

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY AT ALEPPO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv., p. 184).

This is sent by one of the Straits ships and committed to the care of Sir Andrew Riccard. They have nothing to enlarge upon. Desire his continued favour in forwarding the enclosed packet speedily and safely. In a former letter they sent transcripts of several papers; these also were committed to the care of Sir Andrew. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 301).

On information that the Commissioners of the Ordnance propose to give tallies or orders on the Hearth Money for satisfying the balance of a former account and for saltpetre lately bought of the Company, the Court desires Sir Andrew Riccard to speak with them and accept the said tallies, if by a settled order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury they are payable in course, or else to accept of some assignments on the additional duty on wines and liquors, if he shall think them a better security. After consideration of the form of charterparties for freighting vessels, the Court resolve that, in the clause prohibiting the importation of several goods, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves shall be omitted, and the importation of white pepper prohibited; also that masters and mariners of ships bound for Bantam shall be allowed to bring home in white pepper two per cent. of the five per cent. allowed for tonnage. The report concerning the form of transfers of adventures in the New General Stock is approved and ordered to be observed. After the words of actual transfer the following is added: 'I doe accept of the foregoing adventure upon the conditions expressed in the preamble dated 16th of March, 1664¹: and doe also oblige myselfe to the true performance thereof; and by the oath I have taken doe declare that noe forreiner or alien or other person whatsoever besides myselfe, and such as are natural or naturalized subjects to our Lord the King, have directly or indirectly any part or interest herein, nor to my knowledge shall have hereafter by my means or consent.' Those who are not already freemen to subscribe to the same, but with a slight alteration, i.e., in place of the words 'by the oath I have taken doe declare', the form for them runs, 'I doe declare and am ready whensoever thereunto required to make oath,' etc., etc. The Governor reports that Lord Arlington has been desired to use his influence in furthering the Company's proposals formerly

¹ 1665. For the preamble see a note on p 133 of the 1664-7 volume.

presented to the King in Council for bringing about a good understanding between the two Companies in such a just and equal way that they may not interrupt each other in their trade in the East. His Lordship replied that His Majesty's ambassador, Sir William Temple, had received some general instructions on the subject upon which some debates had already taken place, and His Lordship promised to do his utmost at this juncture, it being a fitting season, and said that Mr. Williamson should communicate to them what had passed. Hereupon the Secretary is directed to wait on Mr. Williamson for such advices and communicate them to the Committee for Dutch Affairs, who are to consider the same and give what directions they deem meet. Captain Brewer's bill for painting done in the Company's house to be examined. Thomas Papillon is nominated as arbitrator for Mrs. Dorrington, in the place of Sir Francis Clarke. Certain Committees to treat about the building of a ship between 160 and 200 tons for the Company's service, to be finished by February 1, or else to buy a vessel of that tonnage, if there is one to be had in the Thames. Mr. Vandeput is desired to order his correspondent at Hamburg to complete the purchase of copper for the Company at the cheapest possible rate. On petition Ellen Beale, whose husband is carpenter in the *Return*, is allowed to have her bale of gallinghals¹ free of freight or fine. The account of Moses to be examined and reported. (2½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 303).

Sir Andrew Riccard reports that he and Mr. Herne went to the Tower and, in the absence of the Commissioners for the Ordnance, spoke with Captain Wharton, who assured them that the orders on the Hearth Money are, by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed to be paid in course, and the Company is desired to accept them in discharge of the balance on the former account and for payment of what is due for saltpetre, and that until these orders are satisfied interest shall be paid every six months to the Company at the Commissioners' office in the Tower. Hereupon order is given for the saltpetre to be weighed off, delivered, and the account adjusted. Resolved that the following words be inserted in the form for transfers approved on the 4th instant, viz.: 'Excepting such dividents as have bin ordered to this day'. Major Thomson states that no shipwright will undertake to build a vessel in the time fixed; so one in the river, called the *Richard and Elizabeth*, burden 150

¹ Galingale, an aromatic root used both in medicine and perfumery.

tons, (which was to have been sold by the candle) has been bought for 950*l.*, of which sum 100*l.* has been paid and the remainder promised on the 17th instant. The Court approve, order payment to be made, and some one to be appointed to take possession of the said ship in the Company's name, and decide that she shall be called the *George*. Letters from the Earl of Sandwich, dated in Madrid July 10 (o.s.), are read and referred to the Committee appointed to consider concerning the trade to Japan, who after reading them and the enclosures are to report what they consider should be done. Captain Bass informs the Court that the *Concord* cannot arrive in time and is not to be depended upon, as some of her owners are unwilling she should take so long a voyage; he therefore prays to be given charge of the *George*. The Court consent and fix his pay at 7*l.* a month. The Committee for Writing Letters are desired to meet on Wednesday afternoons to prepare rules for the good government of Bombay, and draw up instructions for Captain Bass and other masters of ships, who are to be employed in trading from place to place in the East. Order is given for lead, quicksilver, coral, cloth, and other goods to be bought and laden in the *Castle Frigate*; also bullion and treasure to the value of 20,000*l.* and no more. The account of Francis Calander to be examined. A proposition presented by Captain Lord is read and referred. Several clauses in the charterparty objected to by the owners of the *Antelope* are referred to the Committee for Shipping. (2*pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 306).

The Court, noting that there is 10*l.* a year in gold reserved by letters patent payable yearly to the King for the rent of Bombay on September 30, at the Customhouse in London, but no one named to receive it, resolve that in the next addresses to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about the 3,309*l.* due, Their Lordships shall be asked to state to whom the said rent is to be paid. Captain Wharton informs the Court of the nature of the assignments proposed for payment of the saltpetre and the balance of a former account, and that the Governor is expected to give a receipt on the debenture for the sum payable, in which is to be included the 5,000*l.* formerly impressed, for which Sir Andrew Riccard gave an acquittance. Hereupon the Committee for the Treasury are desired to have the saltpetre weighed off and as much delivered as security is given for; also to have the whole account adjusted, accept the assignments on the Hearth Money, and procure an order from the Commissioners of the Ordnance for payment of the interest half yearly till the princi-

pal is paid. The Governor is desired to give his receipt upon the debenture, although he does not receive it, but the cashier. The alteration in the form of charterparties is approved and order given for the clause enjoining vessels to wait a week in the Downs for the Company's packets to be omitted. On consideration of the objections made by several owners of ships to the words 'offensive manner' in the clause of the charterparty obliging them to serve with their ships and ships' company at sea, it is resolved that if any ship shall by special direction engage 'in a fight in an offensive way in any part of India,' and in such action be 'worthily lost,' reasonable recompense shall be made to her owners. The Court agree to a proposal made by Captain Lord and the rest of the owners of the *John and Margaret* to provide kentledge for that ship, both out and home, so that a stay of sixty days only need be made after arriving in Bantam Road, without demurrage; direction is given for the charterparty to be drawn up accordingly. A statement of Greenhill's affairs to be made by the Auditor and presented to the Committee for Lawsuits and then to Moses. Fowler, the silk dyer, still persisting in his request for an annual salary of 60*l.*, it is referred to the Committee formerly appointed to see to this business, and to treat with some young man to go as Fowler's assistant; also to confer with Mr. Sheldon about ingredients for dyeing necessary to be sent. A letter is read from Sir Robert Southwell, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Lisbon, to James Houblon; and the latter and Mr. Jollife are directed to speak with Mr. Williamson to move Lord Arlington that, in the instructions to be given to the said Envoy touching the treaty of commerce with Portugal, respect may be had for maintaining a fair correspondence in the East Indies between the subjects of both nations. Mr. Houblon is to acquaint Sir Robert Southwell with Mr. Williamson's answer and thank him for his care of the Company's concerns. (2½ pp.)

TREASURY MINUTE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, II, pp. 329-33).

Sir William Thomson called in from the East India Company: moves for the 3,309*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* [due to them] for so much lent for Bunbay [*sic*], for which they have a warrant (which has not been paid). A new warrant ordered for payment of same on the 8,000*l.* per month of the Customs appointed for [re]payment of the 200,000*l.* [to the Customs Farmers] and to rank after the said 200,000*l.* has been paid. The former warrant to be returned to my Lords to be vacated. Also whereas the

East India Company is to pay 10*l.* per annum at the Customhouse,^d they desire to know to whom to pay it. Ordered that this payment be transferred to the Exchequer, either by the general letters patent or by a particular privy seal. Charnock to examine whether this and the Earl of Carlisle's 1,000*l.* per annum cannot be inserted in the Great Seal now passing: if not, a particular privy seal to transfer them. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 23, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 308).

The Governor reports that yesterday he and Mr. Morden attended the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about the 3,309*l.* due from the King to the Company, and Their Lordships directed that the same should be charged on the receipt of His Majesty's customs payable in course, after the Farmers have been satisfied for what they advanced. They then asked to whom the rent for Bombay should be paid, and were told that it is to be paid into the Royal Exchequer, and that in the letters patent now being prepared to pass the Great Seal for regular payment of all the branches of His Majesty's revenue into the Exchequer this particular rent for Bombay is to be inserted. The Court, considering how advantageous it might be to the affairs of the Company if the ships designed for Hūgli took in their lading in the river Ganges, declare, in order to encourage vessels to go into the said river, that 10*s.* shall be allowed on every ton of goods laden on board ships in the Ganges; and Captain Prowd is told to procure three or four 'ingenious young seamen' to be sent as the Company's apprentices into the Bay and there trained as pilots to take ships into the said river. On petition, William Merrill is entertained as purser in the *George* at a salary of 40*s.* a month. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late Hannibal Allen. On information that Walter Boothby has agreed to transfer his adventure of 187*l.* 10*s.* lately belonging to Sir Wm. Bateman to Mr. Willoughby, the Court direct that Boothby shall enter into bond to secure the Company against Sir William before the transfer takes place. Resolved that two chaplains be sent to Bombay, one to Bantam, one to the Bay, and one to St. Helena, in case any ship shall be ordered to touch at the last-named place this year. A survey to be taken of the *George* to ascertain what repairs are necessary in respect of her intended stay in the Indies. The Committee for Shipping to consider in what way every branch of the Company's shipping may for the future be managed to the best advantage and timely dispatched; also to prepare rules and instructions

for the several officers engaged, in pursuance of an order of April 22 last, and give directions to the surveyor and officers accordingly. It being represented that by an order of May 20 last the present Committees for the Treasury were empowered to take up such sums of money for the year ensuing as the Company's occasions should require and give bills for the same under the common seal in the accustomed form, and because of the necessary absence sometimes of some of the said Committees bills have been made and the seal affixed by only two of their number, the Court now approve of what has been done in this matter and order that in future any two Committees may be empowered to affix the Company's seal to such bills. A copy of the interrogatories to be addressed to the witnesses in the cause against Mr. Chappell is to be delivered to John Stanyan. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 25, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 310).

The Committee for Shipping to meet this afternoon and, in accordance with an order of the 1st instant, consider the proposals referred to them concerning St. Helena; also what is best to be done for the good government of that island and retrenchment of the Company's charge there, and send in a written report. Lead to be put aboard those freighted ships ready to take it in before their charterparties are engrossed, but no lead or other goods to be put in any vessel whose charterparty has been prepared and the owners neglect or refuse to sign it. Captain Johnson to be told that a speedy return is expected of the survey ordered to be taken of the *Hercules*, and Captain Lord that by charterparty he is to leave Gravesend with his ship, the *John and Margaret*, by January 5. Order is given for 4,000 rials of eight to be sent on board the *Castle Frigate* for Jambi. Captain Wharton produces two orders on the Exchequer charged on the receipt of the 'fire-hearths' for 5,400*l.*, of which 3,800*l.* is in payment for saltpetre, and the rest in discharge of a former account; hereupon the Husband is directed to weigh off all the saltpetre sold to the Commissioners of the Ordnance, deliver some to the value of 3,800*l.*, and adjust the account of the remainder with them, the Governor to give a receipt for the sum received. Hannah, widow of Hannibal Allen, who died in the Company's service at the Bay, to be given 30*l.*, half of which is to be placed to the account of Thomas Styles. Captain Prowd to examine the 'palatine' [see p. 9] of the *Antelope* and report what ballast she can carry. (1½ pp.)

CAPTAIN JOHN ANDREWS AT BROMLEY TO SAMUEL PEPYS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II. 246, no. 148*).

Has lent the *Antelope* to the East India Company, and is obliged to depart from Gravesend by November 20, under penalty of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a day demurrage; had seven or eight caulkers employed to fit the ship, all of whom were pressed, or frighted away through fear of press. Desires a protection for six caulkers for fourteen days.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book, vol. xxvi, p. 312*).

Captain Ferne, master of the *John*, is gratified with 20*s.* for bringing from Bilbao a packet of letters from the Earl of Sandwich to the Company. A question as to the employment of Peter Cooke at Bantam is referred to October 14, when consideration is to be had as to what persons shall be entertained to serve in the Indies. Mr. Everson's dispute with the Company about cowries is referred to arbitration. Directions are given for certain goods to be sent from India, in addition to those formerly ordered. Moses presents a petition from William Worrall, who is under arrest for debt and unable to give bail, praying for further time for payment; the Court agree to allow him a year, if he will pay one-third of the debt, or, if he 'confesses a judgement for the whole', to set him at liberty. The petition of Elizabeth Pitts, whose husband went out in the *Return*, for two months of his pay, she being in great need, is referred to Captain Prowd. The draft of an answer to Henry Paige's bill in Chancery is read, and referred to the Governor and two Committees to alter as they see fit, have it engrossed, and the Company's seal affixed. The Court are advised by counsel that by the decree lately passed in the Exchequer and the royal writ of execution, they are obliged to allow the transfer of Sir William Bateman's adventure to Messrs. Northey and Boothby, the same being sufficient to secure them from any one claiming interest in it; order is given for Boothby to transfer his part without giving security; and with regard to the 5*l.* demanded for his freedom, if within fourteen days he cannot show that he has a right to it by patrimony, Mr. Jollife declares that he is willing the said 5*l.* should be charged to his account. (2 *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE ABOUT BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book, vol. xxvA, p. 58*).

It is resolved that the President and Council at Surat be told that, if the Company have not sufficient ground on which to build a town and

fortifications on Bombay, they are to buy as much as is necessary for that purpose before their design is known and while land is cheap, in case it should become dear; and if it can be done conveniently, they are to buy some land outside the town, that the soldiers and their wives may have 'seates to sitt downe in for habitations, and gardens'. The President and Council are also to be instructed to send the Company a particular account of customs imposed upon all commodities, and what this amounts to annually, with particulars of all other revenue raised upon the island. They are also to see that the people bring in the titles to their lands and tenements, that these may be duly registered, and if any lands are sold, that notice be given that this may also be registered. Moses and some of the Committees are desired to draw up rules for the civil government and equal distribution of justice upon the island; also such rules for the encouragement of trade, merchants, manufactures, and of the inhabitants, as may most conduce to the Company's interest. Major Thomson and Messrs. Willoughby and Houlblon are desired to prepare rules for all military affairs tending to the good government and discipline of the soldiers, concerning the town, and fortifications to be built, munitions, soldiers (with their wives) to be sent there, rules to be observed, and whatever else they shall think necessary. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 2, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi p. 314).

A survey of the *George* is read and referred to Captain Prowd to consider whether all the repairs mentioned are necessary, and to give an estimate of the cost. Directions are given for 10,000 pieces of longcloth and 5,000 pieces of blue salampores to be sent from India; if the exact number cannot be procured, then cloths of the next sort are to be provided. Certain Committees to ascertain and report what are the standing rules obliging those who buy adventures to take up their freedom, though no dividends have been paid thereon. A report concerning the affairs of Richard Beavis is read and approved; in it the Committees certify that Beavis has agreed to give a bond to pay the Company 1,600*l.* in a year's time, this, with his two former bonds for 1,136*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, to be in full of all accounts; that he is to give bills of exchange to the value of the said three bonds to be paid in Guinea gold to Captain John Norbrooke, or to such others in Guinea as the Company shall appoint. Ann Cole to be paid 22*s.* Certain Committees are desired to entertain some fit person to go as assistant to Fowler, the silk-dyer, to the Bay

and confer with Mr. Sheldon about ingredients necessary to be sent, and whether it will be for the Company's advantage to send a throwster and weaver; if so, to engage such persons, settle their salaries, and send in a report with their opinions as to what directions should be given for making silks in the Bay. A letter to be written to the Agent and Council at Bantam, directing them to use the best means they can to secure the pepper trade there and at Jambi. If this can only be effected by contract, then to proceed as they deem most advisable and, in case the Dutch attempt to interrupt their trade with Bantam, to consider whether it may not be well to move the King of that place, as well for his own interest as for the Company's convenience, to sell the latter some place 'to the seaward near the towne', to which English ships might come freely to trade without being liable to any pretences of the Dutch. No more lead to be bought, unless it can be had for 11*l.* 15*s.* the fother. Order is given for the bullion, cloth, quicksilver, lead and other goods provided for India to be proportioned and sent on board the several ships. The offer of Colonel Reusner-Tenestat (by direction of Prince Rupert) to reveal to the Company the art of preserving all sorts of water, wine, and other liquors from putrefaction is referred to certain Committees. who are to discuss it with the Colonel and consider and report what use it may be to the Company. (2 *pp.*)

LORD BRIDGMAN¹ AT TEDDINGTON TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, OCTOBER 13, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II. 247, no. 178*).

. . . I cannot give instructions thereon [the Marine Treaty] until Lord Arlington's return, nor then without consulting the Council of Trade (whose commission is not yet passed), or some other merchants, for the States will expect that the English should put in all their demands at once, and those already made only proceed from the East India Company.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 14, 1668 (*Court Book, vol. xxvi, p. 316*).

Mr. Cullen desires that some encouragement may be given to Mr. Bale, a factor at Macassar, who has served the Company several years; the Court promise to inquire about his abilities and behaviour and give direction accordingly in their next letters. Drafts of letters to Fort St. George and Jambi, and of a commission to Captain Crover, commander of the *Castle Frigate*, are read and approved. Directions to be given for the bullion proportioned for the *Castle Frigate* to be packed and sent

¹ Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

aboard as soon as she shall arrive at Gravesend, the Husband to see that the goods designed for India by her are at once embarked. Captain Erwyn, commander of the new ship at Deptford, states that she will be ready about January 15 next and asks that a day may be fixed for insertion in her charterparty; consideration of this is deferred. The petition of William Young to be examined and reported. The Auditor to wait on the trustees for the Fourth Joint Stock and ascertain whether they will make a second reference in the business between them and Mrs. Dorrington, the time given to the arbitrators having elapsed and nothing been done, which makes her very importunate. The Accountant to insert in the transfers 'the additions' of those buying adventures in the New General Stock, to distinguish them from others of the same name. (1½ pp.)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE WITH DANIEL SHELDON ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN THE BAY [OCTOBER, 1668] (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 59).

Mr. Sheldon opines that it would conduce much to the Company's advantage to send to Kāsimbāzār a silk dyer, a throwster, and a weaver, who by instructing the natives might greatly advance the manufacture of silks. At their arrival he thinks it would be as well to set up some looms in the Company's house and have the sorts desired by the Company distributed from thence to the weavers. By the making and dyeing of silks in the Company's house the factors would learn the real value of pieces of taffeta and make their agreements with the weavers accordingly. If these directions are sent to Messrs. Power and Marsh, the Company's factors at Kāsimbāzār, both well experienced in silks, Sheldon thinks it will enhance the Company's profit. A list is given of colours the natives can dye well, and one of those they cannot, also of ingredients necessary for dyeing not to be had in India, and of those procurable in India but not so good as those from England. William Taylor, a throwster and silk dyer, has agreed to serve the Company at Kāsimbāzār factory with his wife, who is also a good throwster, for 35*l.* per annum. Two looms and a throwing mill to be provided, with what else is necessary. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 317).

On advice that there is a kind of Naples coral to be had at Leghorn at a reasonable price, having very thick branches but somewhat imperfect,

and a bad, pale colour, and that the Armenians there look after it very much, the Court order that, in the next letters to Surat, the President and Council be asked to advise whether such coral would be vendible with them, and if so how much. The Committee appointed to send 'artists' to the Bay report that Mr. Sheldon thinks if a dyer, weaver, and throwster were entertained it would much advance the manufacture of silks there; and says that a person who is both a throwster and a weaver is willing to serve the Company in the Bay at 35*l.* a year. Hereupon direction is given for the said salary to be allowed and for two assistants to be entertained at a reasonable wage. The Committee for Debts to take account of all unsold goods, and of those sold but not fetched away, and report, with their opinions as to what goods are fit to be set up, in case a sale is ordered. The late Thomas Boothby having been a member of the Company and mentioned in the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, it is declared that his son Walter has a right to be admitted to the freedom without payment. Sir Andrew Riccard states he has heard from Sir John Shaw that the Farmers still insist on their demand for the additional duty, and decline any expedient except what shall be suggested by the Lords Commissioners on hearing the case, and that they desire their account with the Company may be settled. The matter is referred to the Committee formerly appointed to see that the suit depending is brought to a speedy issue; the Husband is told to wait on the Farmers and adjust the accounts of the yearly imports and exports of all calicoes, and Sir Andrew Riccard is desired to acquaint Sir John Shaw with the same, that, when the account is made up, some of the Committees will be ready to accompany the Farmers to the Commissioners with a representation of the case for their Lordships' judgement. A report concerning trade to the Manillas is read, and it is decided not to send a ship there this year, but the Court inclining to send one next year, to sail from the Downs in September, the matter is referred to the Committee formerly appointed, who are to consider about a fitting cargo, to be provided here and on the Coast, and report, so that timely directions may be given. Sir Samuel Barnardiston and four other Committees are desired to wait on the Earl of Sandwich, congratulate him on his safe return, and thank him for the great favour and readiness he has shown in complying with the desires of the Company to be allowed the same liberty to trade at the Manillas as is enjoyed by the natives of India (in which desires they think they have been misunderstood), and to entreat His Lordship's advice as to the best method

to obtain this. The Committee formerly appointed to consider about trade with Japan are to consult with those who have served the Company in the East as to the most effectual means of starting and procuring commerce with those parts and report. William Young to be paid 10*l.* Directions to be given in the letters to the Coast for silk longees and atlases ("all milk white") and for some sailcloth to be procured and sent home. The Committee for Shipping to report what proportion of wine and English mum should be sent to the several factories, and to give directions for well seasoned iron-bound casks to be provided for the same. (2½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ABOUT TRADE TO THE MANILLAS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, OCTOBER 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 60).

In the letter to Fort St. George the Agent and Council are to be desired to provide the full quantity of longcloth and sallampores reported this day by the Manillas Committee. For order and settlement of the trade to the Manillas, China, and Japan, Messrs. Bretton, Peirce, Mohune, Thrisrosse, Cooke, Bladwell, and Buckeridge, with Captains Curtis, Bowen, and Hackwell are to be requested to meet this Committee next Wednesday afternoon at the East India House. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER WHAT WINE AND MUM TO SEND, OCTOBER 16, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 61¹).

It is thought that wine and mum should be sent this next year to the Indies as follows, viz.: two butts of Malaga and six barrels of mum to Bantam and Macassar; one hogshead of Malaga and two butts of mum to Jambi in the *Castle Frigate*; one butt of Malaga, one butt of Canary, and six barrels of mum to Fort St. George; two butts of Canary and nine barrels of mum to Surat; two butts of Malaga and nine barrels of mum to Bombay; two butts of Malaga and six barrels of mum for Hügli, and the subordinate factories in the Bay. It is resolved that those who provide the mum shall warrant its holding good until arrival. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE TO END THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND CHRISTOPHER TOMLINSON, OCTOBER 19, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 61).

Tomlinson declares his willingness either to allow the Company the ten per cent. penalty mentioned in his contract for seed-lac and let them take it for their account, or to take it away, paying for all but the in-

¹ Entered also at p. 322 of *Court Book*, vol. xxvi.

terest. With regard to the pepper, he says that he paid for the garbling and gave order for its delivery to Mr. Asheton, who was to pay for it, yet if Stanyan swears to the contrary, Tomlinson will make satisfaction, though he is ready to take oath that he never received the pepper. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM MOSES, OCTOBER 19, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 8).

Stating that, according to the account received from Jeremy Sambrooke, there appears due to Agent Greenhill for salary 1,248*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, of which only 22*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* is from this Stock. ($\frac{1}{8}$ p.)

A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ABOUT A TRADE TO JAPAN, OCTOBER 21, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 62).

Mr. [Richard] Bladwell states that there are many large vessels that go yearly from Siam to Japan laden with deerskins, sappan wood, lacquer, and other commodities, and he doubts not but, if the Company settle at Siam, they, as well as the Dutch, could procure good quantities of skins, which are a great commodity in Japan; he gives in a written list of things suitable, and further says that he understands there is a debt owing by the English in Japan which was contracted by the late Chief there, and, it would be as well before sending a ship to send some one by way of Siam in the quality of an ambassador to open up a trade. Captain Robert Bowen states that he was in Japan in 1622, that 'heavy' pepper is sent thither as a good commodity, also 'Timkeen' and other silks, deerskins, and all rarities are in request, and that about eight years ago he delivered a journal of his voyage to Japan to Maurice Tomson. Mr. Eaton, who was second in Japan, is now living at Highgate and may be able to give the Company full satisfaction concerning the trade there and the civility of the people. Captain Robert Hackwell states that in 1621 he was at the Manillas and Japan and 'found the Japoners to be very faithfull, treating the English with much kindnesse and friendship'; he thinks that the Company may with security send a ship thither without first sending some one to open up the way; he cannot say much about goods vendible there, but knows that broadcloth is much worn. Others present are of opinion that if the Company attempt to settle in Japan by way of Siam and Cambodia, the Dutch will oppose them and frighten the princes from giving any help. Peter Cooke thinks that, if the Company would send by way of Bantam and Formosa, the Chinese at the former place would help to mediate with Coxam¹ for

¹ Koxinga (Kwok-sing-yeh), for whom see a note at p. 63 of the preceding volume.

his admittance to Formosa and furtherance of the introduction of trade to Japan. Captain Curtis and Messrs. Buckeridge, Mohun and Cooke are desired to meet and consider the best way of settling a trade in China, and present their opinions in writing. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 21, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 320).

The Committees for the Treasury to cause the Company's seal to be affixed to the counterparts of the charterparties of the *John and Martha*, *Antelope*, *Crown*, and *Morning Star*. Sir Nicholas Millet to be paid 14s. for bedding put on board the *Constantinople Merchant* for William Scudamore, entertained as a soldier for Bombay, to whose account the said sum is to be charged. The report as to the quantity of wine and English mum to be sent to the respective factories is approved, and order given for the same to be provided. The arbitration covenants of Nicholas Buckeridge to be renewed and the time extended until December 20 next. A list of those employed in the several factories is read, and the Court, finding there are sufficient to carry on the Company's business, resolve to elect no more this year either for Bantam, the South Seas, or Surat. Directions are to be sent to the Coast for supplying the factories in the Bay with writers from the Fort and Masulipatam from those sent out last year, and the factors at Bantam and the South Seas are to be told the Court have so much confidence in their care and diligence that they forbear to send out others to take precedence of them, but wish to give them all the encouragement they shall be found to deserve. An order from the Committee for Letting City Lands is read, prohibiting Mr. Flexmer from laying any timbers in the wall of Leadenhall adjoining the Company's warehouses; and certain Committees are desired to see the order observed. Sir Thomas Allen requests a reconsideration of the case of his son Thomas, who last November was entertained by the Company, but afterwards upon some misinformation dismissed; the Court consent and direct that Mr. Dodsworth, the young man's master, be desired to wait on them and declare what he knows, and request certain Committees to ascertain and report about the young man's behaviour. William Jarret is admitted to the freedom by service. The Court to consider next Friday in what cases the sons and servants of those who have been members of the Company shall be admitted to the freedom. Mr. Jarret to clear the objections raised against his service. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 23, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 322).

A letter received from Anthony Stawell is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to consider and report upon. On learning that considerable quantities of pepper have been offered for sale and are to be brought from Holland by licences granted or endeavoured to be obtained from the King, certain Committees are desired to wait on the Secretaries of State, inform them of this and of the great inconvenience that may arise not only to the Company but also to the whole kingdom if such licences prove effective, notwithstanding the Navigation Act, and to pray for their suspension and that the Company's case may be heard. The Committees are also to speak with the Lords Commissioners from the Treasury about this matter. Captain Bayly offering the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, burden 300 tons, for the Company's service, order is given for a survey to be taken of her. Mr. Vandeput is to request his correspondent at Hamburg to send the copper bought for the Company by the first good ships, lading 100 'sheep-pounds'¹ in a vessel. Directions to be given in the letter to the Coast for 10,000 pieces of longcloth to be provided, in addition to the 30,000 pieces already ordered, if the same are to be had without raising the price in India; also for betellees and gingnams. John Stanyan to be allowed to take a copy of his accounts from the books in the care of Jeremy Sambrooke, in order to discover a mistake of 100*l.* It being represented that the Company have been much prejudiced by the overrating of their goods and other abuses in the Bay, it is referred to some of the Committees to look into and report what should be done to prevent this in future, and in order to regulate those factories. Captain Erwyn's ship to go to Surat and be obliged by charterparty to sail from Gravesend by February 20 next. A petition of Richard Mynors for a passage in one of the Company's ships to the Coromandel Coast, to live there as a freeman, is refused. Mrs. Dent, a hotpresser to the Company, states that, having lately changed her condition, she does not intend to continue that work. The owners of the *Antelope* to be paid 800*l.* imprest, and Captain Andrews 30*l.* in lieu of primage and average. Four Committees to be added to those formerly appointed to consider the affairs relating to Bombay, and to what concerns the 'merchandising part'. Henry Carpenter, elected a writer at 10*l.* a year, to go to the Coast and Bay; his mother to present the names of his securities. A report concerning St. Helena is read and referred. Mr. Maxwell to be paid 97*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* and his bonds and cove-

¹ A ship-pound was a unit of weight (about 300 lb.) used in the Baltic trade.

nants to be delivered up. Ordered that all persons exporting money or bullion in the Company's ships must first register it with Dunkin, who on receipt of the usual permission [money] is to make certificate of the same to the Husband, who in his turn is to give the person concerned a ticket to be delivered to the commander of the vessel in which it is to be laden to receive it on board, and pass bills of lading for it, if required. An entry of all goods exported in the Company's ships is to be made by the Husband, who is to give similar directions to the commanders to receive the same. And for all money, bullion, or goods not so registered, their owners shall be proceeded against, also the commanders of such vessels as took them aboard, for breach of their covenants, in accordance with the Company's charter. (2½ pp.)

OBJECTIONS MADE BY THE DUTCH TO A FREE TRADE ANSWERED BY THE ENGLISH, OCTOBER 23, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 32¹).

The Dutch assert that the many fortifications they have made, the numerous ships they maintain, and the great charge they are at, are the causes of their greater freedom of trade than the English. To which it is answered, that all these efforts of the Dutch have been used not to open up trade and commerce but to make themselves masters in the East and to engross all the trade there, especially the trade in spices. The natives had no sea power and were greedy of commerce, especially with the English, who traded with them and possessed many places in those parts before the Dutch. The Dutch used their strength treacherously, not only against the natives, but to oust the English from their just possessions and trade, for the English had no desire to trade in places actually occupied by, or under the immediate government of, the Dutch, but only for freedom of traffic and commerce. If the Dutch allege they maintained a force against the Portuguese, the English did the like, and engaged in trade in India 'under the very power of the Portugalls notwithstanding all their oppression', before the advent of the Dutch; they also traded at the Molucas and at Banda before the Dutch did so. (1¾ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 28, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 325).

Sir Samuel Barnardiston states that last Friday he and Mr. Jolliffe informed Sir John Nicholas, Mr. Williamson, and Secretary Trevor that

¹ For another copy see *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xli, p. 182.

some one had or was endeavouring to obtain a licence from the King to import pepper from Holland; they were told that no such licence had been granted, and that the Company should be heard before anything of the kind is done to their prejudice. The request of Nicholas Lichire that the cotton yarn he bought may be resold at the next court of sales, he making good any loss, is granted. A report from the Committee for Debts is read and approved; their findings are as follows: Richard Waring to be remitted the 10*l.* he owes for law expenses, because of his service to the Company in the time of the late fire; opium sold to William Bullivant to be resold and an execution taken out against him; Daniel Penington and John Gourney to be summoned to appear at the next court about money owing for a parcel of camphor; John Peake to be told that, unless he clears his taffetas, they will be resold and he prosecuted for not fulfilling his contract; Nicholas Lichire's cotton yarn to be resold, unless he pays for it; George Willoughby to be desired to clear, according to promise, broad chintz sold to Jeronimo Miranda; aloes epatica bought by Edward Whitwell to be resold, unless he clears them before the next sale, and he to be sued for the penalty; examination and report to be made of the business of Richard Seaborne; the auditor to ascertain who is executor to Mr. Broome and report, that his account may be settled; Laurence Saucer to be notified to clear his account; Moses to enter a judgement against Mr. Worrall; Roger Scattergood to clear his account, or his taffetas will be resold; John Stanyan to be spoken to about his debt for sugar and taffetas; the account of William Warren to be cleared, upon consideration of the expenses he incurred in making 'essays' of petre, and because of the considerable sum belonging to him in the Company's hands for some time, for which he received no interest; a writ to be taken out against Peter Ashurst; Robert Gardner to clear his law charges, or proceedings will be taken against him; Daniel Judd having sustained great loss because of the non-delivery of his petre, his small debt is to be remitted; saltpetre bought by Richard Cooke at the last sale, and not paid for, to be resold and proceedings taken against him. The Committee are of opinion that a day of sale should be appointed for disposal of goods not yet sold, when all goods already sold but not cleared should be resold; hereupon order is given for a court of sales to be held on Thursday, November 12. A clause in a letter (now read) to the President, Agents, and Chiefs in India, empowering them to place and displace factors, is referred for consideration, and order given for directions to be sent to the Coast for all due

encouragement to be accorded to the ministers lately sent there, 'in their work and service of the Gospell for converting of soules and promoting a pious conversation among the people'. Mrs. Carpenter to procure some one besides herself as security in a bond of 500*l.* for her son Henry, unless she is willing for him to go as an apprentice at 5*l.* a year. Richard Seaborne having paid in 100*l.* and being willing to pay another 100*l.* within a week, and give bond for another like sum, if the judgement against him is annulled and he permitted to proceed on his intended voyage, the matter is referred to certain Committees to determine. A report from the Master and Warden of the Corporation of Shipwrights and Joseph Shish, Senior, is read, in which they certify that upon a survey of the *Hercules* they find the greater part of her to be built of fir, and because of this and 'the badness of her way' they do not think her fit for the Company's service; so the Court decide not to entertain her. A survey is read of repairs necessary to be done in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*. The affairs of Bombay to be considered next Tuesday. The Committees for the Treasury to be desired to affix the Company's seal to a release prepared by Moses for Sir Thomas Chambers, and to a counterpart of his assignment of certain debts in India, he to seal two bonds to the Company and give them 1,000*l.* in money. The salary of Roger Fowler, the silk-dyer, to begin from the time of his departure from Gravesend. The *John and Martha* to be endorsed in charterparty as of 320 tons, at the request of Captain Goffe. On petition, James Heblethwait is entertained as hot-presser in the room of Mrs. Dent. The report on St. Helena is referred for consideration to Friday next; meanwhile Mr. Boone is to treat for the delivery of twenty negroes at some of the Cape Verd Islands, and permission is to be obtained from the Royal Company to take in the said negroes for this Company's service. A motion is made on behalf of those interested in the United Joint Stock for settlement of the account depending between them and this present Stock, by reference to some members of this court. This is agreed to, and it is desired that arbitrators be nominated, but a decision is deferred until all others interested in the said Stock shall have been consulted. (3½ pp)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED STOCK, OCTOBER 28, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 719).

Richard Seaborne demands 147*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* from this Stock; but, as it is thought that considerable sums are due from him for fines on goods re-

ceived, it is decided to pay him 100*l.* for which he is to give a full discharge for all demands. Mr. Tomlins' bond to be delivered to him. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 328).

A paper from Mr. Mohun is read and referred to the Committee appointed to consider how best to open a trade with Japan, to make what use of it they can and to desire Mohun to give them a particular account of the report of the Dutch touching unpaid debts left by the English in Japan; and Sambrooke is told to report by whom these debts were contracted, and for what Stock. A letter is read from James Walcot to his father from St. Iago, complaining of Mr. Manwaring's menacing language, and order is given that in the letter to the Coast the factors be admonished to behave peaceably and with all due respect to one another, and, in order to prevent duels, any one in the service who shall send a challenge to another to fight is to be sent home by the first opportunity with due proof of his offence. The factors' wives are also to be 'cautioned that they occasion noe strife or contention'. A survey of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* is considered and order given for her entertainment; if she can be ready to sail by February 20 she is to go to Surat, but if not then to some other place. It is decided by ballot not to entertain Sir Thomas Allen's son. A report concerning the account of John Lambton is read, and it is decided not to take any action until a further account is returned from Surat about his debts to the natives, and direction is given for a clause to be inserted in the Surat letter for inquiries to be made touching this matter; also as to the capacity in which Ralph Lambton served the Company in the time of Sivāji's insurrection. Mr. Davison to contract with John Bence for twenty negroes on the best terms possible, to be delivered at Cape Verd or Sierra Leone on board the Company's ship *George*. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, OCTOBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 724).

Samuel Moyer is desired to supply the place of Sir George Smyth, deceased, in settling the difference between this Stock and Richard Clutterbucke; and certain Committees are requested to determine the matter in dispute between this Stock and Mr. Moyer. Ordered that some things in a trunk belonging to this Stock be sold by the candle at the next court of sales. John Stanyan's account with this Stock to be

cleared. An inventory of particulars contained in a trunk formerly belonging to Frederick Skinner, and consisting principally of diamond and other rings, is given in. The demand of Mrs. Andrews is referred to this committee, and certain of the Committees are desired to formulate it by the next meeting. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 330).

Mr. Vandeput writing that, because of the scarcity of ships at Hamburg it is doubtful whether the copper bought for the Company there can be dispatched for England before the frosts set in, unless a greater quantity may be laden in one vessel than was ordered, he is to be desired to advise his correspondent to put 200 'sheeppounds' in one vessel. The City Surveyors to be informed of the encroachments made upon Leadenhall by the buildings of the inhabitants adjoining, that the same may be regulated according to the Act of Parhament, without prejudice to the Hall or the Company, who have warehouses there. A draft of laws and constitutions for the government of the island and port of Bombay is read, and the preamble, with the six articles touching religion, and the first article touching the administration of justice and common right contained in the four first sheets and the two first lines of the fifth sheet are approved. The second article, concerning the properties and privileges to be granted to the inhabitants, is referred back to the Committee for Bombay; and Friday next is appointed for the Court to consider the remainder of the said laws. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 4, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 331).

The Committee for the United Joint Stock, on behalf of themselves and the rest of those interested, nominate as arbitrators Sir Andrew Riccard and Maurice Thomson, and desire that an umpire may be elected by both parties; this Court names Rowland Wynn and Thomas Papillon as arbitrators for this present Stock, and to these four all matters in difference are referred. No umpire is chosen, the Court hoping that all may be determined to the satisfaction of both parties. Sir Andrew Riccard to take bills of exchange from Mr. Beavis for money due from him by bonds to the Company, payable to Captain John Norbrooke and his chief mate Mohune, or either of them, in Guinea, and give them instructions for receipt of the same, and Moses is to draw up a general release to be given to Beavis, to which the Company's seal is to

be attached. A valuation of calicoes to be sold is read and approved, and directions given for twenty pieces of fine narrow bafts to be held in reserve. In the preamble to be read before the sale the words 'six months time from the 1st December' are to be inserted. Captain Zachary Browne on behalf of himself and others proposes to build for the Company's service a ship of 350 tons with two decks, to be launched by June 24 next, upon the terms lately published; the Court declare that, if a ship from 350 to 450 tons with three decks is built, 20s. per ton extraordinary shall be allowed for freight for her two first voyages to the Indies, and that for the encouragement of those willing to build 'two good ships from 350 tons to 450 tons apeece, to be ready by the first of November next and to be of three decks flush, with quarter deck and forecastle', the same freight shall be allowed, on condition that the owners inform the Company by March 25 next of their resolve to build such vessels, and give in the names of commanders and mates approved by the Company. Captain Southwell offers the *Satisfaction*, burden 400 tons, and order is given for a survey to be taken of her at once. Sir John Trevor to be told of a letter received by a member of the Company, in which it is thought some account may be given of affairs at Fort St. George of public concern. Moses to consider what is best to be done for recovery of the money due from Daniel Penington. The Committee for Writing Letters to meet this afternoon to consider a clause in a letter now read, empowering the President, Agents, and their Councils to place and displace factors. Noah Bridges to be allowed to send to his son in the Bay two pipes of wine and 2,000 dollars, upon payment of one per cent permission. Sambrooke, Junior, to be allowed to put up for sale a parcel of 'herba stuffs' at the next court of sales. (2½ pp.)

BILLS OF EXCHANGE FROM RICHARD BEAVIS IN LONDON TO CAPTAIN THOMAS PEARSON AT CAPE COAST CASTLE, GUINEA, NOVEMBER 4, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 10).

Desiring him to pay fifteen days after sight to Captain John Norbrooke and Mr. George Mohune, or either of them, for the use of the East India Company 307 oz, one ackie,¹ Flemish troy weight, of rich Guinea gold in full payment of 1,136*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, one half due November 6, 1668, the other August 6, 1669, for which Beavis has given his bond, dated October 6 last. Desiring him to pay to Captain John Norbrooke

¹ Equal to one-sixteenth of an ounce.

and Mr. George Mohune, or either of them, for the use of the East India Company 432 oz. 7 ackies, Flemish troy weight, of rich Guinea gold in full payment of 1,600*l.* due October 2 next, for which Beavis has given his bond, dated October 1 last, which being paid the bonds are void. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 6, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 333).

Captain Chamblet tenders the *Sampson*, burden 370 tons, and order is given for a survey to be taken of her. Noah Bridges declares in court that the dollars which he obtained permission to send to the Bay are for his son, and requests to be allowed to send an additional two pipes of wine; this is granted. A letter is read from the Commissioners for Accounts, desiring an account of all the goods the Company received out of the two East Indian prizes, the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*; Harbert is told to prepare one accordingly. Raph Marshall and Raph Lambton desire that the report lately made concerning the affairs of the late John Lambton may be confirmed, the debt he owes to Singer Sawe¹ in India paid first, and the remaining creditors satisfied as the Court shall direct; also that interest at six per cent, may be allowed for his money from the time it was put into the Company's cash; that the diamond ring sent to his sister may be delivered; and that consideration may be had of the service rendered the Company by Raph Lambton against Sivāji. The whole business is referred to certain Committees to settle, and to report their opinions as to what should be given to Raph Lambton. The diamond ring to be delivered to John Lambton's administrator and a receipt taken for it. The Committee appointed to consider about a trade to 'the Manillees' to draw up proper arguments in the Company's behalf for a trade to those parts, for presentation to Sir William Godolphin, in accordance with an intimation given by the Earl of Sandwich. The Secretary to deliver the letters from Gombroon to the person from whom he received them. Examination and report to be made of the account of Captain Prowd. The Husband to ascertain from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance whether they will have the salt-petre undisposed of now in the Company's hands. The petition of John Sparrow to be examined. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*)

¹ Sinha Shāh

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 6 (AFTERNOON), 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 335).

The Committee for the Treasury are desired to affix the Company's seal to the release to be given to the Sheriffs of London for 87*l.* received by them from Mr. Bullevant. An answer to a bill exhibited in Chancery by Henry Hampson against the Governor, the Company, and Sambrooke, Senior, is read and referred to the Committee for Lawsuits to consider and alter as they see fit, and have the Company's seal affixed to it. After consideration and debate concerning the laws and constitutions to be made for the government of Bombay, all are approved except those hereafter named, which are referred to the Committee for Bombay for alteration according to the sense of this Court; these are: the 3rd article touching the administration of justice; the 3rd and 4th articles touching the method of proceedings in the court of judicature; and the 6th and 7th articles concerning the registration of rights and encumbrances on estates; and the articles for punishing fornicators and adulterers. Moses to consider and report in whose name writs and processes should be made out and issued for administration of justice in Bombay. (1 *p.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, NOVEMBER 6, 1668 (*Treasury Minute Book II*, pp. 369-371).

Order for a Great Seal for the [East India Company's] rent of Bombay to be paid at the Exchequer [instead of to the Customs Farmers, who are to have a warrant for said rent on the Exchequer]. Also their [the Customs Farmers?] interest to be inserted in their warrant for the Bombay money. Abbot to get the former warrant back, and in place of it draw another with interest.

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM MOSES, NOVEMBER 6, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 8).

Enclosing the covenant of reference from Mr. Andrews to the Company and stating the case as follows: it appears from an account of President Wyche, delivered to the President and Council at Surat by Anthony Smith, that the President in his lifetime sent to Smith at Mocha some tutenague, part of which was returned to Matthew Andrews when he was President at Surat, and the remainder sold at Mocha, the amount being paid into the Company's cash in Surat by Smith. Hereupon Andrews demanded this money from the Company, alleging that one-third

part went to Mocha for his account, and the remainder for the account of President Wyche, but after the death of the latter he (Andrews) bought what belonged to Wyche and paid the money to his creditors, according to the directions of his widow. After deliberation the arbitrators agreed that the whole amount should be paid to Andrews, who, with Sir John Cloberry (married to Widow Wyche) and the widow are to give a discharge in full to the Company for the same. Desires him to add a clause to the Company's bill against Mr. Trevisa for five pieces of ordnance, amounting to 27*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, sent from Fort St. George to the Bay of Bengal in the *Merchants' Delight* in September, 1659, and not brought to account in the Bay books. Begg him to remember a release for Richard Beavis, executor to his brother Gilbert Beavis, a factor of the Company in Guinea. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 11, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 336).

Captain Wharton requests that the remainder of the saltpetre contracted for by the Commissioners of the Ordnance may be delivered, upon his depositing an order for 5,000*l.* charged on the receipt of the Firehearths, on which an assignment is to be given for moneys appearing due, as soon as the account is adjusted, with interest payable half-yearly at the Commissioners' offices in the Tower; hereupon the Husband is instructed to weigh off and deliver the said saltpetre and give in the account to the Court. A warrant for 2,500*l.* to be made out to Peter Vandeput for the use of Mr. Overbeek, to be allowed on account of the copper bought for the Company at Hamburg; the rate of exchange to be 34*s.* 6*d.* Flemish on every pound sterling. Inquiries to be made for a throwster and weaver for Bengal. A report to be made of the account of Peter Ashurst and of his ability to pay what he owes to the Company. The treasure to be packed and sent aboard the four ships designed for the Coast as soon as they are ready to receive it. Some persons to be treated with for the delivery of twenty negroes for the Company's use at St. Iago, and Mr. Bence to be spoken to about negroes to be delivered at Sierra Leone. Examination and report to be made of the account of Ezra Shirley. A report on the account of George Papillon is read, approved, and order given for it to be cleared, and for the Accountant-General in future to cause copies to be made of all invoices of goods coming from India and delivered to the Husband. Fifty of the soldiers lately come from Portugal, if found sober and fit for service, to be entertained

for Bombay, provided they are Protestants and will take the oath of supremacy and allegiance; also one officer not above the rank of sergeant. All to be told they will be allowed to take their wives, whose passages will be paid by the Company. Captain Lord refusing to have the necessary work done in the *John and Margaret*, and keeping back a month's pay from his men on pretence of some abatement made by the Company of what is due to him, he is to be notified to attend the court next Friday. The salary of Captain Basse, commander of the *George*, to be made up to 8*l.* a month. Jane Sparrow to be paid 3*l.* A report on the affairs of Richard Seaborne is read, advising the discharge of his bail, Mr. Gourney, the retention in the hands of the Company of Mrs. Langford's bond, and the judgement for securing payment of the 100*l.* due from Seaborne to remain without further proceedings as long as the Company sees fit; the Court approve and direct Moses to stay law proceedings accordingly. (1 *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, NOVEMBER 12, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 339).

Sale of pepper, dust of pepper, cowries, coffee, opium, shel-lac, broad and narrow bafts, damaged chintz, silk longees, herba longees, and fulfuts, with prices and names of purchasers. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 13, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 340).

On a motion by James Edwards on behalf of those interested in the United Joint Stock, order is given for the arbitrators to whom this business was referred to be allowed until January 31 to determine the same. Mr. Elwes is granted permission to send in the Company's shipping to his brother, Robert Elwes, 300 pieces of eight, on paying one per cent. Examination and report to be made of the latter's account. Peter Ashurst offering to give bond for payment of his debt, an agreement is to be made with him and law proceedings stayed. Order is given for the Company's books of accounts to be balanced to October 30 last, which the Accountant-General undertakes shall be done by December 13 next. Certain of the Committees to report what was written to Guinea in 1663 touching Dr. Lister. Mr. Johnson's proposal to build a ship of 240 or 250 tons at 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton is referred to certain Committees, who are to agree with him or some other able shipbuilder to build a vessel for the Company's service, not exceeding 250 tons, on the best terms they can. Order is given for the *George* to go to St. Helena on her way to Surat, and be ready to sail by January 1. The Committee for the Treasury to provide

1000 pieces of eight 'of the Portugal stamp', if procurable, for buying negroes at St. Iago. The executors of the late Ezra Shirley to be paid 17*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Captain Medford states that the *Humfrey and Elizabeth* will be ready to take in the Company's goods by January 20. A report touching St. Helena is considered and referred back to the committee, to reconsider and prepare a commission and instructions for regulating the affairs of that island, and provide the several goods mentioned. Lettice Carpenter and Henry Jones of Keevil are accepted as securities in 500*l.* for Henry Carpenter. A warrant to be made out to the owners of the *Rebecca* for transportation of five of the seven passengers sent in that ship to Surat. A letter to be written to the Commissioners of Parliament for taking Public Accounts, to be sent with the abstract of the account of goods received out of the *Slothany* and *Golden Phoenix*. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 18, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 343).

A claim of Sir William Langhorne to be admitted to the freedom by patrimony and service is objected to on the grounds that he was born before his father was made a member of the Company, and his indentures of apprenticeship have not been produced; but order is given for him to be made free on payment of 5*l.* and for that sum to be returned if his claim is proved good. Certain Committees to consider and report in what cases the sons or servants of members of the Company have a right to the freedom. On a report that Mr. Page of Wivenhoe offers to build a ship of 250 tons at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, to be ready by the end of August, and Mr. Johnson offers to build one of the same tonnage at 6*l.* 10*s.* a ton, to be ready by the end of July, on certain conditions, the Court refer the matter to a committee to treat with Johnson or others for building a vessel, for which 500*l.* imprest is to be allowed, but not exceeded. On report that an agreement has been made with Peter Ashurst and his bond taken for payment of 50*l.* next May, and his bill of exchange for 50*l.*, drawn on Humphrey Bening of Lisbon, payable to Roger Braddile three months after date; order is given for his discharge on the said payments being made. The Auditor presents a statement of several errors in the accounts between the factories on the Coast, these are referred to the Committee for Writing Letters. A report is read touching the regulation of abuses in the Bay factories, and order given for a copy of former letters to be sent both to the Fort and to the Bay. Captain Zachary Browne declares that he and his friends will furnish the

Company with a new ship of three decks upon the terms lately published. A report touching the affairs of Quarles Browne is read and approved. Mr. Fowler to take his passage in the *Antelope*, and be accommodated in the great cabin, or where he shall find most convenient. The petition of Tileman Jans Greenvelt and Derrick Vandevalde for passage to Surat in one of the Company's ships is referred. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to the bill exhibited against them in Chancery by George and Henry Greenhill. On information that some of the commanders of the outward-bound ships intend to take in wine at 'the Maderas', the Court order notice to be given to them to forbear doing so, it being strictly contrary to their covenants. (2¼ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 20, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 345).

Permission is given to the owners of the *Crown* to lade several specified parcels in her, and to the owners of the *John and Martha* to ship out 2,800 dollars. The receipt given by Captain Norbrooke for Beavis's two bills of exchange to be delivered to Dunkin. Captain Francis Trelawny presents a letter from the Earl of Sandwich in his behalf for employment in the Company's service as a commander at Bombay; he is also recommended by Sir William Godolphin. The Court, though willing to meet the wishes of the Earl and Sir William, cannot do so, as they have no occasion for any officer above the rank of sergeant. Dunkin and Sambrooke to be allowed to ship 250*l.* to the Coast, without paying permission. The petition of John Brodnax is read and referred to the Committee for Shipping and Plantations, who are to consider and report what persons, besides soldiers, are suitable for entertainment at Bombay. Roger Fowler to be advanced two months' pay, and order is given for half his salary to be paid in India, the other half to his wife at home. Six young seamen to be entertained for training as pilots in the Ganges, to serve for seven years, be allowed besides diet and lodging, 6*l.* yearly for the three first years; 7*l.* yearly for the next two; and 8*l.* for the two last, to buy clothes, etc.; and 50*s.* apiece to be given to them to provide necessaries for the voyage. Captain Godolphin to be instructed to take on board his proportion of water. On consideration of the transactions on foot for settling some equal terms of commerce between the English and Dutch, and that some concerned in this might be serviceable in promoting the interests of the Company, the Court refer the matter to the Governour, the Deputy, and Sir Andrew Riccard, to act herein as they think best. The Deputy and Mr. Jolliffe to deliver to Sir

William Godolphin a memorial, now read, with copies of letters procured by the Earl of Sandwich from the Queen of Spain and Count Penoranda for licence for the Company's ships to water and victual in the Philip-pines. (1½ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO HENRY HAMPSON [AT AMSTERDAM], NOVEMBER 20, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 204).

Acknowledge the receipt of his several letters concerning the Dutch sales; also of a short abstract of the Dutch advices from the Indies. The latter does not answer their expectations; therefore they must desire Hampson not to trouble to obtain anything more of this nature, as they can get fuller advices from private hands. If without much trouble he can advise the number of ships already sent to the East by the Dutch, and how many more they intend to dispatch thither, he is to do so. (¼ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 25, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 347).

Captain Andrews, commander of the *Antelope*, to cause a cabin to be made in the great cabin in his ship for the accommodation of Roger Fowler. The petition of Tileman Jans Greenvelt and Derrick Danielo Vandeveld, for passage to Surat in the Company's shipping, is refused. The Committee for Private Trade to supply the names of four competent persons to seize prohibited goods, both exported and imported, for whom commissions will be requested from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Mrs. Pierson, whose husband owns one-sixteenth of the *Richard and Elizabeth*, asking that John Hawkins and Thomas Parris may be accepted as security that Pierson shall in eighteen months seal a bill of sale made by the rest of the owners of the said vessel, the Court consent; the former security entered into by Messrs. Hussy, Barton, and others to be given up. Order is given for a copy to be made of the draft of the laws and constitutions for the government of Bombay, and for the Secretary to endeavour to obtain a copy of the articles and orders for the regulating of His Majesty's Guards lately read in the House of Commons; also for inquiries to be made for some able ministers to serve the Company at Bombay, who for their encouragement shall be allowed from 50*l.* to 100*l.* a year. (1¼ pp.)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE TO SIR JOHN TREVOR, NOVEMBER 25, 1668
(*Public Record Office: S. P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 33¹).

. . . He finds from Sir John's last letter that nothing will be thought done unless the point of passing by the Dutch forts is conceded, and this he knows will be more difficult than all the rest; therefore he desires to be furnished with arguments from precedents and practices in the Indies, as well as from reasons grounded upon the *jus gentium* in Europe, the actual course of things in the Indies being quite different and disagreeing with the rules of justice and right observed in other countries. In reply to Sir John's assertion, that this passing by of forts was never denied before the Dutch began it, Sir William says that Van Benninghen argues its concession would be to introduce a new thing, for it has been denied from the earliest discoveries of the Spaniards in the Indies, and by all European Nations observed 'indistinctly to all as well as by all', and if the Dutch conceded it to us, the French and other nations, their allies, would demand the like. He was told by M. de Witt that the English interest in the Indies was chiefly in colonies, while that of the Dutch was chiefly in forts on large coasts, and agreements with the natives for sole commerce: that at first the interest of the English exceeded that of the Dutch, but now theirs is greater than ours, and while we forbid the Dutch to traffic to our colonies, they suffer ours under their forts and to the nations in contract with them. Sir William again presses to be given arguments based on precedents, and asks whether the point is to apply to the Indies alone, as he expects that, if it is granted, its general application 'to West as well as East' will be insisted upon. . . . (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 27, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 349).

Examination and report to be made of the petition of Robert Saint-hill. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to be asked to grant a commission to Humphrey Faircliff to search for and seize all prohibited goods, such as was granted by the late Lord Treasurer; also for three blank commissions of the same tenor. Mr. Boone states that Sir Richard Ford wishes the Company to know that the Royal Company have farmed out the north part of Guinea² and are about to dispose of other parts with-

¹ See also *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 183. The document is printed in Jones's edition of Temple's letters, but under date of December 11, 1668 (N.S.).

² See p. 23 of *The Company of Royal Adventurers Trading into Africa*, by G. F. Zook.

in the liberty of their charter, and suggests whether it might not be for this Company's advantage and interest to have the Gold Coast; Mr. Booue is told to thank Sir Richard and endeavour to ascertain the terms and time for which the Gold Coast is to be let, and its extent. The *Satisfaction* is entertained, on the terms and conditions granted to other ships not newly built, she to be ready to sail from Gravesend by March 1 next. The memorial to Sir William Godolphin, concerning trade to 'the Many-les,' to be signed by the Secretary. Directions to be sent to the Fort for four Gentues or Arracans with their wives to be procured in the Bay for the Company's service at St. Helena, and sent there by the next shipping. A chirurgeon's chest to be provided for the *George*. Instructions to be given in the general letter to Surat for an account of the proceedings of the Court of Judicature to be erected at Bombay to be sent home yearly. (1¼ pp.)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, NOVEMBER 27, 1668 (*Public Record Office. S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 249, no. 169).

Three East India ships have come from the Thames, outward-bound.

THE SAME TO THE SAME, NOVEMBER 29, 1668 (*Ibid.*, no. 188).

. . . The East India ships that came from London, . . . are in the Downs. . . .

A MEETING ABOUT JONATHAN TRAVEISA, DECEMBER 1, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p 63).

Messrs. Jollife and Gregory meeting to consider the business of Mr. Traveisa, and speaking of the many favours shown to him by the Nabob when he was Agent in the Bay, Mr. Gregory said that at one time the Nabob gave Traveisa 1,500*l.* he had received from the Dutch for procuring a dustick for them for a considerable parcel of silk. This sum Gregory thinks was in return, or as a recompense for part of the money, gifts, and presents Traveisa had given to the Nabob and charged to the Company's account, so that the said 1,500*l.* should also have been placed to their account, it having been purchased as it were with their money, and dearly too, as well as other presents and gifts Traveisa had received from the Nabob. (¼ p.)

ANSWER OF THE LORDS THE STATES-GENERAL TO THE ARTICLES PROPOSED BY SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, DECEMBER 1, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 46¹).

As regards the first article concerning the Marine Treaty, they agree that the form of certificate or seabrief inserted at the end of the said treaty shall be the same for the English as for the Dutch; and with regard to the second article, they are content to admit the explanation of the words besieged, blocked up, or invested, in the manner proposed by Sir Wilham, provided the obligation is always reciprocal. To the first of the four articles which properly have no reference to the Marine Treaty, they agree to a free trade with people and nations not in the occupancy of or under the government of the one or the other Company. Also that the one and the other Company may freely pass any river or pass whatsoever leading to any place of trade amongst nations not in subjection to or occupied by the other Company, though the other Company have a fort or castle on any such river or pass, the said fort or castle not being situated in a country absolutely in the subjection and occupation of the other Company. They agree to the second article, which sets forth that contracts made for some particular trade are not to hinder the trade of either the one or the other Company. They also agree to the third article, that neither Company shall assist the natives in case of war. With regard to the fourth article, it is believed to be their intention that passports granted by them or their officers according to common right are to have no other force than to oblige their officers, or subjects to respect them, and they do not understand that English passports should have any other effect. That in case the said common right were enlarged by a capitulation, it is conceived that both Companies might abuse the passports for the protection of many nations, and might also sell them for profit, which would infallibly cause disorder and produce new disputes and troubles. (2½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 2, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 350).

Report is made that some cloths, omitted from shipment with the rest of the Company's goods, have been sent in a hoy to the Downs. The *Sampson* is entertained on the same terms and conditions as other ships, not newly built; she is designed for Surat, and to be ready to sail from Gravesend by February 20 next. Captain Cresset to be paid 10*l.* for his

¹ For a duplicate see *Home Miscellaneous* (I O), vol. xli, p. 195.

pains in the Company's service. Mr. Sterling is represented as duly qualified for the ministry and willing to serve the Company at Bombay, and certain Committees are desired to inform themselves of his ability and fitness, and, if he is suitable, to appoint a time for him to attend the Court. (1 p.)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT BUSTER AT GREENWICH, DECEMBER 2, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 11).

They understand from Henry Faircliffe that Buster has seized about twenty pieces of broadcloth out of one of their ships outward-bound. They suppose these were privately laden with intent to defraud the King of his customs, and to prejudice the Company in their trade. With regard to the former they do not intermeddle, but the latter concerns them greatly, and they will endeavour by all ways and means to prevent it and will encourage all who help them do so. They desire Buster to do his best to discover in their outward-bound ships any cloth, lead, quicksilver, coral, or any other prohibited commodities shipped by any private person, or any pepper, calicoes, or other commodities shipped by any but themselves and unladen from their homeward-bound ships, and request him to inform them of the nature and quantity of the cloth already seized, the name of the person to whom it belonged, and of the ship out of which it was taken, and they will be ready to gratify him for his services. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM MOSES, DECEMBER 2, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 11).

Acquainting him that Mr. Kenn's bill has been twice read by the Committee and only some few words altered by Mr. Jollife. That the said Committee desire Moses to add a clause to the general letter touching gifts or returns of presents received by Kenn during his employment and by him appropriated to his own use, which, adds Edwin, 'I conceive hee ought not to doe' ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 4, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 352).

The Committee for Shipping to provide cannon and shot for Bombay; also to entertain fifty soldiers for that island, to which end public notice is to be given that any willing to enlist should come to the Company's house on Wednesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, when they will hear the terms of entertainment and the accommodation for themselves and

their wives. John Brodnax is entertained to serve at Bombay for three years at 18*l.* a year, his pay to begin from the time of his arrival there; the President and Council to employ him according to his capabilities; he is to be permitted to take with him his wife, his child, and one or two maid-servants. An able gunner to be sent to Bombay. Women or maid-servants going to Bombay are not to be obliged to remain with their employers over a year from the time of arrival, and, if they marry an Englishman within the said year, with consent of the Governor and Council, they are to have their liberty and their husband is not to give their employer any consideration for their time. Inquiries to be made for an able engineer for Bombay and the terms on which he will serve. On information that the Lords Commissioners for Prizes have sent for the book of contracts relating to the King's goods sold out of the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, and for copies of the cash, receipt, and rebate books, Herbert is directed to give these to Mr. Lloyd, Their Lordships' secretary, after cancelling all contracts except those not complied with, and having them endorsed to the effect that the goods were resold and the moneys made good to the King's account. Mr. Dethick and Company to be written to and told to lade the Company's coral in the first ship coming to London by January 15 or 20, and agree with the master for a reasonable demurrage to deliver the coral to such of the Company's ships as shall be in the Downs, the coral to be so stowed as to be easily got at. The Husband to beg the Farmers' clerks to hasten the account of the exports and imports of calicoes. Certain Committees to accompany Messrs. Jollife and Boone to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to procure commissions for the Company's officers to seize prohibited goods. (2 pp.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN],
DECEMBER 4, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 206).

Have not written to them of late, thinking this unnecessary, but have paid their bills of exchange. Hoped before this to have heard of the embarkation of the coral, but not having done so fear they will be disappointed again this year, as they were last. In case the departure of only small ships from Leghorn causes this delay, they order them to lade the coral in the first ship or ships leaving their port for London, provided these sail by January 15 or at furthest by January 20. The masters to be agreed with for the coral to be stowed so that it may be got at easily and unladen in the Downs on arrival. Reasonable demurrage shall be

paid if stay is made on this account, for it may happen that a ship from Leghorn bound for London may pass through the Downs when the Company's outward-bound vessels are there. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 7, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II, 250, no. 36*).

Captain Andrews, bound for the East Indies, and Vice-Admiral Goodson for Virginia, are still in the Downs, and about twelve merchant ships.

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE'S LETTER OF DECEMBER 5, 1668, N.S., DECEMBER 8, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives, vol. 219, p. 35¹*).

To the assertion that their passing by the Dutch forts would introduce a new thing, they reply that their former arguments, grounded upon the *jus gentium*, should be sufficient to remove all objections. With regard to precedents requested, the Dutch cannot expect to be furnished with these where no such practices have been, nor can they insist upon the example of the Spaniards in the West Indies, knowing well how odious the Spanish oppression has made the Christian religion to the natives in those parts; and again the Spaniards took possession of a wild country where the natives had no correspondence with other nations, but in the Indies things are different; the natives there had a settled government and traffic with other nations, both by land and sea, until the Dutch by force and violence obtained possession of part of their country. Besides it is unreasonable, if the English settle factories and engage in commerce, that the Dutch, by building a fort upon any pass or in the way of such commerce, should on this pretence interrupt them in it, which is not only against common right but to introduce something new.

2. As to the whole course of things being different in the Indies, and disagreeing from rules of justice and right observed elsewhere, this is what the Dutch allege and would by force have it so, but 'God, who gave the earth to the children of men, made no such distinction'. Neither are the people so wild as the Americans who were subdued by the Spaniards, as they exercise government and maintain trade by land and sea; therefore the Dutch actions are contrary to 'right and civil correspondency'.

3. As to having been observed indifferently to all as well as by all, it is answered: if by all are meant the English, Dutch, and Portuguese, the

¹ See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 186.

Dutch know well that neither they themselves nor the English practised this until later; that the Portuguese thought it unjust to engross so much of the trade of the world by excluding other European nations, and the English and Dutch by their joint forces engaged to carry on trade to the southern parts, and the English (alone) to the northern parts, notwithstanding any Portuguese fortifications, for the latter did not forbid the natives to trade, as did the Dutch, but only stipulated for a moderate custom. 4. To the assertion that if this liberty is granted to the English, the French and their other allies will demand it also, it is answered that it should not be denied to any who have or shall settle factories or engage in trade, for by right they should have recourse and passage to these without any interruption. 5. To the allegation that the interest of the English is chiefly in colonies and that of the Dutch in forts, it is replied that had it not been for the evil practices of the Dutch, the English interest might have been as great as formerly and have increased; but the greater the interest of the Dutch the greater advantage they secured by forbidding all others to trade to their towns, islands, plantations, and forts, where freedom of trade is not proposed. That it is open to the English (as well as to the Dutch) to trade to all places in the East not actually in the occupation of the Dutch, and not only where they have factories already, but to any place they shall see fit, unless the Dutch would pretend to be sole masters and forbid all other nations to trade there; if they mean this, 'let them speak playn, that they may be dealt with accordingly'. The English prohibiting the Dutch to trade to their plantations in the West is the same as the Dutch prohibiting the English trading to their colonies in the East and elsewhere. (4 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 9, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 354).

A letter is read from Sir William Ryder and directions given for Sir John Robinson to appoint a day for the referees to meet and make a speedy report about the cowries bought by Sir William of the Company. The mariners in the *George* to be told that according to custom they may, after three years, return to England in the Company's shipping and their wages will be paid until they arrive home. Some bags of Jambi pepper in the warehouse to be sold and the money paid into the Treasury. A request is made on behalf of Mr. Lambton that the abstract of the books and estate of the late John Lambton now in the Accountant's

office may be produced at the trial depending between him and the executors of the late Sir George Smith; and order is given for Edwyn, the Auditor, to attend the said trial with the required abstract when it shall be wanted. The Governor reports that five journals and ledgers from Kāsimbāzār, Patna, and Hūgli have been delivered to Moses to be produced in Chancery in the cause now depending between the Company and Ion Kenn. An order for 112*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, signed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, being twelve months interest on 1869*l.* 3*s.* payable to the Company out of the Exchequer, is delivered to the Committees for the Treasury. A draft of the laws and constitutions for Bombay is read, and order given that in all cases where fines, penalties, or punishments are to be awarded or inflicted it shall be done by the Governor and Council or by the Deputy and Council, the draft to be amended accordingly, and Moses to obtain the advice of the Solicitor-General as to the consonance of the said laws with the laws of this kingdom and the Company's charter, and what additions, alterations, and amendments are necessary to be made. (1½ pp.)

THE COMPANY'S MEMORIAL TOUCHING TRADE TO THE MANILAS, DELIVERED TO SIR WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, DECEMBER 10, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 188).

They requested the Earl of Sandwich when at Madrid to procure them liberty to trade at 'the Manilas', and he obtained a command from the Queen and Count Peinoranda, President of the Council of India, for them to be allowed to victual and water at the Philippines, and for a peace to be proclaimed there between the two nations. But some words in the articles being liable to 'a restrained interpretation', they wish it to be clearly understood that their desire is to be allowed to trade at the Manilas from their plantations and factories in the East Indies, and in return they are willing to offer the Spaniards freedom of trade at Bombay, Madras, or any of their factories in India. The following objections may be raised. 1. That what is granted to them must be granted to other European nations; to which they reply, the Dutch will in all probability make this demand (though they never allow intercourse with their Spice Islands or other places), and if they do the Spaniards will be very imprudent to refuse it. 2. That they will buy up Chinese goods at Manila and so make them dear. But this is a wrong idea, for nothing is more certain than that the more that is bought of any commodity the more is provided and thus it becomes cheaper. Besides they have no

desire for Chinese commodities, as the silks of Bengal are cheaper and it is better to buy direct from China than to pay the additional cost at Manila. 3. That they may take advantage of the place to furnish the West Indies with European commodities; to which they reply that the distance by sea is too great; all woollen goods would be spoilt by being so long in a hot climate, and for gross goods the freight, custom, and other charges would be too high. They therefore entreat Sir William to use his interest to procure them a licence so clear and explicit as to exclude all danger of 'feigned pretences'. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 11, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 355).

The petition of Elizabeth Upton is read and referred for examination. On a satisfactory report of the abilities of Mr. Sterling and of his fitness to serve as a chaplain at Bombay, order is given for a copy to be made and communicated to him of the salaries and gratuities allowed last year to the ministers who went to Surat and the Coast. The Deputy reports that the Company's memorial touching a trade to 'the Manilas' has been delivered to Sir William Godolphin, who promises to do his best in the matter. Anthony Stawell, a merchant at Kinsale, to be written to concerning his demand for 15*l.* (1 p.)

THE COMPANY TO ANTHONY STAWELL [AT KINSALE], DECEMBER 15, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 207).

Have received his letter advising the disbursement of 15*l.* in putting two persons aboard the Company's ships when at Kinsale. Desire him to remember that, when giving him their commission to do this, they told him to furnish them with a particular account of what goods were landed from the said ships, and the owners' names. When he shall do so, the Company will be ready to pay him for his trouble. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 356).

Lead to be shipped in the *George* for Bombay. All lead sent to India this year to be rated at 16*s.* the cwt. A letter to be written to the Agent and Council at Bantam, advising what ships are coming there, the said letter to be sent by the Dutch ships, enclosed in a letter to the General at Batavia. Mr. Sterling, the minister for Bombay, to be allowed 100*l.* per annum, viz., 50*l.* for salary and 50*l.* as a gratuity to be paid to him in India until further order. The bond and covenants of Robert Saint-

hill to be cancelled and delivered to him, and a warrant for 7*l.* to be given to him for his good service against Sivāji. A survey to be taken of Captain Erwyn's ship at Deptford, as she is to be launched next Wednesday. Jeremy Sambrooke being asked for the balance of the Company's books he was told to present by December 13, he asks for another month's time, and is ordered to have it perfected by January 16 next, and the committee for inspecting his accounts are desired to direct the preparing of books for beginning a new account from October 30 last. A letter to be written to Fort St. George, giving directions for the two French Padres, Ephraim and Zeno,¹ who lived in Madras but were expelled to St. Thomé by Sir Edward Winter, to be given such encouragement to return as they shall be found to deserve. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 18, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 358).

A petition is read from the wives and relations of mariners in the *Zant Frigate*, complaining that Mr. Lucas has not paid the two months' wages due by agreement, and order is given for a letter, enclosing the said petition, to be written to advise him to comply with the petitioners' desires, as is done by the owners of other freighted ships, so that the Company may be freed from clamour; otherwise they will not employ his vessel again. Certain Committees to consider the draft of the articles now read concerning Mr. Lambton's business, alter them as they think fit, and send in a written report of the whole affair. James Sterling is unanimously chosen to serve as minister at Bombay, and to have the same allowance for fresh provisions as Wilson had last year. Spice to be presented to the Farmers of the Customs, and to such of the Company's officers and servants as is usual. Elizabeth Upton is given 5*l.* for extraordinary service performed for the Company by her late husband. Mr. Aston to distribute the Company's annual gift of 12*l.* to the widows of their seamen. The Auditor stating that Mr. Jerzey gave Sir Thomas Chambers a receipt for 10,000*l.*, which should be given up before Sir Thomas has his bond delivered, the matter is referred to the arbitrators to determine. (1½ *pp.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, DECEMBER 18, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 250, no. 121).

The Treasury Commissioners have appointed the first Friday after

¹ Ephraim de Nevers and Zenon de Bauge. For their expulsion see *The English Factories in India, 1665-7*, p. 249.

New Year's Day to consider the accounts of the *Leopard*, *Convertine*, etc., depending between His Majesty and the East India Company, and desire them to come prepared on His Majesty's behalf.

TREASURY MINUTE, DECEMBER 18, 1668 (*Treasury Minute Book II*, pp. 421-3).

Sir Samuel Barnardiston and Mr. Jolliffe desire deputations for some of the East India Company's servants to seize goods imported contrary to law within their charter, which is granted. Warrant for Humphrey Faircliffe, and four or five more whom the East India Company shall name; the warrant reciting the law that none can seize but such as are authorized by the Lord Treasurer. The business as to the *Leopard*, *Convertine*, etc., yet depending between the King and the East India Company is to be considered the first Friday after New Year's Day. Write Sir W. Penn and Mr. Pepys and Auditor Beale to attend then.

JOHN CLARKE AT PLYMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 22, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 250, no. 174).

The *Star* of London, bound for the East Indies, has been forced in by stress of weather, with the loss of her main and fore masts . . .

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS LUCAS [AT YARMOUTH], DECEMBER 22, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 209).

Have lately received a petition (copy of which they enclose) from the wives and friends of persons who went out in the *Zant Frigate*, desiring assistance in getting the two months' pay usually given. Note his letter to Captain Prowd and Mr. Aston relating to this matter, and advise him that it has always been and still is the Company's custom to allow the said two months' pay to the wives, etc., of those employed in ships in their service. Desire him to see the same done, that no more clamours of those wanting the said pay may molest the Company. If he does not speedily comply, they will cease to employ the *Zant Frigate*. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO HENRY HAMPSON [AT AMSTERDAM], DECEMBER 23, 1668 (*Ibid*, p. 209).

Thank him for his letter and the list of shipping enclosed, but desire him not to trouble any further. Do not know when their ships will arrive from the East, or what to advise him concerning pepper, but were it their own they would not keep it three months for twenty per cent. or more, considering how prices go and how uncertain things are. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 23, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 359).

Inquiry to be made whether Mr. Lancelot, Accountant to the Farmers of the Customs, is on the list of officers to whom spice is presented yearly. Mr. Oxinden presents the petition of John Floate, recommended by the President of Surat for a writership, and is told that no young men are to be entertained this year for India, but if from the Surat letters there is found to be a want of writers, the petitioner shall be considered; if not, he must await the next election. The sum of 12,000*l.* to be laden in the *John and Margaret* for Bantam. The Farmers of the Customs to be asked for an account of the exports of calicoes drawn up by their officers, in order that a joint address may be presented to the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury for a decision in the matter in dispute between them and the Company. Richard Harris, the Company's Housekeeper, having been chosen Scavenger for this precinct, certain Committees are desired to speak with the Alderman of the Ward, or his deputy, and request, for reasons now stated, that Harris may be exempted from discharge of that office. The Husband's bills for hire of boats and hoys to be examined. Order is given for fifty barrels of gunpowder to be sent to Bantam this year, twenty in the *John and Margaret* and twenty in the *Satisfaction*, as there may be a war on foot between the Dutch and the King of Bantam. Bills of lading are to be taken for the powder and kept at home, and no mention of it to be made in the invoices or letters. Directions to be given in the Bantam letter for sugar and ginger to be provided, and saponwood, to complete the kentledge. The customary gift of 3*l.* to the Lecturer of this parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, and of 5*l.* for the poor, is sanctioned, but is not to be presented until further order.¹ A survey taken of Captain Erwyn's ship is approved. The Auditor to attend the meetings of the several committees for lawsuits and buying goods, and Mr. Aston those for shipping and plantations, and each to keep a book in which to enter all orders and references made to the said committees and their consequent transactions, that they may be able to give account to the Court of their proceedings. Sir Andrew Riccard reports that Sir John Shaw has been spoken to about the account of the exports of calicoes, and promises to confer with Sir John Harrison and Sir John Wolstenholme and within a few days to communicate their reply. Moses to be directed

¹ A warrant for 5*l.* to the churchwardens was signed on January 20, 1669.

to proceed against Mr. Buckeridge and to be assisted by the arbitrators.¹
(2½ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLARD [AT PLYMOUTH], DECEMBER 26, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 210).

Acknowledge his letter of the 22nd instant, advising the arrival of the *Morning Star* at Plymouth. Thank God for preserving her and her company, and desire Tillard, in case her owners do not meet this holiday time, to advise about her refitting, and to use all diligence that this is seen to as soon as possible. If Captain Godolphin wants assistance, Tillard is to furnish him with what money he needs and take his bill of exchange drawn upon the owners for it. (¼ p.)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JOHN GODOLPHIN, DECEMBER 26, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 210).

His letter to Blackborne has been communicated to them. They are sorry he met with such a disaster and hindrance to his voyage, but thank God that he, his men, and ship were preserved. Desire him to make all possible haste in remasting and refitting his vessel and prosecuting his voyage. Suppose that during the holidays his owners may not receive his letters or meet together to consult and give him directions, in which case he is to apply to Isaac Tillard, to whom they have written and told him to assist Godolphin with what money he needs, for which he is to give a bill of exchange on the owners. Their packet, which he tells them is wet, he is not to open, but to put it at some distance from the fire to dry. The *Antelope* has set sail from the Downs. Desire a particular account as to where he parted with the ships in company with him, and of all details of the storm. (½ p.)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE AT THE HAGUE TO LORD ARLINGTON, DECEMBER 27, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 39²).

He has conferred largely with De Witt upon the only difficult point in the English Company's proposals, viz., that of passing by the forts, when he brought forward with all the skill he could the arguments with which he had been supplied from home, especially on the point that our alliance with the Dutch would not be likely to stand firm or last upon any other foundation than that of equality of commerce. To this De Witt agreed and said he was of opinion that what was a *jus gentium* in Europe should

¹ Among the warrants signed is one for 162l 18s. 4d. 'to be made paid in cash'.

² See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 189.

be so in the Indies, but it was not practised by us any more than by any other European nation, as is clearly shown by 'our suffering them and all our friends to trade freely in all our dominions here, and to forbid it so strictly in all our plantations abroad; that if any of their ships are cast upon the Barbados, or any other of them, by a tempest itself, they are immediately confiscated.' Sir William urged the difference between colonies where we are sole proprietors and occupants, and forts upon passes to other nations not in their subjection; and De Witt asked whether we would suffer them to pass through Virginia to trade with nations beyond, and whether a fort or small castle was not to be esteemed as a small colony. After further discussion Sir William reminded De Witt of his former argument concerning the novelty of the practice we desire, assuring him that the contrary which we complain of was a novelty only practised three or four years before the war, and not yet followed in all places, but demanded now by the English rather by way of prevention than redress. De Witt replied if this were so it might change matters, but to make it certain we must state by what forts we had formerly free passage and had since been denied it, as upon inquiry it might prove that these were either none or very few. Sir William then asked whether in case we should prove right in our information De Witt would be content the issue should then run upon the point of former practice, and that it should be reduced to what it was four or five or six years before the war. He replied he would, where the case was the same and not altered by their erecting or acquiring new places. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 362).

Mr. Holmes, an officer of the customs at Rochester, having seized a parcel of pepper imported contrary to law and the Company's charter, the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to take proceedings in this and any other case of a like nature that shall come to their knowledge, and give fitting encouragement to the officers who detect the same. The following report is read from the Committee to whom the fortifying, etc. of Bombay was referred, viz.: 1. That the present fortification be so enlarged and regulated that it may resist a potent enemy by sea and land, and if not found sufficient or conveniently situated, then representation to be made to the Court as to what position may be most commodious, with a model for a new fortification, in which space is to be left for building a town, with a computation of the

number of men to be kept there, and of the total cost. 2. That ground for a town be lined out in the most convenient manner, to be walled and fortified as shall be found best, the said town to be under the command of the fort or citadel. 1. To any persons having a right to the said ground, reasonable satisfaction is to be given before building is begun. 2. For encouragement of those willing to build, a convenient quantity of ground is to be allotted them at some small rent, for such a term of years as the President and Council shall think fit. 3. A rule to be drawn up by the President and Council, or Chief and Council, directing that a regular form of building be maintained, of stone or brick if convenient and, to help in this the Act for building the City of London is to be sent out. 3A. That fifty soldiers with their wives be sent to Bombay by the next ships on the same terms as those sent last year, as many of them as possible to be artificers. 4. That if any single women or maids, related to the soldiers or others, 'of sober and civil lives', shall be willing to go to Bombay, twenty shall be permitted to do so at the Company's expense, and, if they desire it and do not marry Englishmen, then for one year after their arrival the Company are to provide them with food and a suit of clothes 'according to the fashion of the country,' during which time they are to be employed in the Company's service, but not in planting. These women are not to be permitted to marry any but those of their own nation, or such as are Protestants, and upon marriage they are to be free. 5. The following ordnance (all of old metal, being the cheapest) to be sent in the next ships to Bombay, viz, two whole cannon or four demi-cannon, four whole and four demi-culverin, one carriage for each, with forty round of shot for each gun. The President and Council of Surat to send what guns they have that may be useful at Bombay, with a mortar piece and some granado shells. 6. None but English or other His Majesty's Protestant subjects to be permitted to bear arms in the fort or castle, but for the better security of the town and island the inhabitants are to be armed and divided into companies, and to keep watches in such out-parts as shall be thought meet for prevention of any 'spoiles' that may be attempted by the Arabians or others, and, if needful, to join with the English against a more powerful enemy. 7. The Company in their letters to the President and Council to order that soldiers should be encouraged to engage in manufacturing, husbandry, or other arts, provided with dwellings to enable them to maintain their wives and families, and to have half pay only, that thus encouragement may be given for their number to be increased without increase of cost. 8. To encourage ingenuity and

industry, all officers and soldiers are to be promoted according to merit, without favour, as places shall fall vacant. 9. The Company in their letters to direct that their orders be obeyed with good judgement, so that safety and frugality may be ensured and no extravagance permitted. The draft of the articles of war for Bombay, now read, are referred to the Committee who drew up the rules for the civil government of that place, who are to advise with counsel and if possible reduce them under the civil judicature; also to prepare a commission for the Governor of Bombay, and consider what persons are fit to be entrusted with the enactment of martial law, and who shall be liable and subject to it. Certain Committees to go to Blackwall and give directions for what work they think necessary to be done in the ship *George* for accommodation of the soldiers and passengers going to Bombay. The Committee for Shipping to see that all soldiers, women, and provisions for Bombay are in readiness to be put on board the respective ships when these are ready to receive the same. A retaining fee to be given to Sir Walter Walker to be counsel at large for the Company; also to Sir William Turner, if it is thought necessary. A parcel of nux vomica and some cardamoms to be delivered to Captain Lord, who is given permission to carry out some scarlet cloth for presents. The officers of His Majesty's Ordnance to be spoken to about payment of the interest due to the Company half-yearly according to agreement. (3¼ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 30 (AFTERNOON), 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 366).

Letters from Surat, Fort St. George, Madapollam and Gombroon are read. (½ p.)

PROPOSALS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY MARINE [UNDATED: 1668 ?] (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. xi, f. 12r¹).

It is mutually agreed by and between His Majesty of Great Britain and the Lords of the States of the United Provinces that the commanders and masters of ships of either nation shall have one and the same form of passport and certificate, which form is set down at the end of the Treaty Marine. It is also agreed, in order to prevent any difference that may arise between the subjects of the one and the other in their trade and commerce in the East Indies: 1. That the English East India Company and the Dutch East India Company may freely trade with the people and natives in the East Indies whose countries are not actually in

¹ See also *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 200.

the occupation and under the immediate government of His Majesty or of the Lords of the States-General, or one or other of the said Companies, their subjects. And that in case His Majesty, the Lords of the States-General, or one or either of the said Companies, their subjects, shall have any fort or castle upon any river or pass, or shall have any ships or vessels in such river or pass leading to any place of trade, such fort or castle, ships or vessels shall not be made use of to hinder or impede the other Company, but that they, their agents, and servants may freely pass with their vessels and goods by any such fort or pass to trade with or amongst such nations and people whose countries are not actually in the occupation or under the immediate government of the other, notwithstanding any such fort, castle, ships, vessels or other force in any such pass or river as aforesaid. 2. That in case one or the other Company shall make any agreement or contract with any of the princes or people of those countries for the sole buying up of any commodities, yet such contract shall not be understood or made use of to impede or hinder the other Company in their trading to or from such place or countries. But the pretence of the Company first contracting for breach of such contract shall only lie against the party contracted with, and not in any wise against the other Company, their factors, ships, or goods, which shall not be meddled with or interrupted by the other on any such pretence. 3. That if either Company have war with any nation in those parts, 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 for the better evidencing the good correspondence and amity between the subjects of the one and the other, the passports of either Company, their Governors, Presidents, Agents, and Chiefs of Factories given to any Indian or other vessels belonging to such people or places as are not in enmity with the other Company, and coming from and going to places in amity with the other Company, signifying to what place such vessel belongs, and what her voyage is, shall be courteously and civilly received and credited. And that in case one or the other Company shall on occasion freight and make use of any of the vessels of any of those countries not in hostility with the other Company for the carrying of any of their goods from place to place, and the same certify in their passport, such passport shall be received and credited, and such ships or vessels with their goods permitted freely to pass without any stop or interruption. (4½ pp.)

STATE OF THE CASE BETWEEN TULCIDAS PARRACKE AND THE LATE NATHANIEL WYCHE, TO ENABLE MOSES TO DRAW UP A BILL IN CHANCERY IN THE NAME OF TULCIDAS AGAINST THE EXECUTRIX OF WYCHE, JANUARY, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 32).

About February, 1659, Tulcidas Parracke being shroff or cashier to the Company in Surat, and Nathaniel Wyche President there, the latter took from Tulcidas about 85,298 mahmūdis, belonging to the Company, and used it in buying tutenague, etc., for his own account. This being discovered by Christopher Oxinden, the Company's accountant in Surat, Wyche promised Oxinden to repay the said money and so clear Tulcidas. Some days after Oxinden died and was succeeded as accountant by Matthew Andrews, who demanded of Tulcidas where the money was. He replied that President Wyche had it; whereupon Andrews went to Wyche, who acknowledged he had had the money but had disposed of it for tutenague, etc., but said in a short time it should be paid and the account cleared. But it so happened that Wyche also died on or about May 29, 1659, before payment of the money to either Tulcidas or the Company, and after his death his widow, being at Surat, acknowledged the debt due to Tulcidas and desired Andrews, who succeeded as President, to clear her late husband's debt. This he failed to do, but some time after his return to England some money was paid into the Company's cash at Surat upon the account of Tulcidas, being the produce of some adventures belonging to Wyche sent in his lifetime to Mocha and Quedah. This payment reduced the said debt to rupees 24,214, 36 pice or mahmūdis 54,482, 20 pice, which at 12*d.* the mahmūdi is 2,724*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE'S LETTER (OF DECEMBER 27, 1668), JANUARY 1, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 43¹).

Many of the particulars in this letter they have already answered fully. As to the practice of the English in their plantations, they desire no more liberty in the towns and plantations of the Dutch than they themselves permit. With regard to the instance of the ship cast upon Barbados by a tempest, they know of no law that would cause such a ship to be confiscated, unless the occasion was a pretence to obtain trade. The question whether the English would permit the Dutch to trade beyond Virginia is altogether frivolous, for as the Dutch very well know the passage

¹ For another copy see *Home Miscellaneous*, (I.O.) vol. xlii, p. 191.

to that place and all the surrounding parts is possessed by the English, and no other nation has settled factories or commerce there. With regard to passing by forts up rivers leading to trade, the English have fortifications at the mouth of the Delaware, Connecticut, and Kinnebeck rivers, where the Dutch and other nations trade many miles up, and were allowed free passage by the English until the war put them out of possession. In answer to the request for instances where the English have been interrupted in their trade by the Dutch forts, and the assertion that this denial to pass by forts is newly introduced, the Dutch know well that the occasion of this complaint arose about six years ago when they, after conquering Cochin, hindered trade in the adjacent parts and interrupted the English in their trade at Porcat. And although it is difficult to enumerate places in so vast a country where trade may be obstructed on such pretences, yet if it is begun in one place it may be followed in others and therefore the proposal of the English is equal, just, and a way of preventing misunderstandings in future. And also if it is true, as the Dutch allege, that there are but few places where such complaints can arise, there is the less cause for their scruples in agreeing to it. (2½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 366).

A letter from Mr. Holmes about the prosecution for pepper he seized at Rochester is read, and it is decided that the business shall be left to the solicitor already engaged upon it, but that Moses shall be directed to watch the proceedings, and the matter be referred to the Committee for Private Trade to act in it as they think best. The Committee should also note the price of the pepper, lest the same fall before the case comes to trial. The Lords Commissioners for the Treasury having appointed next Friday to consider the business of the *Leopard* and *Convertine*, certain Committees are desired to meet their Lordships. Upon the petition of Humphrey Faircliffe, Thomas Clarke, and William Hodson, porters, they are given 6*l.* apiece for sifting, turning, and bagging burnt pepper. Thomas Rickman, formerly commander of the *Eagle*, but now a pensioner at Poplar and in a necessitous condition, to have his pension increased to 7*s.* a week for his 'better livelyhood'. John Ryland, a porter at the Blue Warehouse, who has been hurt and disabled in the Company's service, to be paid his wages as usual. The salary of Francis Thomson, assistant to the Husband, is raised from 40*l.* to 60*l.* a year, on account of his extraordinary pains and care in the Company's service. A petition is read

from the Secretary, Robert Blackborne, praying for some consideration because of expense incurred 'in taking a house in this street for his better attendance on the Companies buisines, and the extraordinary affaires he hath bin employed in since his entrance on his present employment, and his constant attendance'. Order is given for his salary to be made up to 200*l.* a year, 'thereby to take away all expectation of gratuities for the future'. A proposal to increase the salary of Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, is referred for consideration until the ships arrive. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 8, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 368).

A proposal from Captain Fisher to furnish the Company with a new ship of three decks from 450 tons to 500 tons, to be ready by next November, is accepted. Jeremy Sambrooke is told to balance the Company's books and have them ready by next Wednesday, in which work Herbert is to give diligent assistance. A report on the accounts of Thomas Sprigg, the Husband, and a letter and commission to be sent to the Governor of St. Helena, are read and approved. A draft of certain articles of agreement between the Company and Messrs. Lambton and Marshall is read, and order given for the same to be engrossed and the Company's seal affixed to one part. The Court consent to Henry Hanson transferring 500*l.* of his adventure in the General Joint Stock to Colonel John Mewes, Hanson having paid into the Treasury 350*l.* more than he owes the Company, and promising to clear his account this afternoon. Dunkin is told not to receive any money on deposit, but to place all he receives at once to the account of the persons concerned. The Committee for Shipping to satisfy the owners of the *Sampson* of the reasonableness of the covenants in charterparty, about which they make some objections. A proposal to entertain a schoolmaster for Bombay, as assistant to the minister for that place, is referred for consideration. The Committee for Private Trade to consider about some suitable persons to entrust with the seizure of prohibited goods, and give in their names next Wednesday. (2 pp.)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 8, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* iii, pp. 3-5).

Write the King's Counsel that, my Lords 'understanding that the East India Company are about a new trial about calicoes, that they gave [give?] them [my Lords] their assistance' . . . The East India Company and the Navy Commissioners attend about the freight of the ships .

Leopard and *Convertine*. As to the *Leopard* they make a dispute: as to the *Dunkirk* my Lords remit it. In the whole my Lords demand 7,600*l.* . . . A great seal to remove the payment of the 10*l.* per annum rent due to the King from the East India Company for Bombay, to the Exchequer, and to insert a clause not to hinder justice as to crimes or to take benefit of clergy in this kind of case. Mr. Jolliffe to bring the clause.

CAPTAIN GEORGE ERWIN TO SAMUEL PEPYS, JANUARY 9, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II. 254, no. 52*).

Pray assist William Ash, boatswain of the *Kent*, in obtaining leave from His Royal Highness to accompany me to the East Indies in the *Bombay Merchant*, he having petitioned the Duke for that purpose, and being willing to proceed if he may be continued in the service. I hope to sail the 16th or 18th

A COMMITTEE FOR LAWSUITS, JANUARY 9, 1669 (*Court Book, vol. xxv A, p. 63*).

The Auditor is directed to draw up instructions to enable Moses to present a bill in Chancery against Nicholas Buckeridge, charging him with all that has come into his hands, and all other matters in which he has broken his trust or injured the Company. But on debate it is decided that, if Buckeridge shall desire to make 'a faire end' and submit to a new reference, the Court shall be asked to condescend to his wish; and the Auditor is told to speak with Buckeridge about this. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, JANUARY 12, 1669 (*Court Book, vol. xxiii, p. 719*).

Samuel Moyer to be paid 30*l.* in full of all his demands. Maurice Thomson and Thomas Heatley are desired to settle the books for this Stock, they being very imperfect; the Committee for the General Stock to be moved to order something to be done in the matter, that the reference between the two Stocks may proceed to a final settlement. A bill to be preferred in Chancery in the Company's name against Jeremy Sambrooke, to discover what estate he has belonging to Henry Greenhill and Mr. Gurney his executor, that the Stock may receive satisfaction for the debt. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

THE TREASURY LORDS TO THE ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR-GENERAL, JANUARY 12, 1669 (*Out Letters Customs I, p. 141*).

Are informed by the Customs Farmers that they did some time since obtain a verdict in the Exchequer Court against the East India Com-

pany that calicoes ought to pay as linens: but that notwithstanding same the said Company is endeavouring to obtain a new trial. Desire them to give the said Farmers their best assistance herein.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 13, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 370).

Captain Fisher presents the dimensions and tonnage of the new ship Mr. Castle has undertaken to build for him and his friends for the service of the Company. Her burden is to be 500 tons; nevertheless the Court agree to entertain her, if this is not exceeded and the stated dimensions are kept to. On hearing a report of what passed between the Committee for Shipping and the owners of the *Sampson*, the Court direct that in the next general letter to Surat the President and Council be recommended to see that the said ship is supplied with sufficient kentledge goods for the return voyage, the owners alleging that the usual allowance of sixty tons is too little for 'so lofty a ship'. They also state that, owing to the late frost, the work to be done in her has been hindered, and she will not be ready to sail at the appointed time; so order is given for that to be extended to March 1. John Dolville is admitted to the freedom by redemption. James Edwards, on behalf of those interested in the United Joint Stock, moves for the Accountant-General to be directed 'to give them a charge out of the Company's books'; and order is given for the Committee for Lawsuits to meet the arbitrators for this business this afternoon to give the requisite orders. They are also to consider the attachment lately made in the Company's name of moneys belonging to Mr. Greenhill in Sir Thomas Chamber's hands, and report what they think should be done. Upon the request of Captain Baily, one of the owners of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, it is agreed that the said ship on her return from Surat shall be re-engaged, if she is in a serviceable condition and her master fit for the voyage, on condition that her owners accept the terms given to other vessels; also for the *John and Martha*, commanded by Captain Goffe, to be entertained on the same terms on her return, if she is not superannuated. The *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to sail from Gravesend on March 1, and, in case she is kept another twelve months in the Company's service, it is resolved that, if any other ships of like burden have more than 1,000 dollars paid them, her owners may expect the same. The Committee for Private Trade esteeming Michael Prescott, James Scoley, and William Field suitable persons to be entrusted with commissions for seizing prohibited