

**A CALENDAR OF
THE COURT MINUTES**

ETC. OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY

1668—1670

BY
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WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY
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time of those concerned, and the Committees were mostly men with wide interests of their own to look after; while the absence of any fixed remuneration may have encouraged a certain amount of slackness. The only payment made to the directorate from the commencement of the stock in 1657 had been in March 1666, when each Governor had been given a reward at the rate of 200*l.* per annum, each Deputy at 100*l.* per annum, and the Committees in general a sum which worked out at about 40*l.* a year each; nor was any payment proposed during the three years covered by the present volume. Much of the detailed work was done by groups of Committees, and it seems to have been by no means easy to get these together and induce them to deal with all the matters referred to their consideration. On December 23, 1668 we find the Auditor ordered to attend two of these committees, and the Paymaster of the Mariners two more, with directions to record the proceedings of each. In March 1669 the Deputy Governor was instructed to keep a note of all references to committees, and to appoint an officer to summon the latter to meetings; and a further step was taken in the following May, when each committee was placed under the charge of one of its members. Yet another proof of the difficulty found in securing the smooth working of the machine is afforded by a scheme presented by the Committees to a General Court held on April 14, 1668, that a select committee of three salaried members should be appointed to manage all the Company's business under rules laid down by the Court of Committees. This revolutionary proposal was not received with any enthusiasm by the shareholders, and time was demanded for its consideration. Three days later another General Court was held, but the attendance was so small that a decision on the proposal was again deferred. The matter then rested until July 22, 1670, when the scheme was again brought forward at a meeting of the Committees; but both then and at another meeting a week later, its consideration was put off, and nothing more is heard of it up to the end of the year. A small point to be noticed in regard to the Committees is that towards the end of May in each of these three years they gave themselves a holiday of a few weeks.

As regards the staff the most sensational happening of the period was the suicide, at the beginning of July 1669, of the Accountant-General, Jeremy Sambrooke, who had been in the Company's service for over sixty years. This entailed the confiscation of his estate to the Crown; but His Majesty graciously conceded a third part to the widow (p. 219).

The rest appears to have gone into the hands of the Bishop of London, as Almoner to the King (pp. 264, 279). John Harbert, who had been Sambrooke's assistant, was promoted to the vacant post. Among minor references to office matters we find one to the keeping of a loan book for papers (p. 72), and others to the compilation of indexes to the Court Minutes and to the letters received from the East (p. 180).

The outgoing ships for the season 1667-68 numbered fourteen, viz., six for Madras, four for Bantam, one (the *Zante*) for Sumatra, and three for Surat. The fleet for Madras consisted of five hired ships, viz., the *Blackamoor*, *Loyal Merchant*, *Rainbow*, *Unicorn*, *Madras Merchant*, and a small vessel named the *Diligence*, which the Company had caused to be built for local needs. That for Bantam was composed of the Company's own ship *London*, and three freighted merchantmen, the *Richard and Martha*, *Loyal Subject*, and *Coast Frigate*. Despite efforts to get them away at an earlier date, the two fleets did not leave the Downs until March 10, 1668. The *Zante Frigate* followed some time in April; and on the 11th of that month the Surat fleet departed, consisting of the *Return* (the Company's own ship), the *Rebecca*, and the *Constantinople Merchant*. Towards the close of the year five ships were dispatched to Madras. Of these the *Castle Frigate* (which was to go on to Jambi, etc.) seems to have sailed some time in October. The *Morning Star*, *Crown*, and *John and Martha* got away late in November or early in December, and the *Antelope* followed about Christmas. The *Morning Star* met with a storm which drove her into Plymouth with the loss of two of her masts, but after refitting put again to sea, only to meet with fresh disaster. She was forced to go into Cadiz to fit her masts, and after leaving that port she was met by an Algerian rover, who took out of her 11,000*l.* of treasure. With the news of this loss she returned to Falmouth in March 1669. The Company wrote at once to the captain, urging him to proceed on his voyage to India; but difficulties were raised by the crew, and in the end the idea of sending her out was abandoned. Many references will be found to the attempts made to recover the money by representations at Algiers; but the efforts appear to have been unsuccessful (p. 254). About February 1669 a small vessel which the Company had bought and renamed the *George* was dispatched to St. Helena and Surat. The *John and Margaret* sailed for Bantam in the same month, while the *Satisfaction*, for the same port, left the Downs on May 9. Three ships freighted for Surat—the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, the *Sampson*, and

the *Bombay Merchant*—appear to have departed from the Downs either late in March or early in April.

The *London* and the *Loyal Subject*, both from Bantam, anchored in the Downs on April 5, 1669. Towards the end of May three more ships arrived, viz., the *Zante* and the *Richard and Martha*, both from Bantam, and the *Constantinople Merchant* from Surat. During the next two months no less than seven ships came in: the *Greyhound* (from Madras) on July 8; the *Coast Frigate* (from Bantam) a week later; the *Loyal Merchant*, *Rainbow* (both from Madras), *Return*, and *Rebecca* (both from Surat) in the middle of August; and the *Madras Merchant* (from Bantam) on August 22. At the resulting sales in the following month no less a sum than 328,780*l.* was realized.

The *London* (belonging to the Company) was sent to St. Helena and Bantam about June 1669. A fleet of six ships—the *Return*, *Rainbow*, *Zante Frigate*, *Coast Frigate*, *Mediterranean Merchant*, and *Happy Entrance*—for Madras and Bengal left the Downs on December 14. The other ships of the season, viz., the *Loyal Subject*, *Hannibal*, and *Berkeley Castle*, all for Bombay and Surat, the *Experiment* (a new ship built for the Company) for Surat and Bantam, and a group of four (the *Loyal Merchant*, *Constantinople Merchant*, *Rebecca*, and *Anne*) for Bantam, started in March 1670. A few months later, on the receipt of letters from Bantam, two more vessels were hastily hired and dispatched to that port, sailing from Gravesend on July 9 and from the Downs on the 21st. One of these was the *Greyhound* and the other a second *Anne*, a new ship of 300 tons and commanded by Abraham Dawes. The earlier vessel of that name was of 450 tons burden and her captain was Zachary Brown.

In the season 1670–71 a large number of ships were dispatched to the East. The first to start were the *Crown* and *Flying Eagle* (a small vessel purchased by the Company), which left for Bantam about the end of October 1670. The next to go appears to have been the *Unicorn*, which sailed for St. Helena and Bantam about the close of the year. Five other ships for Bantam—the *Satisfaction*, *John and Margaret*, *John and Martha*, *Unity*, and *Advance Frigate* (which was intended to be used in a further voyage to Camboja and possibly to Formosa and Japan)—sailed in January 1671; as did also a fleet for Madras, consisting of the *Sampson*, *Bombay Merchant*, *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, *European*, and *East India Merchant*. The Surat fleet—the *London*, *Massingberd*, *Antelope*, *Falcon*, and *Phoenix*—seems to have departed

a little later. These made eighteen vessels sent out during the season, as compared with ten dispatched in the season 1660-61.

Of home-coming Indiamen the *Unicorn* and *Blackamoor*—the former from Madras and the latter from Masulipatam—reached Falmouth on January 1, 1670. The *Crown* from Madras was the next to arrive (May 14); and she was followed early in June by the *Sampson* from Bombay and two vessels—the *John and Margaret* and the *Castle Frigate*—from Bantam. In the middle of July five ships came in together, viz., the *Bombay Merchant* and *Humphrey and Elizabeth* from Surat, the *John and Martha* and *Antelope* from Madras, and the *London* from Bantam. Early in September the *Satisfaction* arrived also from Bantam.

As regards general shipping affairs we find the Company adopting a settled policy of freighting ships specially constructed for the trade, and throughout the volume instances occur of encouragement given to shipowners to build vessels for the purpose. Moreover, satisfactory performance in one voyage was recognized as giving a claim to re-employment; and so we find ships engaged again and again. The owners, commanders, and mariners were liberally treated in the matter of private trade, though this did not deter them from endeavouring on occasion to defraud the Company by carrying out secretly goods that were prohibited, such as lead or broadcloth.

Three other items of interest may be mentioned. On September 18, 1668 the Company agreed to compensate the owners for any vessel lost by enemy action in offensive operations. The Committee for Shipping was instructed on September 24, 1669 to engage a chaplain; but this was for the *Return*, a ship which was the Company's own property, and it seems to have been exceptional. On November 16, 1670 the employment of foreigners in the Company's shipping was forbidden, unless these were married and had homes in England; even then not more than six were to be allowed in any one vessel.

In addition to the private trade allowed to those connected with the Company's shipping permission was freely given to other individuals to send out to the East goods which were not in the list of those prohibited. Even the Committees themselves and the officials of the home establishment (notwithstanding the rules laid down on December 21, 1666 to the contrary effect) were allowed to send out goods for sale, though we find that the various warehousekeepers were forbidden to trade in any of the commodities under their charge (p. 145). All this

was perhaps a natural effect of the increasing volume of imports, since the larger number of ships necessarily employed left plenty of room for exports other than those of the Company (which consisted largely of coin and bullion for the purchase of the return cargoes). Rumour of course magnified the amount of the trade driven by the Committees and their officers; and at a General Court held on August 31, 1670 a motion was made to prohibit all such operations under penalty. After a long debate the question was put off until September 8, and then it was referred to certain Committees for consideration. The result of their deliberations was shown at a further General Court, held on October 20. The Committees had evidently decided that it was inexpedient to give any opening for scandal, and they therefore proposed to forbid all private trade to both the members of the directorate and to the whole of their staff, with the exception that the former were to be permitted to send out yearly to the value of 20*l.* for the purpose of buying cabinets or other 'toyés' for their private use; it was also suggested that the private trade of members of the Company should be limited to jewels or other fine goods. The consideration of this proposal was adjourned to November 1. Then the shareholders displayed their confidence in the Committees by refusing to limit their discretion in the matter, leaving them to permit or restrain private trade as they should see fit. Rules for such trade on the part of the factors abroad were laid down on the 9th of the same month (pp. 380-1).

As usual there are many allusions to the Dutch. The Company were still smarting under the blow dealt to their interests by the Treaty of Breda, by which not only had they lost the island of Pulo Run (from which so much had been hoped) but all their claims to compensation for past losses had been cancelled and no security had been obtained against the steady advances of the Dutch towards a monopoly of Eastern commerce. The invasion by the French of the Spanish Netherlands, however, soon induced Holland to seek assistance from Great Britain; and the resulting Triple Alliance (Sweden being the third power), negotiated by Sir William Temple at the Hague in January 1668, excited hopes among the London merchants that their grievances would now receive more respectful treatment. The Company at once addressed a petition to the King, begging him to induce the States-General to warn the Dutch Company and its servants to do nothing to the prejudice of the English—a request with which His Majesty

graciously complied. The treaty of alliance was followed on February 7 by a 'Treaty Marine', relating to seafaring and commercial matters, an abstract of which will be found on p. 22. The Company had hoped to be consulted as to this, but Temple's prompt methods gave them no opportunity; and in April they submitted a fresh petition to King Charles, declaring that the treaty, as it stood, did not contain sufficient safeguards for English trade in the East, and begging that a new agreement should be made for that purpose. This document was referred to the Commissioners for Trade, to whom the Company were ordered to submit detailed proposals on the subject. In the propositions that were put forward in consequence an attempt was made to secure, among other things, that the Dutch should not block access to an independent district by building forts on the sea-coast, nor make exclusive contracts for trade, nor interfere with neutral Asiatic vessels carrying an English passport. The report of the Trade Commissioners (p. 74) supported generally these proposals, which were to be embodied in a supplementary treaty, and instructions in accordance were given to Temple, whose account of his consequent negotiations will be found on pp. 76-82. He found the Pensionary De Witt anxious to smooth over the points of difference, but the Dutch East India Company were much less tractable. A demand that the blockade of a port should be complete (i.e. by land as well as by sea) was tentatively conceded after some resistance, as was also that for the prohibition of treaties excluding the English from commerce, but the requirements that the English should be permitted to give passes to native vessels and be allowed to pass Dutch forts in order to trade in the hinterland were strongly opposed, particularly the latter. The Dutch were suspicious of ulterior designs, and asked for instances to which the proposed concessions would apply. Reply was made that the stipulation had reference solely to the future and was designed to prevent possible quarrels on the point. The Dutch retorted that it was unnecessary to anticipate such disputes, but proposed an alternative clause, only to withdraw it later. Negotiations on the matter dragged slowly along, until in April 1669 news arrived from Bantam that further irritated English susceptibilities. This was that hostilities between the Dutch and the King of Macassar had terminated in the favour of the former, and had enabled them to dictate a treaty in November 1667¹ by which that monarch bound himself to exclude all other Europeans from his

¹ The treaty is given in Valentyn's *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indiën*, vol. iii, pt. 2, p. 160.

dominions; while another article required the surrender to the Dutch of the English factors and their goods for transportation to Batavia, where they were reported to have been used with 'barbarous inhumanity'. A bitter complaint was at once made at Westminster, declaring that the agreement forced upon the King of Macassar was a violation of the Treaty of Breda, and demanding that it should be abrogated (together with any similar treaties), and that ample reparation should be given. Instructions were sent to Temple to make representations accordingly; but on communicating the demands informally to De Witt, the latter pointed out that by the Treaty of Breda (article vii) eight months were allowed before it became operative on the other side of the Equator,¹ and that no compensation could be claimed for captures made during the continuance of hostilities. To this contention the English ambassador could find no reply, and the question dropped into the background, though the Dutch held out some hopes that, if other claims were withdrawn, they might, as an act of grace, allow the English to re-establish their factory at Macassar. They further contended that the Breda treaty did not apply to commercial agreements, and that in the instance of Macassar they were justified in requiring a monopoly of trade to compensate them for a long and dangerous war, forced upon them by the enemy. The main stumbling-block, however, was the so-called general article. The English Company desired that this should accord them liberty to trade at any place in the East Indies not actually occupied and immediately governed by the Dutch; to this the latter objected that it ignored the rights to exclusive trade which they had obtained in many parts and would undermine their whole position. It is clear that De Witt himself, who was eager to maintain the alliance with England, was anxious to make all reasonable concessions; but he could not overcome the opposition of the Dutch East India Company, the leaders of which were convinced that their English rivals had, as their ulterior object, the breaking-down of the monopoly already established by the Dutch in many parts of the East. Temple himself thought it unlikely that there would be any further aggressions, and that it would be sufficient if a favourable conclusion as to Macassar were reached. This view found little favour in England, and the negotiations continued fitfully

¹ As a matter of fact the news of the Treaty of Breda did not reach Batavia until May 11, 1668 (N.S.) It was proclaimed five days later. (*Dagh-Register*, 1668-69, pp. 74, 81.)

until they were terminated by Temple's recall.¹ His sovereign, who had never been really well-disposed towards the Dutch, had decided to throw in his lot with France, and accordingly concluded with Louis the secret Treaty of Dover (May 1670). A few months later Lord Arlington wrote to Temple directing him to return, and this he did in the middle of September.

Whilst these negotiations were going on in Holland the Company did not lose sight of the possibility of extending their trade in the Far East in fresh directions, in consequence of the improved commercial relations with Spain. The treaty concluded at Madrid in May 1667 by the Earl of Sandwich included a provision by which the English East India Company were conceded as full liberty to sell their goods in the Spanish dominions as was enjoyed by the Dutch. This turned the attention of the Company to the possibility of extending their trade to the Manillas, as a stepping-stone to Japan, and in May 1668 a committee appointed to consider the matter was directed to write to Sandwich on the subject. The result was a letter procured by him from the Spanish court, directing the Governor of the Philippines to allow the Company's ships to water and victual in those islands. For this the Deputy and some of the Committees waited upon Sandwich, when he returned in the autumn of 1668, and tendered him the thanks of the Company. At the same time (October 16) it was decided to send a ship to Manilla the following year, and the committee already appointed was ordered to inquire into the possibilities of reviving the trade to Japan. After consulting several persons on the subject a memorial was presented to Sir William Godolphin, who had been appointed to proceed to Madrid as envoy extraordinary. In this (pp. 128-9) the Company explained that their desire was to be allowed to trade freely to the Philippines from their Eastern factories, and that in return they were willing to afford the Spaniards similar rights in their settlements. In May 1669 the *Constantinople Merchant* brought a letter from Surat, in which the President and Council strongly urged the benefits to be derived from a trade with Manilla. Thereupon the Deputy was asked to write to Godolphin on the matter (p. 202); and on June 18 it was decided to make a further effort to obtain a concession

¹ The correspondence contained in the present volume is by no means complete, and reference should be had to the editions of Temple's letters published in 1699 and 1700, and of Arlington's letters to him, edited by T. Bebington in 1701. It may also be noted that copies of nearly all the documents now calendared will be found in the Library of All Souls College, Oxford (*Owen Wynne*, vol. xii).

at Madrid, and to consider the advisability of dispatching a ship to the Philippines under the grant already obtained. Nothing more is heard of the matter until July 1670, when a report was submitted as to the probability of Godolphin's obtaining the desired licence, and it was resolved to make an attempt to procure it by the following October (p. 345). On September 21, 1670 the Agent and Council at Bantam were ordered to be informed that their proposals for trade at Formosa and Japan were approved and that a ship would be sent out for that purpose. This promise was redeemed by the dispatch of the *Advance Frigate*, as already mentioned. With the same object of securing a share in the trade with China and Japan we find attempts made to obtain a freer entry into the remaining Portuguese possessions in the East, especially Macao. In June 1668, when Sir Robert Southwell was again proceeding to Lisbon as British envoy, the Company wrote to him, begging that he would procure for them permission to trade fully at all the Portuguese stations, or at least to use those ports for watering and victualling their vessels. In the following April letters on the subject were read, and it was decided to thank Southwell for the pains he had taken in the matter. What exactly he had effected does not appear, but in the Minutes for March 11, 1670 there is a reference to letters procured by him from the Portuguese court, and orders were then given to present him with a gratuity of fifty guineas, besides a sum of 20*l.* in repayment of expenses incurred.

While thus endeavouring to extend their operations to the Far East the Committees did not omit to pay attention to the improvement of trade in India itself. Daniel Sheldon, who, during the period when he was in charge of the factory at Kāsimbāzār (Bengal), had exerted himself to put the manufacture of taffetas on a better footing, had furnished in April 1666, at the request of the Court, a written report upon the subject (see pp. 212, 216 of the last volume). Nothing resulted then; but in April 1668 Sheldon was given 100*l.* as a gratuity for his efforts to improve the manufacture, and a few months later his advice was again sought on the matter. It had already been decided to send out to Bengal a silk-dyer and an assistant, and Sheldon was asked as to the desirability of providing also a throwster and a weaver (p. 101). As a result the Committees announced, in a letter to the Bengal factors of November 20, 1668 (*Letter Books*, vol. iv, p. 201), the dispatch of Roger Fowler, 'an able, skilfull silk dier . . . an ancient person, and one who hath lived in good repute in London till it pleased

God to make him a sufferer in the late dreadful Fire'. Fowler, however, did not long withstand the climate of Bengal, and on September 14, 1670 directions were given to engage a silk-dyer, an assistant, and a throwster, for service in those parts. In November it was resolved to employ two silk-dyers instead, with the result that Thomas Amos and John Naylor were enrolled in that capacity at a salary of 50*l.* each (p. 384) and passages were provided for them in the *Sampson*. On September 23, 1668 it was determined to give 10*s.* per ton extra on all goods taken aboard in the Hūgli river, and to provide some 'ingenious young seamen' to be trained as pilots for those waters. Terms of payment for this service were settled on November 20, 1668; but nothing further seems to have been done, and we find the order for the engagement of seamen for that purpose repeated on November 2, 1670.

The affairs of Madras naturally did not excite so much attention as in the preceding triennium. In May 1668 Sir Edward Winter and the other rebels at Fort St. George submitted quietly upon the appearance of the fleet sent out by the Company with the King's orders to that effect. By the terms made with them they secured practical immunity for the losses they had caused their employers; but the sentiments of the latter are shown by the reception given on September 10, 1669 to the Rev. Simon Smythes, who had been one of Winter's leading supporters. The reverend gentleman had the effrontery to present himself in court to announce his return and to explain that 'things had bin misinterpreted here'. He was sternly told that according to the information received by the Company he had been 'the chief incendiary' in the disorders, but that any justification he might submit would be considered. When he had withdrawn the Committee for Lawsuits was directed to consider the question of taking proceedings against him and the other rebels. In the following November Chuseman, another of Winter's adherents, was refused permission to return to Fort St. George and was threatened with legal proceedings. The decision of the King in Council as to Winter himself will be found in an order dated November 24. In October 1669 it was decided to send out Sir William Langhorne to be Second in Council at Madras and to succeed the reinstated Agent Foxcroft, upon the departure of the latter. Some trouble was caused in the same year by complaints received from Madras of the want of orthodoxy displayed by two ministers recently sent out by the Company. The aggrieved factors addressed themselves, not only to their employers, but also to the

Archbishop of Canterbury, who brought the matter to the notice of the Privy Council (p. 254). That body peremptorily ordered the Company to recall the offending divines and send out others approved by the Bishop of London (p. 255). The result was the dispatch of the Rev. Thomas Bill and the Rev. Edward Newcombe, after their names had been submitted to the King and approved by him (p. 281); but the Committees in advising their appointment (*Letter Books*, vol. iv, p. 286) did not fail to show their resentment at the action taken by the factors, declaring their belief that it had been prompted by the zeal displayed by the two disgraced ministers in rebuking 'the disorderly practizes' of their accusers, and hinting an intention of examining further 'what grounds there were for such a remonstrance.'

The events leading up to the transfer of Bombay from the Crown to the Company were narrated in the previous volume. Several entries will now be found regarding the letters patent issued for this purpose on March 27, 1668; and from one of these (p. 35) it will be seen that the requirement of an annual rent of 10*l.* was a late insertion. It seems to have been intended to require the delivery of a ton of saltpetre (either in lieu of, or in addition to, the money rent) but this the Company successfully resisted (p. 38). The 10*l.* was to have been paid at the Custom House, as laid down in the charter; when, however, the time came for the first payment the Lords of the Treasury directed that it should be made to the Exchequer instead (p. 97). Under date of November 6, 1668 is entered an order for a grant under the great seal to regularize that arrangement; but I have failed to find any such document in the index to the Patent Rolls. In connexion with the references on pp. 287, 391 to tallies for the payments for the Bombay rent for the years 1668-70 it may be noted that both these tallies (together with a number of others relating to similar payments up to 1707) may still be seen in a case in the reading-room attached to the India Office Library.

The interest taken by the Company in its new possession is abundantly manifested. Directions were given for the purchase of land for fortification and settlement, for the encouragement of trade, for the establishment of a militia, and for the equitable administration of justice. Arrangements were made for the dispatch of women to the island, who were to be maintained for a year unless married before the expiration of that period. A Minister was sent out, together with an assistant who was to keep a free school. This assistant was to be

encouraged to learn the Portuguese language, in order to instruct the Portuguese inhabitants in the Protestant religion, and a promise was given that he should be paid 50*l.* on preaching his first sermon in that language, and an additional 20*l.* a year for carrying on the work (p. 340). The purchase of books to form a library was sanctioned on January 29, 1669. An early difficulty experienced at Bombay was the need of small money, and to this requirement attention was paid in December of the same year (p. 287), though the result is not recorded. Another difficulty, of which more will be found in the corresponding volume of *English Factories*, was the trouble caused by the Portuguese levying dues on goods passing through their territories surrounding the island (p. 237). The Court of Committees decided to make overtures at Lisbon for settling the difficulty by the purchase of the island of Salsette and the peninsula of Karanja (p. 202); but they also resolved to instruct their officials to retaliate, if necessary, by demanding dues on Portuguese goods passing through Bombay waters (p. 246). The account given on January 22, 1668 by Ensign Price of the state of the island when he left it (March 1667) contains much that is of interest.

A like solicitude was displayed in the arrangements made for the government of the Company's island of St. Helena. Several references occur to the purchase of African negroes for service on the plantations there; and it may be noted that instructions were given that any of these, if converted to Christianity, should, after seven years' good service, be made 'free planters' (p. 390). Orders were also sent to Madras to engage four Gentues (Hindus) or Arracans with their wives, to proceed to St. Helena for service there (p. 122). The Governor, Robert Stringer, having asked to be released, Captain Richard Cony was engaged on December 10, 1669 and dispatched in the following spring to take up that post. As no ship was being sent direct to the island, he was ordered to take his passage in the *Loyal Merchant*, bound for Bantam, and to disembark at St. Helena on the return voyage. Later on (November 4, 1670) the Rev. William Nokes was appointed minister for the island, and went out in the *Unicorn* at the close of the year.

Throughout the period the Treasury and the Company discussed at intervals the longstanding question of the freight to be paid by the latter for the goods brought home by the royal ships sent out in 1662 under Lord Marlborough to take possession of Bombay. The Treasury demanded 7,600*l.*, but the Company declared that this was far too

much; and nothing had been settled by the close of 1670. In the controversy Samuel Pepys took a prominent part, much to his own satisfaction. The dispute hinged largely on whether the Company's servants were responsible for the failure to put a proper cargo on board the *Leopard*; on this point a reasoned statement will be found on p. 28.

The vexed question whether calicoes were liable to be rated as linens for customs purpose was settled during the period under review. In April 1668, when a lawsuit on the subject was depending in the Court of Exchequer, it was decided to renew the offer formerly made by the Company to farm the duty from the Farmers of the Customs, but the latter refused to agree to this expedient (p. 103). The verdict of the Court was in favour of the Farmers, but the Company was dissatisfied and for a time entertained the idea of applying for a new trial (pp. 141-2). After some dispute both sides on January 25, 1669 agreed to accept the decision of the Treasury or the Privy Council; and from an entry in the minutes of the 15th of the following month it would appear that the case had been decided against the Company. On July 30 authority was given to pay 6,000*l.* as a first instalment of what was due to the Farmers, and on August 18 the Company undertook to pay the duty on the calicoes recently imported and on all future consignments.

Remembering that the claims of Thomas Skinner against the Company, of which much has been said in the two preceding volumes, produced during this period a momentous clash between the two Houses of Parliament, the reader may expect to find in the present instalment fresh light upon the controversy. If so, he will be disappointed; for little will be found beyond a few cautious entries, while of the actual arraignment of some of the principal members of the Company at the bar of the House of Lords nothing at all is recorded (a useful reminder of the reticence practised in the Court Minutes regarding matters of a dangerous tendency). This being the case, it is necessary to continue our chronicle of the proceedings from the point to which it was carried in the introduction to the last volume. It may be recalled that a petition from Skinner had been before the Lords since January 1667, and evidence on both sides had been heard when the consideration of the case was interrupted by the adjournment of of the House at the end of the year. On January 22, 1668 we find in the Court Minutes a direction to one of the Committees to consult Mr. John Vaughan, M.P., about the matter—an entry of some significance, inasmuch as Vaughan was one of the protagonists in the sub-

sequent dispute between the two Houses (until his appointment as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas). A week later the Company's answer to Skinner's petition was ordered to be shown to Vaughan. Lord Berkeley also reported to his colleagues a conversation he had had with the Lord Privy Seal (Lord Robartes), who seems to have been a strong supporter of Skinner. His Lordship had suggested that the dispute should be referred again to the previous arbitrators, and to this the Court expressed its willingness to agree. Skinner, however, was evidently sanguine of a successful issue to his appeal to the Upper House, and so he answered that, while he would consent to the proposed arbitration, out of respect to the Lord Privy Seal, this must not be allowed to put a stop to the proceedings before the House of Lords, and the Company must come to him, not he to them. This was construed as a refusal, and the Company's answer was ordered to be submitted to the Lords, who soon after resumed their consideration of the case. Further evidence was heard on both sides, and then, on March 12, judgement was given in favour of Skinner, and a committee, headed by the Lord Privy Seal, was appointed to assess the damages. This committee gave a hearing to the Company's representatives; but the latter, finding their pleas ineffectual, resolved on April 8 to appeal to the House of Commons. A petition¹ was drawn accordingly, and this was read in the House on April 17. The Company's plea fell upon willing ears, for it was felt that the real issue was one of great importance to the community. The appellate jurisdiction of the Upper House was not questioned, but its further claim to hear and determine a cause that had not been submitted to the ordinary law courts was one that could not be admitted without evident danger. It might be thought that if the judicial wisdom of the House of Lords could be trusted to overrule the decisions of the highest judges it ought to be sufficient to decide the case in the first instance; but there was a great difference between dealing with a case in which the evidence had already been sifted in the courts below, and dealing with it in an amateur fashion in the House itself. Legal opinion was, not unnaturally,

¹ It is printed in Cobbett's *State Trials* (vol. vi, p. 722), but no date is given. In it the Company allege that, according to the testimony of the judges, all Skinner's claims are determinable in the ordinary courts of law, save the one relating to the island, which is foreign territory and the right thereto is a matter for the prince concerned. They submit that the Lords' proceedings are 'against the laws and statutes of this nation and custom of Parliament', constitute a wrong to the petitioners, and 'may also be a precedent of ill consequence to all the commons of England hereafter'. They pray the House to interpose with the Peers for the relief of the Company.

dead against the Lords, and it should not be forgotten that the Lower House had, as usual, a large complement of lawyers. A committee had already been appointed to consider 'the jurisdiction and manner of proceeding of the House of Lords' in some other cases, and to this body the Company's petition was referred. The committee reported a week later, declaring the allegations therein to be true and submitting resolutions that the Lords' action against the Company (which included Sir William Thomson and other members of the House) was a breach of privilege and against the law of the land. Consideration of these resolutions was several times deferred, and the matter had not been again debated when on April 29 the Lords' committee reported on the damages to be paid by the Company. They recommended that Skinner be awarded the sum of 28,522*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* (including 10,000*l.* for the island); but the House evidently thought it advisable to be more moderate, for it reduced the amount to 5,000*l.*, which the Company was ordered to pay by instalments, the first within two days. This order the Company, relying upon the support of the Commons, ignored completely. On the same date the Lords took notice of the Company's petition to the other House, copies of which had been freely circulated and had attracted much attention. This was voted a scandalous libel, and the matter was referred to the Committee for Privileges. That body at once examined the Company's secretary, Robert Blackborne (whose signature appeared on the document) and also their solicitor, William Moses; and on May 1 it made a report to the House, who thereupon ordered the attendance of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir William Ryder, Sir Andrew Riccard, and Messrs. Wynne and Boone, as the persons chiefly responsible for the preparation and presentation of the petition. The first-named was directed to bring with him the book in which the Company usually entered such papers. Accordingly, on the following day Barnardiston and Riccard appeared at the bar with the book. On examination of the latter it appeared that a page was missing; and since it was not denied that the document had been entered therein the inference was obvious. The Company's Court book was also produced, and the authenticity of the entries relating to the petition was admitted. Thereupon Barnardiston and Riccard were committed to the custody of Black Rod, who was, however, empowered to take bail for their appearance; while Wynne and Boone were likewise to be attached, upon the same conditions.

Meanwhile the Commons, stirred to action by the Lords' proceed-

ings, retaliated on May 1 by directing the Serjeant at Arms to take Skinner into custody for committing a breach of privilege;¹ and on the following day proceeded to debate the resolutions regarding the action of the Lords. These were amended, but, as passed, declared that the said action was not agreeable to the laws of the land and that Skinner had been guilty of a breach of privilege. On the 5th the Upper House received a message from the Commons desiring a conference on the subject, and to this they at once agreed. The matter was then debated at great length, both sides citing numerous precedents; but no agreement was reached, and a fresh conference, held a few days later, was equally futile. On May 8 the Commons extended the olive branch by sending a message suggesting that all proceedings in the case should be forborne, and that Barnardiston and his colleagues should be released; but to this the Lords refused to agree, and next day Barnardiston, Riccard, Wynne, and Boone were brought to the bar of the House. Boone, who disclaimed all part in the business, was ordered to give bail to attend when the House should meet again in August; Riccard and Wynne, upon their likewise denying responsibility and begging pardon, were admonished and discharged; but Barnardiston, who confessed that he had presented the petition to the Commons, was fined 300*l.* and ordered to be detained in custody until the money was paid.

The House of Commons, affronted by the rejection of its overtures and indignant at the fine inflicted upon Barnardiston, voted on May 9 that any one aiding or abetting the execution of the Lords' sentence against the Company should be 'deemed a betrayer of the rights and liberties of the commons of England and an infringer of the privileges of this House'; but the further prosecution of the matter was prevented by the King adjourning Parliament until August 11. The Houses then met, only to be further adjourned to November 10. His Majesty again deferred the meeting, first to the beginning of March, 1669, and then to October 19. When the Commons reassembled they at once took up with energy the question of privilege. Finding that an entry had been made in the Exchequer accounts that the fine imposed upon Barnardiston had been paid on August 10, 1668 and he thereupon released, they called him to the bar and demanded why he had submitted in this manner to the sentence of the Lords. He declared in

¹ Skinner appealed to the Lords, and they at once declared that he was under the protection of their House and forbade any one to prevent his free access to them.

reply that neither he nor the Company, nor any one on his behalf, had paid the money, but that he had been released (on the date mentioned) without any explanation;¹ whereupon he was commended for his behaviour. On October 22 a committee was appointed to prepare a bill for defining the jurisdiction of the other House. This bill was passed on November 3 and sent to the Lords, who, highly affronted at such presumption, rejected it upon its first reading. In turn the Lords prepared a bill upon the subject, in conformity with their own views, but this was rejected by the Commons on November 27. The Lower House continued to press the Upper to vacate the judgements against the Company and Barnardiston; but nothing had been settled by December 11, when both Houses were prorogued until February 14, 1670. When they reassembled the King, in his opening speech, earnestly recommended them to compose their differences by dropping the dispute and erasing all record thereof from their journals. To this the two Houses agreed (the Lords with much reluctance); and thus the controversy terminated. In effect victory rested with the Commons, for never afterwards did the Lords venture to assert a claim to original jurisdiction. The sentences against the East India Company and against Barnardiston were cancelled by the erasure of the record, and Skinner was left without redress, though he continued to press for it until his death.

As in the case of previous instalments the duties of reading the proofs and of compiling the index have been discharged by Miss Sainsbury, in addition to her main task of preparing the calendar itself. It may be well to recall that personal names are spelt throughout exactly as they occur in the various entries, leaving it to the index to unify them, cross-references being inserted when necessary.

¹ It may be noted that Barnardiston took no part in the proceedings of the Company until October 14.

COURT MINUTES, ETC.
OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1668-1670

GENERAL JOURNAL, 1664-9 (*Accountant-General's Records*, vol. xxviii).

Journalized entries of receipts and payments. The entries from January 1, 1668 to March 31, 1669 occupy pp. 425-596.

GENERAL LEDGER, 1664-9 (*Accountant-General's Records*, vols. xxvi, xxvii).

The volumes end on March 31, 1669.

INVOICES OF MONEYS AND MERCHANDISE LADEN ON THE COMPANY'S OUTWARD-BOUND SHIPS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xv).

Giving the names of the ships and of their commanders, with the amount of treasure, and the quantities and prices of goods. (139 pp.)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SEALED WITH THE COMPANY'S SEAL, JANUARY, 1668 TO DECEMBER, 1670 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxvi).

Being counterparts of indentures delivered to Robert Blackborne, Secretary to the Company. (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.)

JOHN POCOCK AT WEYMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, JANUARY 1, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II*, 232, no. 1).

A Dutch ship of 700 tons, bound for the East Indies, stopped in Portland Road, and left on December 31.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 2, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 170).

A petition is read from William Broadbent, a soldier at Masulipatam, praying for some other employment, he considering that his education renders him more apt for civil than military duties; ordered that inquiry be made of the Agent and Council [at Madras] concerning Broadbent's ability and carriage, and then his case shall be further considered. On information that the baftas missing in the *Return* are at Surat, order is given for that ship's company to be paid 20s. apiece in recognition of their care and pains and the difficulties met with in the voyage. On ex-

amination of the complaint against Captain Lord concerning certain lascars in his ship, it appears that only two of the men are wanting, and they supposed to be aboard a Virginian vessel now in the *Hope*; the Governor and Deputy are desired to write to the Searcher at Gravesend to have the said men brought ashore and sent up to the Company, in order to be transported to their own country. The Court resolves that in the draft of the letters patent for Bombay the power of making laws shall be settled in the Governor and Company, or in the Governor and Court of Committees for the time being. Retaining fees to be given to Sir Walter Walker and Sir William Turner to be Counsel for the Company as occasion serves. Certain Committees having discoursed with Signor Keriacos¹ and found him very willing to improve his interest with the King of Persia to serve the Company in the settlement of their customs there, which he engages to do effectively, he is given permission to send in the Surat shipping fifty whole cloths, on condition that they are consigned to Sir George Oxinden, and sent direct to Persia. Colonel George Thomson and Mr. William Hiccocks are accepted as security for Thomas Moore. The petition of William Pasmore is referred to the Committee for the Pepper Warehouse, who are to employ him as there is occasion. Examination and report to be made of the Auditor's accounts. The Auditor to present next Saturday to the Royal [African] Company Mr. Beavis's bill of exchange; if they refuse to accept it, protest is to be made in due form, also an attachment of the money due on the said bill in Beavis's hands. The commander and purser of the *Royal Katherine* to be permitted to export to India 100 yards of mixed coloured cloth, provided it is shipped by the Husband. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 172).

Benjamin Agas is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The following securities are accepted: John Billingsly, goldsmith, and Richard Gardner, grocer, in 500*l.* for John Billingsly, Junior; John Moredocke, merchant-taylor, and Richard Barker, cutler, in 1,000*l.* for Matthew Manwaring Richard Nurse of Cambridge and William Nurse of the Inner Temple in 1,000*l.* for Valentine Nurse. William Thomson, the Minister appointed to Fort St. George, to be given 20*l.* on account of his salary, on Mr. Albyn engaging that he shall proceed on the voyage.

¹ Khwāja Kirakos, an Armenian merchant from Persia, for whom see the last volume pp. 21, &c.

Transfers of some adventures bought by George Willoughby are read, but a question arising whether the same are for his own account or for foreigners, the Court defers its consent, and appoints a committee to consider and report how to prevent the inconvenience that may arise from adventurers owning foreigners' stocks, and orders that all members of the Court shall declare that no adventure, or any part of an adventure, held by them belongs to any foreigner. Benjamin Agas declares upon oath that the adventure of 300*l.* bought by him this day is not for the account of any foreigner. Ordered that the annual salary of 50*l.* given to the Company's chaplains is to begin from the time they embark at Gravesend, and the gratuity allowed them from the time of their arrival in India. Mr. Thomson to be given a list of the Company's library at Fort St. George. The Treasury Committee to expend 10*l.* in the Company's service. The sum of 5*l.* to be allowed to all factors and servants of the Company (Hospital youths excepted) to buy fresh provisions for their voyage, and to be paid when they have given security and sealed their covenants. Certain of the Committees to provide fresh provisions for the Hospital youths. The indulgence with regard to trade allowed to factors to be reconsidered, and Thomas Papillon is added to the committee formerly appointed to see to this matter. The whitsters' bill for washing calicoes is presented and deferred for consideration. The Committee for Shipping to give tickets to all the Company's factors and servants bound for the East,¹ directed to the commanders of the respective ships to which they are appointed; the commanders to be notified that the Company will not be liable for payment of the passages of any women or servants. Among the warrants is one for payment of 2,000*l.* to 'the Kings most Excellent Majestie'. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 6, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 175).

Sir Matthew Holworthy and Dr. Zurrishaddai Lang are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Matthew Lance; and James Whitchurch, apothecary, as security for Richard Smithson, factor, in the place of Sir Thomas Bloudworth. Captain Lord reporting that the master of the Virginian ship will not part with the two lascars unless given what he paid for them, Sir William Rider is to take such course as he shall think fit to bring the said men ashore, and Mr. Edwyn to assist in the matter.

¹ For a list of those proceeding to Madras, see the preceding volume, p. 420. It may be noted that the Francis Turner included therein was the son of some friends of Samuel Pepys, who on the lad's departure presented him with a copy of *Lex Mercatoria* ('an excellent one for him'), while Mrs. Pepys made him a present of her husband's 'old pair of tweezers' (*Diary*, ed. Wheatley, vol. vii, pp. 130, 240, 294).

Letters to Bantam are read and approved, also a commission for commanders bound for that place, and Sir William Rider is desired to ascertain whether the preference of command in the King's late service at sea was given to Captain Seaman or to Captain Browne, and which of them has been longest in charge. The report is read of the committee appointed to examine the complaints against Captain Thomas Stanton; from which it appears that the said captain embezzled wine and arrack provided for his ship's company: caused the steward to leave blanks in the bills and filled them up himself: by 'extraordinarie expence of fleshe provisions in his cabbyn' when his ship was at Portsmouth shortened the allowance for his company on the voyage; behaved so badly to his men that they generally refuse to serve under him again: returned several of the Company's goods at Surat saying there was no room, and yet afterwards took in a large quantity of private trade, and brought home only 283 tons of the Company's goods, whereas the vessel was bought of him and the rest of the owners for 370*l*.¹; on consideration of all which the captain is dismissed from the Company's service. The Committee for the Treasury are desired to send on board the ships bound for the Coast and Bantam the treasure provided for those parts, as nearly proportioned as possible to the burden of the several vessels. Lord Craven desiring that Mr. Marshall, who is duly qualified, may be entertained, the latter is told to attend the court next Wednesday. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 8, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 176).

Nathaniel Herne and William Wheateley accepted as security for Richard Bradford. The committee for the Pepper Warehouse to report concerning certain charges brought against John Stanian with regard to pepper sold to Mr. King. Mr. Canham moves on behalf of the relatives of Mr. Abjohn, who lately died at Macassar, for his estate to be sold, the proceeds brought into the Company's cash, and an account returned to the Court; order is given for directions to this effect to be sent to the Chief at Macassar. Sir William Rider states that he has issued a warrant against Mark Collins, the alehouse-keeper at Shadwell Dock, who sold the two lascars, Laurence and Michael, to Captain Tilman, commander of the *Constant Friendship*, bound for Virginia, and has also written to the Collector of Customs at Deal to demand the said two men when the vessel shall arrive in the Downs, and send them to London. John Mar-

¹ An error for 3,700*l*. (see the 1664-7 volume, p. 183).

shall is elected a factor. Being informed that a great quantity of treasure is to be sent in their ships for the account of private men, the Court directs that all commanders, factors and servants bound for the East be summoned to attend next Friday, and in the meantime public notice is to be given that all money and goods put into the Company's ships and not registered by the Secretary shall be forfeited, the delinquent commanders proceeded against for breach of charter-party, and the factors dismissed. The Husband to ascertain what entries have been made of treasure and goods in the said ships. The gratuities lately awarded to the officers and men in the *Return* to be paid to each man personally. Mr. Jolliffe to ascertain and report whether the Dutch maps and charts of India, lately sold to Sir William Warren by the Commissioners for Prize Goods, would be useful to the Company, and on what terms they may be had. Mr. Beavis declares that he is willing to pay the bill of exchange drawn by his brother on the Royal Company, but hopes that allowance will be made to him on account of salary due to his brother, and the risk run in bringing home the gold; he is also willing to deliver to the Company's cashier to-morrow 1,000*l.* in gold, and the remainder the next week; the matter is referred to a committee. Captain Whitehorne is appointed commander of the *Return*, in the room of Captain Stanton. Captain Brookehaven to be requested to attend the Court next Friday. By desire, the covenants of arbitration in the dispute between the Company and Mr. Andrewes are renewed until the end of February. Thomas Papillon is given permission to ship in the *Loyal Merchant* 120 reams of paper and some other small things for India. Mr. Nelthorpe requests that his brother Francis, who has been in India these last ten years and was turned out of Fort St. George by Sir Edward Winter, may receive some encouragement; the Court directs that the Agent and Council be asked to report on the said Nelthorpe's ability and how he has been employed since the beginning of this Stock. The Committee for Shipping to ascertain from Sir John Robinson whether the soldiers designed for Fort St. George are ready, and to supply them with tickets for embarking. William Carpenter, brewer, and Richard Bradford, packer, are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Richard Bradford. (2½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 10, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 179).

On Mr. Davison stating that thirty-five soldiers are already enlisted and by next Saturday the number will be made up to fifty and two

sergeants, and that Sir John Robinson requires two months' imprest for necessaries, etc., for these men, order is given for a warrant for 100*l.* to be made out for that purpose to Sir John. Captain Robert¹ Brookehaven attending is told that it is thought he might be very instrumental in reducing Fort St. George if he will undertake the service, and that he has been named in a commission which is to pass the Great Seal relating to that affair; he begs to be excused, as the many distempers he is suffering from render him altogether unfit for foreign service, but says that if the command is laid upon him he must submit, though he will not do so voluntarily. The account of the ship *St. George* to be adjusted. Upon examination of the complaints brought against John Stanian, it appears that the pepper he sold to King did not belong to the Company, but had been bought from Sir Nicholas Gold. Certain rules and directions for the well regulating of the Company's affairs in India are read, approved, and ordered to be printed and sent to the several factories.² A declaration for permission for private trade to the Company's factors and servants is also read, approved and ordered to be printed. The several commanders of the Coast and Bay ships attending, the Court express their 'dislike' that they are not in greater readiness to sail, and urge them to use every endeavour to get down to Gravesend and then come for their dispatches; they are also told that no money or goods are to be received into their ships without having been registered by the Secretary, upon pain of forfeiture of the same and of their being proceeded against for breach of charter-party. Several factors and servants receive a like warning, their punishment to be dismissal. The Bantam ships to be hastened to Gravesend. On information that Captain Privett has been in the *London* since November, 1666, the Court orders that he be allowed 8*l.* a month as commander of the said vessel, and 4*l.* a month for the time he has already served in her. A catalogue of books proposed to be sent as a library to Masulipatam is read and referred to a committee, who are to spend 20*l.* in buying such books as will be useful in promoting 'the knowledge of God and His service'. The transfer is read of an adventure of 1,000*l.* bought by Thomas Papillon, who declares in court that no foreigner holds any interest or share in the same, and it is decreed by the Court that in future before any transfer is passed or approved, those concerned shall declare on their oath in court that it is not for account of any foreigner whatsoever. (2 *pp.*)

¹ An error for 'John'.

² See *English Factories in India*, 1668-9, pp. 18, 60, 128, 169.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 13, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 181).

Two of the demi-cannons for the King of Bantam to be shipped in the *Richard and Martha*, the third in the *Loyal Subject*; Captains Seaman and Browne to be notified of this, and the Secretary to wait on Sir John Duncombe for a warrant to receive the third cannon with its carriage, it being provided by order of the King. John Marshall to go as a factor to the Coast and Bay, at a salary of 30*l.* a year. On information that 3,000*l.* of the gold left by Mr. Beavis in the hands of Mr. Salisbury at Portsmouth has been stopped by an order of His Royal Highness or the Royal Company, and that Beavis is in hopes that upon application by the Court as much as would satisfy his brother's bill of exchange (which the said Company refuse to accept) might be paid, the money due on the bill being part of the 3,000*l.* in specie, certain Committees are desired to wait on His Royal Highness and request that the said bill may be met out of the parcel of gold, if Mr. Beavis will consent. Mr. Moses to give a fitting gratuity for the expeditious dispatch of the commission to be passed for reducing Fort St. George. Mr. Houblon to read the letters from India and report what he thinks proper to be communicated from them to Mr. Williamson. A clause to be inserted in the general letters to the Coast and Surat, desiring the President and Council to write to the Queen of Achin and tell her that the Company have resolved to send some of their shipping to trade at her port next year. The Court orders that, when Mr. Blake leaves the Bay, the salary of Chief there shall be given to Mr. Shem Bridges who is appointed to succeed Blake, and the salary of Second allowed to him during the time he acted in that capacity, provided suitable security is given here by his friends. Sir Francis Clarke is desired to speak with Bridges' father on the subject. The Coast and Bantam ships to be hastened to Gravesend, and the dispatch of the ships designed for Surat quickened, that all may be ready to sail in February. (1½ pp.)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 14, 1668 (*Public Record Office; Treasury Minute Book* ii, p. 16).

The Customs Farmers to attend on Thursday about an order lately sent to them for payment of some money to the East India Company for Bombay.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 15, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 183).

Captain Jeremy Blackman and Richard Clarke accepted as security

for Thomas Moore. The Governor reports that he and Sir William Rider waited on His Royal Highness concerning the gold brought home by Mr. Beavis, 1,500*l.* of which belongs to this Company, for which sum a bill of exchange has been drawn by Gilbert, Mr. Beavis's brother, on the Royal Company, which they refuse to accept. His Royal Highness expressed his readiness to favour them in the matter, and desired them to attend a meeting of the Royal Adventurers in the afternoon. They did so, and again stated their request, but were told that Mr. Beavis could not be allowed to pay this Company's debt, with the Royal Company's money, but if any overplus should appear after they had been satisfied themselves, then the Company's demands should be met. The Governor also reports his attendance with the Deputy on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about the money advanced for the service of Bombay on His Majesty's Privy Seal, and the obstructions in getting repayment from the customs, Sir Robert Longe affirming that the Farmers ought to pay the money into the Exchequer in specie; the Court gives order for the Farmers to be spoken to and for effectual care to be taken to obtain payment. The Governor also states that Sir John Duncombe has promised to procure an order from His Majesty and Council about the guns for the King of Bantam and to give directions at the Tower for their delivery. Covenants of arbitration to be mutually entered into by the Company and Mr. Andrewes to stand to the referees' award. Muskets for the King of Bantam to be shipped in the *Richard and Martha* and in the *Loyal Subject*. Captain Stanton to be paid his salary, and the Committee for Private Trade to report concerning the goods he took out and brought home. The Committee for Writing Letters to communicate to those factors appointed to be of Council at the Coast and Bay the letters that are to be sent to the Agent and Council, to enable the said factors the better to understand the Company's affairs and follow their instructions on arrival. The commanders of the Coast ships and the factors named in the commission with them for reducing Fort St. George are to read the said commission and instructions, and consider how to manage that business with most advantage to the Company. On hearing that the two lascars have been landed at Deal and money spent in buying them necessaries, etc., order is given for this and the charge of bringing them to London to be put to the account of Captain Lord. A report of repairs necessary in the *Rebecca* is approved. Mr. Lucas stating that the *Zant Frigate* is being undersheathed, he is told to use all means possible that she may be in the Hope by the end of the month, and to advise with

certain Committees about her 'pallatine,¹ that it may bee laid with most conveniencie for the Companies service'. New sets of leaden weights to be bought and sent to Bantam and Jambi; the old to be sold and the proceeds put to the Company's account. On reading the petition of Richard Smithson and other factors, the Court orders that the ships' commanders be allowed 8*l.* a head for the transportation of as many of the factors' wives as shall accompany them this voyage. A clause to be inserted in the letters to Bantam to desire Mr. Turner to remain as Chief another year, and for his encouragement he is to be given an annual salary of 200*l.* William Graves to be allowed to export in the *Rainbow* eighty cases of strong waters on paying 7*l.* per ton freight and permission, and consigning them to the Agent and Council, who are to dispose of them and put the proceeds into the Company's cash, for which Graves may have bills of exchange at 5*s.* 6*d.* the dollar, or returns made in diamonds, he to register and pay permission for the same. Abraham Papillon to be allowed 5*l.* An additional 50*l.* to be imprested to Sir John Robinson on account of the soldiers to be provided for Fort St. George. The sergeants and ten soldiers entertained here to be allowed the same advance of pay as the rest, and all to be embarked as speedily as possible. After some debate whether some soldiers should be sent to serve the Company at Bombay, and what persons should be empowered to receive possession of that island, a decision is deferred. (3½ pp.)

DISCHARGE TO THE COMPANY FOR MONEY RECEIVED AND PAID FOR PRIZE GOODS, JANUARY 16, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Docquet*, vol. xxiii, no. 177).

Discharge to the Governor and Company for 154,969*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* raised by them for the prize goods taken from the Dutch in the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, and paid for the King's use.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 17, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 187).

The petition of Abraham Papillon is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. To ensure a quicker dispatch of their ships, the Court orders that all persons exporting money or bullion in them must first register the same with Dunkin, who on receiving the permission [money] due is to make certificate to the Husband; the latter is then to give to those concerned tickets for the commanders to receive the money, and

¹ Usually spelt 'palleting'; a platform of boards laid at the bottom of the hold, to keep the goods from damage by water.

if required pass bills of lading. All non-prohibited goods and merchandise exported must be registered with the Husband, who is to notify the commanders to receive the same on board their ships. On advice from Bantam that Hammon Gibbon has been elected of Council there, the Court confirms the same and directs that his salary be made up to 30*l.* per annum. Captain Privett to be allowed 10*l.* for fresh provisions, 30*l.* for primage and average, and his ship the *London* to be hastened into the Downs. Thomas Newberry is accepted as security for Richard Bradford in the place of Mr. Carpenter. Eight Hospital youths intended for the Coast and Bantam are to seal indentures to serve as the Company's apprentices for eight years, during which time they are to be allowed 5*l.* yearly for clothing. On petition, John Rogers, surgeon in the *Loyal Merchant*, is to be allowed 5*s.* a head for care, during the voyage, of passengers sent on board for the Company's account. The commanders of the Coast ships to attend the Committee for Writing Letters this afternoon, and to sail into the Downs at the first opportunity. A present of 100*l.* [in value] to be sent to the King of Bantam. Richard Mohun and Henry Herne accepted as security for Charles Fowke. Some fit person, experienced in military affairs, to be sent as a factor to Bombay. (14³ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 20, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 189).

Ralph Marshall and Robert Lawes accepted as security for John Marshall. A chest of medicaments formerly provided for Surat to be sent to Fort St. George, and a smaller chest to be sent to the Bay. Certain Committees to wait on Sir William Morrice and inquire whether there is any Marine Treaty on foot with the Dutch Ambassadors, and when it will be seasonable to petition the King concerning the secure and peaceable carrying on of the Company's trade to the Indies. The Company's seal to be affixed to the release awarded to be given to the owners of the *American* and *Greyhound*. Certain Committees to read the bonds and covenants to be sealed by the Company's pursers, and alter them as they think necessary. Samuel Sambrooke to be allowed to send 500*l.* to his son at Fort St. George without paying the 2 per cent. permission, and Thomas Vincent to be allowed to send 250*l.* to his brother Matthias, a factor at Hügli, also without paying the permission money. The dispute between the Company and the owners of the *St. George* is referred to arbitrators, who are named and told to determine the matter by

February 20 next. Nicholas Corcellis to be paid 600*l.* for quicksilver. The commanders of the *Constantinople Merchant* and the *Rebecca*, bound for Surat, to be requested to sign their agreements and have their ships at Gravesend not later than February 20 next. A postscript to be added to the letters to India, directing that the warning formerly given to the natives not to trust the factors or to expect the Company to make good any debts incurred by their factors, shall be revived and published. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 22, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 191).

Robert Lant promises to be security for Thomas Wynn, Junior, in case Griffith Wynn, who is now out of town, shall not be able to seal the bond of 500*l.* in time. Ensign Price, lately returned from Bombay, gives an account of the condition of that place and is desired to attend the Committees this afternoon. Sir Henry Oxinden stating some particulars by desire of his brother Sir George Oxinden, the former is assured that the Court is fully satisfied with the singular care displayed by Sir George in the management of their affairs and that the misrepresentations about his trading to the Company's prejudice have been looked upon as undeserved; and although the time of his contract is expired, yet as the many discouragements he has been under are removed, and as Bombay is now at the Company's disposal, his 'longer continuance' is desired, that the Company's affairs may be settled. George Moore is accepted as security for Thomas Moore in the room of Captain Jeremy Blackman, provided that he and Richard Clarke jointly and severally bind themselves in a penalty of 1,000*l.* Moses produces the King's commission and instructions under the Great Seal for reducing Fort St. George, and is directed to get a duplicate with all convenient speed. Laurence Chambers accepted as security in 500*l.* for James Cruft. Moses reports an order of the Court of Exchequer with regard to John Coltman, and the Court directs that 200*l.* with interest at 4 per cent. be paid to Coltman according to a former order, he to enter into covenant to procure a sufficient discharge to the Company for the same. Captain Turges states that he has been chosen master of the *American* by her owners to bring her home from India; he is hereupon enjoined, if she is capable of undertaking the voyage, to be careful of what shall be laden in her for account of the Company. Certain Committees are desired to draw up a petition to the King, praying His Majesty to recommend to the States-General and to the Dutch Ambassadors that this Company may carry

on their trade in the Indies without interruption, and that the Dutch generals and commanders may, in accord with the 36th article¹ of the late treaty, take an oath religiously to observe the peace; the Governor and some Committees to present the said petition. Mr. Jolliffe to speak with Mr. Vaughan about the business of Thomas Skinner depending before the House of Lords. All treasure and bullion exported by any of the Company's servants or factors to be registered with the Husband, not with Dunkin, as no permission money is to be received; but if any money shall be 'coloured' by any factors or servants which does not really belong to them, the same shall be liable to be seized or confiscated. A gin¹ to be sent with the cannons to the King of Bantam. (2½ pp.)

A COMMITTEE FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION FROM ENSIGN PRICE CONCERNING BOMBAY, JANUARY 22, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxva, p. 48).

The four companies of soldiers formerly on the island are now reduced to two, and are commanded as follows: Sir Gervase Lucas, Governor, Captain Henry Gary, Deputy Governor, Thomas Baywater, Captain Lieutenant, and John Tolvery, Lieutenant to Gary. These officers, with Thomas Hardy and John Martin, are the only persons of quality on the island. Humphrey Cooke has gone to Goa and lives in a house by himself, being disgusted at his removal from the position of Governor. There are about 115 Englishmen on the island, and it would be 'convenient' if about forty women were sent by the Company's first ships to live there. Before Price left India many Banyans had come from Chaul, Dabhol, Goa, and Surat to live under the English government. Provisions are cheap on the island; a good cow may be bought for 8s. and a hen for 3d. During Cooke's government few country junks came to Bombay, but since the arrival of Sir Gervase Lucas many come from Surat, Chaul, and other places to lade rice, coconuts, and salt in very great numbers. Sir Gervase has made a new street, where there are about thirty weavers who make coarse calicoes. Price thinks many more will come from several places. Price is of opinion that the revenue of the island will more than defray the expenses of the soldiery; it amounting to 2,833l. 6s. 8d., besides the custom of all goods imported, and is made up as follows: the yearly rental of the stank² of tobacco, 12,000 pardoes; of the Cotto or whetting of knives,³ 2,000 pardoes; of salt, 1,000 pardoes; of toddy trees, coconuts, and rice, 12,000 pardoes; the custom of the Bunder at Mahim may produce 4,000 or 5,000 pardoes annually; the yearly rental of arrack,

¹ A crane or tripod for hoisting the guns is probably intended.

² Monopoly (Port. *estranque*).

³ See a note on p. 49 of *English Factories*, 1665-7.

2,000 pardoes, which makes a total of 34,000 pardoes; the pardoe calculated at 1s 8d. brings the revenue to the abovesaid total of 2,833l. 6s. 8d. When Price left Bombay the *Chestnut* pink was being repaired, having been laid up during the war; there is also a sloop of about twelve tons burden belonging to the island. Price is given 5l., and this sum is to be placed to charges extraordinary.* He is desired to draw up a written account of the state of Bombay, which he promises to do. (1¼ pp.)

Annexed is an account of the proportion of goods to be laden aboard the Surat ships, viz., the Return, Constantinople Merchant, and Rebecca, dated January 31, 1668. (1 p.)

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, JANUARY, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 162).

They have in time past been unwilling to trouble His Majesty with complaints of injuries sustained through the Dutch in the Indies, further than their duty and the trust reposed in them required, and have endeavoured to avoid all occasions of a just ground for complaint. But His Majesty having lately concluded a peace and near alliance with the United Provinces, the petitioners, now engaged fully in their Indian trade and knowing how much the Dutch try to engross that trade by many indirect means, and particularly by making pretence of being at war with nations whose trade they desire to keep entirely to themselves, humbly pray that, pending the conclusion of the Treaty Marine mentioned in the late Articles of Peace, His Majesty will recommend by letters to the States General and to the Dutch Ambassadors that, for preservation of the said Peace, effectual commands be given by the States and the Dutch East India Company to their General and Council at Batavia to suffer nothing to be done that may tend to a breach, and particularly to desire them not to interfere with the petitioners in their trade to or from any of their factories, upon pretence of being at war with those nations where any such factories are. And that, according to the 36th article of the late Peace, the General of Batavia and all other generals and persons having command in chief and employed by them in India, may take oath to observe the said Peace religiously. Signed Andrew Riccard. (½ p.) Presented to His Majesty in Council, January 24, 1668.

COMMISSION, JANUARY —, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P.Dom., Car. II.* 223, no. 186).

Blank commission to command [Sir] Edward Winter to deliver up Fort St. George in the East Indies.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 24, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 193).

Ordered that, in case Fort St. George 'bee not recoverable', the Agent and Council are to endeavour to settle a factory at St. Thomé, if it may be had from the Moors for any sum not exceeding '6,000 pagotheres'. Certain Committees to speak with Mr. Vaughan about the answer to Skinner's petition. Orders and rules to be observed by the Company's factors and servants in India, lately printed, to be signed by the Governor, Deputy and Committees, and copies to be delivered to the factors now going out. The Company's seal to be affixed to the additional instructions to be given concerning the reduction of Fort St. George. The five factors lately chosen to be of Council on the Coast are to take precedence in the order following, viz.: Matthew Manwaring, Roger Broadnax, Richard Smithson, John Bridger, and Joseph Hall. The commanders of the Coast and Bay ships and Captain Arnold Browne take leave of the Court, and are desired to hasten to Gravesend and take in the Company's factors and servants there or in the Hope. Captain Prowd is told to give them directions concerning the mastiffs to be sent to the King of Ceylon. The transfer by Mr. Drax is referred to certain Committees who, with the aid of Moses, are to consider and report concerning it. The factors and writers entertained for the Coast and Bay, Bantam, and Macassar take leave of the Court and are admonished to 'demeane themselves abroad by a pious and sober conversation, and diligent intending their buisines, as might bee for the honour of Almighty God, the credit of the Christian religion and the interest and advantage of the Companie', and told to embark at Gravesend or in the Hope. (1½ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO PRINCE SULTAN ABULL FETTAHEE, KING OF BANTAM, ETC., JANUARY 24, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 139).

They acknowledge the receipt of His Majesty's letter of December 26, 1664, and the present of a diamond ring, for both which they return most hearty thanks. They were very displeased to read in the King's letter of the misdemeanours of their late Agent, Quarles Browne, but hope that His Majesty will have no further cause for offence, they having commanded their Agent and the rest of their servants to behave with all due respect to him, and to continue in kindly correspondence with the merchants, which they will doubtless observe. Therefore the Company hope the King will take them under his royal favour and protection and be ready to assist them in all reasonable and just desires and applications.

They delivered His Majesty's letter and present to their royal sovereign, and now return his reply with a present of 'three noble, long, demi-cannon, one carriage, and apurtenances'. Have forborne to send shipping to Bantam, because of the war with the French, Danes, and Dutch, but that being now ended, they intend to drive a full trade with that port again and to send such ships and stock yearly as will suffice to buy and bring away all the pepper procurable, and have ordered their Agent to advise the quantity that may be had. They received several pieces of plate from Peter Cooke, which they have had gilded, also six creese scabbards, which they return. They also received several wooden models for glasses which they tried to get made, but the late great mortality and dreadful fire have taken away and dispersed the best of their workmen, so that they cannot send the glasses by these ships, but hope to do so by the next. As an acknowledgement of their great obligation and respect, they are presenting His Majesty with twenty yards of cloth of gold and silver in two pieces, ten yards of crimson velvet, ten yards of green velvet, ten yards of green satin, two parcels of gold and silver lace, and two creese scabbards of silver gilt. (1 p.) Sent by the *Richard and Martha*.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DUTCH AMBASSADORS, JANUARY 24, 1668 (*Court Book* vol. xxvi, p. 200; *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 42, p. 163).

A treaty of peace and alliance has lately been concluded between the two nations, the terms of which His Majesty intends religiously to observe. And since many disputes have previously arisen, and may again arise, in the East Indies which may imperil the peace, His Majesty has instructed Secretary Morice to desire the Dutch Ambassadors to bring the matter to the notice of the States-General, pointing out His Majesty's anxiety to remove all causes of possible friction and begging them accordingly to order the Directors of the Dutch Company to give instructions to their General and Council at Batavia to take care that nothing be done to endanger the peace, and particularly that British commerce not be interrupted on the plea that the Dutch are waging war against the inhabitants of places where the British have factories. Further, it is desired that, in accordance with article 36 of the Treaty of Breda, the said General and Council, with other Dutch officials in those parts, be directed to take an oath to observe strictly the terms of the said peace. (*Copy. Latin.* 1 p.)

THE KING TO THE STATES-GENERAL, JANUARY 25, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 200).

To the same effect as the foregoing. (*Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 27, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 195).

On information that the Committee for the Treasury have much difficulty in taking up money at four per cent. and that the Company's service calls for a further supply, the Court gives instructions for them to take up what is needed at interest not exceeding five per cent., and to allow the same rate to those who have lent to the Company since December 11 last. John Bridger to be allowed to take out 535 pieces of eight, entered in the name of Benjamin Godfrey, without paying the 2 per cent. as it is for his own account. William Thomson and Walter Hooke, the Company's chaplains, Captain Seaman, commander of the *Richard and Martha*, Valentine Nurse, and Joseph Hall take leave of the Court. Hall is told 'so to intend the Company's service that they may have no just occasion to recall him'. Edmund Bugdon and George Everard, who are at the Bay, to be sent home by the next shipping. The Governor reports his attendance with Sir William Thomson and Mr. Jolliffe at the Council Chamber last Friday, when the Company's petition was presented to the King, and Sir William Morrice directed to draw up a letter from His Majesty to the States-General accordingly. Thomas Stiles, who has served as a factor in the Bay and is given a satisfactory character, is to be admitted of Council, a clause to this effect to be inserted in the general letter to the Bay. The four sergeants for the Fort to be told how they are to rank in command, that all disputes may be avoided. The account of the late Thomas Davis to be examined and reported. Sheet lead to be provided to cover the demi-cannon to be presented to the King of Bantam; and the weight of the lead to be invoiced, that it may be afterwards sold. On learning that a considerable amount of private trade has been put on board their shipping, for which no permission money has been paid, the Court orders directions to be sent to their Agents and Chiefs to cause strict search to be made in the ships, when they arrive, for all prohibited goods, and to demand the fines due, and advise home the names of those to whom the said goods belong. The four factors now on board are also enjoined to help all they can in this matter, and Captain Prowd and Humphrey Fairecliffe are told to board the several ships and endeavour to discover any private trade for which no permit has been given. (2½ pp.)

THE KING TO THE SULTAN OF BANTAM. JANUARY 28, 1668 (*Public Record Office: C.O., 77, vol. x, f. 207¹*).

His Majesty returns 'heartly thanks' to the most famous and renowned Abull Fettahee, Sultan of Bantam, for his letter and present, for which 'Our affectionate acknowledgment' would not have been so long deferred had it not been for the war with the French, Danes, and Dutch. This being now ended, and the East India Company about to dispatch shipping to Bantam, His Majesty sends to the Sultan, 'as a pledge of our sincere love and affection', three brass demi-cannon, eleven feet long; each weighing 6000 lb., with a travelling and fore carriage complete, also '300 round shott, fower ladles and spongees, eight tyn cases pointed for cartruchees, and 4 wadd hookes', and recommends to his protection such Englishmen as shall be sent to his dominions by the said Company, hoping they may receive preference in trade and in the affection of the Sultan, and not doubting but that they will so comport themselves as to deserve the same. Signed Your affectionate friend, Charles R. Sent by the Richard and Martha. (Copy: $\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 29, 1668 (*Court Book, vol. xxvi, p. 197*).

Lead to be shipped in the *Return*. The Governor states that yesterday at Whitehall he understood from Sir William Morrice's secretary, that the King's letter to the States-General had been sent the night before to Holland, enclosed in one to Sir William Temple, and that a memorial of it in Latin had been delivered to the Dutch Ambassadors by the said secretary. A copy of the King's letter, translated from the French, is now read. Edmund Kerry, purser of the *Blackamoor*, to be given *tol*. to supply the ten soldiers on board with clothes and necessaries during the voyage, two of them being sick; he is to take receipts for everything and inform the Agent and Council at the Coast of the amount expended, that it may be deducted from the men's wages. A letter is read from Sir George Downing, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, desiring the Governor to attend Their Lordships next Wednesday about an account depending between the Company and the Commissioners of the Navy touching the *Mary Rose*, *Dunkirk*, *Leopard*, and *Convertine*; and Sambrooke is directed to prepare a statement of the accounts of the said ships. Colonel Searle offers his services for Bombay; he is told that matters concerning that place are still under consideration, but when

¹ There is another copy at the India Office (*Letter Book, vol. iv, p. 141*).

some resolution is come to, and any occasion arises for his employment, he shall be informed. The Company's answer to Skinner's petition is read and order given for it to be shown to Mr. Vaughan. Lord Berkeley reports that he spoke with the Lord Privy Seal¹ and tendered the Company's humble thanks for his Lordship's favour in the dispatch of their commission; he then represented the trouble and charge caused the Company by Skinner, and that the former are ready to attend His Lordship with a true statement of their case and to assure him of their readiness to do Skinner justice, it being far from their thoughts to take advantage of his poverty (as he suggests). The Lord Privy Seal expressed his respect for the Company and said he would be glad if the matter were settled before Parliament met; he proposed that Messrs. Prestwood and Buckworth, the former referees, should be empowered to settle the business if possible, and, if not, to name an umpire. Lord Berkeley is requested to return His Lordship the humble thanks of the Company and declare their willingness to follow this advice, and that as soon as Skinner appears to enter into bonds of arbitration, they will do the same. Lord Berkeley is thanked for his trouble and pains. Moses acquainting the Court that John Drax's transfer of his adventure to Edward Brewster is legal, it is ordered to be allowed on Drax entering into a bond, to be drawn up by Moses, to save the Company harmless from Henry Drax. Martha Davis, administratrix to the late Thomas Davis, to be paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The petition of Sarah Clarke is referred until the business of Captain Lord is settled. Certain Committees to speak with Mr. Bullivant and adjust the value of the opium for which he is indebted to the Company. Edward Brewster is admitted to the freedom by redemption. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 31, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 201).

Resolved that a commission be directed to Sir George Oxinden, John Goodyear, Gerald Aungier, and Randolph Taylor (the President and Council at Surat), to Thomas Rolt and the commanders of the outward-bound ships, also to such a person as the Court shall think fit, empowering them or any of them to receive and take from Sir Gervase Lucas possession of the Island and Fort of Bombay, with all the ordnance, artillery, etc., belonging thereunto, in the name and for the use of the Company by virtue of the King's grant; and that instructions be given

¹ John, Lord Robartes

to the several commanders to use all possible endeavours 'to seize' the coast of India at the first opportunity, which if they can accomplish any time in August, then they are to sail directly for Bombay and execute the said commission, but if they do not arrive on the coast until September, then they are to sail directly to Surat and follow the orders of the President and Council there. Lead to be sent on board the *Constantinople Merchant*. On the recommendation of Sir George Oxinden, Mancell Smith is entertained as a factor for Surat. Inquiries to be made concerning Hodges, who is also recommended for Surat, and Mr. Portman's son, who is now there. Certain Committees are desired to nominate a factor and a minister for Bombay, and others to consider and report 'how the adventures in the Joint Stock may be continued in and for the proper accompts of Englishmen', and to make what alterations they judge necessary in the form for transfers. Lord George Berkeley reports that he informed the Lord Privy Seal of the Company's willingness to follow his advice concerning Skinner's business, and desired His Lordship to let Skinner know of this. He replied that he seldom saw him, but he knew that, upon advice given, Skinner would comply. Hereupon Mr. Herne is requested to acquaint Skinner's brother with what has passed and desire him to inform Thomas Skinner that, if he will apply to the Governor between this and next Tuesday to seal covenants of arbitration, the Company will also seal them. The Committee for the Treasury are desired to affix the Company's seal to the counterpart of the covenants to be entered into by Skinner. Rowland Wynne to be asked to act as referee for Captain Lord in the place of Sir Francis Clarke, who is out of town. At the request of Jonathan Trevisa, his covenants of arbitration are to be renewed and the time extended to April 1 next. The new ship, the *Diligence*, to be provided with provisions and all other necessities and made ready to sail with all convenient speed.¹ (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 4, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 204).

The Governor reports that last Saturday he thanked Sir William Morrice on behalf of the Company for his favour concerning the dispatch of the King's letter to the States-General, and told him of the Company's desire that Sir William Temple should be reminded to procure an answer to the same; also that notice might be given to the Company when the Treaty Marine comes on, that they may make their addresses

¹ In the list of warrants signed is one for 185l 'made paid in cashe'. Apparently it was not thought desirable to specify to whom the payment had been made.

to His Majesty concerning it; all this ~~Sir William~~ promised should be done. Mr. Herne reports that he informed Daniel Skinner of the overture made concerning his brother Thomas's business, and of the Company's resolution concerning it. Skinner replied that his brother had heard of it from the Lord Privy Seal and, out of respect to His Lordship, was willing to accede, provided no stop was put to the proceedings, and that the Company would send to him. Lord Berkeley is requested to communicate this reply to the Lord Privy Seal and tell him that the Company transact their affairs at the East India House, a place well known to Skinner, and if the latter had come there they would have done their part according to His Lordship's advice, but they do not know with any certainty where or when to meet Skinner, and so have given order for their answer to his petition to be exhibited. Widow Minchin petitioning for her son, who is at Bombay, to be allowed to return home, directions to this effect are ordered to be given in the letters to Surat. William Waters, mate in the *Diligence*, is to bring home the *Greyhound*, if it is desired. Beer to be provided for the *Return*. The fees demanded by the Searcher at Gravesend for soldiers now sent to Fort St. George, and for those formerly sent in the *Charles*, to be paid, at the same rate as is paid for those going to the Plantations. The master of the *Rebecca* having signed the agreement, and Mr. Gould and the rest of the owners having undertaken to seal the charterparty, order is given for lead and all the other goods to be shipped in the said vessel. A parcel of elephants' teeth shortly to be sold to be inspected, and a suitable commission given for its purchase; also a chest of coral offered for sale to be examined and report made as to its quality and price. Captain Lord having taken up 93*l.* 15*s.* from Messrs. Aungier and James, factors at Surat, to enable him to bring home the *St. George*, and given them a bill payable to George Papillon, the Court consents to this latter sending back the said sum in gold without paying the two per cent. commission. Ensign Price is entertained to serve at Bombay, the President and Council at Surat to employ him as they shall deem meet. Willoughby Whitelocke, son of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, and Nicholas Searle are entertained as factors, and order is given for inquiries to be made touching William Salt, — Birchett, — Pett, and Isaac Bullock, nominated for factors. Robert Blaney, at the instance of Lord Ashley, states that the Company's discharge for the two Dutch East India prizes has passed the Privy Seal and will quickly pass the Great Seal; therefore His Lordship desires the money remaining in the Company's hands may be paid, or at

least 1,000*l.* of it, to serve present occasions. The Court directs that 1,000*l.* be paid to any person producing His Lordship's receipt, and the remainder when the discharge is completed.¹ A petition to be drawn up and presented to the King for liberty to take out one hundred barrels of gunpowder for the Fort at Bombay and other factories. Imprest to men in the *Diligence* to be paid, and her commander, William Hutchins, to be allowed 5*l.* a month during his service in her. (2½ pp.)

ACQUITTANCE UNDER THE GREAT SEAL TO THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 6, 1668 (*Parchment Records*, no. xxv).²

For the sum of 154,969*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* realized by the sale of the contents of two Dutch prizes, the *Slothany* and the *Golden Phoenix*. (*Seal*).

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 7, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 206).

The commission of William Hutchins is signed, and he is promised that his request for an increase of salary shall be considered on his return. He is now to be allowed 6*l.* for fresh provisions. The reports concerning Willoughby Whitelocke and Isaack Bullocke being unsatisfactory, the Court decides not to entertain them. The petition of John Stracey is read, and directions are given for inquiries to be made as to his abilities, etc. Noah Bridges to be informed of his son's preferment and desired to give further security for him. The medicine chest in the *Return* to be inspected and supplied with what is found wanting. The Committee for Lawsuits to consider, with the assistance of Mr. Kellam, what evidence is necessary to be given at the hearing of Skinner's case, and cause witnesses to be summoned accordingly. Lord Berkeley states that he acquainted the Lord Privy Seal with Skinner's answer, with which His Lordship was much dissatisfied, and apprehended that Skinner would refer the business to the two former arbitrators and not to an umpire. The Court declare their willingness to do the same, and desire Lord Berkeley to tell the Lord Privy Seal, and at the same time to intimate that two referees seldom settle any matter. Proceedings to be taken against William Bullivant. The petition of Ralph Newman is referred to the Committee for Shipping. Three butts of sack, two tuns of mum, and three of beer to be sent to Surat. John Portman's son, who is at Surat, to be employed in the Company's service if found deserving, and covenants for the faithful performance of his duty to be entered into by his

¹ A warrant for the payment of 11,000*l.* to Lord Ashley was passed on February 14.

² Entered on the Patent Rolls at the Public Record Office (20 Car. II, part ii, no. 14).

father. Sir Thomas Chamber to be told that the Court desires to speak with him next Friday. On information that several persons intend to take passage in the Company's ships without permission, the Court orders Humphrey Fairecliffe to take a letter to the factors now in the Downs, instructing them to inform the respective commanders that only those with a special permit from the Court are to be allowed on board. (2 pp.)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 7, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. ix, p. 172).

That the draft of a charter or letters patent granting to the East India Company the Port and Island of Bombay with all its forts and rivers, presented this day by the Attorney-General, be referred to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

TREATY MARINE, FEBRUARY 7/17, 1668 (*Public Record Office: State Papers Foreign, Holland, Treaties*, 306).

A treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and the States-General, concluded at the Hague. It contains nineteen articles, and a Ratification, the latter dated March 21, 1668. The following signatures are appended: A. Tegnagel de Gellicon, B. D'Asperen, Joh. de Witt, M. Van Crommon, G. Vander Hoolck, Rudolph Van Unkel, J. Van Isselmuden, Ludolph Tiarda Van Starckenborgh. There are nine seals attached. (*Latin*. 13½ pp. Also two other copies, likewise in *Latin*.)

ARTICLES TOUCHING NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE BETWEEN CHARLES II AND THE STATES-GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, CONCLUDED AT THE HAGUE, FEBRUARY 7/17, 1668 (*Foreign Office Library: Treaties of Peace, Alliance, Commerce, etc.*, 1630-1700, no. 3969¹).

1. All subjects and inhabitants of Great Britain may with safety and freedom sail and traffic in all countries which are in peace or neutrality with Great Britain without being troubled by the ships of war or other vessels belonging to the States-General or any their subjects upon occasion of hostilities which may hereafter happen between the States-General and the said countries which shall be in amity or neutrality with Great Britain. 2. This freedom of navigation and traffic shall extend to all sorts of merchandise, except those of contraband. 3. This term of contraband goods is to be confined to all sorts of fire-arms and their appurtenances, as cannons, muskets, etc., and other utensils of war. 4. In

¹ For other versions of this treaty see J. Dumont's *Corps Universel Diplomatique*, vol. vii, pt. i, p. 74, and Van Aitzema's *Saken van Staet*, vol. xiv, p. 194.

this quality of contraband goods the following shall not be comprehended: corn, wheat, or other grain and pulse, oils, wines, salt, or generally anything that belongs to the nourishment and sustenance of life, but transportation of these shall be permitted even to places in enmity with the States-General, except to such cities and places as are besieged, blocked up, or invested. 5. English vessels laden with merchandise being entered into any port of the States-General, and purposing to pass from thence to the ports of their enemies, shall only be obliged to show their passports containing the specifications of the lading of their ships, attested and marked with the ordinary seal of the officers of the Admiralty of those places from whence they first came, with the place whither they are bound, all in the usual form; after doing this they may not be searched nor detained in their voyages upon any pretence whatsoever. 6. The same course shall be used with the English ships which shall come into any roads of the countries under the obedience of the States, not intending to enter into the ports, or being entered, not to unload and break bulk, which ships may not be obliged to give account of their lading, except in case of suspicion that they carry any contraband goods to the enemies of the States-General. 7. In case of such suspicion the subjects of His Majesty shall be obliged to show in the ports their passports. 8. If they come within the roads, or are met at sea by any ships belonging to the States, or their subjects, these ships shall not come within cannon-shot of the English, but send their long-boat, and only two or three men shall go on board the English vessels, unto whom the passports and certificates of the propriety of the ships shall be shown by the captain or master of the English ship, according to the form of certificates inserted at the end of this treaty, by which proof may be had of the lading of the ship, of the residence of the master or captain, and of the name of the ship itself, that so it may be known whether contraband goods are carried. Entire faith and credit shall be given to the said passports and certificates, and that their validity may be the better known, certain marks and countersigns of His Majesty and the States-General shall be given unto them. 9. And in case any contraband merchandise shall be found in the English ships bound for the ports of the enemies of the States, they shall be unladen, judicially proceeded against, and declared confiscate before the Judges of the Admiralty of the United Provinces, or other competent officers, but the ships or other free and allowed goods found in them may not for that cause be either seized or confiscated. 10. Whatsoever shall be found laden by His Majesty's

subjects upon a ship of the enemies of the States, although not contraband goods, shall yet be confiscated with all found in the said ship; but on the other hand, anything found in ships belonging to subjects of the King of Great Britain shall be free and discharged, except contraband goods.

11. All subjects and inhabitants of the United Provinces shall enjoy the same rights, liberties, and exemptions in their trade upon the coasts, and in the ports, roads, seas, and estates of His said Majesty, as all English subjects shall enjoy in those of the States, the equality to be mutual every way on both sides. 12. All captains of men-of-war belonging to His Majesty, or to his subjects shall be enjoined not to molest or damage any subjects of the States, upon pain of being punished and made answerable in their persons and goods for the same. 13. For which cause all captains and capers shall be obliged before they go out to give good security before competent judges in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling to give full satisfaction for any injuries or wrongs they may commit at sea, and for any violation of this present treaty or of the orders and proclamations of His Majesty published by virtue and in conformity to its regulations, upon pain of forfeiting their commissions and licences. This shall in like manner be practised by the subjects of the States-General. 14. Any English captain making prize of a vessel laden with contraband goods may not open or break up the chests, etc., found in it or sell, exchange, or otherwise alienate them until they have been landed in the presence of judges or officers of the Admiralty, and an inventory made of the said goods, unless, the contraband goods being only part of the lading, the master of the ship should deliver these unto the captain and proceed on his voyage, in which case the said master is not to be hindered from continuing his voyage. 15. His Majesty, wishing all subjects of the States to be used in all countries under his obedience as favourably as his own subjects, will give all necessary orders that judgements upon all prizes taken at sea may be given with justice and equity by judges not suspected nor concerned in the matter under debate, and that these judgements shall be duly executed. 16. Upon any complaint being made of these judgements by ambassadors or ministers of the States-General, His Majesty will cause the same to be reviewed in his Council and examine as to whether the order and precautions contained in the present treaty have been followed and provide for this according to right and equity within the space of three months at the farthest. During this time the goods reclaimed may not be sold or unladen, unless with the consent of the parties interested, to avoid the spoiling of the

said goods if they are perishable. 17. When process shall be moved in the first or second instance between those who have taken the prizes at sea, and the persons interested in the same, and the latter shall come to obtain a favourable judgement, the said judgement shall be executed upon security given, notwithstanding the appeal of him who took the prize, but the same shall not hold to the contrary where the sentence goes against the claimers. All said in this and the preceding articles concerning speedy justice to be done to the subjects of the United Provinces shall be understood and practised by the States-General in regard of prizes taken by their subjects from those of His Majesty. 18. It is agreed that when the King of Great Britain and the Lords of the States-General shall think fitting, commissioners shall be chosen by both, who shall meet and make it their common care to supply whatever shall be found wanting in these articles; to change or limit whatever shall not be convenient for both parties and complete a further treaty concerning these things and all other the laws of navigation. 19. All these agreements shall be confirmed and ratified by both parties within four weeks next ensuing, or sooner if it may be. (*Printed. 17 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 10, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 208).

On reading a letter from the King on behalf of Henry Gary, Deputy Governor of Bombay, also one from Lord Arlington, the Court directs that Gary be recommended to the President and Council at Surat for such employment as he shall be found to deserve. Anthony Beale, carpenter in the *Return*, is given 10*l.* for good service in the late fight with the Dutch, and for his pains in repairing the Company's model. Joyce Wilkinson, whose husband served the Company as a porter for twenty-nine years and dying lately left her in a very necessitous condition, is given 40*s.* from the poor-box. Mr. Edwards reports that he has received a good character of Charles Ward, lately chosen to serve the Company. Elizabeth Burges petitioning on behalf of her son Samuel, now secretary to Sir Gervase Lucas and well spoken of for his ability and good behaviour, directions are given for him to be recommended in the Surat letters for employment. Inquiries to be made about William Horsham of Plymouth, recommended as a factor for Bombay, and about William Richards, recommended by Mr. Lloyd. A surgeon to be provided for the *Diligence*, and a small chest of medicines. The Committee for Writing Letters to prepare rules and instructions for the good

government of Bombay pursuant to the powers granted the Company by His Majesty's charter. George Smith of Wandsworth, gentleman, and Peter Jones of London, merchant, are accepted in 500*l.* as security for Robert Jones. Examination to be made of the account of William Powle for medicaments, etc. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 12, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 210).

Thomas Pett is chosen to serve the Company. Certain of the Committees are desired to attend the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury to-morrow afternoon. Order is given for Thomas Rolt to be of Council at Surat, and to be recommended to the President and Council there to manage the Company's affairs in Persia. Upon inquiry it is found that William Richards cannot yet be spared from the Prize Office. Allen Reynoldson and Captain Peacocke are proposed for the Company's service. Sir Thomas Chamber is urged to perform the award, but desires to be allowed until the 21st instant, so that he may 'peruse the writings'. George Bowcher, appointed a factor for Surat, to be allowed 25*l.* per annum. John Stracey and William Crawley are elected writers, and a resolution is passed that no more youths be at present entertained. Charles Goldsmith is elected a factor. Consideration to be had next Wednesday afternoon how the Company's affairs may receive good and timely dispatch at the hands of the several committees to whom they are referred. (1½ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, FEBRUARY 12, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* ii, pp. 59-60).

Mr. Papillon called in concerning the ship with the Canary wines. Is told that, for the East India Company's sake, my Lords will renew the *non prosequi*, though they know the value of the ship and the law against her.

TREASURY MINUTE, FEBRUARY 13, 1668 (*Ibid.*, pp. 60-2.)

The East India Company and Mr. Pepis¹ called in about an account of some ships hired by the King to go to the East Indies, viz. the *Mary Rose*, *Leopard*, *Dunkirk*, and *Convertine*. My Lords offer upon the whole to take 7,600*l.*, if that will satisfy the East India Company. Sir William

¹ 'February 13 —To the Commissioners of the Treasury, where myself alone did argue the business of the East India Company against their whole Company on behalf of the King before the Lords Commissioners, and to very good effect, I think, and with reputation'.—*Pepys's Diary* (ed. Wheatley, vol. vii, p. 318; see also p. 294)

Thompson says this is much too much, but will take time to acquaint the Company. My Lords to move the King in Council about the business of Bombay, that it may be considered on Saturday at a Committee of the Council.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 14, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 211).

Upon report of what passed at the meeting yesterday with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury touching their demands for freight for the *Dunkirk*, *Mary Rose*, *Leopard*, and *Convertine*, the Court desires certain of the Committees to draw up an answer to these demands. A satisfactory report is given of Nicholas Serle. Ensign Price presents a letter from the King on his behalf; and the Court, finding the Ensign only capable of military employment, resolves to recommend him 'very effectuallie' to Sir George Oxinden and the Surat Council for preferment. The request of Mr. Younge, whose wife and family are in Persia, to be entertained by the Company or permitted to take passage in one of their ships for the East Indies is referred. Elizabeth Gulliford¹ and her maid to be allowed free passage to Bombay, where her husband is employed in the Company's service. Thomas Rolt desiring to be settled in some employment, the Court decides that he shall manage their affairs in Persia and be granted a commission to this effect. Sambrooke to examine and report on a parcel of coral and amber for sale at Mr. Bullivant's. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late Robert Maister. Captain John Pecke, having experience in merchandising and military affairs, applies for entertainment. The Governors of Christ's Hospital to be approached about the Company having the upper warehouses in Leadenhall. The following securities are approved: Noah Bridges and John Tomlyns in 2,000*l.* for Shem Bridges; Thomas and John Merriton in 500*l.* for Nathaniel Merriton; Sir John Austin and Robert Austin in 1,000*l.* for Samuel Austin; and John Morden in 500*l.* for Edward Austin. (1½ pp.)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 14, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 182)

A petition is read from the East India Company, setting forth that they have occasion, for supplying Bombay and some of their factories in the Indies, to send out a further proportion of gunpowder than by the order of December 13 last was granted unto them, but the Farmers of

¹ Or Gollofer. Her husband, Walter Gollofer, was storekeeper at Bombay.

the Customs refuse to accept entries without special direction from His Majesty, and praying for liberty to transport an additional 100 barrels. Whereupon order is given for the petitioners to be permitted and have licence to export the additional 100 barrels requested.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S CASE FOR NOT ALLOWING DEAD FREIGHT FOR THE *Leopard*, FEBRUARY 15, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous* vol. xxxvi, p. 1).

By the articles of agreement made December 6, 1661, between the Commissioners of the Navy and the Company it was agreed, amongst other matters, that the ship *Leopard*, after going in the King's service from Portugal to Goa, should be at the disposal of the President. On October 10, 1662, the said ship arrived at Goa and there was detained so long by Sir Abraham Shipman, he hoping to obtain the surrender of Bombay, that she did not arrive at Swally Marine until November 16. On November 18 the Earl of Marlborough advised the President of what had passed, and the latter called a council, when it was resolved that the *Leopard* should transport Sir Abraham Shipman, his soldiers, provisions, etc., to Anjediva. While Sir Abraham and his men were fitting, the President and Council, with the consent of the Earl, caused to be laden in the *Leopard* about 100 tons of pepper, also gold and opium to be landed at Porcat, whither the said ship was to go after landing the soldiers, etc., in order to complete her lading and, if wanted, to return to Carwar. Lord Marlborough ordered the captain to touch at Cochín on the way to Porcat and, if the Dutch refused to let the ship proceed, directed the captain to draw up a protest and sail for England, His Lordship having sent in her advices to the King, she being the best sailer in the fleet. From this the following deductions may be made, viz., 1. That the *Leopard* was not delivered to the President according to the articles of agreement, nor at any time after. 2. That during her stay in India she was employed in the King's service and according to the orders of the Earl of Marlborough, for there was no other ship to transport the soldiers to Anjediva, which work was not completed until January 14. 3. It clearly appears that the Earl designed the *Leopard*, laden or unladen, for England in order to give the King speedy advice of all transactions, and prevent her running the hazard incident to vessels staying in the country, and so the President had no power to keep her there a year, as mentioned in the articles. 4. That the *Leopard* was designed for Anjediva and consequently for Porcat four days before the

General or the President had notice of the illegal proceedings of the Dutch in hindering the lading of the *Hopewell* at Porcat. 5. That His Majesty's ships *Dunkirk* and *Mary Rose* were not delivered to the President on October 20, 1662, according to the articles of agreement, in order to serve the Company by going to Carwar, Batticola, and other places to procure goods, not only to complete their own lading, but also that of the *Leopard* and other ships (as is usual for all freighted vessels), but so far were they from being at the President's disposal at the time mentioned in the contract, that in his letter of November 30 he writes he is perplexed whether to proceed with investments to lade the King's ships or to desist. This has been of great damage to the Company. 6. That the instructions given to the captain by the President and Council were positive, viz., to sail for Porcat, land there such goods as were appointed, and then complete her lading for England, or go to Carwar, goods being ready for her at both places. The President's subsequent order was to observe the directions given by the General for touching at Cochin on the way to Porcat, which he dared not oppose. But if the General gave no such directions, or recalled them, as is alleged, then the President's order, which was in compliance with Lord Marlborough's commands, was also recalled and his first order remained in force, which was for her to sail direct to Porcat and, if goods were wanting there to complete her lading, there to return to Carwar, which the captain did not do. 7. That the *Leopard* could not lade at Surat because of the great number of soldiers, their lumber, provisions, artillery, etc., that she carried to Anjediva, thus a quantity of the Company's goods lay at Surat the following year. And further, the season was spent for her return from Anjediva to lade at Surat, for it was January 14 before she had completed the King's service at Anjediva, and the 20th of that month is the usual time for ships to return from Surat to England. 8. That after the return of the *Dunkirk*, *Leopard*, and *Mary Rose* from India and their respective freights made, it appeared that these did not amount to the 11,000*l.* imprest, and the 1,201*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* disbursed for victualling the King's fleet in India, His Majesty thereupon declared by his letter of January 27, 1664, that, if the freight secured by his ships (one of which, the *Convertine*, had not arrived) should not be sufficient to reimburse the Company their 11,000*l.* and what was spent for victualling them in India, they should be allowed full satisfaction from the customs on their goods from India; from which it appears there was money due to the Company before the arrival of the *Convertine*, and it

was not intended or understood that the Company should allow for dead freight, or no such security would have been needed from the King, but rather a demand of money from the Company. Lastly, on the demand made by Sir George Downing, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Hague, for satisfaction, the States-General consented to give it, both to the King and to the Company, but in the late treaty at Breda this was remitted by the King, and thus the Company lost goods of very great value at Porcat and the Dutch robbed the English factors of them. This the Company assert is a true statement drawn from letters received from India, and they hope it will clearly show that they are not liable for the dead freight of the *Leopard*. If it is not thought sufficient, there is no other way to prove its truth than by examination at the place where all was transacted. The injurious proceedings of the Dutch in hindering the *Leopard* and other vessels was the very cause of her returning without her lading, and the demands of the Company concerning the same were admitted by the States as fit to be considered for satisfaction to be made, but by the general amnesty in the late treaty at Breda the same was wholly remitted to the Dutch; yet the Company conceive it right, and are advised to persist in a just and modest defence against the demands for the said dead freight. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 19, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 213).

Lord Berkeley recommends Sir Anthony Ager's son, who is twenty and has been 'brought upp to writing and ciphering', and the Court promises that he shall be entertained if there is a vacancy, but if not, then they will think of him when one occurs. Thomas Sherriffe to be allowed to send to Surat a parcel of platelace ['silver lace' in the margin] to the value of 40*l.* or 50*l.*, it being out of fashion and not fit for sale in England; the Husband to see it before it is shipped. Thomas Papillon to be permitted to export two bales of paper to Surat. Thomas Lucas writing that the *Zant Frigate* is ready to sail, the Court desires Sir William Rider to confer with Mr. Newman and Captain Prowd as to whether it is not too late to send her to the west coast of Sumatra as had been intended. Sir Henry Oxinden to be paid what is due to Sir George Oxinden on account of permission money [200*l.* in the margin] received for jewels, etc., together with interest. Erasmus Smith and Dr. George Aglionby accepted as security in 500*l.* for Mancell Smith, and Sir John Lewis and Henry Haynes in 500*l.* for Francis Mauleverer.

John Stanian asking for payment of salary due to him and a gratuity for his pains about the two Dutch prizes, the Governor is desired to answer him. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 19 (AFTERNOON) 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 214).

The Court, according to former order, taking into consideration how best to carry on the Company's affairs, resolves unanimously to recommend to the generality that three persons of the Company¹ be elected by this Court to take the inspection and management of all the Company's concerns, proceeding therein under such rules as may be laid down from time to time by this Court: that fitting salaries be allowed to them: and that they be required to take an oath, devised by this Court, for the faithful discharge of their duties. It was, however, decided to consider the matter further on Wednesday next.² (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 21, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 215).

The Governor states that he has received from Humphrey Fairecliffe a packet of letters taken from 'one Cornishe', found in Captain Risby's ship as a passenger bound for India for the account of Mr. Buckeridge, who had entered into bond to save the captain harmless; the letters are referred to several Committees, who are to read and report upon them. Information is also given that 'one Houghton' is going to India in Risby's ship, the *Loyal Merchant*, 'under the notion of a purser's mate'. A letter to be written to Bantam for an account of the disposal of Mr. Thomson's six fowling pieces, and directions to be sent for his servant Thomas Streete to be allowed to return to England. Order is given for the entertainment of Sir Anthony Ager's son, and for inquiries to be made as to his 'good demeanour'. On report that there is time sufficient for the *Zant Frigate* to make her intended voyage, it is referred to Sir William Rider to perfect the agreement with her captain. Resolved that a lieutenant's place shall be conferred on Ensign Price at his arrival in Surat and a commission given him there; but being told this Price expresses unwillingness to go on these terms. On reading the petition of Robert Lambton, the Court orders that directions be given in the Surat letters for the books of accounts mentioned in the said petition to be sent home, and for examination and report to be made of the accounts of Ralph and John Lambton. Mr. Beavis to be notified to attend the

¹ Designated in the margin 'a select committee'

² There is no record of any such meeting.

Court next Wednesday. The beadles of the Exchange to be allowed the usual gratuity. Copies of the invoices of the *Slothany* and *Phoenix* to be delivered to the Commissioners for Public Accounts. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 25, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 217).

Mr. Chowne to be allowed to send to Surat 900 dollars and two dozen hats, free of freight and permission, for his son's account. The parcel of elephants' teeth [ivory] that came from the Coast is to be sent to Surat. John Greene is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Mr. Beavis promises to meet the bill of exchange drawn by his brother. The Court, noting the great abuse practised in the exportation of considerable quantities of goods and money, orders that from henceforth no goods or bullion shall be shipped before being duly registered with the Husband, upon pain of proceedings being taken against all offenders, and that a list of everything registered be sent to their factors in the Indies, who are to take appropriate action in the case of goods or bullion not mentioned in the said list. The commanders of the ships to see that a notice to this effect is posted on the mainmast of their respective vessels, that none may plead ignorance; they are also to be told to attend next Wednesday for further directions in the matter. Examination and report to be made of Consul Lannoy's account. A draft of the general letter to Surat is read and approved. Lord Arlington to be informed what has been done with regard to Henry Gary and Ensign Price, both recommended by the King for employment in the Company's service. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 27, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 218).

Mr. Banning, the gunfounder's agent, to be given a gratuity of 5*l.* for his assistance in hastening the dispatch of the three demi-cannon to the King of Bantam. The Governor reports what passed last Tuesday at the Privy Council touching the alterations and additions made in the patent for Bombay, and Moses is directed to attend on the Attorney-General to obtain its dispatch with all convenient speed. A proposal is read from the Committee for Christ's Hospital, offering the upper warehouses on the east and south sides of Leadenhall, and Mr. Albyn is requested to conclude an agreement for them. A letter to be written to Mr. Manwaring about the complaints brought against him, and to advise him to adopt 'a more quiett demeanor' in future, or the Court will be forced to recall him. The Auditor to draw up a statement concerning the contract made for the *Leopard* and other ships belonging to the King that voy-

aged to the Indies, and certain of the Committees to obtain the opinion of Sir William Turner and Sir Walter Walker on the subject. The administrator of Robert Maister to be paid 100*l.* due to the latter as salary. A satisfactory account is received of Collett Ager, who is thereupon entertained. James Adams is chosen as a factor for Surat. Captain Robert Browne and Nicholas Buckeridge accepted as security for John Goodyear, 'for the time past as well as for the future'. Twenty-four good guns to be shipped in the *Return*, and the eight lascars to be sent back in her to be provided with clothes and other necessaries, and employed on board. A clause to be inserted in the general letter to Surat for Mr. Portman, who has been recommended for employment, to be permitted to return home if he wishes. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 29, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 220).

The following securities are approved: George Clifford and John Stracey in 500*l.* for John Stracey, Junior; Henry Barnard and Elizabeth Serle in 1,000*l.* for Nicholas Serle. Mr. Hutchins complaining in a letter of the unfitness of the *Diligence* to go to sea, she being over-masted, etc., order is given for a letter to be written to Thomas White at Dover instructing him to girdle the said pinnace, and Hutchins is to be told to proceed to Dover pier. On information that Cornish, who was sent ashore by Captain Risby, is still trying to get a passage to India, the Court directs that Humphrey Faircliffe be written to and told to prevent Cornish from embarking in any of the Company's ships, and to give like instructions to the factors now on board. Mr. Buckeridge requesting that Cornish may be allowed to go to India in the *Loyal Merchant*, he is told that the matter is under consideration. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 4, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 221).

Robert Blaney presents a general discharge to the Company under the Great Seal for goods sold out of the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, and reports Lord Ashley's desire for payment of the remaining 1,782*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* due on the King's account for the said prizes; hereupon order is given for a warrant to be made out accordingly, notwithstanding that the Company have paid to Mr. Langham 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* since the adjustment of the account. Mr. Albyn states that he has agreed with the Committee for Christ's Hospital for the upper warehouses on the east and west [*sic*] sides of Leadenhall at a rental of 30*l.* per annum from Lady Day next; if the Company do not retain them for five years, then they are to be repaid a rateable proportion of the 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* allowed by them for what

the Hospital spent in putting in stairs, etc. Signor Ferdinando Mendez de Costa to be permitted to export in the *Return* and *Constantinople Merchant* two boxes of coral beads to be sent from Surat to Goa, he to pay permission money, consign them to Sir George Oxinden, and let the Husband see them before shipment. Sir Henry Oxinden to be allowed to send to his brother Sir George 1,000*l.* in bullion without payment, it being for the latter's own account. Mr. Jolliffe is permitted to send to Gerald Aungier at Surat 68*l.* 9*s.*, the same being Aungier's own money; and Mr. Chowne is allowed to send eight cases of wine free of freight to his son. The question whether Cornish shall be allowed to proceed in one of the Company's ships to the Coast is negatived. A warrant to be made out for payment of 322 dollars disbursed by Consul Lannoy, at the rate of 6*s.* the dollar; of this amount 72 dollars, spent in forwarding packets to the King, are to be put to His Majesty's account. Examination and report to be made of the account of Nicholas Buckeridge. A report touching gratuities to be given to the President, Council, and factors at Surat for their care of the Company's concerns in the time of Sivāji's insurrection is referred, that consideration may be had of the services of Thomas Rolt and Mr. Pettit. All goods designed for the *Return* and *Constantinople Merchant* to be shipped without delay. Erasmus Smith to be permitted to send his nephew, Mancell Smith, certain goods free of freight. Examination and report to be made of the petition of Captain Robert Lord. A warrant to be made out for payment of 62*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to Ralph Lambton, for which he is to give a discharge in full. Certain Committees to consider and report concerning dispatches and a suitable present to be sent to the King of Persia by Thomas Rolt. (2½ pp.)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, MARCH 4, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 211).

The Attorney-General to attend the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to-morrow, and bring with him the draft of the patent for granting Bombay to the East India Company. . . . On petition, William Backler, one of His Majesty's powdermakers, is granted free liberty and licence to import 100 tons of saltpetre, provided he pay the usual duties and customs, there being at present a great want of saltpetre within this kingdom, as well for supplying the King's stores as for furnishing the merchant ships. The East India Company cannot possibly provide the same for these eighteen months, and without a speedy

supply the art and mystery of powder-making must decay for want of employment, and the petitioner will be disappointed of workmen when any extra occasion shall require their help for His Majesty's service.

ORDER OF COUNCIL, MARCH 6, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 216).

The Committee of the Lords for Trade and Plantations report that, with some amendments they have made, the draft of the patent for granting Bombay to the East India Company is fit to pass the seals. Whereupon order is given for the Attorney-General to cause the said draft to be prepared and engrossed for His Majesty's royal signature that it may speedily pass the Great Seal, inserting in the said patent this addition only, that the Company, their successors, and assigns do render and pay yearly unto His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, ten pounds in gold of lawful money of England on September 30 at the Custom-house, London, as a rent and acknowledgment to His Majesty for the said island.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES MARCH 6, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 223).

Sir Thomas Chamberlaine moving on behalf of his son [Caesar], now in the Company's service, order is given for an increase of his salary to be considered and that he be recommended to Sir George Oxinden for such preferment as he shall deserve. Copper plate bought cheaply at Stockholm by Sir William Rider; he is requested to order its disposal there, if it can be done without loss, otherwise to have it sent to England on the Company's account. Samuel Cradocke and George Scott accepted as security for John Fleetwood. Henry Younge entertained. All members of the Company to be allowed to export bullion and fine goods on payment of one per cent. only, notwithstanding any former order to the contrary. The Court concurs with a report concerning gratuities to be given to Sir George Oxinden and the factors and servants at Surat for good services rendered during the time of Sivāji's firing and plundering that town; also concerning the factors' salaries, and two clauses advised to be inserted in the Surat letter about Mr. Cotes, and the private trade of Messrs. Aungier, Gray, and Taylor. Richard Ordway, recommended by Alderman Foote and Mr. Palmer, to be considered for entertainment next Wednesday. Certain Committees to inspect the goods to be transported in the Company's shipping by Signor Keriacos, adjust the freight, and confer with him about the Persian customs; also to notify Mr. Yonge, that he may attend the debate. Examination and report to be

made of the account of Daniel Sheldon. Factors and writers for Surat to be allowed 5*l.* apiece for fresh provisions. Mr. Coventry to be permitted to ship in the *Return* a quarter cask of sack and a barrel of mum for Thomas Hoskins at Broach. Humphrey Gifford to be allowed to send out two half pieces of scarlet to his son, in respect of his great sufferings and long imprisonment by Sivāji. Thomas Rolt to be allowed to export 100 pieces of serges for Persia; all these to be viewed by the Husband before shipment. Goods to be delivered to Captain Stanton, he having paid for them, and an allowance of 20*l.* to be made to him. William Powle to be allowed 42*s.*, in accordance with a report now read. Certain Committees to speak with the Commissioners for the Royal Aid and try to obtain some reduction of the assessment on the Company's house, which has of late been much over-taxed. (2 *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 6, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, vol. ii, pp. 88-90).

Write Sir Andrew Riccard, the Governor of the East India Company, to hasten the Company's answer to the proposition made to it by my Lords concerning the money due to the King for the freight of the *Leopard* and the other of His Majesty's ships made use of by said Company. Thomas Price's petition read. Lord Arlington to be asked if said Price was sent on purpose with those letters, or had some other business of his own.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, TREASURY CHAMBERS, MARCH 7, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 236, no. 34).

The appointment for Wednesday last for you and the East India Company having failed, the Treasury Commissioners desire you to attend on Thursday next.

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 9, 1668 (*Ibid.*, no. 54).

Several vessels have sailed, but the East and West India ships, with about thirty others, ride fast; the variations in the wind are more frequent than ever was known by the oldest pilots.

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 9, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, vol. ii, pp. 91-93).

Lord Arlington's certificate read concerning Mr. Price, who was sent express from the East India Company. Write Mr. Williamson for Lord

Arlington to speak with the King as to what is fit to be paid to said Price.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, TREASURY CHAMBERS, MARCH 9, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II. 236, no. 55*).

Read Lord Arlington's certificate on behalf of Mr. Price, sent express from the East Indies; the Treasury Commissioners desire his Lordship to certify what His Majesty thinks fit to be bestowed on him for that service, and they will take care for its speedy payment.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 11, 1668 (*Court Book, vol. xxvi, p. 225*).

Mr. Firebrass complains that he took Mr. Stracey's son into his service and fitted him for business, and now he is going to India in the Company's service; hereupon the Secretary is told not to accept any security for Stracey until further order. Directions are given for a medal or piece of plate to be bought with the 20*l.* to be presented to the President of Surat,¹ and it is resolved that when Sir George Oxenden shall return to England his desire to invest his estate 'in such commodities as may make for his advantage' shall be considered. As soon as the masters and owners of the several ships shall have sealed their respective charterparties, the Husband is to hasten the embarkation of all the Company's goods and treasure. Richard Mohun is admitted to the freedom by service. Henry Searle of Lincoln's Inn is accepted as security for Nicholas Searle (in place of Henry Bernard) with Elizabeth Searle, who is willing that her adventure of 600*l.* in this Stock shall remain as a further security, provided she may have the dividends. The time given to the referees in Mr. Andrews' business is extended to April 15. Daniel Edwardes to be allowed to export in the Company's shipping, paying two per cent., two boxes of emeralds, which he values at 300*l.* Permission to export money and goods free is given to the following persons: Mr. Coventry, 500*l.* in bullion to Thomas Hoskins at Broach; Mr. Portman, 600 dollars to his son; Francis Delice, a coat and some silver lace to Goa; and Thomas Rolt, fifty pieces of Norwich stuffs to Persia. The following securities are approved: Sir Anthony Awcher [*sic*] in 500*l.* for his son Collett Awcher; Andrew Crawley and James Blackborne in 500*l.* for William Crawley. A chirurgeon to be provided for Bombay, the post to be offered

¹ See *English Factories*, 1668-9, p. 20.

to Mr. Powle. Certain Committees to appoint the factors and writers to the several ships bound for Surat, and a clause to be inserted in the general letter to that place for some Indian deer to be returned in this shipping, in accordance with a desire expressed by the King. Moses tells of a clause inserted in the patent for Bombay for reserving a rent of a ton of saltpetre to be paid to the King annually on September 30; hereupon the Governor, accompanied by certain Committees, is desired to present a petition this afternoon to His Majesty in Council that this reservation may be omitted. (2 pp.)

WARRANT, WHITEHALL, MARCH 11, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book 30, f. 15*).

To pay to Thomas Price (sent express from India by Sir Gervase Lucas, Governor of Bombay, and about to return to the East Indies) 100*l.* free gift, out of the 10,000*l.* designed for such services.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 13, 1668 (*Court Book, vol. xxvi, p. 227*).

Messrs. Northey and Boothby request that Sir William Bateman's adventure of 500*l.* in the General Joint Stock may be transferred to them, as creditors of Sir William, according to His Majesty's letters under the Privy Seal; answer is deferred until Moses shall have taken counsel's advice in the matter. John Stannian to be paid all salary due to him, and the gratuity in respect of the two Dutch East India prizes; and examination to be made of his accounts. The Committee for Shipping to enlist twenty soldiers for service at Bombay, at the same pay as those already there receive, also to entertain Mr. Parris, if they see fit. Richard Younge and Sir John Millett are approved as securities for Henry Younge, and the latter is told to attend the Committee for Shipping this afternoon. Philip Gifford to be given an annual salary of 40*l.*, and a gratuity of 20*l.* in respect of his great sufferings and imprisonment under Sivāji. Christopher Boone is permitted to send a roll of tobacco to Surat, and Thomas Papillon to send three pipes of sack. Calicoes to be offered for sale next Tuesday to be priced. Sarah Clarke to be given 30*l.* of the fine on goods taken out in the *St. George* by her husband, Richard Clarke; and 30*l.* from the said fine to be paid to his creditors, in addition to a fourth part of it for their information against Clarke. A report touching a present to be given to the King of Persia, and the management by Thomas Rolt of the Company's affairs in that country, is agreed to. Lord Berkeley states that the House of Lords have voted for the relief of Skin-

ner, and for a committee of their members to be appointed to consider concerning damages; hereupon the matter is referred to the Committee for Law Suits, assisted by Moses. A report is read about the account of the *St. George*; but the demands of Captain Lord not being settled, it is referred back for this to be done. The goods of 'the Armenian' [Signor Keriacos] to be inspected by Humphrey Fairecliffe when they reach the Hope. Captain Whitehorne to be paid for primage and average of the *Return*, and allowed 18*l.* for fresh provisions. Richard Mohun is accepted as security for James Adams. (18³ pp.)

DIRECTIONS FOR THOMAS ROLT [MARCH 13, 1668] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 3).

In accordance with an order of Court of October 23, 1667, for the proposals submitted by Rolt to be considered, the Committees, having weighed the same, opine that the customary present for the King of Persia to be entrusted to Rolt should consist of the usual commodities, the greater part to be broadcloth, and the whole, both for King and nobles, not to exceed in cost 600*l.*; that a letter congratulating His Majesty on his happy succession, and expressing whatever else may conduce to the Company's interest should be sent with it; that Rolt's expenses for the first year after his arrival in Persia be left to his own good husbandry, he to try and keep them lower than any yet brought to account in the Persia Books since the uniting of this Stock, after which time he shall limit them according to the Company's directions; that his salary shall begin from his arrival at the first port on the coast of India, and three factors and a chirurgeon be appointed to reside with him in Persia; that Stephen Flower be recalled from Persia to England, unless the President and Council shall have occasion to make use of his services in any of their factories on the coast of India; that all returns of presents to Rolt or to his successor from the King of Persia, the Ettamon Dowlett, or any other minister or officer be brought to the Company's account, 'soe it may ly in the Companies brest to grattifye Mr. Rolt or others according to their deserts'; that all English trading in calicoes or any other commodities shall pay to the Chief and Council at Gombroon two per cent. for consu-
lage, in consideration of the Company's great charge in maintaining factors, etc., in Persia for supporting their privileges, which redound to the advantage and benefit of all trading to that port; that Rolt, after making his present to the King and returning to Spahaune, shall be prohibited from going to that place (as has formerly been the yearly custom,

to the great loss and damage of the Company) until he shall receive directions to do so, but 'in the time of heates' he shall retire to a place to be appointed by the President and Council of Surat; that the chirurgion, or in his absence some factor shall sit constantly in the Custom-house at Gombroon to take an exact account of all ships arriving there, with particulars of their goods, to whom belonging, and their marks, also particulars of goods exported from Gombroon to any port, with the amount of custom on all, both exported and imported, a copy of which book is to be sent yearly to Surat and from thence to England; that Rolt is to use all means by fair invitation, and promise of a more civil usage than has been given formerly to all junks or other vessels designing to pass by Gombroon for Cong, that they may be induced to land their goods at Gombroon as formerly; that he be empowered to call Flower to account for exceeding the Company's allowance for expenses by his journeyings to Spahaune contrary to order, for the customary present given by the Shawbunder of 50 tomands yearly, for several goods which stand as remains in the Persian books, whereas there are no such goods, and for damage the Company have sustained by his 'colouring' the goods of Banyans or other strangers. The Committees, on reading an account of errors and omissions between the books of Fort St. George and those of Persia since the uniting of this Stock, think that the Accountant at home should be appointed to state and settle the same in the Company's General Books, and only what is necessary to be done at Surat and Persia should be advised the President and Council and Rolt, that they may comply with the same accordingly. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 229).

The salary and gratuity allowed to Mr. Wilson to be paid to him yearly at Surat. A commission to be prepared to empower Thomas Rolt to receive two per cent. from all Englishmen trading in calicoes or other commodities towards the Company's charges in keeping factors in Persia. George Clifford and Mr. Pate state that the difference between Mr. Firebrasse and Mr. Stracey has been settled and the former has consented to Stracey's son going to India. Captain Whitehorne to be paid 9*l.* monthly while in the *Return*. Henry Younge is appointed one of Council at Surat. The Secretary to provide two silver seals for use in transacting the Company's business at Bombay, these to be inscribed *Sigillum Bombay*. (¾ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 18, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 230).

The Governor reports that the Lords' Committees have appointed Monday, the 30th instant, for further consideration of Skinner's business, when both parties with their counsel are to attend. After signing letters to Surat, the Court orders that in future the words 'to bee opened in Councell' shall be added to the usual superscription on all letters to their agencies and chief factories. Sack to be provided for Bombay. Upon petition, James Adams is to be given a gratuity of 10*l.* for his service in defending the Company's estate at Surat during Sivāji's insurrection, to be allowed 5*l.* for fresh provisions, and his daughter with her maid and a 'blacke' to have free passage in the Company's shipping to India. Thomas Rolt is allowed to ship certain provisions and goods in the *Return*. The entertainment of Mr. Carleton as chirurgion for Persia at 45*s.* monthly is approved. The owners of the *St. George* to be paid their freight and given 100*l.* on account of dead freight 'occasioned by the suddaine and hastie stowing of the said shipp in time of the warre'. At the request of Captain Lucas, owner of the *Zant Frigate*, the commander, officers and company in the said ship are to be allowed to bring home the five per cent. in white pepper, provided it is taken in on the west coast of Sumatra, if shipped at Bantam then only two per cent. will be allowed; the said pepper to be brought to the Company's warehouse, according to charterparty covenants. Goods in the custody of George Papillon to be priced for the sale to be held on the 7th prox. The post of second in the *Zant Frigate* to be offered to John Roberts. Sir John Lewis to be allowed to send free to Surat a parcel of broken rubies; the like permission is given to Sir Francis Clarke for a barrel of cochineal. The Committee for Lawsuits, assisted by Moses, to prepare an answer to the bill in Chancery exhibited against the Company by Mr. Paige. The following annual salaries to be given to the factors at Surat, viz.: Thomas Rolt, Chief at Persia, and one of Council at Surat, 150*l.*; Henry Younge, also of Council, 60*l.*; James Adams, 35*l.*; George Bowcher, 25*l.*; Henry Bromfeild, John Child, John Portman, Nicholas Serle, and Charles Ward, each 20*l.*; Mancell Smith, 15*l.* An annual salary of 10*l.* to be given to the following writers, viz.: Samuel Austen, John Fleetwood, Robert Jones, Thomas Wynne, Thomas Pett, Edward Austin, William Crawley, Collett Aucher, John Stracey, Nathaniel Merriton, Francis Maliverer, and William Cope. John Sharpe and John Pace, apprentices, to be given 5*l.* (3 *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 19, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, vol. ii, pp. 106-8).

Sir Andrew Ricart [*sic*] called in: says that the East India Company conceive themselves not obliged to pay any money on the score of the freight of the *Leopard*, etc.: moves that a commission may be issued out to examine that matter in India. Also the Company had the States-Generals' resolution for satisfaction for the damages by this ship. As to the *Convertine* the Company is ready to adjust the account.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 20, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 233).

The Governor reports what passed before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury touching the *Leopard* and other ships belonging to the King formerly employed in the Indies; and certain Committees are desired, with the assistance of Moses, to draw up a written statement concerning the *Leopard*, that it may be presented to Their Lordships. Sambrooke is directed to prepare an account of the other three vessels belonging to His Majesty and present it to the Court, that an adjustment may be made with the principal officers of the Royal Navy in accordance with their Lordships' desire. John Roberts, who is to serve as second in the *Zant Frigate*, to be given a monthly salary of 3*l.* Fifty small bibles and one in folio, some books of sermons, two barrels of fine powder, and 'the value of two tonns of beere in mum' to be sent to Bombay, with as many arms as shall be judged necessary. Henry Yonge to be allowed 15*l.* for fresh provisions, it being probable he may go first to Bombay. The Husband to see that all the Company's goods are shipped before any more private trade is taken aboard. All factors and writers entertained for Surat to attend the Court next Wednesday. William Gifford to be repaid 100*l.* of the money he paid into the Treasury, in accordance with the report of the arbitrators. Richard Swallowe to be given 15*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* for service at St. Helena. Examination and report to be made of the petitions of Robert Stileman and Goodith Langley. John Atkins, chief mate in the *Return*, is given 10*l.* in consideration of his necessitous condition, he having lately paid a fine on goods which amounted to as much as he made by them; and William Baynes, second mate in the said ship, is given 5*l.* on the same account. A clause to be inserted in the next general letter to Surat, desiring the President and Council to advise in their next what proportion of arms and ammunition is fit to be sent to Bombay for purposes of trade. Bills of parcels of private trade shipped by Messrs. Goodier, Yonge, Newman, and Bowcher are read and allowed. (1*½ pp.*)