

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 25, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 235).

The salary of Valentine Hartnoll, entertained to serve as a factor at Macassar, to begin at his arrival at Bantam. Captains Ward and Whitehorne to be paid one-fourth part of the permission money due for jewels and fine goods entered in the *Constantinople Merchant* and *Return*, after giving an account of all that has been laden in the said ships. The wife of Captain Peirce, commander of the *Portland Frigate*, to be presented with 5*l.* in gold as a gratuity for the special care the Captain took of the *London* in securing her from danger from the French men-of-war off Scilly. Messrs. Powle and Carleton, chirurgeons, to be allowed 5*l.* apiece for fresh provisions; Mr. Newman to be allowed 10*l.* for the same in his voyage to the west coast of Sumatra, there being no probability of his obtaining any refreshment on the way; and John Roberts to be allowed 5*l.* Examination and report to be made of the warehousekeepers' accounts before the next election. A letter to be written to Sir Gervase Lucas to request him to deliver the island of Bombay to those the Company have authorized to receive it, and to inform him that he may take passage to England in any of the Company's ships. Examination and report to be made of Thomas Pride's account. Moses to take two duplicates of the King's letters patent for Bombay, in order that one may remain here for use as occasion shall arise. The Farmers of the Customs to be asked to tell their collector at Dover to accept an entry of twenty-five chests of coral laden in the *Supply* from Leghorn, in case she shall arrive in the Downs before the Company's ships leave, and permit the said coral to be shipped in the *Constantinople Merchant* and *Return* for Surat. Permission to ship certain private trade in the said two vessels is given to Messrs. Wilson and Serle, and to James Adams to ship his in the *Rebecca*. Captains Ward, Badiley, and Parricke, and several factors and writers entertained to serve in India, take leave of the Court. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 27, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 236).

The gold medal for Sir George Oxenden, and the two silver seals for Bombay, to be sent to Captain Whitehorne, who is, on his arrival at Surat, to deliver them to Sir George. Messrs. Northey and Boothby are told that the Company have been advised by counsel not to transfer to them the adventure of Sir William Bateman, as it cannot safely be done without a decree in Chancery or in the Exchequer. John Roberts to have an advance of two months' salary and be given a copy of Newman's instructions. Warwick Pett is chosen to serve as a writer at Surat in

place of his brother Thomas, who is disabled by sickness. Warrants to be made out quarterly for payment of the rents of the Company's house and warehouses as they become due. Thomas Rolt allowed 10*l.* for fresh provisions. Certain Committees to speak with Sir William Morrice about the additional clause the States-General offer to insert in the oath for the preservation of peace, and to ask for an explanation of the words 'blocking up' mentioned in the Treaty. (1½ *pp.*)

GRANT TO THE COMPANY, MARCH [27], 1668¹ (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Memorandum from the Signet Books.*)

Of the port and island of Bombay, at a rent of 10*l.* a year, to be paid at the Custom House, London.

PETER PETT TO COLONEL MIDDLETON, MARCH 28, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II. 237, no. 108 ii.*)

Desires him to send the *Jemmy* yacht to London to carry some goods to the *Return*, bound for the Indies, according to a direction from the Board, his son being bound for those parts.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 30, 1668 (*Court Book, vol. xxvi, p. 238.*)

The dispatches for Surat to be delivered at once to the pursers of the *Return* and the *Constantinople Merchant*, with express directions to hasten on board and tell the commanders to sail at the first opportunity. Captain Badiley reports that some bales of cloth are in the *Rebecca*, shipped in hampers and said to be wine; hereupon order is given for them to be sent with their 'cocquett'² to the Husband. Examination and report to be made of the bills for the surgeons' chests provided by Mr. Whitchurch. On request, Thomas Rolt is given permission for his encouragement and to see what trade may be had from those parts, to send home in the Company's shipping the Persia goods he buys with the proceed of the stuffs he is taking out; the whole quantity not to exceed three tons, and an account of their cost to be sent with them. After his first year he is to be allowed to go from Shiraz to Ispahan, if he sees cause, but at his own charge. Henry Younge to entertain eight soldiers at Deal or Dover, if the ships are detained in the Downs and draw a bill of exchange not exceeding 16*l.* on the Company for what he spends for their two months' imprest. (1 *p.*)

¹ The actual document, bearing this date, is now at the India Office (*Parchment Records, No. 26*). It is entered on the Patent Rolls at the Public Record Office as no. 3 of part i, 20 Car. II.

² A cocket was a certificate that the duty had been paid.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 1, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 239).

The Governor reports that he and other Committees attended the Lords Committees last Monday about Skinner's business, when their Lordships appointed Tuesday next to hear the Company's counsel. On information that the Committees for the Treasury had affixed the Company's seal to a duplicate of the commission sent to the President and Council at Surat for taking possession of Bombay, the Court approves, and orders that they affix the seal also to the letter prepared for the King of Persia. Mr. Gregorie to inform Mr. Trevisa that the Company intend to proceed against him next term, unless he at once renews his covenants of arbitration. Examination and report to be made of the accounts of Raph Coningsby and William Younge. Messrs. Noakes, Waring, and Hill to be summoned to attend the court next Friday, and Mr. Peake to be spoken to about clearing his account. The draft of a petition from the Company to the King is read, and referred back to the Committee for Dutch Affairs to particularize the things therein said to be 'impracticable and dubious, and not provided for by the Treaty Marine', and report the same for annexation to the petition. Resolved that on Friday next further consideration shall be had concerning the inspection and management of the Company's affairs, in pursuance of the votes and resolutions of February 19 last. Certain Committees to prepare a clause for insertion in the transfers of adventures, by which it shall be declared on oath that they are not for the account of any foreigner or stranger. (1½ pp.)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO SIR THOMAS CHAMBER, APRIL 1, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 4).

Acknowledges the receipt of his letter; but the servant who brought it left before there was time to inform the Committee of Sir Thomas's intentions. Informs him that his compliance in examining the writings and paying the money is expected by the Committee before or at the beginning of the term, according to the time allotted for settlement. Will be ready to wait upon him when he shall command. (½ p.)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM WHITEHORNE, APRIL 2, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 169).

Have delivered a packet of letters and dispatches to his purser, Jonathan Aston, who left London on Monday. Hope these will find Whitehorne in the Downs and that upon their receipt he will, wind

and weather permitting, set sail immediately for Surat and not wait for the other ships. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.) *A letter of the same tenor is sent to Captain Ward.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 240).

A copy is read of the articles drawn up upon the rendition of Dunkirk, which are referred to in the King's grant to the Company of the island of Bombay; and order is given for the said copy to be sent to the President and Council at Surat. The balance owing to the account of the late Raph Coningsby to be paid to his administrator. An allowance to be made to the account of the late Edward Oldfield for the time he was employed in the service, and the balance paid to his executors. Charles Porter, solicitor to the Duke of York, is admitted to the freedom gratis. On a verbal report being made of the account of the late Thomas Pride concerning his adventure of 500*l.* in the New General Stock, the Court desires a written statement. At the request of Thomas Lucas, sole owner of the *Zant Frigate*, order is given for Henry Baker, mate and gunner in the said ship, to succeed in case of the master's death, and be entrusted with the management of the Company's affairs in the place and stead of Mr. East, the commission to be altered accordingly. For encouragement of those who are willing to build and furnish the Company with four good ships from 350 to 500 tons burden, to be ready by next November with 'three deckes flushe, with quarter decke and forecastle' the Court resolves to allow for the freight of such vessels 20*s.* a ton extraordinary for the first two voyages to the Indies and back, and to give the same allowance for three newly built ships of 300 tons burden with two decks, for the first voyage, provided the owners acquaint the Court with their resolution to serve the Company with such vessels and give in the names of such commanders and mates as shall be approved; this allowance not to be extended to ships with two and a half decks only. James Hill is warned that, unless he clears his account and fetches away his goods within a month, proceedings will be taken against him; on request, he is given permission to go into the warehouse to 'aire and turne' his pepper. Sir Samuel Barnardiston reports that the goods of Signor Keriacos have been valued at 4,300*l.*, the freight and permission amounting to 236*l.*, which latter he will undertake to pay on notice of their shipment; order is hereupon given for the commanders and masters of the *Constantinople Merchant* and *Rebecca* to be instructed to sign bills of lading for such of

these goods as they shall take on board; and Sir Samuel is requested to give in the report in writing. Examination and report to be made of the account of William Moses. Monday afternoon is appointed for further consideration as to how the Company's affairs may be duly inspected and managed for the future, in pursuance of the votes and resolutions of February 19 last. (2½ pp.).

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 3, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II. 237, no. 200*).

The *Return* and *Constantinople Merchant* have come into the Downs, bound for East India.

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, [APRIL, 1668] (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77, vol. xi, f. 136*).¹

Revert to their petition presented last January, in which they prayed that, until the Treaty Marine should be agreed upon, His Majesty would recommend by letters to the States-General and the Dutch Ambassadors to give effectual commands to the Dutch General at Batavia to do nothing that may tend to a breach of the peace, or interfere with the trade of the petitioners to or from any of their factories. This His Majesty was graciously pleased to do; whereupon the States desired that an oath might be framed to be taken by their Generals and officers in the Indies, and promised to require the Dutch East India Company not to interfere with the petitioners' trade. Since then 'there hath been a temporary Treaty Marine concluded between Your Majesty and the States-General, which they would also incert in the said oathe'. The petitioners submit in all humility that in the said treaty no sufficient provision has been made for the begetting and continuance of a good understanding between the two nations in the peaceable carrying on of trade and commerce in those parts, some things therein required being wholly impracticable in the Indies, and others very dubious and uncertain. They therefore pray that to prevent the great inconveniences that may arise these may be taken into consideration and effectual means used for some agreement and settlement of the trade in the East suitable to its weight and importance, both for the honour of the King and the advantage of his kingdom. (½ p.) Signed Andrew Riccard, Governor. Read April 3, 1668.

¹ For copies see the *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 1, and *Home Miscellaneous* (I O.), vol. xlii, p. 164.

ORDER OF COUNCIL, APRIL 3, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 256).¹

That the East India Company's petition concerning the Treaty Marine, in which they conceive there are some things required wholly impracticable in India and others very dubious and uncertain, be referred to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, who are desired to consider it next Thursday, when the said Company are to present in writing such proposals as they think most proper for the future settlement of trade in those parts, and Their Lordships to represent to His Majesty their advice concerning the same.

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM WHITEHORNE, APRIL 4, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 170).

Enclose a small packet directed to the President and Council of Surat, which they commend to his care, and desire him to use all possible expedition in his voyage. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

RECEIPT BY H. YOUNG, ON BOARD THE *CONSTANTINOPLE MERCHANT* AT DEAL, APRIL 6, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 238, no. 18).

From Morgan Lodge of a large packet from Lord Arlington to Captain Henry Gary, Lieutenant Governor of Bombay, which he promises to deliver faithfully.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 6, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 243).

In recognition of the extraordinary care shown by Moses in the business of Skinner, and in issuing the commissions for the reduction of Fort St. George and the King's grant of the Island of Bombay, he is given a gratuity of 80*l.*, of which 30*l.* is to be placed to the account of the Fort, and 30*l.* to the account of Bombay. The Committee for Lawsuits to consult with the Solicitor-General as to what is necessary to be done for the Company's defence and security in Skinner's case; the care of this is given to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, who is also desired to present to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the papers and account touching the *Leopard*. The Governor states that he and Sir Samuel Barnardiston attended at Whitehall last Friday and presented the Company's petition about the Marine Treaty to His Majesty in Council, who referred it to the Lords Committees for Trade to consider next Thurs-

¹ Copies will be found in CO 77, vol. xi f. 76, and *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 3, also in *Home Miscellaneous* (IO), vol. xlii, p. 164.

day, when the Company are to present written proposals for the settlement of their trade in the Indies. The Secretary to take the advice of Sir William Turner and Sir Walter Walker on the Company's petition, and as to what should be added in reference to the explanations of or additions to be made to the Marine Treaty for the better carrying on of trade and commerce. The warehousekeepers to wait on the Committees who have the inspection of their accounts and desire that these may be audited and reported before the next election. The Customhouse officers to be given a gratuity of 6*l.* 10*s.* for their pains and care in unloading and discharging the *African*, *Return*, *Constantinople Merchant*, and *St. George* last year. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 6 (afternoon), 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 244).

The Court taking into consideration how the Company's affairs in all the several branches may for the future be thoroughly inspected, and such timely dispatch given to them as their nature and exigency require, after serious debate agree to inform the generality that, in their opinion some persons, not exceeding three in number, should be elected by this Court to take the inspection and management of all the Company's concerns, according to such orders, rules, and instructions as shall be from time to time given to them by the Court of Committees; and that a fitting salary be allowed to them for their encouragement in so great a work. That the persons so elected shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their trust, and agree not to trade either directly or indirectly to or from the East Indies, or to have any correspondence with any one there, except relating to the Company's concerns; the oath to be drawn up by the Court of Committees, pursuant to the charter, and to contain such other clauses as shall be thought most beneficial for the Company's service. (¾ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, APRIL 7, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 245).

Sale of Quilon pepper, light pepper, scummings and dust of pepper, cotton yarn, red cotton, myrrh, 'aloes Siccattrina', olibanum, Lahore and Sarkhej indigo, 'Indigo Telinglie',¹ dust of indigo, indigo shirts and skins, cassia lignum, green ginger, shell-lac, stick-lac, seed-lac, turmeric, rhubarb, sapon wood, cowries, nickannees, broad and narrow chintzes, broad and narrow quilts, Guinea stuffs, sallowes, broad blue baftas, narrow baftas, savaguzees, mercooles, derebauds, Oringall bettelles, and

¹ See a note on p. 164 of *English Factories in India*, 1665-7.

taffetas; also damaged calicoes, etc. returned in the *St. George*; with prices and names of purchasers. (5½ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO MORGAN LODGE, APRIL 8, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 171).

Have delivered to Thomas Rolt, who is going to India in the *Return*, their order, with a commission from the Farmers of the Customs and a bill of lading, to receive sixteen chests of coral from aboard the *Supply* from Leghorn and put them into the *Return* in the Downs. In case Rolt shall have left, they desire, if the *Supply* comes into the Downs whilst the *Rebecca* is there, that Lodge will request her commander to deliver the said chests aboard the *Rebecca*. Enclose an order from the Farmers of the Customs. (¼ p.) *A letter to the same effect is written to Captain Taylor, commander of the Supply.*

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN BADILEY, APRIL 8, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 172).

Have written to the commander of the *Supply* that, if he is in the Downs with his ship during Badiley's stay there and the *Return* has left, he is to deliver to Badiley the sixteen chests of coral he has on board for the Company's account. Have also written to Morgan Lodge at Deal to assist in this. Desire Badiley to give the commander of the *Supply* a receipt for the coral; but not to wait for it, if this would prevent his sailing at the first opportunity. (¼ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 8, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 251).

The demand of Messrs. Boneel and Felton, owners of the *Anne Frigate*, touching 1,700 pagodas which they allege were promised to be repaid in case Captain Knox had not received them, is referred for examination; as is also the report concerning Daniel Sheldon's account. Mr. Gregorie to give in a written engagement that covenants of arbitration shall be sealed by Mr. Trevisa, or to give his promise personally in court. The Governor, accompanied by certain of the Committees, is desired to present to-morrow to the Lords Committees for Trade a paper now read touching the Treaty Marine, reference to which is made in the Company's petition. On hearing a report from Sir Samuel Barnardiston of what passed before the Lords Committees in the business of Thomas Skinner, the Court directs Moses to prepare a petition (with the advice of Mr. Jones), and draw up a narrative of the facts with all convenient speed, with the assistance of the Secretary and Auditor. Examination

and report to be made of the disbursements of Major Thomson and Mr. Papillon in their journey to and sojourn at Breda. The desire of Richard Cradocke for an allowance of 2,000 rupees is referred for consideration. George Willoughby to be given some allowance on narrow instead of broad baftas delivered to him. An Armenian priest, and a boy belonging to Signor Keriacos, to be allowed, on paying, to take passage in the Company's shipping to Surat, and the Signor to be permitted to lade his goods in any of the Company's vessels. (1½ pp.)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, APRIL 8, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 260).

That the Officers of the Customs deliver up the bond for 200*l.* to the King of Persia's factors, and allow their goods to be shipped, duty free, on the East India Company's vessels.

MEMORIAL FROM THE COMPANY TO THE LORDS COMMITTEES FOR TRADE TOUCHING 'THINGS DOUBTFULL AND IMPRACTICABLE IN THE TREATIE MARINE', APRIL 9, 1668 (*Public Record Office: C. O. 77*, vol. xi, f. 77¹).

Although by the first article it is agreed that there shall be a general freedom of trade and traffic to all kingdoms, countries, and estates in amity with His Majesty without molestation, though they be in hostility with the Dutch, except as to the contraband goods, which require certificates, as is excepted in the second, third, and fourth articles, yet forasmuch as by the eighth article it is required that all ships shall have certificates (according to the form set down at the end of the Treaty), it remains doubtful whether such ships as trade not in contraband goods or to an enemy's port (as is expressed in the second and third articles) are obliged to have certificates or not. Whereas the eighth article requires a certificate to be produced of the propriety of the ships, it is humbly offered that the form prescribed for the Dutch certificates is made aptly corresponding thereunto, and is plain and easy; but the form of the English certificates (besides the propriety) requires the mentioning of the ship's lading, the orders and rules of the marine, the names, surnames, nativities, and habitations of the men on board, and of all who shall embark, the master's declaration of all that passes whilst abroad, and carrying the flags during the voyage, with other particulars. This is impracticable in Europe, and much moreso in the East, where there

¹ See also *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 3, and *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 165.

is no Admiralty in being, nor any marine officers, for ships take in many sorts of goods, make several ports, and so change both their lading and mariners, from whence they can have no such certificates, neither will they know what is meant by the orders and rules marine. That although by the words 'besieged, blocked up, or invested', is understood at least the stopping up of all passages by sea and land unto such places, yet unless these terms be explained, upon pretence of a few ships lying before any port it may be suggested that the place is either besieged, blocked up, or invested, and thereby the commerce may be obstructed by those who have the greatest force. This exception seems to extend to all commerce, and therefore it is humbly offered that this clause may be added to the fourth article of the Treaty Marine, viz.: To which nevertheless it shall be lawful to carry any other commodities except arms and victuals.

Appended are: Some particulars not provided for by the Treaty Marine:

1. That either Company having any castle or fortification upon any coast or country shall not hinder the other Company from trading with the natives in any places adjacent where the natives have a government, and that either Company may pass any river or pass leading to any place of trade although under command of the other's fort or castle.
2. That in case either Company have or shall make any agreement or contract with any natives for the sole buying up of any commodities, yet this shall not hinder liberty of commerce with the other Company, but in such case the action or pretence of the Company first contracting shall be construed to lie only against the parties contracted with and not against the other Company, and that neither Company shall upon any such or the like pretence or account intermeddle with the other, or in any kind interrupt, hinder, or injure the trade or navigation thereof.
3. That if either Company have war with any nation in the East, the other Company shall not furnish or assist such nation, during the time of such war, either with ships of war or soldiers.
4. That the actual and close besieging of a place by either Company by sea and land shall not hinder the other Company from trading to any the other places adjacent, not besieged, where the natives have a government.
5. That the commander of any ship or vessel whatsoever, whether belonging to either Company or to any the nations or people with whom either Company doth, have, or shall trade within the confines of their respective charters, and not in enmity with the other Company, showing the passport of the one Company or any their Agents or factors, shall not be further visited, troubled, or hindered in port or at sea by the other Com-

pany, nor in any wise retarded or diverted from the free and present prosecution of their intended voyage. (1½ pp.) *Reported to His Majesty in Council*, April 10, 1668.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 10, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 252).

The Governor reports his attendance on the Lords Committees for Trade, to whom he presented the memorial concerning some passages in the Marine Treaty mentioned in the Company's petition as 'doubtfull and impracticable'; these Their Lordships promised to consider and report to the King. On information that Lord Arlington or some of the Commissioners for Prizes have the Dutch books that were in the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, which may be useful for information concerning the Japanese trade, certain Committees are desired to ask His Lordship if the Company can see and peruse the said books. Daniel Sheldon to be paid the balance of his account and given a gratuity of 100*l.* for his ingenuity and service in promoting the making of taffetas in the Bay; his covenants and bond are also to be given up to him. The Husband to make an entry in the Customhouse of the sixteen chests of coral returned in the *Supply* and send them by hoy into the Downs, with directions for any of the Company's ships there to take them aboard. John Stanian owing 20*l.* on his account, he is to be notified to attend the court next Monday. The Committee for the Treasury to provide money to the value of 20,000*l.* in Seville and Mexico dollars, not to exceed the rate of 4*s.* 7*d.* the dollar, which is to weigh 17 dwt. and 8 grains. Mr. Mohun having some time since cleared his account, his covenants and bond are to be delivered to him. A report concerning the form for transfers is read, but referred for further consideration, in which Moses is to assist. A draft of a petition relating to Thomas Skinner is read; ordered that Sir Samuel Barnardiston and Messrs. Jolliffe and Papillon advise with counsel concerning it and report their proceedings therein. Benjamin Glanville to be given his bond after payment of the principal of his debts.¹ (1½ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN TAYLOR, APRIL 10, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 172).

In expectation of his arrival in the Downs they commissioned Rolt, who is going to India in the *Rebecca*, to demand from him the sixteen chests of coral laden by Messrs. Dethick at Leghorn in the *Supply*, and

¹ Among the warrants signed is one for 120*l.*, 'to bee made paid in cashe'.

gave Rolt the bill of lading and an order from the Farmers of the Customs to receive the said coral and lade it aboard one of their ships bound for India. But now Taylor has arrived in the river, they have sent their servant, Humphrey Faircliffe, to whom Taylor is to deliver the said coral and take his receipt for it. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE *CONSTANTINOPLE MERCHANT, RETURN, AND REBECCA*, APRIL 10, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 172).

By their order the sixteen chests of coral returned from Leghorn in the *Supply* have been delivered to Humphrey Faircliffe, who is to lade one half in the *Return*, and the other half in the *Constantinople Merchant*, but if these two ships have gone then he is to put all into the *Rebecca*. Desire the captains to receive the coral and give receipts for it to Faircliffe, one of which he is to send to India, the other to bring to London. Pray them to hasten their departure. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 11, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 238, no. 73).

The four East India ships outward-bound sailed this afternoon.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 13, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 254).

A petition from Jeremy Sambrooke is read, praying some allowance for his great charges during the New General Stock in bringing up young men, who have been useful in the service, his particular business requiring their help; he is told that on presenting a perfect balance of the Company's books his request shall be considered. Resolved that after the election some method of balancing the Company's books once a year in future shall be considered. Moses' account is approved and a warrant ordered to be made out for the balance; the several disbursements noted in it to be put to the accounts respectively of Sir Edward Winter, Thomas Skinner, and the Island of Bombay. On petition, Edith Harris, who lately lost four silver spoons 'used about the necessarie occasions of this house', is given 40s. The draft of the Company's petition touching Thomas Skinner to be presented to the House of Commons is read, and referred to the Governor and Deputy and nine of the Committees who are to make what amendments they think fit, give directions for its signing and presentation, and generally to act in this matter as may be best for the Company's service. (1 p.)

A GENERAL COURT OF ADVENTURERS, APRIL 14, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 257).

Sir Andrew Riccard thanks the generality for having retained him as Governor these last two years, and declares his gladness that by their 'suffrages' they have now made choice of Sir William Thomson as Governor and Sir Samuel Barnardiston as Deputy for the year ensuing. He further states 'the intimation they had of other busines in their printed paper is this', that although the twenty-four Committees have taken great pains in the Company's service yet, having other business of their own, it sometimes happens that the orders of the Court are not executed as promptly as is requisite, in consideration of which the Court on the 6th of this month passed several votes, which Sir Andrew commands to be now read. The generality ask for time to consider these proposals. Sir Arthur Ingram and Sir John Lewis are requested to inform Sir William Thomson of his election as Governor and desire his presence. He comes into court and expresses his great unwillingness to undertake the post, but eventually is prevailed upon to do so, and is sworn. Sir Samuel Barnardiston is also sworn. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

A GENERAL COURT OF ADVENTURERS, APRIL 17, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 258).

The Governor causes the names to be read of the Committees chosen for the ensuing year. They are as follows: George, Lord Berkeley, Benjamin Albyn, John Bathurst, Christopher Boone, Sir Francis Clarke, Michael Davison, Henry Dacres, Jonathan Dawes, Nathaniel Herne, James Houblon, John Jollife, John Morden, Peter Vandeputt, John Paige, Thomas Papillon, Sir Andrew Riccard, Sir William Rider, Sir John Robinson, Maurice Thomson, Nicholas Morrice, Robert Thomson, Charles Thorold, Rowland Wynne, and Christopher Willoughby.¹ The Governor states that some proposals made at the last meeting would now have been considered, but as the attendance is small this will be deferred to a fitter opportunity. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 22, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 259).

The care and management of the Treasury is entrusted to Sir Andrew Riccard, Maurice Thomson, and Christopher Boone. The executors of George Tuke are given permission to transfer his adventure to Peter Paravacene. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late George Injons. Jeremy Sambrooke is told that, as there is to be a

¹ Of these, Dacres, Dawes, Morrice, Riccard, Rider, Robinson, Thorold, and Willoughby were fresh members.

new election of the Company's officers, he is, according to a former order, to balance his books (which hitherto has been neglected) and follow the method formerly prescribed of transferring the foot of the old books to the new, that the Company may have a perfect balance of their books once a year. This Sambrooke promises to do, and is told that he is to be allowed another clerk, in addition to William Saxby, but no one is to be entertained without the approbation of the Court. The Company's officers are re-elected at their former salaries; but Charles Aston, who has had charge without any allowance of the Pepper Warehouse since the dismissal of Laurence Stanyan, is accorded a yearly salary of 80*l.* to be paid from the time he undertook it, and to be continued as Paymaster of the Mariners at 30*l.* a year. The several officers and their respective annual salaries are as follows: Jeremy Sambrooke, Accountant-General, 220*l.*; John Harbert, his assistant, 80*l.*; Michael Dunkin, Cashier-General, 200*l.*; Richard Harris, his assistant, 90*l.*; and as Beadle and Housekeeper, 30*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Writer of Letters and Keeper of the Calico-Warehouse, 200*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, his assistant, 20*l.*; Robert Blackborne, Secretary, 160*l.*; Humphrey Edwin, Auditor, 80*l.*; Thomas Sprigg, Husband and Warehousekeeper, 200*l.*; Francis Thomson, his assistant, 40*l.*; George Papillon, Keeper of the Blue Warehouse, 160*l.*; Charles Aston, Keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, 80*l.*, and as Paymaster of the Mariners, 30*l.*; William Moses, Solicitor and Attorney at law, 20*l.*; Captain John Prowd, Surveyor of Shipping, 80*l.*; Thomas Clayton, Doorkeeper, 30*l.*; these are all sworn, with the exception of Captain Prowd and Messrs. Moses and Edwin, who are absent. Sugar candy to be delivered to Mr. Buckeridge, on payment of charges due. The petition of Simon Hemand is read, in which he states that upon the entreaty of Captain Lord he returned as mate in the *St. George*, and refused wages offered to him, in the expectation of receiving good accommodation during the voyage, but since his arrival the Captain demands allowance for his transport; the matter is referred to certain Committees, who are to speak with the owners of the said ship and see that justice is done. The Committee for Shipping, or any three of them, to consider how the Company's shipping in all its branches may in future be managed to the best advantage, and timely dispatch given to all vessels, and to present a report, with suitable rules and instructions to be observed. The care of the Company's interest in regard to the petition now depending before the Committee of the House of Commons concerning Thomas Skinner is deputed to Sir Andrew Riccard and

eight other Committees, who are to attend the said Committee from time to time. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 24, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 261).

Peter Paravacene is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Examination and report to be made of the account of Nicholas Buckeridge. The Commissioners of the King's Ordinance to be requested to order the saltpetre lately bought of the Company to be weighed off and cleared. The warehousekeepers to give in a report next Wednesday of all goods sold before the 7th instant and still in their charge and of payment due for the same, and to notify the owners that the said goods must be cleared at once. Sambrooke to give in an account of debts outstanding upon former contracts. Moses to acquaint the Court next Wednesday how matters stand in the case depending in the Exchequer touching the additional duty on calicoes, that it may be considered how best to bring this matter to an end. He is also to take out a triplicate of the King's letters patent for Bombay, and see that a timely answer is given to Mr. Page's bill in Chancery, and apply from time to time to the Committee for Lawsuits for directions in this or any other of the Company's suits. Captain Prowd to ascertain and report what ships there are in the Thames, or at sea but expected home between now and next September, fit for the Company's service, and certain Committees to inform themselves and report what ships are likely to be built this year upon the terms of encouragement lately declared. The sum of 50s. to be given to Giles Fulcher, waterman of Erith, who lost his wherry in saving the boat belonging to the *Diligence*. The accounts of the lading of the *Return*, *Constantinople Merchant*, and *Rebecca* to be examined and compared with the Court's orders for transportation of goods in those vessels. The account of Mr. Smart, who supplied boats for carrying goods on board the Company's ships, to be examined, and adequate allowance made to him. The Committee for the Treasury to be permitted to contract with responsible persons for delivery of dollars to the value of 20,000*l.* into the Company's Treasury any time within the next four months. Mr. Gregory to be told that, unless he comes within the next ten days and engages that Trevisa will stand to such award as shall be made by any referees chosen by the Company and himself, proceedings will be instituted against Trevisa. Mr. Hemand's account to be examined and reported. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO SIR THOMAS CHAMBER, APRIL 24, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 4).

Is commanded by the Court of Committees to inform him that, unless he pays in the money at once and settles all things according to the award, the Company will take proceedings against him in a court of law. ($\frac{1}{8}$ p.)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO RICHARD BEAVIS, APRIL 25, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 5).

Informs him that the Court of Committees desire him to attend their next meeting at the East India House on April 29 at ten in the morning, in order to conclude his business. ($\frac{1}{8}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 29, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 262).

For the encouragement of owners the Court declares that any three-decked ship which upon survey shall be found strong, serviceable, and fit for employment by the Company shall not be deemed 'superannuated' until after sixteen years from the time of her first setting to sea, notwithstanding any order to the contrary; and any two-decked vessel, strong and fitting, shall not be deemed superannuated until after fourteen years' service. Captain John Hunter's difference with the Company is referred to arbitration, to be determined by June 24 next. On petition the Auditor, Humphrey Edwin, is given a gratuity of 14*l.* and told that his salary shall be raised from 80*l.* to 100*l.* Inquiries to be made about the abilities and carriage of Thomas Dickinson, who petitions for employment. The Committee for General Accounts to report what additional clerks are required in 'the several offices above stayres'. A letter is read from Captain Ward, commander of the *Constantinople Merchant*, desiring some allowance for sixteen passengers; hereupon order is given for a warrant for 128*l.* to be made out for payment for transport of the said passengers, Sir Andrew Riccard undertaking to see that any overpayment shall be returned. Sir Thomas Chamber being pressed to perform the award made long since concerning his business, he promises to do so when his counsel shall have read the several papers about it. Examination and report to be made of the petition of Widow Graves, and Captain Prowd to state what assistance he received from her husband in the surveying of ships. The account of Thomas Hunter to be examined. Upon a statement that nothing can be done with the account of George Injons, as the books of the factory where he served

have not been returned, two Committees are desired to settle the said account as they think fit. The Commissioners of the King's Ordnance to be desired to weigh off, clear, and settle for the parcel of saltpetre bought from the Company. Mr. Lambton to be permitted to transcribe from the copybook of letters in the Accountant's custody that part relating to the affairs of his brother he wishes to make use of. The owners of the *Richard and Martha* to be paid 24*l.* for transport of three passengers. The warehousekeepers present an account of goods sold before April 7 last and not yet cleared and certain Committees are desired to see the delinquents, and in case they fail to pay up, to instruct Moses to sue them. Moses is directed to bring the case touching additional duty on calicoes to a speedy trial and apply from time to time to the Committee for Lawsuits for directions; Mr. Edwards to be desired to help in this matter. Certain Committees to represent to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the true state of affairs touching the additional duty on calicoes, and the intricacy attending payment of the same if it shall be judged due, and to declare the Company's willingness to farm the said duty, if it may be done on reasonable terms; they are also to confer with the Farmers of the Customs and ascertain their inclinations as to the Company farming the said duty and on what conditions. Moses reports that judgements are entered against Messrs. Gardner, Noakes, Wareing, Bullivant, and Seaborne at the Company's suits; hereupon the Committee for Debts are desired to see these persons and report their opinions of the several cases. (3 *pp.*)

PETTY CASH PAYMENTS, MAY, 1668 TO DECEMBER, 1670 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xvii).

Payments to watchmen at Leadenhall. Examined by John Hobby, John Bathurst, and Humphrey Edwin. (7 *pp.*)

ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSES OF LORDS AND COMMONS ON A DISPUTE OF PRIVILEGE, MAY 7-9, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 239, no. 182).

The House of Lords (7 May) expresses surprise that the Commons have received from the East India Company a petition arraigning the Lords' proceedings, and voted thereon, without acquainting the Lords, condemning the House of Peers, which is the highest judicature in the kingdom; that they have in so doing committed a breach of privilege unexampled in former times; the Lords also declare that Thomas Skinner, merchant, has been highly oppressed by the East India Company, and

that in overruling the plea of the said Company, they are warranted by Parliamentary precedents. The Commons in reply (8 May) express their wish for good correspondence with the Lords, and suggest that all proceedings on the Lords' sentence in Skinner's case be forborne, and that Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Andrew Riccard, Rowland Gwin, and Christopher Boone be released; they declare that the petition of the Company to the Commons against the Lords is not scandalous, and its entertainment no breach of privilege. They resolve (9 May) that whoever aids in executing the sentence of the House of Lords in Skinner's case shall be deemed a betrayer of the Commons of England and an infringer of the privileges of the House. (2½ pp. *The proceedings on this difference between the Lords and Commons have been erased from the Journals of both Houses.*¹)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 15, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 265).

Elizabeth Graves to be allowed 300*l.* for the pinnacle *Diligence* built by her late husband, and 10*l.* for his services during two years in helping to survey the Company's shipping. Mr. Pierce's bill for providing a surgeon's chest for Bombay to be examined. The Committee for Debts to see that Sir Thomas Chamber, Mr. Beavis, and others indebted to the Company pay up speedily. Certain Committees to speak with the Commissioners of the Ordnance about adjustment of the account for salt-petre lately sold to the King. John Stanian's account to be examined. Mr. Hemand to be told of the report on his account and requested to pay in at once what he owes. The shipment of cowries is left to the discretion of the Husband. Certain of the Committees to view damaged calicoes and make what allowance they see fit, or else report to the Court. Messrs. Dethick and Company at Leghorn to be instructed to buy, at the cheapest rate possible, coral to the value of ten thousand dollars, one-tenth part in Ricaduti, the remainder in Grezio. Peter Vandeput is desired to instruct his correspondent at Hamburg to buy, at the cheapest rates possible, copper Hungary plates to the value of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* The Governor, with the advice of the Deputy and others, to direct payment of such moneys as shall be necessary to lay out for the Company's service 'as to the affaires now in agitation'. A report on the

¹ Though the entries thus erased do not appear in the printed *Journals*, they are now available for students. Those expunged from the Lords' *Journal* have been printed as a supplement to the report made in 1880 on the Lords MSS, 1666-71 (Historical MSS. Commission's eighth Report, c. 3040 of 1881) while those from the Commons' *Journal* will be found in Hatsell's *Precedents*, vol. III, p. 179.

account of the late George Injons is read and approved and order given for payment of the balance to John Injons. (2 pp.)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, MAY 15, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 51).

Henry Hampson promises to take away his goods and clear his account by next Michaelmas or at once if he can sell his dungarees, but at present he is engaged in building and cannot conveniently spare the money; he adds that, as he has a considerable adventure in the Company's Stock, they are sufficiently secured. Thomas Fox, James Hill, Jonathan Dawes, Edward Whitwell, Ralph Hudson, Thomas King, Vincent Randall, Richard Cooke, and Christopher Tomlinson to be summoned to clear their accounts at once; also all others the Auditor shall find indebted to the Company. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MAY 18, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv. p. 173).

Acknowledge the receipt of their letters to March 19 last, also of forty-one chests of coral, sixteen by the *Supply* and twenty-five by the *Ingram*, with the account for fifty-one chests. Have paid the bills of exchange drawn on them, and request the invoice, without which the coral cannot be cleared at the Customhouse or the parcels examined. These came too late for the last year's shipping to India, therefore less coral will be wanted this year; still, if the price is reasonable, they are to buy good Grezio at the cheapest rate possible to the value of ten thousand dollars, and dispatch it by the first opportunity. If it does not arrive in time to send to India the Company will be discouraged, and chary of ordering more in future. The Grezio and Ricaduti coral sent is 'meane in their sorts' and the Terraglio so bad it is a wonder so much was bought. Desire them to buy Grezio coral, and spend one thousand dollars only in the best kind of Ricaduti. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 20, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 267).

Matthew Andrewes states that the arbitrators appointed to settle the difference between the Company and himself have done nothing in the given time; hereupon four new referees are chosen, to settle matters before August 20 next. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late Quarles Browne. It being represented that the Committee for the Treasury have, in pursuance of the Court's orders, taken

up considerable sums of money for the service, and passed bills for the same under the common seal, although express sanction has not been given for their so doing, the Court declares its approval and empowers the Committee to take up, during the ensuing year, such sums as shall be required for the Company's occasions, and give bills for the same under the common seal in the customary form. Mr. Gregory to be advised that proceedings will be at once taken against Trevisa, unless he (Gregory) undertakes next Friday in court that Trevisa will stand to the award of the arbitrators. An action, in accordance with the advice of counsel, to be begun against Beavis, who is to be told of this by the Auditor. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to Messrs. Northey and Boothby's bill in the Exchequer now read. In a report on the coral sent from Leghorn it is stated that the Grezio coral is found 'but mean and the Teraglio coral very bad'; the Court opines that security should be demanded (as is usual) from Thomas Dethick and his partners; hereupon Mr. Jolliffe declares that Dethick has an adventure of 1,100*l.* in the Joint Stock and offers to become security for him in another 1,000*l.*; this is accepted and he is desired to write to Dethick to give such further security as shall be approved. The Governor to direct the buying of five chests of the best Grezio coral, to be shipped to England at the first opportunity. Examination and report to be made of the remaining coral. Nicholas Buckeridge's difference with the Company is referred to arbitration, to be determined by August 20. Upon a report read and approved, Thomas Hunter is to be paid the balance of his account. The representation of William Gyfford, with the affidavit annexed, is read and referred to Sir Francis Clarke and others who made the award, to consider and report. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 22, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 270).

Mr. Jolliffe reports having spoken with friends of Dethick who are ready to stand security for him (in addition to the 1,000*l.* he himself offered) to the value of 2,500*l.*, viz.: Alderman Love and Richard Middleton 1,000*l.* apiece, and Christopher Willoughby 500*l.* Moses is directed to draw up a bond for the said three persons to sign, undertaking that Dethick and his partners will discharge the trust committed to them. Moses is also directed to begin suits against Jonathan Trevisa and John [*should be* Ion] Kenn to recover the money they owe the Company, and for satisfaction for wrongs they have done. A letter from Beavis is read, but as it

does not answer the expectations of the Court regarding the gold he has belonging to the Company, the former order for his prosecution is renewed, unless he gives satisfaction to the Committee for Debts. Captain William Whitehorn to be paid the balance of his account. Samul Sambrooke, Senior, is ordered, if any packet of letters arrives from the East, to appoint the doorkeeper to summon a court of Committees to meet at the India House, in the absence of the Governor and his Deputy, and they or any five of them are to open and read such letters. Resuming consideration concerning the burnt cowries formerly referred to arbitration, the Court, with the consent of all parties, desires certain Committees to reconsider and report upon the matter. Other Committees are to consider how a trade may be had and managed to Manila, Japan, and other parts in the South Seas, and to give in a written report as to what ships and stock would be necessary and proper for that trade, and the most seasonable times for voyages to those parts. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

BRIEF HEADS OF THE COMPANY'S REPLY TO THE ANSWER OF ION KEN [MAY, 1668] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 26).

That his salary was to begin upon the arrival of the *Love* in the Bay of Bengal, as appears by the Company's letter of February 27, 1658; and from a general letter from the Bay signed by Kenn and dated December 3, 1658, it is advised that ship arrived there on September 22, 1658. In the said letter it is also stated that Mr. Kenn's indenture with others should be sent in the *Love*. The said ship was lost in her return to England. The following particulars show that Kenn's accounts were not true. The books in the custody of their clerk are all the accounts the Company have concerning Kenn and his negotiations of their affairs in India; these were sent home by their Agents in India and to their knowledge no others have been received. They concern Kenn principally, he being Chief in the several factories. Though he has brought to the Company's account all goods and moneys consigned to him, and given a true report of their sale and proceeds, yet he has not done so of the disposal of the money received, which he has spent lavishly in house expenses, servants' wages, etc., and has charged money upon Patna factory which is not acknowledged by the factors there. He has taken money out of the Company's cash upon account of provisions and brokerage for goods, when entertained as a covenant factor at 40*l.* a year, and for expenses in a voyage to and from Fort St. George when going in one of the Company's vessels at their charge, and in both instances none was due to him. All

gifts and gratuities mentioned in the Patna books were not really given as brought to account, and others that were given were not really disposed of for account of the Company but for particular persons, as appears by a letter from a factor in the Bay who was privy to Kenn's actions. He has taken 1,720 rup. 11 an. from the Company's money for provisions and brokerage, as appears by a copy of his account and a letter to William Blake of February 3, 1659, which is attested by several persons to be a true copy of the accounts and of the letter signed by Kenn; this, taking place after his entertainment by the Company and the arrival of the *Love*, ought to be repaid. (1 p.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MAY 25, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 173).

Desire their special care in the purchase of good coral at reasonable rates. Have heard it reported that, when coral is bad, it is said in Leghorn to be 'English', whereas it is their wish to have as good coral as any other nation. Have also had intimation that the present parcel of coral was not bought with ready money but 'by way of barter, and some mention is made of a house in the case'. About all this they expect a reply, as they are very 'tender' of the reputation of those they employ. It is their custom to have security from all their correspondents, and this having been mentioned at a Court of Committees, some friends of Messrs. Dethick offered themselves as security for them in three or four thousand pounds, and it was said that the Dethicks are adventurers in the Joint Stock, 'which is to our satisfaction'. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 27, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 272).

Mary Philpot to be paid 5*l.* on producing sufficient authority from her husband to receive it, and told that upon his return from India the Court will be ready to adjust his account. Certain Committees to speak with the Commissioners of the Ordnance and request payment of the 1,683*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* owing to the Company, and directions for the last parcel of petre sold to them to be cleared. Sir Andrew Riccard reporting the poor and indigent condition of John Hunter, late Agent at Bantam, the Court orders that he be paid 461*l.*, on giving a discharge in full for his salary and for the 2,000 rials of eight he paid into the Company's cash at Bantam. The Husband informing the court that he made use of the Company's warehouse for some private trade returned in the years 1666 and 1667, he is exempted from payment of rent for this. The request of Thomas Winter to be allowed to transfer 750*l.* of his adventure in the

New General Stock is refused, the Court declaring that the terms of the preamble do not admit of their consent. Those appointed to consider about a trade to 'the Manillees, Japan, etc.' are desired to direct such letters as they see fit to be written to the King's Ambassador at Madrid, and arrange this matter as may best conduce to the Company's interest. Dethick and Company to be instructed to make a larger investment in coral, if very good and cheap. (14 pp.)

THE COMPANY TO THE EARL OF SANDWICH, MAY 29, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 5).

Congratulate him on his success in completing 'soe happy a treaty for the welfare of both nations as the articles agreed and concluded upon in Madrid betweene the Crowne of England and that of Spaine tends unto.' Thank him for his zeal and pains concerning their interest and trade. They find that their certificates for Indian commodities pass freely in the Spanish ports, and this they would have acknowledged sooner, but waited before troubling him to see whether they did so according to the intent of the said treaty. Understand from 'a worthy member of the Company' that His Excellency's endeavours are bent on promoting their own and the trade of nations, which encourages them to pray him to obtain for them from the Spanish Court an order to enable them to enjoy freedom of commerce and intercourse of trade with the subjects of the King of Spain in the Manillas, or other islands adjacent, as this will conduce much to the advantage of both nations. If a free trade will not be permitted, then they pray for an order allowing two or three of their ships to go to the Manillas, these vessels to be named in the said order as His Excellency shall think fit, and they shall be known by the names so inserted. If the Court of Spain is not willing to accede to His Excellency's applications on their behalf, they pray that an order may be given enjoining that such of their ships as shall pass the Manillas or other places in their way to or from Japan, China, etc. may be permitted the common civility of victualling and watering there, afforded not only by all nations but by the treaty itself. They presume to trouble His Excellency because of his letter to the before-mentioned member of their Company, in which he tells of his endeavours to get particular orders to the Governors to treat merchants with kindness suitable to the amity established by himself. They look upon the desired liberty touching the Manillas as a necessary help to a large and costly design they have in hand, which is likely to be more beneficial to the kingdom than to them-

selves; and is the establishing a trade in China and Japan for the sale of their cloth and other manufactures; those countries being subject to hard winters the said cloth may be found 'propper', and may in time come to be a 'common weare'. This trade cannot be settled unless the Company can obtain permission to victual and water their ships on their way, because the loss of monsoons and the encountering of contrary winds is to be expected in so long a voyage, and without the required permission the ships must return to Bantam and so be liable to obstruction from the Dutch. They would willingly furnish His Excellency with answers to objections, if they apprehended any, or to any prejudice likely to be caused to the Spanish King; but seeing that a great convenience will be afforded by their providing the Spaniards with a constant supply of saltpetre, arms, ammunition, cordage, anchors, iron and other indispensable commodities, and that it will be of great advantage to the English nation to have there a settled factory and will give them an opportunity of looking into the eastern part of the South Seas trade, which at present 'is lockt up from all Christian nations and onely monopolized by the Dutch', they humbly beseech His Excellency to send such orders as he can procure, and the charge for the same should be thankfully repaid. (1½ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN],
JUNE 1, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 174).

On examination they find part of the Grezio coral better than the last sent, which encourages them to enlarge their order for this year; so that, if good Grezio is to be procured at the same rate, they may buy to the value of ten thousand dollars more than was desired in the letter of the 18th of last month. Grezio coral used to be larger, and Ricaduti small yet clear, but now Grezio has much small in it, and Ricaduti large coarse pieces that used only to be in Terraglio; this makes all three sorts worse than formerly. They are to use their best care in buying what is good at the cheapest rates, and dispatch it by the first opportunity in two good ships. (½ p.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN],
JUNE 8, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 175).

This is only to accompany the copy of their last, lest the original should miscarry. Have received nothing since; so will not enlarge, but only desire them to execute their former commissions and reply to their advices. (¼ p.)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM BULLIVANT, JUNE '11, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 6).

He is ordered by the Committee (in favour of Bullivant) to tell him that, if [unless?] he appears at the East India House next Monday at three o'clock, they are resolved to order execution to be taken upon the judgement against him. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL, JUNE 18, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 7).

Sir Robert having been appointed to proceed to Lisbon as Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, and the wars between the English and Dutch being ended, the Company intend to enlarge their trade to several ports in the Indies, and as it is very probable that, to do so, it will be both necessary and advantageous for their ships to be allowed accommodation in several Portuguese ports, they beg Sir Robert to obtain for them a free and friendly commerce and intercourse of trade at Goa, Macao, and all other factories, colonies, or plantations in the Indies belonging to the King of Portugal; also orders from the said King to all his governors to treat all employed by the Company with kindness and civility, which they undertake shall in return be shown to all Portuguese subjects in all places where it is possible. But if His Majesty will not comply fully with these desires, the Company entreat Sir Robert to obtain from him orders to enable them to victual and water their ships in any of his ports, more especially Macao, which liberty they esteem a necessary help to a large and costly design they have in hand, likely to conduce more to the benefit of the kingdom than to themselves, which is to establish a trade in China and Japan for sale of their cloth and other manufactures, for as those countries are subject to hard winters, probably the manufacture of cloth may be 'proper', and after some time become common wear. But this trade cannot be settled unless liberty can be obtained for the Company's ships to victual and water on their way, because the loss of monsoons and the encountering contrary winds must be expected in so long a voyage, and without the said liberty the ships must return to Bantam. They would willingly supply Sir Robert with answers to objections or anticipated prejudice if they apprehended either, though there is no apparent inconvenience but rather the contrary to be expected, for the Portuguese will be able to get a constant supply of salpêtre, arms, ammunition, cordage, anchors, and other indispensable commodities from the Company. They therefore pray Sir Robert to send them such orders as he can procure and they will repay all charges thankfully. (1 p.)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLARD [AT PLYMOUTH], JUNE 19, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 176).

They daily expect the pinnace *Charles* from Surat and desire Tillard, if she shall come into Plymouth, to deliver the enclosed letter to her commander, and send aboard his ship two trusty men, who are to remain there until the ship arrives in the Thames, note all goods, etc., that shall be taken out of her, and keep particular account of their quantities, qualities, and ownership. While the *Charles* is at Plymouth, Tillard is to observe if any goods are landed from her, and send all particulars of the same to the Company. *In a postscript they inform him that the Greyhound and American are expected from Bengal, and desire him to act in the same manner with them as with the Charles, and show the commanders the Company's order that they may comply with the same.* ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN SAMUEL SMITH, OF THE *Charles*, JUNE 19, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 175).

Have written to Isaac Tillard at Plymouth, William Arundell at Falmouth, Joseph Barton at Cowes, and Edward Smith at Deal, enclosing to each a letter of this tenor directed to Captain Smith, and desiring the recipient into whose port the captain shall first arrive to send aboard his ship two trusty men with instructions that they are to be treated civilly and allowed to remain aboard until the ship enters the river, or the captain obtains his discharge. Smith is not to allow any goods, jewels, etc., to be taken out of his vessel until her arrival in the river, and is to seal up her hatches and keep them so until the Company send to unlade his ship. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

A COMMITTEE FOR LAWSUITS, JUNE 23, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 52).

After a debate on the bill of the Sons of Greenhill against the Company and Sir Thomas Chamber, Moses is desired to consider and advise whether it would be better for Sir Thomas to give in his answer before or after the Company, or for both to do so jointly, and proceed as may be most secure and advantageous for the Company. The Committee opine that Sir Thomas should give in his answer first. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 26, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 273).

The proposal of the Hon^{ble}. Thomas Chicheley, one of the Commissioners of the King's Ordnance, to buy for His Majesty's use at a certain price all the saltpetre imported yearly by the Company from India, it

being first refined at the Company's charge, and assays made of it by two persons, one to be chosen by the Commissioners and one by the Company, is referred to certain Committees to consider and report upon. The sum of 3,309*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* being still due on the King's Privy Seal (the order of the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury having had no effect), the Court orders the Committee for the Treasury to consider with Mr. Jolliffe what is best to be done to procure payment of this money and proceed accordingly. An account of money formerly sent to Amsterdam to buy quicksilver and vermilion laden in Peter Pawes' vessel for account of the Company and carried into Dunkirk, where it was confiscated and ordered to be sold, is referred to two Committees to examine and report. The warehousekeepers' books of accounts regarding the receipt and delivery of all goods committed to their charge to be examined. Captain Prowd to inform the Court what ships there are in the Thames that may be had for the Company's service. John Butler and William Strange petitioning to be employed, the Committee for General Accounts is desired to report what assistant clerks are necessary. The petition of Hannah Hamblin is read and referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Upon petition, Hannah Goose, whose husband is entertained in the *London*, is granted one month of his pay. Captain Stanton to be allowed 20*l.* for damage done to his turmeric and coffee while in the Company's warehouse. The Committee for Buying Goods to provide a fitting proportion of goods for the next year's cargoes and report their proceedings. Captain Lord tenders the *John and Margaret*, burden 400 tons, and Captain Prowd is told to have her surveyed at once and report the result to the Committee for Shipping, who are to treat with the owners as to freight. Signor Avedick Kerakos¹ is given permission to ship ten chests of glass (which he had leave to transport last year) in this next shipping and be allowed to send three servants, on paying freight and passage money. A memorial presented by the Auditor concerning several debtors to the Company is referred to the Committee for Lawsuits, who, with the assistance of Moses, are to give what directions they think best about it. (2½ pp.)

A COMMITTEE FOR PROPORTIONING STOCK TO BE SENT TO INDIA, JUNE 26, 1668 (*Court Book*, xxvA, p. 52).

It is resolved to send to Surat stock to the value of 65,000*l.* in bullion, quicksilver, amber, coral, lead, copper, tin, elephants' teeth, alum, brim-

Brother of the Khwāja Kirakos already mentioned.

stone, and piece-goods; also similar commodities to the Coast and Bay to the value of 100,000*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* worth of suitable clothing is to be sent from the Coast to the South Seas, and 20,000*l.* in pieces of eight to Bantam and the South Seas, making a total of 185,900*l.* Mr. Albyn to speak with Mr. Boylstone about green cloths for India, and the rates of reds; and Sir Francis Clarke, Mr. Corsellis, and such others as shall be thought fit, to be treated with about quicksilver and vermilion. Mr. Vandeputt to be questioned as to what answer he has received from Hamburg about the Company's copper, and Sir Andrew Riccard is desired to speak to William Harrison about amber. (2 *pp.*).

A COMMITTEE FOR ACCOUNTS, JUNE 29 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 51).

The Husband is directed to give in the particulars of customs upon all goods in each ship to the Accountant, who is to put the same to the cost of the goods and to the Commissioners of Customs, as money is paid on account, and not to mix the account of customs since Sprigg's time with the former Husband's account. Sprigg is to enter the account of customs in a particular book, to be examined by the Auditor before being entered into the General Books. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 1, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 276).

Mr. Albyn reports that he and Alderman Thorrold spoke to the Committee for Christ's Hospital about the attempt made to lay timbers into the wall of Leadenhall, and they promised to take some effectual course to prevent it. On information that Mr. Hill has a parcel of pepper in the warehouse in the Minories, for which warehouse the Company pays rent, order is given for the rent due to be paid up and the key of the said warehouse delivered to Mr. Hill, who henceforth is to be liable for the rent. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late Thomas Davis, a factor on the Gold Coast. Nicholas Skinner, Captain Swanley, and the rest of the owners of the *Truro* to be paid 1,270*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, her charterparty to be cancelled, and a discharge in full given to the Company. The petitions of Frances Smith and Elizabeth Specket to be examined. Mr. Bullivant promises to pay the 80*l.*, for which judgement has been obtained against him, within six weeks. The report concerning assistant clerks necessary to be entertained in the several offices is read and approved, Elisha Coles is chosen assistant to the Secretary, in the room of the late Robert Leigh, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum to begin from last Midsummer; other assistants to be chosen next Friday. The

Committee for Accounts to prepare an oath to be taken by assistant clerks. The report as to stock necessary to be sent out next year is read and approved, and the Committee for the Treasury are desired to make a timely provision of bullion for this purpose. Arundel Wastfeild, surgeon in the *Constantinople Merchant*, to be paid 3*l.* 10*s.* for medicines for fourteen passengers in that ship. Nicholas Morrice is desired to present a copy of the Company's memorial touching the Treaty Marine formerly delivered to those Lords of the Privy Council who are on the Committee for Trade, and to pray that the Council may be moved to give some effectual directions about the same. The following addition to be made to the memorial, viz.: 'It is further humbly prayed that the form of the certificate may be the same for the English as it is for the Dutch. That the oath may relate to the articles of the peace, according to the 36th article: and that the words which relate to the Treaty Marine may be left out, unless a full settlement be made in that affair, which may be equal to both and be cleerly and plainly understood'. Bonds to be taken from Matthew Plowman for the annual payment of 100*l.* till his whole debt shall be cleared. The sum of 6*l.* to be accepted from Mr. Noakes in payment for charges of the suit lately begun against him. Frances Smith to be given a month's gratuity for the use of her brother, George Smith, who went as a sailor in the *St. George*. (2 pp.)

A COMMITTEE FOR LAWSUITS, JULY 1, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 54).

The Auditor to ask Richard Beavis for his brother's books of accounts relating to the Company's affairs, which in a letter of February 27, 1666 he advised were ready. The proceedings of Mr. Traveisa against the husband of the late widow of Captain Porter about some taffetas delivered to the Company are considered, and it is resolved that Moses shall be instructed to take action against Traveisa. Thomas Heatly to be summoned to renew his covenants with the Company concerning taffetas brought from India in the *Coronation*, alleged by him to belong to the owners and so only a small fine was imposed, but for 'colouring these goods' Heatly has forfeited his adventure in the Company's stock. After reading a paper setting forth the loss the Company has sustained in Guinea by the Royal Company's breach of the articles with this Company, it is resolved to desire the Court of Committees to appoint some persons to speak with the members of the Royal Company in order to obtain satisfaction. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

A COMMITTEE FOR LAWSUITS, JULY 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 54).

Information is given of the arrest of Abraham Sands, who appears and declares his inability to procure bail, or to pay any considerable sum at present; hereupon the Committee propose that he shall at once pay in to Dunkin 60*l.* and acknowledge the warrant of attorney, and then the officer shall dismiss him. He shall also agree to pay, within fourteen days, sufficient to make up ten per cent. upon all his goods in the Company's warehouse. This he promises to do. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 278).

A report is read touching the demands of this Company upon the Royal Company and it is referred to certain Committees, who are to read the contracts, etc., relating thereto, and request the Royal Company to give satisfaction. The Court notes the inconvenience arising from the removal of books, etc., from one office to another, of which there being no register they are liable to be mislaid. To prevent this, order is given for a 'wast-booke' to be kept in each office, in which any books or papers taken from one place to another shall be entered with the names of the persons who borrow them and the times when delivered, and for care to be taken that they are returned to the office they belong to. The Auditor is directed to ascertain whether a register is kept of the foreign books and papers now in the counting house, pursuant to an order of the Court of June 22, 1668,¹ and see that the directions then given are observed. Upon the motion of Captain Barker, order is given for the owners of the *Royal Charles* to be paid part of a warrant which was made out in January, 1667, but not paid then, in order that satisfaction for such calicoes as should be found wanting in bales opened during the said ship's homeward voyage might be made. Frances Pett, whose husband was killed in the *Tiger* immediately after his return from convoying some of the outwardbound ships, is given 10*l.*, besides what she has already received. The report concerning the petition of Hannah Hamblyn is approved. A report is read of the accounts of Richard Manning and John Boone and referred back for the Committees to reconsider. They are also to report their opinion concerning the offer now made in court of an engagement to secure the Company the 240*l.* sent to Amsterdam. It is decided to adhere to the former resolutions with

An error for 1666 (see p. 234 of the preceding volume).

regard to the qualifications of assistant clerks, and to entertain two, one for the Auditor, and one for the Accountant, and to consider about one for Samuel Sambrooke next January. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 8, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 280).

The Court, noting the miscarriage of several packets formerly sent overland to and from India, directs, for prevention of further inconveniences, that, as orders were sent by the last shipping for the buying of goods and concerning other matters for the Company's service, so now letters be sent overland to confirm these orders and to advise the present state of public affairs in Europe; also that the President and Council at Surat be told of these miscarriages and advised to communicate nothing of great importance overland, lest their letters be intercepted. The Consul at Aleppo is also to be written to and desired to think of a safer way of forwarding the Company's packets, and employ some other person at Bussorah rather than the French Padres there, several packets having lately miscarried. Anne Hart and Margaret Barret, whose husbands went out in the *St. George* and died in the Company's service, to be given one month's pay, as were the rest of that ship's company. The Commissioners of the Ordnance to be asked to give order for the parcel of saltpetre lately bought of the Company to be weighed and taken away. On information that endeavours are on foot to import pepper from Holland, certain Committees are requested to procure from the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury a warrant to Humphrey Fairecliffe to search for and seize all Indian goods brought into England contrary to law; also to speak with Their Lordships about farming the additional duty on calicoes. In pursuance of an order of December 30 last, certain Committees are desired to consider about fitting covenants to be signed by John Cholmley, that his brother [Nathaniel], who is permitted to stay in India, shall not trade in anything but diamonds and jewels, and give account of what diamonds he sends to England during his stay in India. The Committee for Shipping to treat with owners who have or shall offer their vessels for the Company's service, concerning hire and freight, and report to the Court. Public notice to be given on the Exchange that those who, in accordance with the order of April 3 last, have begun to build any ships shall, by August 10 next, make entry of the same and agree as to the terms on which they will serve the Company, lest other vessels be entertained and they afterwards pretend their ships were built on account of the encouragement

offered in the said order, and find no employment for them. Thomas Butler is chosen as an assistant in the Accountant's office at a salary of 25*l.* a year. Moses reports having spoken to Sir Thomas Chamber and his counsel, who have come to the following agreement, viz.: Sir Thomas to perform the whole of the award, with the exception of paying the 2,600*l.* of Greenhill's estate, the Company's release to him to be general, that alone excepted, and an agreement to be drawn up by which the Company is left at liberty to sue Sir Thomas and Mr. Greenhill for seizing the Nabob's junk, but of whatever shall be thus recovered, not more than 2,600*l.* is to be taken from Sir Thomas. Hereupon Moses is told to endeavour to get the said 2,600*l.* into the Company's treasury, upon bond to be given for it, without interest, to Sir Thomas, and conclude the business as may be best for the Company. (2½ pp)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, JULY 8, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 377¹).

Ordered that the petition of the East India Company now read concerning the Treaty Marine lately concluded between His Majesty and the States-General be referred to the Lords Committees for Trade, who are to consider both it and the paper annexed and report their opinions to His Majesty in Council with all convenient speed. Their Lordships to be desired to meet about this business to-morrow, when the petitioners, or some of them are required to attend.

REPORT OF THE LORDS COMMITTEES FOR TRADE UPON THE COMPANY'S PROPOSALS TOUCHING THE TREATY MARINE, JULY, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 9²).

With regard to particulars doubtful and impracticable in the Treaty Marine, Their Lordships are of opinion that the form of certificates referred to in the first and second articles be made reciprocal, or rather that traffic and commerce may be managed without any certificates. That the third article needs explanation, and the words 'besieged, blocked up, or invested' should be so explained that the English may trade freely to any place in the East not besieged or blocked up by land or sea. Touching particulars not provided for in the said Treaty, Their Lordships opine that: 1. It should be free to the English to trade to any place in the Indies not actually occupied by the Dutch or under their government. 2. That contracts made with the natives by either Company for the sole buying of commodities should not hinder liberty of

¹ Copies will be found in *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 7, and *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 167.

² See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 168.

commerce with the other Company. 3. That if either Company are at war with any nation in the Indies, the other Company should not assist the latter with either ships or soldiers. 4. Their Lordships think that liberty of trade to any places adjacent, although these should be besieged, has been already agreed upon. 5. Touching passports or certificates to be given in the East, Their Lordships approve of these with the amendments following: that the commander of any ship, whether belonging to either Company or to any natives with whom they do or shall trade within the limits of their respective charters, and who are not in enmity with the other Company, on showing the passport of the one Company or of their Presidents, Generals, Governors, Agents, or Chiefs of Factories shall not be further troubled or hindered in port or at sea by the other Company, nor retarded in any way from the free prosecution of their intended voyage. *Signed* John Nicholas. (1 p.)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, JULY 15, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. ix, p. 387).¹

The report and emendations of the Lords Committees for Trade upon the several proposals of the East India Company touching the Treaty Marine are read and approved, and order is given for His Majesty's principal Secretary of State, who is to prepare instructions for Sir William Temple, designed Ambassador to the States-General of the United Provinces, to cause them to be inserted in the said instructions, that he may insist upon the alteration of the treaty accordingly.

TREASURY ORDER, JULY 15, 1668 (*Treasury Order Book* xxxvi, pp. 35-6).

Signature of Treasury Orders registered on the Customs viz.: . . . for 1,000*l.* to Sir William Temple as equipage as Ambassador to the States-General . . . for 3,309*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* to the East India Company for moneys advanced for the King's service in Bombay: for 588*l.* to Sir William Temple, Ambassador to the States-General: . . . for 112*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* to the East India Company for interest.

A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER MATTERS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THE ROYAL COMPANY, JULY 17, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 55).

After reading and considering the several papers touching matters in dispute between the two Companies, the Committee directs the Auditor

¹ See also *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 11, C O. 77, vol. xi, p. 85, and *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 169

to demand once more from Richard Beavis the Company's books of accounts kept by his brother in Guinea, and to speak with Mr. Maxwell concerning several things, that this Company may be enabled to state rightly the damages they have sustained both from the Royal Company and from Beavis. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE'S DEDUCTIONS FROM HIS NEGOTIATIONS IN HOLLAND ABOUT THE MARINE TREATY FROM HIS ARRIVAL THERE [AUGUST, 1668] UNTIL MARCH 18, 1669 (N.S.) (*Public Record Office: S.P. Holland*, vol. clxxxiv, f. 204).

On debating the demands made by the Company upon occasion of the Marine Treaty with M. de Witt, as set forth in the Order of Council of July 15, 1668, given to him as grounds for his procedure, Sir William had no difficulty with regard to the first proposition, about equality of certificates, as he had been told of this during his residence in Brussels, when he wrote to M. de Witt and spoke to M. Van Benninghen about its redress, which they immediately promised. The second proposition, about the definition of a town besieged, admitted of long argument, but at last M. de Witt promised to use his endeavours for compliance, 'so it might be general, though he said it was a point which Cromwell could never gain', and that the East and the West India Companies had made many endeavours to obstruct it, pretending it would stop all further conquests in most parts of Africa and in the Indies. However, upon pressure, all the Commissioners at the last conference agreed to make a favourable report of this, as well as of the former demand, to the States. For the third, concerning free passage of forts, M. de Witt said at first it was a thing that he saw no reason in, but endless inconveniences and matter of disputes, and therefore believed it could not be. His chief arguments were: that many of their forts might be built for no other end than to master certain passes and the trade belonging to them: that it was the only way that had been used of entering into the plantations and trade of all those vast countries, both East and West: that our progress had been chiefly in plantations, and theirs chiefly in forts upon coasts and passes for appropriating trade: that we suffered no trade of their nation to the first, and their forts were small colonies and served their ends by mastering passes to trade, and so were of the same nature as far as they extended. That this had been the constant practice of all European nations in the East Indies since the first establishments there, which made a *jus gentium* in those parts, as the same

constant practice makes the contrary so in these, and that it was a thing so established that he did not think the commands of the States would be obeyed to the contrary in those countries. However, he desired to know the cause of the English complaints and to be given some particular instances. He also said he thought it reasonable the command of the Dutch forts should reach no farther than their guns, and no forces in boats or ships should be made use of to obstruct the passage. Whilst Sir William desired time to ascertain some particular instances asked for, the debate proceeded to the pretensions of each Company where they had contracted for the sole buying up of commodities lying only against the persons contracted with and not against the other Company. This was 'of hard digestion', but agreed to after two conferences, chiefly upon the point that its aim was to keep the two Companies from any occasion of coming to blows, which 'at such a distance might grow to a flame before it could be remedied from hence'. The fifth, about not furnishing enemies with ships or soldiers was agreed to, and upon these two all the Commissioners have since concluded to make a favourable report. The last, which made the passes of either Company serve such Indians not in war with the other Company to whom they should be given, M. de Witt argued hard against, saying it would chiefly occasion the sale of such passes by officers of each Company, who could not be particularly informed who were at war with the other and who were not, because the occasions of making war many times arise before the action, and that passports never extend farther than to persons subject to or dependent upon those by whom they are given. Upon representing M. de Witt's first answer to the English Company's propositions the reply sent back to Sir William was, that the English Company were willing to regulate passes for the mutual benefit of trade and to avoid disputes between the nations. This M. de Witt took to be a desisting from that article, since the Dutch think there can be no other passes used than those mentioned in the first article, which are more properly *lettres de mer* than passes, and intended only for ships belonging to each nation. This matter Sir William brought forward again at a later conference, but only an enlargement upon the foregoing arguments ensued and nothing was gained. So that of the six points, he looked upon four as granted, and the other two disputed; 'though the first seeming of so much more consequence than the other this last hath given us little thought or trouble'. In the meantime the Dutch were dissatisfied at the delay in receiving instances of what occasioned the

complaints and demands of the English about passing forts and said, nothing is asked without some end; that if our proposition had no ground from what was past, it must look wholly forward towards some change or aim we did not mention. They assured Sir William of immediate redress in anything done of late years in any part of the Indies contrary to the ancient and known usage between the nations, and said by knowing our particular grievances and the nature of them they might be the better enlightened how to provide for their redress. Upon sending these representations into England Sir William received answer that the English proposal was for prevention rather than remedy; that their merchants could hardly complain of any particular places where they had suffered injuries, and they never apprehended any till about a year or two before the war, about which time the Dutch had given them reason to fear some in several places, and still continued to do so. This reply did not satisfy the Dutch, who said, since we had lived so many years together without quarrel upon this subject, or complaint in the several wars we had had, they thought it dangerous to make a new regulation, as time alone could tell whether it would be so easy for us to live well together by it as by the former constant practice, and so they pressed still for particular instances. Porcat was then instanced; upon which the Dutch grew more suspicious than before, saying 'it was not at all to this article, but was a case remedied by the second article, our ships at Porcat having been only refused to enter and trade there by a fleet of theirs that lay before it at the same time they blocked Cochin'. Here-upon Sir William wrote for more particular information from England with regard to grievances and the nature of the English demands, and received several letters from the Lord Keeper, Lord Arlington, and Sir John Trevor, from which he gathered our meaning was 'to pass by forts that were not situated in countries which were not in their actual occupancy and subjection, and where they were so, not to demand it'. After many debates with M. de Witt an article was agreed upon, which was to be communicated to London and to Amsterdam to ascertain whether it would be accepted in both places, it was as follows: 'Que l'une et l'autre Compagnie pourra librement passer quelque rivière ou passage que ce soit menant a quelque lieu de trafique, parmi quelques nations qui ne sont pas sous la soubejection de l'autre Compagnie, quoique l'autre Compagnie ait un fort ou chateau, n'étant pas scitué dans un pays qui est absolument dans la soubejection et occupation de ladite autre Compagnie, et qu'en tout lieu ou l'une ou l'autre Compagnie aura un commerce déjà

établi avec des maisons ou facteurs pour la conduite de tel commerce, le passage libre a tel lieu de commerce ne sera pas empêché par aucun fort ou chateau qui sera apres erigé par l'autre Compagnie sur quelque pretext que ce soit'. This article Sir William transmitted to Lord Arlington, and M. de Witt sent it to M. Van Benninghen, 'upon whose great inclinations to satisfy us upon the speculation of the present conjuncture I very much relied'. Lord Arlington sent word that at first the East India Company seemed satisfied with the said article and thought it would 'reach their ends', and His Lordship promised to transmit their further considerations upon it. About four days after the dispatch of the article, M. de Witt received a letter from Van Benninghen, desiring him to proceed no farther with Sir William upon it until further communication had with the Directors of the East India Company, with whom he had considered it and found it was a matter of the last importance, for what should be our aim in pressing this so hard they cannot guess, unless it was on account of the Ceylon trade, the richest the Dutch have in those parts, they possessing the whole coast, all the chief avenues being blocked up by the several forts taken from the Portuguese, all strangers excluded, and the natives forbidden to trade with any but the Dutch, with which exception they and the titular King of the island were allowed to live after their own customs. By this article the English might pretend that if any river went up through the coasts possessed by the Dutch into the territories of this titular King, they should have liberty to trade with the natives, though the mouth of the river were blocked up by one of the Dutch forts. The English being at no charge in maintaining forts upon that coast, no more than they had been in its conquest, might afford to give the natives more for their commodities than the Dutch could, and so in time break their whole trade and perhaps ruin their establishments upon the island. Therefore the Directors desired M. de Witt to obtain particular instances from Sir William, that they might better understand the nature of the English demands. The Dutch East India Company knew of no innovations, and intended none, and where they found any would, upon complaint, immediately redress them. M. de Witt insinuated that the Directors suspected want of sincerity either in the English merchants or in Sir William, as after so many requests not one particular instance of what was complained of had been given. Some time after this communication from M. de Witt, which Sir William transmitted to England, the latter received a paper from the East India Company sent by Lord Arlington in

answer to the former article, giving three reasons against the limitation mentioned in the said article of forts not situated in countries that were actually occupied by the other Company. Sir William says, they sent me an article something harder of digestion than before and concluded in these words, 'that their meaning was plainly expressed in the article they had proposed, which was, that one or other Company should not upon pretence of any fort on any pass, river, or strait of those they be lords of the soil of, upon which such forts stand, impede or hinder the other Company from passing to trade with any people or nations whose territories lie beyond such fort, river, or strait, and are not in the actual occupancy or under the immediate government of the other Company'. This seemed very different from the letters of the King's Ministers, and yet coming from Lord Arlington, who recommended it as being of extreme importance to our trade, Sir William communicated it to M. de Witt and the other Commissioners, using all possible arguments to facilitate and support it. In the same paper, in answer to requests for instances and enumerations of places where obstructions have been, it was answered, that the country is so large no such enumerations can be expected, neither are the English merchants willing to revive the memory of former injuries, nor to express any jealousy of the present actions of the Dutch, or they could have told of their transactions at Jaccatra, and of their present endeavours to build a house on the river of Jambi, which may shortly turn to a fort and obstruct the trade there. They might also have mentioned the mouth of the Red Sea, the river Euphrates, several rivers upon the coast of India, Ceylon, the rivers Ganges and Pegu, the Straits of Malacca, the river Jambi, etc.; yet if any should be omitted and not enumerated it might be pleaded that the same is not in the article. This added fuel to the Dutch jealousies. They said it had been easy to enumerate more and to mention a particular case after having received advice of their endeavours to build a house on the Jambi river; they professed not to understand what we meant about Jaccatra, and judged by our naming Ceylon we might intend to open a trade there and in all other places in the Indies in the like nature. M. Van Benninghen came from Amsterdam and had a long conference with Sir William, who insisted that the good understanding of the two nations depended upon the satisfaction of the English on this point. Van Benninghen replied he durst undertake the States should not only yield the King what was reasonable, but even beyond reason in this matter, knowing the steadiness of our alliance was of so great import-

ance to them; but for this point they looked upon it to be the same thing as if we asked them to give up or break their whole East India Company, and that the least it could import was un bouleversement de tous leurs établissements en ce pays là, by changing all ancient practices and laying all trade open, first to us, then to the natives, and after to the rest of their allies, who would demand the same by our example, and concluded it would be absolutely impossible to frame any article upon this matter. But any complaint of or innovation made by the Dutch Company against the ancient and general usage should meet with immediate redress, and he concluded by expressing wonder at no particular instances having been given. Sir William said he would be sorry to send this news to England and would rather M. Van Benninghen should carry it himself. M. Van Benninghen wrote to Sir John Trevor upon the subject and not long after, Lord Arlington sent Sir William another paper from the East India Company in answer to the said letter, in which a new argument appeared concerning the more particular right of the English to liberty of trade through the Dutch territories in the East than any other nation could pretend to, they having opened that trade by their discoveries and forces; and the paper ended with some threats in case the Dutch should further insist upon this point and thereby evidence their design to monopolize the trade of the Indies. Hereupon another conference was held, at which all the Commissioners were present, and after long debate and repetition of the arguments formerly brought forward the Commissioners retired for an hour, and on returning said 'they had found the matter stand in such termes by having raised such jealousy on both sides as must in time have ill effects upon the friendship of the nations, and that they had resolved to report it to the States, as a matter wherein it was necessary to find out some expedient and composure'. The States on receiving the report of the Commissioners wrote to the Directors of the East India Company at Amsterdam and charged them to consider some expedient or proposal, to which the Directors replied that their Deputy would attend the States. Sir William adds that he has never omitted to state all the arguments transmitted to him either by the King's Ministers or the East India Company, though without the desired success, but his weakest point has been the failure to bring forward any particular instances, which have been so perpetually demanded, and this has caused the Dutch to infer that the English merchants are unwilling to have the nature and consequences of their demands appear plainly to the Dutch, or perhaps to the King's Ministers

themselves; that as both Companies desire no innovations, but the same course to be pursued as it was between the nations in those parts till about two years before the war, 'our intentions might not be different, tho' we cannot understand one another so well as to agree upon a way of expressing them'. (16½ pp.)

SIR THOMAS ALLIN TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, AUGUST 2, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 244. no. 67).

... An East Indiaman has arrived at Cowes ...

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 5, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 282).

Captain Erwin tenders a new ship that he and the owners are building at Deptford, on account of the encouragement lately held out by the Court; she is to be launched on November 10 and will be ready to sail a month later. Her burden is 393 tons, and she has two and a half decks. The Court, notwithstanding their former order, decide to employ this ship as a two-decker and to allow 20s. per ton extraordinary to the owners over and above the freight to be given this year to any vessel (not newly built) taken into their service. Mr. Beavis states that he has paid in over 600*l.* in part of the bill of exchange drawn by his brother on the Royal Company, and is unable to do more now, because he has to pay the said Company 4,000*l.*; he therefore offers his bond for payment of what is due, at three and three months; this the Court accept, and give order that when it is sealed all proceedings against him shall be stopped, but he must pay costs. Captains Bayley and Miller offer the *John and Martha*, burden 300 tons, but withdraw to prepare written proposals. Captain Matthew Crover tenders the *Castle Frigate*, declaring that much has been spent on her repair, she being seventeen years old; hereupon Captain Prowd is told to survey her and report. An inhabitant of Leadenhall complaining of the prejudice done to him by a spout belonging to that part of the house used by the Company, certain Committees are desired to look into this and speak with the Committee for Christ's Hospital about repairing it or give such orders as they shall see fit. Captain Bloome offers the *George and Martha*, burden 120 tons, and is told that she is too small, but that when there is need for a ship of her size he shall be apprized. Signor Alvaro Da Costa produces an attested copy of an Act of Parliament for his naturalization, and is admitted to the freedom of the Company by redemption. The *Morning Star*, burden 200 tons, is tendered for service by Captain Godolphin, who is told to

bring his conditions written out next Friday. The *John and Margaret*, burden 400 tons, is offered by Captain Lord, who presents several written proposals, but these being both unusual and unreasonable they are given back and he is told that, if the owners will take 19*l.* per ton for gross goods and 22*l.* per ton for fine goods, with other ordinary terms, the ship shall be employed, provided she is properly fitted and ready to sail by November 10 next, but not otherwise. The Housekeeper to treat with a glazier on the best possible terms to keep the glass windows of the Company's house in repair.¹ (2½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 7, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 285).

Sir Andrew Riccard is desired to settle the account with Mr. Beavis as to the value of marks and gold angels payable on his brother's bill of exchange. A letter is read from Thomas Dethick and Company, in which they declare that they hold their adventure of 1,100*l.* in the New General Stock engaged to answer the trust reposed in them by the Company, in addition to the proposed personal security. Mr. Paige to write to Mr. Sladd at Bilboa to forward the packet of letters he received from the Ambassador at Madrid for this Company, either by the first shipping ready to go for England, or by post under cover to Mr. Paige. The proposals of Captain Godolphin touching the entertainment of the *Morning Star* for a voyage to the Indies are read, and an agreement is made with him for freighting the said vessel. Mr. Johnson offers the *Hercules*, a Flemish-built ship, burden 400 tons, commanded by Captain George Swanley, and undertakes that the Company shall only have to pay the English customs for goods brought home in her; the Court order a survey to be taken of this ship, upon report of which further consideration shall be had, but state that they are desirous of encouraging only English-built vessels. Captains Miller and Bayley and Mr. Wood, owners of the *John and Martha*, requesting an answer to their former proposals, they are informed of the terms and conditions given to other ships, in particular to the *Morning Star*; Mr. Wood objects to the small allowance for demurrage as a great discouragement to owners in general. The Court, after some debate, agree to an increase; on which the owners declare their satisfaction, and desire until this afternoon to confer with others interested in the ship, after which they will attend the Committee for Shipping. Captain Lord and Mr. Wood, owners of the *John and Margaret*, burden 425 tons, state their willingness to let that ship to the

¹ The warrants signed include two (for 21*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and 10*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*) 'to be made paid in cash'.

Company on the same terms made with the owners of the *Morning Star*, but desire to have the benefit of two voyages and to know the destination of their vessel; they are told that if the commander and the ship are found suitable for the Company's service they will be kept on, and they shall be told of her destination next Friday. Examination and report to be made of Mr. Maxwell's account. Certain Committees to treat with Mr. Dilkes, the silk dyer, or anyone else of that profession willing to serve the Company in Bengal, and ascertain their terms, as two persons are wanted there in that capacity; also to ascertain from Mr. Sheldon what ingredients there are in Bengal for dyeing silks and what it will be necessary to send out. Jane, wife of John Wilkins, a mariner in the *London*, to be given one month's pay of her husband's wages. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 12, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 287).

Upon report that Richard Beavis has sealed two bonds for the money remaining due on his brother's bill of exchange, that he is shortly returning to Guinea, and other sums are due from him to the Company, the matter is referred to certain Committees to determine. On information that Mr. Vandeput has caused copper Hungary plates to the value of 6,000*l.* to be bought at Hamburg (in pursuance of an order of May 15 last), which were procured at a moderate price and for which bills of exchange have already been drawn upon him, he is desired to buy another 4,000*l.* worth and, as the bills become due, to write to Dunkin to pay and take them up. The report of an agreement made by the Committee for Shipping with Captain Miller for freighting the *John and Martha* is read and approved. Captain Groome, commander of the *William and Mary*, declares his dissatisfaction at the action of her owners in receding from the agreement made with the Company, and thinks he is bound to keep to it unless released from so doing; the Court declare that the owners can either hold to the said agreement or not as they please, but they must decide by next Friday. The *Crown*, burden 250 tons, is offered for service by Captain Hyat, and Captain Prowd is directed to survey her and report. A letter is read from Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons, recommending Henry Carpenter for employment, and directions are given for inquiries to be made as to his behaviour when with Mr. Chalhili. The Committee for Shipping to consider how a trade may be carried on at Achin, the correct time to send there, the kind of goods wanted and from whence to get them; they are also to

read and report on the surveys of the *Morning Star* and *John and Margaret* now brought into court. The demands of Mr. Hudson and his debt to the Company to be looked into and settled.¹ (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 14, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 289).

Henry Carpenter is entertained to serve as a writer in India, the report concerning him being satisfactory. Surveys of the *Morning Star*, *John and Margaret*, and *Castle Frigate* are read and approved. On consideration as to the renewal of trade with Achin, the Court decide that the Auditor shall examine the Achin books and ascertain fully and report what advantage accrued to the Company during the management of their affairs in that place. Captain Andrews tenders the *Antelope*, a newly-built vessel of 400 tons with 2½ decks, and he accepting the terms and conditions offered to two-deckers, his ship is entertained and order given for a survey to be taken of her. Captain Groome reports that the owners of the *William and Mary* have decided not to freight her for the Company's service. The *Castle Frigate*, reported to be strongly built, and after certain repairs, fit to go to the East, and there being a want of able commanders for the Coast and South Seas, and her commander Captain Crover being well acquainted with the navigation in those parts, it is decided to entertain him and his ship, notwithstanding she has passed the limited age, but her employment is not to be looked upon as a precedent. The *Crown*, commanded by Captain Hyat, is entertained. The covenants of arbitration between the Company, and Nicholas Buckeridge to be extended until October 20 next. A favourable report is given of the ship *Hercules*, but decision concerning her entertainment is deferred. The vessels already entertained to be disposed of as follows: The *John and Martha*, Captain John Goffe, the *Antelope*, Captain Andrews, the *Crown*, Captain Hyat, and the *Morning Star*, Captain Godolphin, for the Coast and Bay; the *Castle Frigate*, Captain Matthew Crover, for the Coast and South Seas; the *John and Margaret*, Captain Lord, for Bantam and Jambi. The *Castle Frigate* to be obliged by charterparty to sail for Gravesend by November 1, the other five ships by the 20th of that month. A report touching the account of Richard Manning and John Boone is read and approved. (2 pp.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS WOODCOATE [AT MARSEILLES], AUGUST 14, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 176).

Desire him to forward the enclosed packet to Consul Lannoy at

¹ A warrant was signed for 76l. 8s. 4d. to 'be made paid in cash'.

Aleppo by the first speedy and safe opportunity, and to advise them of the same. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO BENJAMIN DELANOY, CONSUL AT ALEPPO, AUGUST 14, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 177).

Their letter of August 26 last, sent by way of Leghorn and Marseilles, in which were enclosed their letters to the President and Council at Surat, was not acknowledged in the Consul's last letter of March 21. Hope that he has received and forwarded the packet. Have long expected letters overland from Surat, but have received none, and find that other letters out and home have miscarried; therefore desire him to find out some other safe and quick way of transmission, either by some other hand to Bussora, or Gombroon, or by way of Bagdad, by Armenian merchants, or some other route and advise. Have paid his account of disbursements to 'his lady'. They find in it some charge for packets not theirs, and desire that in future he will take notice only of those they recommend, and of those from their President and Council at Surat or their Chief Factor in Persia. They now send letters to their President and Council at Surat in duplicate via Leghorn and Marseilles, to be forwarded by the speediest and safest conveyance. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 14, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 177).

Acknowledge receipt of letters, and of a bill of lading for ten chests of coral sent in the *Bantam*. Note their promise to write to friends about the desired security, and to hold their stock obliged for performance of what the Company shall at any time order. Assure them that the said security is not asked for out of any disrespect, but because it is the usual custom, and the matter has been raised in court. The security of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* offered by their friends is not yet perfected, but will be signed when the bonds are prepared. Hear that when Grezio coral is bought the factor takes the best branch and the broker the second best out of every chest, and that it is packed by brokers, who in their turn pick out and sell the best branches; all which the Company hope will be prevented in future. Enclose a packet to be forwarded to Consul Lannoy. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

ROBERT FRANCIS TO DR. LUDKIN, AUGUST 18, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car. II. 244*, no. 209).

. . . The East India Company in Holland have agreed to make no division this year, but to pay off some debts contracted during the war

with England, and intend sending twenty ships for the Indies with 4,200 men and 60,000*l.* . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 19, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 291).

After reading the Auditor's report concerning the management of the Company's affairs at Achin for several years past, the Court resolve that, in the next letters to the Coast the Agent and Council shall be told that some discourse has been had about settling a trade at Achin, which hitherto has proved a charge only, the finding goods there being uncertain, and the sale small for those taken there; yet it is thought that, if a factory were to be settled at that place, pepper might be drawn thence, 'a thing much to be desired,' and therefore the Agent and Council are to be directed to send a ship to Achin, with goods judged suitable, in order to ascertain how much pepper or gold may be obtained. If these are procurable, they are to settle a factory, but if not, they are to quit the place. Examination and report to be made of the account of John March, a factor at Balasore. On a motion to increase the salary of a factor in the East, it is decided that no increase shall be made to any individual factor until the salaries of all belonging to the Presidency where he is are taken into consideration. The sum of 5*l.* is given to Hannah Hamblyn, whose husband, a gunner in the *Return*, was wounded in the Company's service. The *Golden Fleece*, burden 270 tons, is tendered for service by Mr. Watt and Captain Crane, and order given for a survey to be taken of her. Proposals are read from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance for a contract for the 500 tons of saltpetre the Company expect this next year, and the committee nominated in June last are desired to treat with the Commissioners about the same; also about payment of the 1,600*l.* due on a former account, and for assignments for money due on the last parcel of saltpetre sold to the King, and report their proceedings. A report concerning the account of John March is read and order given for payment to his mother of wages due to him. Shipping to the burden of 1,100 tons to be provided and sent to Bantam and Jambi, in addition to the *Castle Frigate* already ordered to go to the Coast and South Seas, the said shipping to sail from Gravesend by December 10 next. On information that Roger Fowler, a silk dyer and an able artist, is willing to serve the Company in the Bay for 60*l.* a year, the matter is referred to the committee formerly chosen to agree upon a salary for such a person and for an apprentice or assistant to go

with him. Mr. Vandepuit to communicate the next advices he receives from Hamburg touching copper plates ordered from thence.¹ (2½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 21, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 293).

Masters and owners of ships already taken up are notified to sign their contracts, that their charterparties may be drawn up. On consideration of the present state of affairs at Bombay, the Court desire the committee nominated last February to prepare rules and instructions for the good governing of that island according to the powers granted by the King's charter; also to consider what is necessary to be done for the better fortifying that place, what shipping may be employed to trade between there and Persia, what vessels the Company have in India suitable for the purpose, and generally to consult as to what may be best for the Company's interest and trade there, and give in a written report of their opinions. Mr. Johnson desiring to know the Company's pleasure touching the *Hercules*, a survey of her is read, but being signed by only one of the surveyors, decision is again deferred. A letter to be sent overland to Surat to advise the President and Council of the intelligence received of the present state of affairs at Bombay. The case touching the additional duty demanded on calicoes prepared for presentation to the Commissioners for the Treasury is read, and question raised as to whether the Company should make a present address to Their Lordships according to the tenor of the said paper, but resolution herein is deferred till next Monday afternoon. Meanwhile the committee appointed in April last to consider this matter are desired to speak with the Farmers of the Customs and inform them that the Court wish the case depending about the duty brought to a speedy conclusion, unless some other expedient can be found to determine it. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 24, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 294).

Letters are signed to the President and Council at Surat, Consul Lanoy at Aleppo, and Dethick and Company at Leghorn, and directions given in the last for buying coral at as reasonable a price as possible, in accordance with the commission sent. (½ p.)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY AT ALEPPO, AUGUST 24, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 181).

Acknowledge the receipt of his letter with several packets from Surat, Bantam, and the Bay. Also of one directed to Lord Arlington from the

¹ A sum of 5*l.* was to 'be made paid in cash'.

Governor of Bombay, the contents of which His Lordship has told them. Consideration of this has caused them to send the enclosed speedily and to desire him to forward it by the most secure and quickest way. Hear that Bussora is burnt and all the villages thereabouts. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 24, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 182).

Acknowledge receipt of their letters of the 3rd and 13th instant, the latter advising the arrival of about eighty coral boats and the expectation of 130 more. Thank them for sending a packet from Consul Lannoy. Note that they have sealed for their account about fifteen chests of coral, and desire them to complete their commission at the cheapest rates procurable. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 26, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 295).

On learning by advices from Surat that there is no expectation of a supply of dungarees from thence, the Court direct that in the next letters to the Agent and Council at the Coast they be instructed to send 40,000 or 50,000 pieces of salampores, as near a yard wide as possible, at 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a piece. The sum of 25,000*l.* to be sent 'in the whole' this year to Bantam. Richard Bloome submitting that he has with much cost and trouble composed a 'Booke of Geography of three volumns'¹ illustrated with maps, which is now in the press, and desiring the patronage of the Company for the map of India, he is gratified with 5*l.* and told that he shall be further considered when the Company receives a finished copy of his work. Covenants of arbitration between the Company and Matthew Andrews to be renewed and the time extended to November 26 next. The Committee for Shipping to consider the clause now read, which is to be inserted in all charterparties of vessels already entertained, and amend it as they see fit; also to suggest reasonable additions to the present form of charterparties prohibiting vessels from touching at any of the islands, either on their outward or homeward voyages. The owners of the *Golden Fleece* refusing to do the repairs stated in her survey to be necessary, the Court decide not to employ her. The *Hercules*, commanded by George Swanley, to be entertained,

¹ As will be seen from the entry under January 7, 1670, this was Blome's *Geographical Description of the Four Parts of the World* (published in 1670). A copy of the 'general mapp of the East Indies' included in the volume may be seen in the map room at the India Office. It is dedicated to the Governor, Deputy, and Court of Committees of the East India Company, and is decorated with the Company's arms.

if upon a survey taken of her by the Master and Wardens of Shipwrights' Hall and Jonas Shish, she shall be found suitable for the Company's service. Several Committees are added to the Committee for Lawsuits and desired to bring the case concerning the additional duty on calicoes to a speedy hearing. Captain Basse tendering the ship *Concord*, burden 250 tons, now at Amsterdam, she is accepted on condition that Basse goes in her as captain, that she is found serviceable, and that she arrives in England by October 1 next. The clause for insertion in charterparties is read and approved. (1½ pp)

DISCHARGE TO THOMAS KILLIGREW, GROOM OF THE BEDCHAMBER, AUGUST 26, 1668 (*Public Record Office' S.P.Dom., Entry Book 26, f. 36*).

For payment received from him for calicoes, silks, china and damask, from the *Golden Phoenix*, East India prize, received from the Farmers of Customs in February, 1666, by the King's orders, by Edmund Warcup and two others, and delivered to His Majesty, who sold the same to the said Killigrew

A COMMITTEE FOR THE AFFAIRS OF RICHARD BEAVIS, AUGUST 27, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 56).

Richard Beavis having given his bond to the Company for what remains on his brother's bill of exchange, the Committee opine that the said bill should be given up, and that bills of exchange should be accepted for the whole amount of the bonds given to the Company by Beavis for the same value, payable in Guinea at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* the oz, the said bills to be made payable to Captain Norbrooke and some other person going to Guinea in his ship; on payment the bonds to be declared void. The Auditor is directed to draw up a charge against Beavis and take it to Sir Andrew Riccard, that a meeting between the Committee and Beavis may be arranged and the business brought to a speedy conclusion. (½ p.)

AN ACCOUNT OF BULLION AND GOODS TO BE SENT TO THE COAST AND BAY [UNDATED], (*Ibid.*, p. 57).

To be laden in the *Castle Frigate* for the Coast, bullion of gold and silver, quicksilver, vermilion, brimstone, coral, alum, and piece-goods, to the value of 18,000*l.*; in the *Antelope*, commanded by Captain Andrews, bullion and goods to the value of 29,670*l.*; in the *John and Martha*, commanded by Captain Gosse, bullion and goods to the value of 22,000*l.*; in the *Morning Star*, commanded by Captain Godolphin, bullion and goods to

the value of 13,612*l.* 10*s.*; in the *Crown*, commanded by Captain Hyat bullion and goods to the value of 16,717*l.* 10*s.* (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 28, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 297).

John [*should be* Ion] Kenn asks for particulars of the total sum he is, by award, to pay the Company, and is told that, as he was absent when the said award was stated, the Company is willing it shall be waived and has ordered the original suit against him to be prosecuted. The Auditor has been directed to give Kenn a copy of the Company's demands, if he wishes it. At the request of Ann Dorrington, the difference between herself and the Company is referred to arbitrators, who are chosen, and desired to settle the matter within the month. John Payne offers a ship now being built at Woodbridge, burden 300 tons, with 2¼ decks; the Court agrees to employ her (as a two-decker) on the same terms and conditions lately published for encouraging the building of vessels, provided upon survey she is found suitable and is ready in the Thames to take in the Company's goods by December 15 next, and to sail from Gravesend a month later. A decree made in the Court of Exchequer is read, directing that the adventure of Sir William Bateman in the New General Joint Stock be transferred, in the proportions mentioned, to Mr. Northey and Mr. Boothby, and the King's writ annexed for putting the same into execution. Order is given for the transfer to be made accordingly, the acceptance to be subscribed in the usual form. Several persons petitioning to be employed as clothdrawers to the Company in the room of the late Samuel Dorman, and there being three already employed, who are found sufficient for the work, order is given that no more be entertained. On April 1 last certain Committees were desired to prepare a clause for insertion in the transfer of adventures hereafter to be bought, appointing a declaration to be made on oath that the adventures are not for the account of any foreigner or stranger. They gave in a report on April 10, which was recommitted, and nothing has been done since. Two more Committees are now added to those formerly appointed, and all are desired to meet and report their opinions. It being found necessary to send a ship between 160 tons and 200 tons to Bombay to be employed there in trade, Captain Prowd is directed to ascertain and report what vessel may be bought in the Thames suitable for this purpose. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 299).

Sir Andrew Riccard is desired, in the absence of the Governor and his

deputy, to accept bills of exchange drawn upon the Company from Leghorn or elsewhere. The Committee for Shipping to select from the list now produced in court the stores they judge necessary to be sent to the factory at Bantam. Mr. Davison states that several persons are willing to go at their own charge to St. Helena, if on arrival they are given some land and cattle; he is desired to obtain written proposals from these persons and deliver them to the Committee for Shipping and Plantations, who are hereby empowered to consider the same, together with what is best to be done for the good government of that island and retrenchment of the Company's expenses there, and give in a written report. The Court, considering how important it is for the Company's service that the proposals lately presented to the King in Council touching the Treaty Marine, and other affairs of the Company depending on it, should be brought to the desired issue, give order for the matter to be entrusted to the Governor, who, with the advice of the Committees for the Treasury, is to act therein as he and they think fit. Major Robert Thomson to act as arbitrator for Sir Francis Clarke in the room of Maurice Thomson. Sir John Robinson and Jonathan Dawes are added to the Committees nominated on July 3 last to act in the business concerning the difference between this Company and the Royal Company. The Court, noting that several matters long since referred to arbitration are still undetermined, directs the Auditor to summon the arbitrators first nominated, and, in their absence those next in nomination, to meet and give directions for all to meet. Moses reports how far he had proceeded in the suits for debts against Messrs. Paige, Chappel, Greenhill, Beavis, Ion Kenn, and Trevisa, and is told to obtain instructions from Messrs. Papillon and Albyn in Mr. Trevisa's suit, and that no stop is to be put to any action begun by the Company without especial order of the Court, or of the Committee for Lawsuits. Information is also given of proceedings in suits concerning the additional duty; and against Messrs. Edward Whitwell, Richard Seaborne, Richard Cooke, John Baker, Thomas Gould, Thomas Worral, Peter Ashurst, Abraham Sandys, William Bullevant, Robert Gardiner, and Richard Wareing for debts contracted in town. Order is given for an action to be begun against Mr. Seaborne's bail for recovery of the debt owing to the Company, and for the rest of the debtors named (with the exception of Gardiner and Wareing), to be summoned to attend the Committee for Debts, and if they refuse satisfaction, proceedings are to be taken against them. (2 pp.)