the more conspicuous, you have promoted one to a principal command on a capital ship of your Company "The Golden Lion" who, as in dignity, hath surpassed in villainy some others set on to that purpose vizt to affront and offer violence to the ships of the Royal Company; the which "Golden Lion" (besides divers others of your said Company's ships) together with the "Christina", "Amsterdam", "West India House", and "Eendracht" have continually hindered, what in them lay, the said Royal Company's ships from traffic and commerce according to their commissions from the Royal Company, not only in divers places to which the said ships have right and order to trade, but at their own ports, factories and grounds as ANTA and COMMENDA which for above thirty years have been grounds belonging to the English, inhabited also, when the same hath appeared convenient, by such persons as H.M. has been graciously pleased to entrust with the same, long before your obtaining possession of the MINE you so much glory in.

And when opportunity of mischief by sea hath been absent, that we might never rest from your persecutions, you have practised by land treacheries more abominable. On the 4th March last you slew a soldier belonging to this garrison with the sword (? "Swaert" in the Dutch copy) of the CORMANTINERS set on and hired by yourself or some in command under you, to murder a servant of the Company by your order, with all devilish fury prosecuting, they killed the said soldier, attempting the same on divers others.

It is a matter, as well your general practice as the frequent discourse of you to our nation and others, made both manifest and evident, that the discipline you exercise over the inhabitants under the Forts you command, hath brought them to that order that they dare commit no single action (especially the white men) without your licence ~~and~~ or connivance. Now Mr Benjamin Brond, an English gentleman, upon the 3rd April last, at Morea, hiring a canoe with 5 ~~to (Sinx Dutch copy) belonging to that place~~ men belonging to that place, in which he the rather chose to do for the above reasons, supposing himself to be safe in the hands of any belonging to you, was by them robbed, beaten, wounded and almost drowned; of which having often complained to yourself and others under your command in the place where I understood those persons were, without any redress or justice. It is indisputable, by your owning it, that the act is your own.

Moreover (though the same is a scandal to Christianity) it is marvellous to hear the discourse of the Natives and King(s) of this country touching your large bribes and messages for assaulting and betraying this Castle, and your promises of assistance to take it from me. The like at ANTA on the 30th ulto and since, touching the English house there, by which murder and treacheries you have paralleled your occidental with those oriental cruelties and drawn the lines with English blood.

Nor have you here terminated, but as if all these were but as trifles, you did on or about the 3rd of May last, by the like stratagem surreptitiously get and you still keep possession of a Castle belonging to his said Majesty my Sovereign situated at CAPE COAST, not only built on his own ground but also paid for to the very stones of the walls; a thing of more indisputable right than anything you possess on the whole Coast of Guinea.

Omitting any other matters of ~~importance~~ just complaint, on which I might enlarge to a volume, I shall at present only add, nothing is more universally known on this Coast to all people acquainted with the affairs thereof than the terms on which the King of England's subjects, sent hither for ye ~~purpose~~ purpose, first purchased the place on which this Fort standeth, and the ground thereto belonging, to himself his heirs and successors for ever. With what impudence, therefore, others your predecessors durst build, and yourself to this day keep and maintain, Castles or houses on the same ground, as at AGA and ANAMABOE, is a matter of astonishment and wonder.

Now many persons, actors in the above tragedies, living within the said lands or territories of his said Majesty our gracious Sovereign and consequently subject to be responsible for all such treasons according to the laws of England, I do friendly advise and admonish to desist further practising the same, lest they bring on themselves the condign reward(?), and lest your persisting in the forementioned injuries might any way occasion the least discord in the harmony of ye concord sometime since observed twixt the Crown of England and your States (the sweetness of which hath more~~d~~ delighted us than our utterance presumes to express), most affectionately request and warn you henceforth to desist molesting or disturbing any of his Majesty's ships or subjects in the service of the Royal Company on the Coast of Africa from Cape Blanco to Cape de Bonne Esperance, murdering, beating, robbing, or otherwise abusing or causing to be beaten, robbed or abused either by sea or land any in their service, inciting any who or what person or persons soever to the disturbing the peace or quiet of any of his Majesty's subjects to betray or make war upon any of his Forts or possessions, or further entrenching on the same, under the penalty of such damage as shall hereafter in any such case be pretended, ~~and for the better avoiding all further difference.~~

And for the better avoiding all further difference, I do by these presents further request you forthwith to withdraw all and every person belonging to your nation from the aforementioned his Majesty's Forts or Grounds of TACORARY or ANTA, CAPE COAST, ANAMABOE, and AGA. In the meantime, for the aforementioned violences and the damages offered to his Majesty's subjects and the ships in the service of the Royal Company, I do hereby protest against your Netherland W.I.C., your own person, and all in their employment on the Coast of Africa, and particularly this of Guinea, more especially

against the said ships "Golden Lion", "Amsterdam", Christizna  
 "W.I. House" & "Eendracht" in the sum of 5,000 ~~pounds weight~~ <sup>pounds.</sup>  
~~of gold~~ weight of gold; ~~for~~ as also for your exciting to  
 rebellion His Majesty's subjects and employing them in the  
 same as well by sea as land, and for the murder of his said  
 subject, the soldier of this Castle by name Thomas Beeches,  
 upon which matters of rebellion and murder I presume not to  
 set any rate but leave the same to the consideration of those  
 whom it more highly concerns: for the robbing, beating, wound-  
 ing and otherwise abusing and injuring the aforementioned  
 Mr Brond in the sum of two hundred pounds of gold: for your  
 possessing and building forts and castles on his Majesty's  
 territories at TACORARY, ANNAMABOE, CAPE COAST, and AGA:-  
 in the sum of 500 pounds of gold for Tacorary: two thousand  
 pounds for Cape Coast: one thousand pounds for Annamaboe:  
 one thousand five hundred pounds for Aga; as also 100 pounds  
 of gold per month for each from the day or date of the present  
 instrument of Protest so long as you shall detain all or either  
 of the said places.

Moreover, that you desist bribing or encouraging any people  
 of what sort or quality soever to the taking or betraying of  
 any of his Majesty's Forts or Possessions on this Coast, or  
 shedding any more ~~innocent~~ of the innocent blood of any of His  
 subjects, under penalty of bringing such blood on your own  
 head or heads, with what ~~ever~~ other mischief shall accrue; and  
 that his said Majesty, the Royal Company, and all in their  
 service, be preserved harmless and indemnified.

Actum at the Castle of Cormantine the 14th day of June 1663.

(sgd) F. Selwyn.

Order and authority signed by F. Selwyn on the same date  
 & place, to Nathaniel Lansden (Lausden?) to proceed with two  
 witnesses to Castle St George del Mina to read and explain  
 the above Protest to D.G. Johan Valckenburgh and then to  
 hand it over to him.

Attestation signed by Nathaniel Lansden Factor of the  
 Royal Company at Fort Cormantine and two witnesses, William  
 Huling and Adam Arthur, that the above Protest was read and  
 handed over to Johan Valckenburgh D.G. &c &c in the Castle  
 St George del Mina this 15th June 1663.

(pp.538-348)

(3) (Copy in English)

Sir,

You cannot be ignorant that the English nation were the first Christians that ever settled in and upon CAPE COAST, which ground they purchased with their money and goods, particularly that whereon the Castle standeth, that ~~they possessed~~ ~~and~~ for many years they possessed without disturbance till from the late unhappy differences in England, other nations presumed to intrude, amongst others the Swedes who built the Castle; which encroachment(?) (with divers other abuses to his possessions and subjects) his Most Excellent Majesty my Master the King observing, hath been graciously pleased to direct a Corporation, under the special protection of his Royal authority, and granted that whole trade thereof to his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the rest of the Royal Company, who have been pleased to send me, with some other of his Majesty's own ships to demand their just right from whomsoever should have possession of the said Castle of CAPE COAST. Now finding it in your hands, I do, in the name of his Royal Highness and the Royal Company, demand restitution of the same; which being most reasonable, I will not question your compliance. The right of my Masters I may not see detained by others' violence; in which case your prudence may prevent the ill effects that, by disputing, may arise. I request your speedy answer; and if you concur with me that a verbal conference may be most expedient for a perfect ~~adjustment~~ understanding each other's resolutions, I shall in that, as in all other matters importing my Masters' interest, be most ready to serve them, and let you see how much I am,

Sir,

Your Honour's most obedient humble servant,  
(sgd) Jno Stoakes.

From on board the "Marmaduke"  
In Cormantine Roads, this 13th June 1663.

Superscription:

To the Honourable Mr Johan Valckenburgh,  
General for the Hollands Wets Indian Company,  
Att ye MINE.

(pp. 4 548-550)

(4) (In English)

Sir,

His Majesty the King of England and my Sovereign, by his Proclamations had in general recalled all his subjects in foreign employment and in particular forbidden ~~all his subjects in foreign~~ all this Coast save those in service of H.R.H. the Duke of York and of the Royal Company of England, under penalty of his indignation, and such punishments expressed in H.M.'s Proclamations. Being informed of several on board those ships under your command, in pursuance of my Commission, I am to require the same, and therefore I request you herewith to send me all such, whether English, Scots or Irish. With some alteration(?) I have observed your disrespect, yet my affection to your nation restrained me from using any other warning than this memorandum, till I hear your answer of some other affairs I am to confer with you as Commander in Chief, which I shall impart at your coming on board of my ship, or to such other persons as from yourself have Commission to treat with,

Sir,

Your assured friend,

(sgd) Jno Stoakes.

From on board H.M.'s ship  
the "Marmeduke" the  
14th day of July 1663.

Superscription:

To the Commander in Chief of the Dutch ships  
before CAPE COAST, on board the "Amsterdam".

(pp.550-551.)

(5) (In English)

Sir,

This is my third invitation for a treaty touching a right understanding twixt our nation and yours on this Coast; the first to your General at the Mine, last to yourself. To neither have you afforded other answer than that you will keep what you have, right or wrong, with which if I acquiesce not you are provided for me. I am very sensible of your former dealing against H.M.'s subjects and their ships before my arrival here; which grievances being protested against by ye Agent at Cormantine to yours at La Mine, I have resolved to leave to the decision of our masters, that it may be evident to the world how far I am from breach of peace. Therefore, the Castle of CAPE COAST (in conformity with my Commission I having demanded) may refer to them also whether yours or ours, provided your reasonable compliances in other matters may terminate all differences. But we having for many years (time out of mind) had possession and factories at CAPE COAST, I am, before my departure, to

take order for erecting such buildings as the Royal Company's occasions may require; which if you hinder and consequently occasion any mischiefs and breach of peace I shall be innocent both of such breach and guilt of what blood (as by means thereof) may be spilt. Respectfully I salute you and the rest.

Sir,  
Your affectionate friend,  
John Stoakes.

From on Board ye "Marmeduke"  
the 15th July 1663.

Superscription:

To Monsieur Dirk Wilree, Commander in Chief of the  
W.I.C. ships before Cape Coast, on board the "Amsterdam".  
(pp.551-552.)

(6) (In English)  
Sir,

For the better removing the ground of all misunderstanding betwixt our and your nation on this Coast of Africa, I have sent my Vice-Admiral Captn Philip Carteret with such proposals as I have thought proper, to whom I refer you. Heartily wishing the success thereof may prove instrumental to a confirmation of our peace and amity and for some opportunity to assure you I am,

Sir,  
Your Honour's affectionate & humble  
servant,  
(sgd) Jno Stoakes.

From on board the ship Royal  
the "Marmeduke" before CAPE COAST,  
the 16th July 1663.

Superscription:

To the Honble Johan Valckenburgh, Dir.-Gen. over the  
affairs of the N. W.I.C. at Castle de Mina.

(pp.p.553)

(7) (In English)

John Stoakes, Admiral and Commander in Chief  
of all the English Forces upon the Coast of  
Africa for this present Expedition,

to

The Honble John Valckenburgh, General of the  
Netherlands W.I.C.

Sir,

I expected your answer ere this to my letter of 14th  
passato hoping by your readiness to embrace my invitation a  
friendly period might be (illegible. "brought"?) to all  
misunderstanding and a means settled to prevent them in  
future twixt your and our nation on this Coast. You not  
pleasing to reply, I am advised (?) hither in order to a  
settling my Masters' affairs at CAPE COAST according to my Com-  
mission; but having had denial from the Commander in Chief, to  
the Royal Company's factory, I have given you this trouble  
once more, and in the name of His Royal Highness the Duke of  
York and the Royal Company, I do demand a conference with you  
or some other persons by you empowered in order to the settle-  
ment of all differences. And for your better assurance of  
my sincerity herein, I may waive the dispute on the several  
grievances exprest in a Protest lately sent you from Mr  
Francis Selwyn, Agent at Cormantine for the Royal Company,  
referring them to the determination of our Masters in an amie-  
able way. I desire your forbidding your ships and forces  
from longer obstructing the free ingress, ~~and~~ egress and  
regress of his said Royal Highness's and Company's vessels,  
servants and goods to and from their factory at CAPE COAST  
and any other place on this Coast of Africa where the English  
formerly have had any usual resort, and that you do please  
give us present assurance by engaging the faith of the Com-  
pany your Masters that for the future no more violence or  
detriments shall be done to the English nation by any of  
yours; on which condition we are ready in our Masters' names  
to promise that ~~that~~ they will from time to time instruct  
their Agent, Factors, Commanders, and servants to maintain  
all good friendship with those that are or shall be employed  
by the Netherland Company. If this fair and friendly over-  
ture be rejected by you, and that by reason and amity I cannot  
attain our rights, I do by this present act declare unto you  
that I am authorised and commanded to open the trade to that  
our port of CAPE COAST by all possible ways and means that the  
force I have with me can effect; and am resolved so to do.  
And if, by your ~~provocation~~ opposition and continuation  
of injurious provocations, any mischief shall ensue, his said  
Royal Highness and the Royal Company, myself and all in their

service, be innocent before God and man.

Actum on board the ship Royal the "Marmeduke" riding before CAPE COAST, this 16th day of July 1663.

(sgd) Jno Stoakes.

Captain Phillip Cartaret, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the ship Royal the "Speedwell" I have appointed, together with two witnesses, to carry the above-written Act to the Castle of St George de Mina, and there in the presence of the said witnesses, read and deliver the same unto the Honble John Valckenburgh, General for the Netherland Company, and with the same witnesses attest the same. Ady, 16th July 1663.

(sgd) Jno Stoakes.

We the underwritten do hereby affirm to have delivered the said Act.

Ady the 16th July 1663 in the Castle de Mina.

(sgd) Ph. Cartaret.

(sgd) Da. Breysen.

John Cooke.

(pp. 553-556.)

(8) (Translated from the Dutch)

Johan Valckenburgh, Director-General over the North Coast of Africa and the Island St Thomé with the appurtenances thereof, in the name and on behalf of the High Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands together with their Chartered W.I.C.

to

The Austere, Valiant, Mr John Stoakes, Admiral and Commander in Chief over the English Forces on the Coast of Africa, for this present Expedition.

As being w<sup>h</sup> in glad hope that with YH's arrival in these Quarters (since the alliance lately so praiseworthy brought to a conclusion between our respective authorities) not otherwise was to be expected than that between our respective nations in this country also there would therefore be a much closer and more sincere friendship than formerly; therefore I in no wise expected to be unlawfully and violently disturbed by YH in our State's and Company's possession, to the manifest rupture of the said alliance, and contrary to the usage of friends. Yet, nevertheless, to the inestimable damage of our Company, I have had painfully to experience the contrary, and for which I would gladly have been willing to await the just reparation & satisfaction proportionate to the nature of such grave ill treatments, by the authority of those to whom it belongs, if our State and Company could have been allowed to remain further untroubled and undisturbed in their rights and privileges.

But, once more, contrary to expectation and to our great surprise, learning quite the contrary, that YH, as appears from your actions, has quite another intention, and is entirely of a mind to attack our State and Company in their most peaceful possession and ownership, and to drive them out of it, if possible, by subtlety or force; like as at present, by the erection and building of a Lodge or Factory at the place ANSCHIANG, situate on the beach (strand) of ~~District of FANTYN~~ and under the jurisdiction (ressort) of the District of FANTYN, newly to undertake a usurpation contrary to friendly and neighbourly usage and justice, upon an unheard of and unfounded claim that you had formerly possessed a Factory there.

The which, in order to maintain ourselves in that which has been duly commended and entrusted to us, without showing our document of authority (acte van devoir), and in order to let it indeed appear how unwillingly I may allow our State and Company to be prejudiced in their rights, as YH will yourself wisely consider, "Ons ook van zijnen perzoon niet en weeten te binnen te brengen noch" believe or

trust, from your renowned prudence, that you would be willing to commence ~~an undertaking~~ or undertake such unreasonable matters as those unless misled by wrong information, since by persisting in such intention nothing ~~else~~ can be produced than the rupture of good peace and friendship thus maintained and observed between our respective nations in these regions.

Wherefore, in order, if possible, to divert and turn YH away from such an unauthorised intention and act, with true and concise reasons, and also to prevent further inconveniences, we desire friendly and neighbourly to notify (insinueeren) YH of that which you or any one in the world acquainted with the situation on the Coast of Guinea cannot be ignorant, how the Portuguese as first discoverers and possessors, by virtue of the Forts and fortifications, -which our State and Company have in good war captured from the said Portuguese, their enemies, and still at present possess them- have always maintained against all and everyone that the Gold Coast of Guinea with the appurtenances together with the trade falling there, was their own. Wherein and whereby our said Company, having obtained the said conquests very dearly and with the expenditure of much blood and treasure, ought not to be disturbed by any one and especially not by ~~those~~ their good friends and neighbours as YH; and ~~esse~~ particularly round about ANSCHIANG, or any place on the FANTYN beach (strand), seeing that the entire beach of the FANTYN territory with the havens or ports and appurtenances thereof, together with the trade or traffic falling therein and thereon, was transferred (opgedragen) and ceded in the year 1624 on ulto March, (Q.V. sub anno. The English translation of this Protest, in ~~COIX~~ CO.1/17, No. 77, has 1629, which is incorrect) by AMBRA, Braffo or chief ruler (oppergebieder) of FANTYN, for the benefits received ~~therefor~~ therefor, to their High Mightinesses our Sovereigns, absolutely, and in their name to their Chartered Company, without the said Braffo having retained or reserved to himself the right or privilege to allow the same to any other nation, but, by sovereign power, thereby authorised us to exercise jurisdiction over and to impose punishment upon all those who, within the limits of his territory (gebied) should come to contravene or infringe the same contract and alliance. And this having been done and ~~observed~~ sacredly maintained and observed on our side without any infraction in any respect or point, we are also at present of the intention to maintain and observe it against all those who should wish to disturb or prejudice or injure us in this well acquired right, as shall be required for the reputation of our State and Company.

And even, too, if it should be alleged on YH's side, unfoundedly and without any semblance of truth, that the same right was also subsequently ceded to you by the said Braffo or ~~the people of FANTYN~~ his successors, since it is by no ~~means~~ means permitted or allowed to the Braffo or other people of FANTYN to sell to others that which they have once made over to our country and Company and transferred for many considerable benefits received; much less is it seemly for friends or

allies to accept such; or that we can be reproached if anyone, on the contrary, under the appearance of friendship, come to inflict such wounds upon us as YH is now unfriendly undertaking, that we act against our accusers in the same manner.

YH being now hereby friendly informed and notified, I also desire quite respectfully and neighbourly now to request and beg you to stop and desist from the further construction of the aforesaid lodge as that all good correspondence, which is now exercised in Europe between the respective nations may not only be maintained in these distant (aflandig) regions but also be more and more daily cultivated, as the contrary, being an unheard of novelty, we could neither connive at nor tolerate; but in the performance of our bounden duty must prevent and guard against, which then could bare no other effects ~~than~~ or results than a certain rupture of all friendship.

And this all the more if YH, against all right and reason and contrary to what has ever been practised between our respective nations in these regions, should any longer continue to debauch the people of our Company from their service and oath and persuade them to faithless desertion as has been done not only in the person of Albert Jansen who is still under YH's authority, but also about a certain Anthony Vos, convicted of manifest rebellion, to the great injury of our Company and open rupture of the alliance concluded between our respective authorities.

Therefore, by virtue of our authority, we have wished to protest about all this and the aforesaid violence, like as we hereby expressly protest if YH, contrary to surmise, has no intention to change from your begun work & intention or to desist therefrom and if contrary to allright and reason you should persist therein, or any longer withhold from us the men in oath and service of our Company and State, being declared rebels, we shall be guiltless of the damage ~~and~~ disasters andinconveniences which may arise thereout between our respective nations on this Coast by sea and on land, of which we shall consider YH the originator; but nevertheless hoping that you will endeavour to direct everything in such manner that we shall have opportunity to serve your person, as we desire with heart and soul.

Done at the Castle St George d'Elmina the ~~13th~~ 13th September 1663.

(sgd) J. Valckenburgh.

Huybert van Gageldonck Upp.Fact. at Ft Nassauw, Mouree, charged to deliver and read the above Portest to Adml John Stoakes on HM of Gt Britain's ship "Marneduke".  
Date ut supra. Sigd by J.Valckenburgh.



(10) (In English)

Sir,

There is a soldier of your nation lately belonging to Cape Coast, come to ANASHAN, who I understand hath run from his Colony. Therefore I have thought fir to send him back to you herewith, being the best service I can do you at present. If there be anything else wherein I may, please command,

Your humble servant,  
(sgd) Jno Stoakes.

"Marmeduke" the 19/29 October 1663.

To Mr H. van Gageldonck, Governor of Morea Castle, on the Coast of Africa. Present.

(pp.570-571.)

(11) (From the Dutch)

We the undersigned, attest at the request of the Upper Factor Alexander Cruijpenningh, how that on the 29th July being Sunday in the morning at 11 o'clock over the death of a person named Mr Allen at Fort Cormantijn, <sup>los</sup> ~~blank~~ shots were fired all round, of which one, a ball of 6 pound, fell at the foot of the battery which stands on the Cormantijn side. and this ball was brought into the Fort by the negroes here. Also that on the 31st July in the morning at 8 o'clock again at Fort Cormantijn was fired "los" all round over the death of a person named Mr Bince, of which ~~the~~ ball fell between the rocks behind the fort and one into the sea before the MYNSE village. Which we declare to be true and can confirm on oath if necessary. DONE in the Fort Goede Hoop at ADIA. the 3rd August 1663

(sgd) by a Sergeant & two other names.

)pp.571-572)

And we have seen the aforesaid and after collation they are found to accord with the original papers, and we the Director General and the members of the Council have signed this in witness thereof at our meeting at the Castle St George d' a Mine in Guinea.

This 14th January 1664.

(sgd) by Valckenburgh, Pieter Baut, Dirck Wilree, Tobias Penside, H v. Gageldonck, Alex Cruijpenningh, Frans Franss Sluijter, Gerrit Jansz van Dijk.

(pp.(p.572.)

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Summary from original in P.R.O. CO.1./17. No.2.

Warrant to prepare a bill for the King's signature containing a grant to the Royal African Company. . . . .  
 With power to the Company to have the government of all plantations by them settled in those parts of Africa and authority to appoint governors, raise forces and execute martial law; the sovereign right to H.M. and his successors being always reserved. H.M., his heirs and successors to have 2/3rds of all gold mines found in the places aforesaid, paying 2/3rds of all charges incident to the working and transportation of the same; the Company to have the other third and pay the other 3rd of the charges. (Draft with corrections & omissions which have been supplied from the Patent Roll 14 C.II. part 27, which is dated 10 January 1663.  
 (vide C.S.P. Col. Amer. & W.I. 1661-1668.)

No.408.

Ibid. No.3.

Extract from preceding Warrant to R.A.C. of England re appointment of Governor, Sub-governor &c &c. ....  
 (C.SpP.supra, No 409)

C.S.P. ut supra, No. 545. August 26th 1663, Whitehall.

Order of the King in Council. On petition of the R.A.C. setting forth that their privileges are entrenched upon by Derrick Will Key, who assumes the title & power of Governor-General of the coast of Africa for the St. Gen. and praying that Sir George Downing, H.M.'s envoy to the St. Gen. may be empowered to prosecute and protest in the affair. H.M. was pleased effectually to recommend Sir George Downing to demand full and speedy satisfaction for the injuries complained of, and to effect that the like be prevented hereafter.

(Dom. Entry Book. C.II. Vol.13, p.355.)

Copied from original in P.R.O. CO.1/16 No.111.

(Spelling modernised)

This 28th of October 1662.

The James Frigate and the Charles Frigate came to anchor at COMENDO on the Coast of Guinney where did ride a great Hollands man of war with 36 piece of Ordinance and full of men, which ship's name was the "Golden Lyon" which would not suffer any negroes to trade with us nor we with them. The said "Golden Lyon" had two sloop and three men of war canoes day and night coasting along the shore to hinder us of trading; and a little to the westward lay two great Hollands men of war more, at a place called SHOMAH. From COMENDO Captain Merritt and Mr Bartlett went to the Myne to demand of the Governor there the reason wherefore he would not suffer us to trade. His answer was that his Masters had ordered him so to do, and until such time as he had further order from his said Masters not any should be permitted to trade except they came in greater forces than they had. And at this time the Hollanders had no Fort nor Factory at COMENDO, but they did put us off from trading there purely by the force of their shipping.

30th of October. We weighed in the Charles and set sail for the Myne and Captain ~~Merritt~~ Merritt in the James weighed and plyed to windward and the Golden Lyon after him, which ship not permitting Captain Merritt to trade, he came to our ship Charles at the Myne.

5th of November. Both our ships weighed from the said Myne and sailed to CAPE COURSE and there anchored and the said Golden Lyon likewise anchored betwixt us both, and the Vice-Admiral, called the Christiana, with 24 piece of Ordinance was riding there.

6th of November. We sent our skiffe with goods to buy slaves at CAPE CORSE and ye Hollanders seized on our skiffe, goods and men and towed them aboard ~~our~~ ~~the~~ their Admiral and there detained them as prisoners certain days. And then we weighed our anchor and sailed to Cormonteene, leaving Captain Merritt at CAPE COURSE.

7th of November. We went ashore at Cormenteene and drew up a protest against ye Governor of ye Myne, the Captain of the Golden Lyon, and all their West India Company. To which protest we had Agent Pulyton's hand and several Merchants of ye Castle of Cormenteene. *Pulyton's*

The 8th of November 1662.

The said Protest was delivered aboard the Admiral by Abraham Holdbetch Mate of the said James, after they had forced our men (which they had taken before as prisoners) into our skiffe again and towed them near Captain Merritt's ship, and so left them, threatening them that if they offered to go ashore the Governor of ye Myne had writt they should be sent thither prisoners.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

William Crowford of Wapping in the County of Middlesex Mariner and Commander of ye good ship called the Charles belonging to the Royal Company deposeth upon his corporall oath that what is within writt and above written to this deponents knowledge is just and true.

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the reason wherefore he would not suffer us to trade. His answer was that his Masters had desired him so to do, and that such time as he had further order from his said Masters he should be permitted to trade except they came in greater forces than they had. And at this time the Hollanders had no force nor victory at COMEGANS, but they did put us off from trading there purely by the force of their shipping. We weighed in the Charles and set sail for the Myne and Captain Merritt in the James weighed and gave to windward and the Golden Lyon after him, which said not permitting Captain Merritt to trade, he came to our said Charles at the Myne. Both our ships weighed from the said Myne and sailed to CAPE COURSE and there anchored and the said Golden Lyon likewise anchored behind us both, and the Vice-Admiral, called the Uratisia, with 24 pieces of Ordnance was riding there. We sent our skiffe with goods to buy slaves at CAPE COURSE and ye Hollanders seized on our skiffe, goods and men and towed them aboard the Charles Admiral and there detained them as prisoners certain days. And then we weighed our anchor and sailed to COMEGANS, leaving Captain Merritt at CAPE COURSE. We went ashore at COMEGANS and fired up a protest against ye Governor of ye Myne, the Captain of the Golden Lyon, and all their west India Company. To which protest we had Agent James and several merchants of ye Castle of COMEGANS.

Extracts and copies of letters from and to Sir George Downing diplomatic agent at the Hague from 1661 to 1665.

(From "life and Administration of Edward First Earl of Clarendon". T.H.Lister (1837). Vol III. )

p.249. CXXV.

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

Hague, 18 Sep. 1663. O.S.

May it please yr Lopp,

I have herein inclosed a copy of my memoriall, wch I have this weeke given in to ye States Genrall, persuant to ye instruccions sent me by ye post. This trick of ye Hollanders to declare warre wth ye natives in ye East Indies and upon ye Coast of Africa, wth whom his Matys subjects have any trade, and then thereupon to forbid them all trade with them, and to continue ye warre till they have brought those natives to an agreeemt wth them, to sell them all their comodities, and then to keep ye English from tradeing, upon the accompt that the natives have agreed wth them, to sell all to them; - this trick, I say, hath not only bin ye ruine of numbers of his Matys subjects, but beaten them out of many mighty trades, and will certainly in conclusion utterly overthrow ye English East Indian, and African Compies, if nothing be applied for remedie but wordes. There is nothing makes them here so proud as to have ye English come higher eternally wth complaints, while their people are unmolested, advance their trade, and obtaine their ends. ... and truly I am of opinion it were better that I should make no complainte at all here, but let his Matie subjects patiently suffer whatever it shall please the Dutch to doe them, then to complaine, and nothing to follow thereupon, whereby to lett them see that his Matie will not be put of with wordes and delays. I am sure this way is not ye means to hinder a warre between England and this country, but ye most certaine and undoubted way to bring it on, making them so farr to presume as (as you finde) to add one injury to another; and believe it, ye more they may, ye more they will. Whereas, on the other side, pay them in their own kind, and set their subjects a crying as well as his Maties, and you will have a very faire correspondence, and they will take heed what they doe; and his Matie will be as much honrd and loved here as he hath been dispised: for they love nor honr none but them that they think both can and dare bite them. The King of France his subjects haven now right

1663.

done them, and so had ye English in Cromwells time; and having news that the Swedes are setting out two stout men of warre for ye coast of Africa, to revenge themselves of ye injuries they have suffered there by this country, they are here now acomodating those matters wth ye Swedes in earnest: whereas ye poor King of Denmark cannot so much as get a civill answeere from them for what his subjects have had taken from them in those parts, to whom yet in point of kindness and obligacon (if these argumts were of any force) they owe more then to all ye world besides; for that he not only gives them such great priviledges in all his domiõns in pointe of trade, but at their instigacon undertooke ye late warre agt Sweden, wch cost him the ye best part of his kingdome.

Your Lordships most obed.humb.servt.  
G.Downing.

p. 254. CXXVI.  
Sir George Downing to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon.  
(From the Bodleian Library. Orig.)

Hague, 25 Sep. 1663. O.S.

May it please yor Lopp.

The West Indie Compy here have news that a castle at CAPE CORSO is delivered to them by the natives who were in possession of it, at ye mouth of ye river there; and they say that having now this castle, and their castle Del Mina, that they will absolute prohibite all natives from tradeing thereabouts; and it is said that the trade there is the best in all Guinea. This castle doth of right belong to ye Danes; and now that Haniball Sessted(1) is to come to London, if he could so manage matters, as that ye Danes should resigne to his Matie their interest in this castle, it would be a good business. And it will now be a fitt time to press an agreeemt, that such English ships as will may be branded, and being branded to injoy ye same priviledge of paying according to their brand as ye Dutch do, wch I assure you would be a great advantage to ye English navigacõn to Norway and the Sound; and it is neither kind, nor just, nor fitt, for his Maty to suffer that his subjects should have worse treatment in the King of Denmarks country, then ye Dutch. And it is these ... ..

(1) Hannibal Zested... successively Danish Ambassdr to the courts of London & Paris.

Copied from original (n.d.) in P.R.O. CO.1/17, No.110.

(Spelling modernised)

The Company of Royal Adventurers of  
England trading into Africa,

Do humbly represent

That ye trade of Africa is so necessary to England that ye very being of ye Plantations depend upon ye welfare of it, for they must be utterly ruined if they either want supply of Negro servants for their works, or be forced to receive them at Excessive rates.

This Trade was at the time of his Majesty's Restoration managed by particular Adventurers who were so far from any possible design of having forts upon ye Coast, of making any friendships with ye Natives, or asserting ye honour of ye nation, that they were a constant prey to ye Hollanders, and were quite tired out of ye trade by their great and frequent losses, amounting to a very great sum, of which they brought in clear proofs to ye high Court of Admiralty.

So if his Majesty had not established a Company who, by framing a joint stock and laying designs for ye future security of ye trade, had kept some footing upon ye Coast, the Nation had probably by this time been quite driven out of it.

Since this Company hath begun under ye special direction of his Royal Highness to manage this trade, they have sent out in this last year above one hundred and threescore 1000 pounds in Cargoes. They have plentifully supplied ye Coast of Africa with Commodities to ye great satisfaction of ye natives. They have furnished all ye Plantations with Negro servants; they have set up divers new manufactures at Home, and improved ye old, and vented a great many of ye Native Commodities of this kingdom, and have employed above 40 ships and continue still to send out more.

And they doubt not but by their Returns they shall every year import into this Nation very considerable quantities of Gold and Silver as they have already begun.

In order to ye Preservation of their Trade they have built new forts in Africa and repaired others and established divers Lodges and Factories that were fallen to decay, by which their Trade being secured as to ye Natives of those parts, they have no reason to doubt of its daily Increase, if not interrupted by Europeans, amongst whom having no Rivals to ye Trade of that Coast but ye Hollanders as we have not yet received any Injury from others, so we cannot fear it. But as to them our Experience of what is past gives us just cause to apprehend what is intended towards us for the future.

For they have endeavoured to drive us from the Coast, and deprive us of ye whole Trade. They have followed our ships from Port to Port and hindered them coming nigh ye shore to trade; they have enticed and persuaded ye Negroes to destroy

our servants and take our forts; they have seized upon our goods and boats; and have violently taken possession of CAPE CORSE which belongs to us, and for ye Surrender of which we have agreed with ye Natives who were at that time in possession of it, and had received money from us in part of payment; they have shot at his Majesty's Royal Flag for offering but to go on shore at our own Factories. And to complete ye former Injuries and Indignities, one Valkenburgh Director General of ye affairs of ye West India Company in Africa hath sent a Protest to our

See ye first Protest (Q.V.)

you a copy in English; in the which he challengeth the whole Trade of Guinney as their Propriety by right of Conquest from ye Portuguese. Of which Injuries, having sought remedy by ye means of Sir George Downing, we have received no satisfaction.

So that in one word, Notwithstanding a Stock so considerable and many good ships of Force ye Company have employed upon their own Account and divers Land Forces they have sent, if it had not been for ye Countenance of some of his Majesty's ships which he hath been graciously pleased to afford this Company, of which they have only made use to give them a respect in ye eyes of ye Natives and to preserve their Forts from being taken from them without doing any injury to others, they had ere this time been stript of all their Possessions and Interest in Africa; CORMANTINE Castle itself being in extreme danger when the Marmaduke and Speedwell came thither, as will appear by ye (?) intelligence of all our Captains and Factors.

And have since sent a second Protest in which they say they will by violence force ye English from their Ports if they do not quit them and their Trade.

See 2nd Protest (Q.V.)

Ibid. No. 111. (Being annexure to No. 110)

An Extract of Letters from Cormantine and other places in Africa.

Out of a letter of the 27 of June 1663. Here we have notice that the Dutch do give daily great presents to the King of FUTTON & his Caposhiers for to endeavour to exclude your Honors out of the Trade.

Moreover they have sent to the King of FANTYN & his Caposhiers great presents to make war with the English at the Castle of Cormantine, saying that if they could but get that place, never Englishman more should have trading upon that Coast.

Out of a letter of the 26 June 1663. Such is the Insolency of the Dutch that had not Captain Stokes arrived as he did its much to be feared ere this time the Flemish flag had been on Cormantine, as it is now on your Castle at CAPE CORSE, for we have now perfectly learnt their whole treachery.

They prevailed with the King of AGUINA treacherously to lay hold on JOHN CABESSA who was a great defence to our Castle of Cormantine, having formerly protected it from a Neighbour Enemy set on by them to take it.

They prevailed with the King of AGUINA, the 28th May, to plunder your house at WIAMBA.

Out of a letter of the 18 September from ANNASHAN, Captain Stokes. We got a treaty with them of FUTTOU in spite of the Dutch and got four hostages or pawns that we should ~~build~~ build a Castle there, where our other house stood, but notwithstanding all this, the Dutch would not suffer us to land.

From Ardra. ... ..

From Cormantin from the Council of Factors, 8 September. The Dutch have given bribes to the King of CABESSA LAND who seized some goods going up from hence & killed the Negros that had brought them, on design to spoil our Trade.

COMMENDA hath been formerly inhabited by the English where we have settled two Englishmen to keep possession, the King having, in lieu of them, sent two hostages, one his own son. But the Dutch have a great ship riding before that place, which hinders all Commerce, firing at all Canoes that pass in or out.



"Proposals for resettlement of the Royal Company".

Original in S.P; 29/67. (P.R.O.)

-Present Stock £122,000, to be valued at 10% and so reduced to £12,200. Creditors to receive 2/3rds of their debts in old stock and the remainder in ready money. £84,000 new Stock to be raised. ... Every £100 adventurer to have a vote in management. Governemant in England to be by Committee of five, or at most, seven persons.-

... ..  
 "In order to the Management upon ye Coast of Africa.

That for ye present there be no more posts of trade in Africa to ye leeward of Cape ... (illegible). Ye Castle of CAPE CORSO; ye Castle of ANASHON; a house at COMMENDA; a house at AGA; a house at ACRA. That at CAPE CORSO be ye head factory and residence of ye Agent; and that ye factory .... (illegible) of tenne persons in ye qualities and under ye salaries as follows.

An Agent, to have power to punish all disorders and inspecte all ye Company's concerns. ) £500

A Chief Merchant, to make all bargains for goods both in buying and selling. ) 200

A Second Merchant, to assist ye Chief or act in his absence. ) 150.

These three to be of ye Council; to sign all letters and accounts to ye Company; to have all differing keys to ye gold chest; to receive ye gold from ye gold taker every night; once in every week to compare ye gold taker's & Warehouse keeper's accounts; ... view ye remains; and once in 6 months to visit(?) ye lesser factories, to examine & settle their accounts and view their remains.

A gold taker, to receive ye gold & deliver it every night to ye Agent. ) 100

A Warehouse keeper, to take care of all goods and account every week. ) 100

A Chief Accountant, to write all in ye Journal and send copy Journal every three months to ye Company in England. ) 100

A Second Accountant, to assist ye former to write in ye Ledger. ) 50

Three young Factors to attend ye Agent ... ) 150

That over and above ye aforesaid salaries ye Agent  
 be allowed £600 p. annum for his housekeeping and  
 that ye other nine persons of ye factory and ye  
 Captain of ye soldiers have their diet at his table  
 which is £100 p. annum for himself and £50 for each  
 of ye others. } £ 600  
 Charge of ye whole factory amounts to 1950

That ye garrison of Captain ... (illegible),  
 50 English soldiers and 30 negro slaves, vizt:

A Captain, to be consulted by ye Agent in Warre  
 affairs & not otherwise. } 100

Four Sergeants or Corporals at £50 p.a. apiece. 200  
 45 common soldiers, of which three at least to be  
 house Carpenters; three smiths; and three bricklayers  
 or stone cutters, at £30 apiece. } 1350

30 Negro slaves, to be brought from some remote  
 part of Africa, to row in canoes & carry goods &c.  
 Their diet &c at £15 per annum. } 450  
2100

ANASHAN to have 13 English soldiers and 8 negro  
 slaves, vizt:

A Chief Factor, to command under ye Agent of Capo  
 Corse. } 100

A Second Factor, to assist him & be of counsel 50

These two to sign all letters & accounts both to  
 ye Company & to ye Agent & Council(?) at Cape Corse;  
 to render their accounts to Cape Corse every month;  
 and to send ye gold ... (?) to them.

A Sergeant to command ye rest of ye soldiers;  
 diet & wages. } 50

Ten soldiers, for diet & wages £30 apiece. 300

Eight negro slaves, to be brought from some remote  
 part of Africa. } 120  
 The whole garrison and factory £ 620

COMMENDA, AGA, & ACRA.

To have in each place, a house with four Englishmen and two Negro slaves.

3 Factors, to diet themselves, £100 each.	£300
3 Seconds.	150
6 soldiers, at £30 apiece.	180
6 negro slaves, their diet &c £15 apiece.	90
These three small factories	<u>720</u>

That the Agent & all Factors give good security .....

The Company's whole annual charge, being computed, is:-

House rent at home	£ 100	<del>2100</del>
Committee, if daily attended by all	750	
Officers in England	410	
Cape Corse factory, for salary & diet	1950	
Cape Corse garrison	2100	
Anashan	620	
Commenda, Aga, & Acra	<u>720</u>	
	6650	
Presentes & Customs to ye Kings and great men in all places will be probably	}	<u>2350</u>
So ye Company's whole charge at home and in Africa may be per annum	} )	9000
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In order to ye Management in ye Charibee Islands.

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