

goods, and that Prescott should be given a yearly salary of 20*l.* during the Company's pleasure, it is agreed that commissions for them shall be procured from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; also others for William Nuttall and Thomas Hall. Sir Andrew Riccard reports what passed when he and other Committees attended the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury last Friday touching the freight of the *Leopard*;¹ and the Court gives order for the Committee for Dutch Affairs to meet to-morrow afternoon, read the paper and accounts relating to that business, and, with the assistance of Moses consider what is fit to be offered further to Their Lordships in the Company's defence. Captain Lord to be summoned to attend the Court next Friday. (2¼ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 15, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 373).

A yearly salary of 30*l.*, with 20*l.* gratuity, to be allowed to the assistant of the Minister of Bombay, who is also to keep a school for teaching the young free of charge. James Hutchinson being recommended as duly qualified for this post, he is unanimously elected at the said salary. At the earnest request of Sir William Rider, the dispute concerning burnt cowries depending between him and the Company is referred to arbitrators to determine on or before the 29th instant; they are also to settle a similar dispute depending between the Company and Alderman Davison. Certain Committees to read the account of the importations and exportations of calicoes drawn up by the Farmers' officers, and consider and report what use may be made of the same for the Company's service. The sum of ten pounds in Guinea gold to be given to Thomas Papillon to dispose of upon account of intelligence for the Company's service. Biscuit, peas, beef, and pork to be sent on board the ship *George* for St. Helena and stowed aloft, so that, in case the continuance of the frost prevents her projected voyage there, it may be put ashore without loss of time. (1½ pp.)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE AT THE HAGUE TO LORD ARLINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 482).

He has received from M. de Witt the article sent to Amsterdam and now transmits it to His Lordship. At the further request of De Witt, Sir William asks again that some particular places may be enumerated

¹ 'January 8 At the Treasury Chamber, where I alone did manage the business of the *Leopard* against the whole Committee of the East India Company, with Mr. Blackburne with them, to the silencing of them all, to my no great content'.—Pepys's *Diary* (ed. Wheatley, vol. viii, p. 195)

² See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I O), vol. xlii, p. 196.

'either where the wrong we would prevent hath bin offered, or where we fear it will be hereafter, or both'. The Dutch seem to fear that the proposal of the English Company, without instances being given why it is made, may carry other intentions than either Lord Arlington or they themselves know of. They deny the relevancy of Porcatt to the matter, 'which is remedied by the explanation agreed to the words blocked and besieged, and was onely that the Dutch, having taken Cannanor, lay with their fleet before Porcatt, and some English ships coming at the same tyme to fetch away from thence a quantity of pepper they had bought, were denyed entrance by the Dutch fleet, as into a place besieged by them'. Sir William engaged De Witt to present to those at Amsterdam the following additional clause to the former article, viz., 'et qu'en tous lieux où l'une ou l'autre Compagnie aura un commerce desjà établis avec des maisons ou factories pour la conduite de tel commerce, le passage libre a tel lieu de commerce ne sera pas empeché par aucun fort ou château que sera pas après erigé par l'autre Compagnie sur quelque prétextc que ce soit', and told him that the article had been sent to Lord Arlington without any such addition, and that he must await a reply before telling him more. After further parley De Witt promised to use 'his endeavours in the last clause as well as in the first, provided that by particular instances they might come to know the nature of our pretensions'. In the meantime Sir William desires to know whether he is to insist upon this last clause or not. (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 18, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* iii, pp. 10-11).

The King to be moved about providing a sum of money to buy saltpetre when the East India fleet arrives.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 20, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 375).

James Hutchinson, elected assistant to the Minister of Bombay, and to be schoolmaster there, is allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions, etc. Mr. Tilliard advising that several seamen belonging to the *Morning Star* deserted during her stay at Plymouth and he had to procure others, the owners of the said ship are to be desired to deal so effectually with the deserters or their securities, for breach of covenant, that it may deter others from the like evil practice. Tilliard to be asked the name of the soldier who went out in the *Charles*, for whose wife he desires the usual allowance of wages. The petitions of Elizabeth Shepard and Mary Hall

to be examined. Certain Committees to meet this afternoon and consider what is fit to be done towards a compromise touching the additional duty before it is brought to trial, in pursuance of the proposal formerly made by the Farmers of the Customs; and the Committee for Lawsuits to order the retaining of counsel, and to defray such other necessary charges relating to the trial as they shall see fit. Jeremy Sambrooke being asked for the balance of the Company's books, promises to have it ready by next Friday. On information that both the Accountant-General and the Auditor employ (contrary to order) an apprentice to assist in transacting the Company's business, the Court give directions for this practice to be discontinued. They are also to take care that no person comes into or stays in their offices, except for dispatch of the Company's business. Messrs. Herne and Houlblon are added to the committee to assist with the accounts of Samuel Sambrooke. All warehousekeepers are forbidden to deal in any of the commodities under their charge without the special consent of the Governor, and this not to extend to or from the Indies. Notwithstanding a former order, John Floate, George Robinson, Nicholas Herne, and Lambert Daniel are chosen to go as apprentices to India at a yearly salary of 5*l.* apiece. Nathaniel Lownes is recommended by Maurice Thomson to serve as a writer, but his entertainment is deferred until the next election. (2½ pp.)

M. VAN BENNINGHEN AT AMSTERDAM TO SIR JOHN TREVOR, JANUARY 21/31, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 60¹).

It is one of his and of his government's most important studies how their friendship with England may not only continue but be made firmer and firmer, so that both countries may be animated by one and the same spirit in all that concerns their mutual interest, and to keep the favour of His Majesty of Great Britain and the affection of his people by all reasonable ways, and particularly by showing great respect for any proposals made by His said Majesty. That the whole State is of a like mind is shown in a very satisfactory manner by the Commissioners for the Marine Treaty in their negotiations with Ambassador Temple, since it may be truly said that they have, with the approbation of the States, agreed to several points by which the interest of their traders in the Indies has been sacrificed for the sole satisfaction of His Majesty; amongst others, by having passed over the rule of the marine,

¹ See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 203.

as well in the Indies as elsewhere, so that access and commerce shall be free to towns and places besieged by sea, if at the same time they are not besieged by land, although the Dutch Company affirm that by this 'the means is taken from them of keeping sundry of the Indians within their duty', they being too powerful by land to fear the Dutch and only forced to obedience by their commerce being obstructed by men-of-war lying before their towns. They also show clearly that this free access and commerce to places besieged by sea is utterly contrary to the received custom in the Indies, as practised by the English and justified by treaties made with the Dutch, as when both Companies having their respective fleets before Bantam hindered, by mutual consent, all nations from coming to trade there. It must be acknowledged that in the Marine Treaty all the propositions have come from the English and none from the Dutch, and that no nation hitherto has made any regulation for navigation and commerce in the Indies, and the Dutch might easily have declined doing so. But the wish to comply with the desires of Great Britain has prevailed, and 'there should not so much as one article stick', as is the case with that concerning the power of forts at the mouth of rivers, if it were not so evident that the wish of the English Company, that such forts should not hinder free access and commerce to and with nations situated upon such rivers, is unreasonable, and a very dangerous maxim for the Dutch and for all who have settlements out of Europe. Besides it is not known that the power exercised by means of such forts has caused any dispute between the two nations, not even during the war, when everything possible was done to increase their differences. Van Benninghen argues that it is useless to search for remedies where there is no sore, and where there is cause to fear the remedy itself may prove a disease, and instead of removing innovations may raise some more troublesome, which both nations may have cause to repent; for if the right of power of such forts hitherto exercised without opposition is disputed, other nations may take advantage of this and induce quarrels, which it would be wise to avoid. Further, what justice is there in disputing with the master of a fort the free disposition upon the river and passages he commands, especially if this is done by a foreign nation many leagues distant, while the natives of the country where the said fort is oppose it, and although the said foreign nation exercises the same free disposition by means of its own forts upon rivers and passages in other places, as the English do in Africa, America, and elsewhere. He allows that Sir William Temple used moderation in his

first proposition, yet it is not satisfactory, and seems to presuppose that one may be absolute master of a fort and not of the passage upon which it is situated, which common right does not allow, especially in the Indies, and so it ought not to be admitted. He goes on to instance examples of Europeans in Africa and America, in which vast countries they have conquered by their arms, but not being able to bring the inhabitants under their government because of their great numbers, they have contented themselves with seizing the avenues of such countries and there fortifying themselves and enforcing trade with the people to the exclusion of other nations, but allowing them absolute freedom in all other things, their intentions being not to possess themselves of the country but to establish trade with it. After further argument he insists that nobody will go to the expence of building a fort and garrison in order to obtain a passage through the quarter where the said fort and garrison is, if others are to make use of the passage as freely as the builder; and concludes by saying he knows that Sir William is too equitable not to acknowledge that the Dutch give just satisfaction in offering to redress any particular cases of abuse practised without their knowledge, but to do this they must first know 'the particular cases which are aymed at' (5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 377).

Thomas Winter reports the receipt of a letter from his brother Sir Edward Winter, in which he desires that some persons may be sent from England empowered to examine witnesses touching all matters relating to the Fort, and asks that they may be sent overland by way of Surat. Winter is told that the idea is very acceptable and may be considered in due time, it being desired that all differences between the Company and any of their factors should be determined in an equal manner, but that a commission and instructions approved of by the King in Council were sent by the last year's shipping, for settling affairs at the Fort; so it must first be ascertained what has been done before any further directions can be given. At the request of Sir Francis Clarke, James Houlblon is to act as arbitrator for him in the place of Peter Vandeput (who is disabled by sickness) in determining the difference between the Company and Sir Francis. Certain Committees to meet the Farmers of the Customs and with them attend the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about the additional duty demanded on calicoes, and endeavour to

arrange a compromise, and act in everything relating to this matter as they see best for the Company. The Court declare their intention to send sixty passengers to Surat, viz.: twenty-one in the *Sampson*, twenty-one in the *Bombay Merchant*, and eighteen in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*; the owners of the said ships to be notified to make the necessary provision, and the Committee for Shipping to see that convenient cabins are provided. The Committee for General Accounts to examine the balance of the books now drawn up and give directions for rectifying any error; and the respective members of the Court are desired to give their assistance from time to time in this business as occasion shall require. A letter is read from Mr. Lucas of Yarmouth concerning the mariners in the *Zant Frigate*, and Mr. Aston is directed to advise him what moneys are wanting to pay the relatives of the men belonging to that ship. Moses to see to the effectual prosecution of the suits against John Page, Roger Chappell, Thomas Worrall, Jonathan Trevisa, John [i.e. Ion] Kenn, Nicholas Buckeridge, and the executors of Henry Greenhill. A report about the difference between the Company, Sir William Rider and Michael Davison, concerning burnt cowries is read and mutually approved. (2½ pp.)

A COMMITTEE FOR ACCOUNTS, JANUARY 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 64).

John Samyne and John Stanyan to be told to clear their accounts with the Company. The Governor and Sir Andrew Riccard to be called upon concerning Mr. Tomlinson's account. Richard Craddocke to be desired to pay in his 200*l*. George Papillon to give in an account of what stores he has received since his entertainment as warehousekeeper. The account of Isaac Tilliard of Plymouth to be examined, and Abraham Moone to be sent for to receive what is found to be due to him on account. *Appended is a list of stock and goods to be laden in the Surat ships in 1669, giving the amount of bullion, quicksilver, coral, amber, lead, tin, copper, alum, brimstone and broadcloth to be sent in the Sampson, Captain Chamlett, the Humphrey and Elizabeth, Captain Mettford, and the Bombay, Captain Earing [Erwin].* (1¼ pp.)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 22, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, iii, pp. 16-17).

The Customs Farmers desire that the East India Company may be sent to about the business of calicoes. The Governor, etc., of said Company to attend on Monday.

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 25, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 18).

The East India Company and the Customs Farmers called in about the duty on calicoes. They both declare they are willing to refer it to my Lords to compromise or to the Privy Council. Deputations to be prepared for persons to seize goods for the East India Company.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 27, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 380).

Signor Keriakos is given leave, in accordance with an order of June 26 last, to ship the remainder of his ten chests of glass, and three of his servants, on board the *Sampson* for Surat, freight and permission to be arranged by the Committee for Private Trade. Captain Bayly states that on a survey taken of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, it appears that she can carry twenty tons more goods than arranged for with the Company, and at his request order is given for this to be endorsed on her charterparty, the owners undertaking to provide men and provisions in accordance. A like statement being made by Captain Erwyn with regard to the *Bombay Merchant*, similar orders are given for that ship. Several amendments to the laws and constitutions for the government of Bombay made by advice of the Solicitor-General are read, and Moses is directed to take his opinion on the additional articles relating to military discipline; after which consideration will be had whether to engross and pass them under the Company's seal, or to send them by way of instructions. The Governor reports what passed at the meeting with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury last Monday in reference to the additional duty on calicoes. On information that a considerable quantity of broadcloth has been bought lately by private traders to send to the East, the Court order the Committee for Private Trade to draw up instructions for the six searchers and waiters appointed to seize prohibited goods and to direct them to visit daily the ships bound for Surat and endeavour to discover any goods put aboard without the Husband's warrant. The Committee is also to consider how to engage the searchers and officers of the Customs to prevent the export of cloth and other goods to the Company's prejudice. Resolution deferred concerning the 100 bullions of quicksilver which Sir Francis Clarke contracted to deliver to the Company by the 10th instant, which have not yet arrived and so may miss the Surat shipping. The Court, learning that the King wishes to have some deer from India, give order for directions to be sent in the Surat letter for some to be returned by the next shipping.

John Juryn, Senior, is admitted to the freedom by service, but as his indenture of apprenticeship is not forthcoming, he is willing to pay 5*l.* in case his right is not apparent. Some red and green satin, knives, and other rarities, written for by the President and Council, to be sent to Surat. Mary Hall to be paid 38*s.* and Elizabeth Shepard 55*s.* according to reports now read and approved. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 29, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 382).

A catalogue of books presented by Mr. Sterling is read, and order given for one hundred marks to be spent in providing a library for Bombay, and 20*l.* to buy bibles, catechisms, and practical sermons for the use of the Company's servants, officers, and soldiers in the garrison; and certain of the Committees are desired to select these books from the catalogue and purchase them. Orders to be given for the repairs necessary at Leadenhall to preserve the Company's goods there to be done, and for care to be taken that the adjoining houses are built according to order. Mr. Shawe, one of the Customhouse officers at Blackwall, having discovered two tons of lead in the *John and Margaret* on December 31 last, for which he expects some reward, the Committee for Private Trade are to give him, or any others making similar discoveries, what they think fit; the fine to be paid by the delinquents. The Committee for the Treasury to send the 1,200 dollars on board the *George*. (1 *p.*)

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY [], 1669 (*Out Letters Customs I*, p. 136).

Commission to Humphrey Faircliffe to be searcher and waiter for uncustomed and prohibited goods in London port and all outports, with power to enter any boat or vessel, etc., in accordance with the Act of Navigation and the Act for preventing Frauds in the Customs: the East India Company having petitioned for the appointment of such an officer in order to the better discovery of prohibited goods imported to the prejudice of their charter.

THE COMPANY'S MEMORIAL, WITH A DRAFT OF ALL THE ARTICLES DESIRED TO BE INSISTED UPON BY THE LORD AMBASSADOR [UNDATED] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 51¹).

If it is not admitted that certificates on either part shall be laid aside, and in case His Majesty shall be pleased to make this an explanatory and additional treaty to the former, and not a Treaty Marine by itself,

¹ See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 199.

the Company humbly offer the following articles. They have omitted the last clause of the first proposed additional article, viz., the said fort or castle not being situated in a country which is absolutely in the subjection and occupation of the other Company, as being 'of doubtfull and uncertain interpretation, and otherwise needless'. 1. It might be suggested that, if either Company should purchase or otherwise come by the possession of any small tract of land by a river side on the border of some large continent and there build a castle or fort, though all the country in such Company's occupation and under their government may be but a few miles in extent, yet that the fort or castle was situated in a country which was absolutely theirs, and so by this latter clause all that is seemingly granted in the former may be evaded. 2. If by the words 'situate in a country' etc., they mean the whole country on such a continent, then it is needless, for the article intends not a permission of trade to any place in their actual occupation and under their government, and if there be not other nations and people with whom trade may be had beyond such pass or fort, it will be no advantage to have such freedom of passage. 3. If they mean by the words 'situate in a country' not the whole continent, nor yet such a small tract as is before mentioned, it will be uncertain and doubtful how to bound and limit the same. But the intention and meaning of the article is plainly expressed, that the one or the other Company should not, upon pretence of any fort on any pass, river, or strait (although they be lords of the soil on which such fort stands), impede or hinder the other Company from passing to trade with any people or nations whose territories lie beyond such river, fort, or strait, and are not in the actual occupancy and under the immediate government of the other Company, but in the possession or occupation of such other people and nations, and under a distinct government of their own, and on whose land and territories such Company may land with their factors and goods without passing over the land in the actual occupation of the other Company. The desire for enumeration of places where obstructions have been, or are likely to be, they have already answered. (3½ pp.)

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO M. VAN BENINGHEN'S LETTER OF JANUARY 21/31, 1669 [UNDATED] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 65¹).

They find the first part of the letter 'a matter of civility'. With regard to the concessions said to have been made by the Dutch, these are

¹ Also in *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 205.

but an explanation of what was agreed to at the Treaty of Breda; and most of the other points touched upon have been already answered. That the proposals have all come from the English and none from the Dutch shows that the latter have been the sole aggressors and therefore have no cause for complaint; yet if they have any proposals to make and these prove as 'equal and reciprocal' as those offered by the English, doubtless they will be granted. As to no marine regulation having hitherto been made by any nation for trade in the Indies, the Dutch will find by the articles drawn up in 1619 not only a marine regulation for general commerce and freedom for both nations in those parts, but also a regulation for prices of commodities, the proportion of spices each nation is to have, and the forces to be maintained by each for the carrying on and defence of such trade. They will also find that the third article of the propositions delivered in by Sir George Downing before the last war, concerning a regulation for trade, is the same as that now insisted upon. With regard to the English disputing for the passing by Dutch forts and not allowing this freedom where they themselves have forts in Africa, America, or elsewhere, the English who have trade into a country claim greater reason for free passage there than the Dutch can have to possess any forts upon such passage for the especial object of obstructing trade, the English having opened up the trade as well as the Dutch. And as to the natives, the Dutch know well they do complain and would gladly 'be ridd of them' if they could, the Dutch forts being sufficient argument to prove this. They also know there is a vast difference between 'possessing a fort in a wylde country where there is noe commerce, and the obteyning by fraud or force a fort in a place where trade is already settled, purposely to obstruct the same'. With regard to the objection that if the English should be permitted to pass by the Dutch forts, other nations would take advantage, it is answered that the agreement is between the English and Dutch and no pretence to it can be made by other nations, which will be shown more fully by the preamble to the articles annexed, where the special right of both nations to trade in the Indies is set forth. There can be no danger to the Dutch in doing what is just, though it may hinder their trade, yet 'injustice ought not to be used to promote a particular interest'. The English do not desire to trade where the Dutch have sole occupancy and government as well as forts, but if the Dutch claim by building a fort upon a piece of ground in any country or island to have a right to obstruct trade which the English may have beyond such fort, this is contested

and sufficient arguments have been given, not only as to the common right of nations to trade with each other, although passing by the forts of another nation, but as to the particular right the English have to trade in all parts there, they having opened up trade there by their discoveries and forces. If they concede this right they would soon be ousted from all trade in the East, it being an easy matter for the Dutch to get a fort upon any pass, where they covet to hinder the trade of another nation, and engross it themselves. Therefore if they insist upon this it is evidently their design to monopolize the trade of the Indies, which is unreasonable, and other nations will not be so unmindful of their interests as to suffer it. For the enumeration of 'particular cases aymed at' they refer to their former paper. (5 pp.) *Annexed is the memorandum following:* 'As the Dutch do seem to intimate that towns besieged, blocked up, and invested mentioned in the articles of Breda did not extend unto the Indies until now they have made it a rule of the Marine Treaty, it is therefore desired that the preamble which precedes the third article of those last sent over may be inserted at the beginning of the articles, with the additions and alterations as are now humbly presented, lest the Dutch should hereafter pretend that the following articles are only extended to the Indies.'

ARTICLES, DIFFERING IN THE PREAMBLE, DRAWN UP AND SENT BY THE COMPANY [UNDATED] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 70¹).

Certain difficulties having arisen touching the practice of some of the rules laid down in the Marine Treaty concluded at the Hague, February 17, 1668, and as both 'the English and the Dutch by their discoveries and forces have opened the trade of East India, and thereby each of them in a special manner have right to trade in all the parts of India, not actually in the occupancy and under the immediate government of the other', in order to prevent any difficulties that may arise touching such rules, and to beget and continue a good understanding between the subjects of both nations in their commerce and trade to the East Indies and make all things equal, as was intended in the said Treaty Marine, the following articles, by way of explanation and addition, are mutually concluded and agreed upon by and between His Majesty of Great Britain and the States-General of the United Netherlands. 1. That owners and masters of ships of either nation shall have one and the same

¹ Also *Home Miscellaneous* (I O), vol. xli, p. 208.

form of passport and certificate, and on showing the said passport or certificate, shall not be searched nor detained in their voyages upon any pretence whatsoever. 2. Whereas by the 4th article of the said Treaty Marine all provisions for the nourishment of life as well as all other merchandise (contraband goods only excepted) are permitted to be taken to any place or places in enmity, unless they are besieged, blocked up, or invested, by which words it is mutually agreed shall be understood, unless the city or place shall be actually so beleaguered both by land and sea that all ingress and regress into and from it is thereby hindered. 3. That the English and Dutch East India Companies respectively may freely trade with any people and natives in the East Indies whose countries are not actually in the possession or under the immediate government of His Majesty of Great Britain or of the States-General of the United Netherlands, or of one or other of the said Companies their subjects. And in case either Company shall have any fort or castle upon any river or pass, or any ship in such river or pass leading to any place of trade, such fort, castle, or ship shall not be made use of to hinder or impede the other Company, but their agents and servants shall be allowed to pass freely with their vessels and goods by any such fort or castle to trade with and amongst such nations and people whose countries are not actually in the occupation or under the immediate government of the other. 4. That if either Company shall make any agreement or contract with any princes or people of those countries for the sole buying up of any commodities, 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 country. 5. That if either Company shall have war with any nation in the East the other Company shall not furnish or assist such nation during the time of such war either with ships or soldiers. 6. That the passports of either country their Presidents, Governors, Agents, and Chiefs of Factories given to any Indian or other vessels belonging to those 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 in case either Company shall freight or make use of any vessel of any of those countries (not in hostility with the other Company) for carrying their goods, and certify this in their passport, such passport shall be credited, and such vessel and goods permitted to pass without any stop or interruption. (4½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 3, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 383).

Elizabeth Specket, whose husband went out in the *Charles* as a soldier for Bombay, petitions for some of his wages to relieve the great want of herself and child; as all soldiers at Bombay receive their whole pay there, nothing can be allowed her, but the Court, out of charity, present her with 20s. from the 'poores box' and give a like sum to the necessitous wife of Richard Speering, who also went out in the *Charles* from Plymouth as a soldier for Bombay. The Committee for Shipping and Plantations to entertain women and maidservants willing to go to Bombay, and see that they are provided with proper cabin-room for their passage. William Bethel, an old seaman, petitioning to be admitted to the Company's almshouse, he is told to attend the court next Wednesday. Two reports from the Committee for General Accounts are read, and the following orders given, viz.: all persons mentioned in the said accounts to be summoned to pay in what they owe to the Company; bad debts that cannot be recovered upon such summons, particularly that of James Lloyd, to be carried over to the new ledger and placed to the account of desperate debts, the particulars to be entered in the journal, to which the ledger is to refer; the Auditor to draw up a list every six months of the said bad debts and present to the Court for directions concerning the same; the Committee for Lawsuits to examine and state the Auditor's account of disbursements, and the account of John Coltman; the piece of silk longees invoiced but not received from the Fort, and the money due from Mr. Denn for law charges to be placed to the account of profit and loss; the account of the 100*l.*, set apart for relief of indigent persons in the late visitation of sickness, to stand open to be disposed of in such charitable ways as the Court shall see fit; the Husband and the rest of the warehousekeepers to certify what servants of the Company died of the said sickness, and what relatives they have left in want. George Robinson, Senior, of Edmonton, and Joseph Littlewood of London, merchants, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for George Robinson, Junior, entertained as an apprentice to the Company. As the trial of the cause touching the additional duty on calicoes will entail many expenses, Sir Samuel Barnardiston is desired to instruct the Auditor concerning this, and examine his bill of disbursements before it is credited to his account; and the Court order that all expenses incurred are to be under the direction of the Committee who have the management of such affairs, who are to see and pass all bills before they are paid. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 10, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 385).

Richard Hamond of Southwark, tallowchandler, and Ann Daniel of London, widow, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Lambert Daniel, entertained by the Company as an apprentice. John Floate of Acris,¹ Kent, clerk, and Augustine Floate of London, milliner, accepted as security in 500*l.* for John Floate. The Committee for Private Trade to dispose of the six commissions granted for seizing prohibited goods, as they shall think fit. A report from the Committee for Accounts is read, and the following orders given, viz.: only the names of those who make a contract for silks and calicoes at the public sale to be entered in the Company's books; Sambrooke to be answerable for all goods that come into his hands, and, if he wishes to accommodate any friend with small parcels, he is to charge them the market price; Samuel Sambrooke to discharge all petty debts for calicoes out of the ready cash; the account of calicoes to be balanced and carried over to the new books; the accounts of Thomas Gould and of John and Charles Bankes to be examined and the balance of the latter to be paid to Sir William Rider; all debtors mentioned in the report to be summoned to attend the Committee for Lawsuits next Wednesday; the Committee for the Treasury to adjust the cash account. Mr. Jolliffe to be allowed to send to Surat a parcel of cheese and a suit of clothes. The arbitrators for Mr. Gyfford's business to meet this afternoon and make their report; Mr. Papillon to speak to them on the Company's behalf. A request for some part of the salary of Nathaniel Foxcroft to be paid to his assignee in town is referred for consideration and report. Captain Basse to be allowed half-pay from the time of his entertainment as commander of the *George*, with 20*l.* for fresh provisions for the voyage, and 12*l.* for primage and average, and in the general letter to Surat the President and Council are to be recommended to consider him, if any vacancy shall occur during his stay in the country, and after he has been in the Indies two years longer he is to be allowed to return to England. The Committee for Shipping to examine the account of provisions formerly sent to India, and the account of the *Bantam Pink*. The soldiers bound for Bombay to be advanced two months' pay upon security given for their going, and 6*s.* apiece to be paid them for expenses since the time of their entertainment; their wages to begin on their arrival in Bombay. The passengers for St. Helena to be told that, if the *George* is detained by contrary

¹ Acrise, near Folkestone.

winds in the Downs or on the coast of England, she will not touch at St. Helena, but go direct for India. The Company's seal to be affixed to Captain Stringer's commission and the names of the commanders of this year's shipping to be inserted. (2½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 12, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 388).

The petition of Christopher Hatton, now living in Pegu, is read, and order given for him with his servant and such of his estate as is in diamonds and jewels, to have passage in the Company's shipping for England, he to pay the usual freight, and clear up all differences with the Company before leaving; the Agent and Council at the Fort to be recommended to show him respect and give him bills of exchange for what money he wishes to pay into the Company's cash at the rate of 5s. 6d. the dollar. Sir Kingsmill Lucy, Bart., is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Letters to Surat are read, and order given for the list of goods sent there last year to be examined and consideration had as to what additions or alterations should be made in the same. The laws and rules agreed upon for the government of Bombay to be engrossed and the Company's seal affixed. Moses to draw up, with the advice of the Solicitor-General, a commission for Sir George Oxinden to be Governor of Bombay, and to inquire of the Solicitor-General how, in case of the death of Sir George, the succeeding President of Surat may take the post. Mr. Willoughby to ascertain and report what standing commissions under the Great Seal of England have been granted to the Agent and Council of Bantam, or any other of the Company's chiefs or factors in India, for trial of criminal cases, or by what authority they act. The report of the referees concerning Mr. Andrews' business to be considered next Wednesday. William Bethel is admitted to the Company's almhouse at Poplar. Samuel Sambrooke to disburse 100*l.* in the purchase of looking-glasses, knives, and other rarities to be sent to Surat for presents and for sale. One-third part of the salary due to Nathaniel Foxcroft, from the time of his arrival at the Fort to July 18, 1667, to be paid to his assignee in London. George Robinson, Lambert Daniel, John Floate and Nicholas Herne, the Company's apprentices, to be allowed 5*l.* apiece for fresh provisions; their indentures and covenants to be for five years. (1¾ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 15, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 390).

The Court, out of the respect they bear to Lord George Berkeley, admit his son-in-law, Sir Kingsmill Lucy, to the freedom gratis, the

redemption money, if paid already, to be returned. Examination and report to be made of the business of Messrs. Stawell and Basset. On information that Thomas Clayton, their messenger, has been chosen collector of the assessments in Portsoken Ward, the Court direct the Secretary to write to Sir Samuel Sterling and request that Clayton may be exempt from performing that office, as his present employment requires his constant attendance. Upon a motion made on behalf of the trustees of the Fourth Joint Stock and of the United Joint Stock, the Court orders that they be allowed to transfer their respective adventures in the New General Stock to George Papillon, who has promised that these shall be engaged to the Company for their security as formerly, till the sum for which they shall be sold is deposited in the Company's cash. On reading the certificates from the Warehousekeepers of those who were sorely visited in the time of the pestilence, and of the relatives of those who died in the Company's service who are now in great want, the Court desire certain Committees to proportion to them the remainder of the 100*l.* assigned in July, 1665, for relief of the Company's servants. The Husband to ascertain and inform the Committees appointed to treat with the Farmers of the Customs when the additional duty on calicoes was first demanded, to the end the Company's books may be charged with it; other Committees to speak with the Farmers about the account of the exports of calicoes, settle it equally between them, and direct Jeremy Sambrooke to enter it in the Company's books. A warrant for 23*l.* to be made out to Mr. Tilliard for the balance of his account, and another for 10*l.* to be given to him for his trouble and expense in the Company's service. (13³ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO WILLIAM MOSES, FEBRUARY 15, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 24).

They hear that Trevisa is coming to town and has resolved to submit to a reference in order to conclude all differences between himself and the Company; therefore they desire Moses to stop all proceedings against him, if he will do the same with regard to Bennet touching the taffetas returned in the *East India Merchant* by Captain Porter, but if he will not, then Moses is to prosecute him, according to the former directions of the Court. (13 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 17, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 392).

The following securities are accepted: Samuel Herne, of the Univer-

sity of Cambridge, gentleman, and William Lyon of London, hotpresser, in 500*l.* for Nicholas Herne, an apprentice to the Company; and Robert Brodnax of Goodneston, Kent, gentleman, and Robert Brodnax, goldsmith of London, in 500*l.* for John Brodnax. Sir Samuel Barnardiston reports that the Farmers of the Customs are very ready to comply with the Company's desires touching the account of the export of calicoes, and have directed Mr. Mountney to draw up the same. The Committee for Lawsuits, assisted by Moses, to consider what power of martial law on land or sea the Company have in the Indies by virtue of letters patent granted in the thirteenth and twentieth years of the late King James,¹ have a copy made of the latter, if they see cause, and report what should be done with regard to the seal thereby appointed to be used. A representation presented by Mr. Marshall and Ralph Lambton on behalf of the late John Lambton is read, and certain Committees are desired to compose a clause to be inserted in the letter to Surat, directing the President and Council to assist Ralph Lambton and his brother Richard in the recovery of the debts of the deceased and of all his books and papers. The petition of Ellen Anderson to be examined, and, if the statements in it are found to be true, she is to be allowed another month's pay of her husband's wages. A report concerning the Company's difference with Matthew Andrews about some tutenague is read, the Court approve of the first but not of the latter part, and declare that until a joint discharge from Sir John Cloberry and 'his lady,' and from Matthew Andrews is produced for the said tutenague they cannot consider it. Mr. Legatt requests that Mr. Broome's debt to the Company may be transferred to the account of Sir Richard Ford, and produces a letter from the latter on the subject; but as Sir Richard does not absolutely consent to the said transfer, the Court declare their willingness for the matter to be settled by arbitration. James Edwards, on behalf of the trustees for the Fourth Joint Stock and the United Joint Stock, requests that, in order to transfer the interests in the New General Stock, one of the Company's officers may attend some of the trustees ('who cannot come abroad') with the book of transports for them to sign; hereupon John Harbert is directed to do so, taking care not to let the said book out of his sight. (2½ pp.)

¹ The reference is to the letters patent of Dec. 14, 1615 (printed in the *First Letter Book*, p. 468) and of February 4, 1623 (the original of which is still preserved at the India Office). The former gave power to the Company to issue commissions (under a special seal) to their commanders to punish offences at sea; the latter extended this power to the punishment of offences on land.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 19, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 395).

The Committee for the Pepper Warehouse to sell the remains of indigo, trash, and the bags of rotten rags in the custody of Charles Aston, the proceeds to be put to his account; and to give directions for vouching the account of pepper bags. Aston to give notice to those who have the use of the Company's cellar under Crosby House to clear it at once; he is to have the floor repaired, and the cellar made fit to receive the Company's goods. A report about repairs at Leadenhall is read, and the Committees appointed to look after the warehouse are told to have what repairs done they think fit, and take effectual care that the encroachments by the late buildings on the wall of Leadenhall, which are prejudicial to it or contrary to the Act of Parliament, are removed and the like prevented in future. The Committees for the Treasury to affix the Company's seal to an assignment or letter of attorney, now read, empowering Dunkin to receive the moneys due to the Company from the Exchequer out of the eleven months' tax, and give directions as to what is necessary touching the payment of such fees as are demanded upon receipt of the said money. A draft of a commission for the government of Bombay is read, and Moses is told to amend it in accordance with the debate just had, and give it in next Monday. Captain Bayley states that the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* cannot possibly be ready by the allotted time and prays for an extension; this is granted. A warrant for twelve dollars to be made out to Sir Matthew Holworthy for 'port' of letters from India disbursed by Mr. Launce in 1665. Thomas Merrill and Moses Lowman are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for William Merrill, purser in the *George*. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 396).

Samuel Sambrooke's accounts to be speedily perfected. The draft of the commission for the Governor of Bombay, now read, to be fairly engrossed. Alderman Langly and other trustees of those interested in the Fourth Joint Stock report their desire to dispose of their adventure in the New General Stock, and to know whether the Company have any pretensions that may prevent the same; hereupon certain of the Committees are requested to examine the reasons for which the said adventure was invested in the present Stock, and what claims the Company have to it, and report. For the encouragement of masters and mariners employed in their ships, the Court order that no bulky goods or mer-

chandise (although not prohibited) belonging to any person other than the owners, masters, or mariners be permitted to be laden in any of the Company's vessels without especial order of the Court. Order is given for the adventure of 700*l.*, formerly belonging to Colonel Berksteed and assigned by the King to the Company¹, to be sold by George Papillon at 108 per cent. Permission is given to Thomas Papillon to send a barrel of cheese to Surat, and to Thomas Pettit to send sword-blades, gold and silver lace, and silk stockings in the *Bombay Merchant* for the use of John Pettit, a factor at Surat. The Husband's account for pepper bags to be examined. The Committee for Shipping report an agreement made with Mr. Johnson, which he has signed and sealed, to build a ship for the Company; this is approved and order given for an advance of 500*l.* to be made to Johnson. Among the warrants is one made out to the United Stock for 2,129*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (1½ *p.p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF THE ADVENTURERS OF THE FOURTH AND UNITED JOINT STOCKS, FEBRUARY 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 720).

The adventurers are summoned to consider concerning the putting an end to both Stocks, paying their debts, selling their adventures, determining all else relating to them, and ratifying everything done by Maurice Thomson, who is now heartily thanked for his indefatigable pains. The sale of 2,500*l.* adventure in the New General Stock at 107 per cent. is approved. Several diamond rings, some spices, and sundry other articles are sold (prices and names of purchasers given), and George Papillon is ordered to deliver the things he has in his charge to those who have bought them on payment of the purchase money to Mr. Dunkin, who is desired to sell a piece of silver and put the money obtained to account. (¾ *p.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, FEBRUARY 22, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, iii, pp. 38-9).

The East India Company to attend on Tuesday next about the account of the ships.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, FEBRUARY 24, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 721).

Order is given for a general court of the Fourth and United Joint Stocks to be held at the East India House on Thursday, March 18, at which all the administrators of both Stocks are to be summoned to appear in order to conclude that business. Matthew Andrews, late

¹ See the 1660-3 volume, pp. 51, 114.

President of Surat, demands his salary from the United Stock; after examination of the books, a warrant for 91*l* 11*s*. is ordered to be given to him in payment of all that is due. (*1 p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 24, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 398).

Bills for two chirurgery chests to be sent in the *George* for St. Helena to be examined. Signor Ferdinando Mendez de Costa is given leave to export to Surat some coral beads in the *Sampson*, he paying permission and assigning them to Sir George Oxinden; the Husband to examine the box before shipment. Captain Southwell, commander of the *Satisfaction*, states that notwithstanding all his endeavours his ship cannot be at Gravesend by the allotted time, and begs that this may be extended; this is granted and he is told to continue his care in hastening her dispatch. The trustees for the Fourth Joint Stock to be allowed to dispose of their adventure of 2,500*l*. principal money in the New General Joint Stock, on condition that the amount realized is brought to the Company's cashier, to be by him paid to the respective adventurers, according to their proportions, by warrant under the hands of the said trustees, receipts to be taken in full; and George Papillon is discharged from his promise concerning the said adventure. Thomas Place, stonecutter, to be paid 25*s*. for work done in the Company's house. Daniel Arthur to be paid 17*l*. for the use of Anthony Stawell, and Nathaniel Herne 12*l*. for the account of Richard Bassett. Signor Keriakos to pay 75*l*. for the freight of ten chests of glasses and the passage of three of his servants in the *Sampson* for Surat. A letter from Roger Braddill of Lisbon is read, advising that the bill of exchange drawn by Mr. Ashurst on Humphrey Benning is accepted for only part of its value and the enclosed protest has been made for the remainder; hereupon order is given for the said letter and protest to be delivered to the Auditor, who is to demand the unpaid money and the consequent costs. Treasure to be embarked in the Surat ships. Certain Committees to consider at which quay the Company's goods shall be landed, and, if the cranes and warehouses at Mr. Mortimer's are as good as any others, they are to agree with him, he having after the fire served the Company at the usual rates, when the wharfingers at the Customhouse Quay asked much more. The commanders of the Surat ships to be instructed to touch at Bombay, land the passengers and provisions, and then proceed to Surat. Seedlac belonging to Matthew Andrews to be delivered to him. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 26, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 400).

Permission is granted to William Moses and Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, to send to Surat in the *Bombay Merchant* four cases of sword-blades; to the Auditor to send three boxes of tobacco and one of pipes; to George Papillon to send a bale of paper; and to Mrs. Goodyear to send a pipe of Canary wine to her husband. Ralph Lambton is also allowed to send trunks, chests, and boxes containing wearing apparel, wine, spirits, sugar, tobacco, and other necessities mentioned in a list now read. A report on the accounts of Charles Aston, Keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, is read, approved, and order given that he be cleared accordingly. Humphrey Broome having bought from the Company in 1660 some green ginger, which he omitted to fetch away according to contract, it was resold in 1666 at a loss and in consequence the Company forbore to pay Broome the dividends due on his adventure; now Sir Richard Ford declares that the ginger was bought for his account and he thought it had been cleared, but he is willing to pay what the Company think right. The Court resolve to divide the said loss, and Sir Richard agrees to pay one half; so order is given for Broome to be discharged of the contract and for his dividends to be paid to his account without interest. A request is made on behalf of Mrs. Vandeput for payment of bills of exchange drawn on her late husband for coral, which he commissioned his correspondent at Leghorn to buy; and order is given for the said bills to be paid by the Cashier-General, and for the matter to be referred to certain Committees to adjust. Mr. Martland's bills for chirurgery chests to be examined. An agreement to be made with Mortimer for wharfage, lighterage, and one warehouse for a certain time. An increase of 10*l.* is made to the salary of James Hutchinson, assistant to the Minister at Bombay. Jeremy Sambrooke is granted permission to employ his apprentice in his office for three months, or till further order. Sir Samuel Barnardiston to be allowed to send three barrels of mum in the Company's shipping to the President at Surat. Captain Prowd to ascertain if there is a vessel in the Thames of about 300 tons or 350 tons suitable for a voyage to Bantam. (2½ pp.)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE AT THE HAGUE TO LORD ARLINGTON, MARCH 2/12, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. clxxxiv, f. 197).

... I received this day Your Lordship's of the 26th past and cannot yet give you any good account of what overtures are to be expected from the East India Company here, who have resolved, upon the States' last

letter, to send their Deputies this week fully instructed in this matter; and I wish once more I were better provided of instances alleged upon which our East India Company may appear to have grounded their complaints and commands. . . . (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 2, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 403).

A paper presented by the Auditor concerning mistakes and irregularities in the Surat books is read, and certain of the Committees are desired to examine the books and consider what is fit to be transmitted to the President and Council, and what directions to give on the subject. The Farmers of the Customs to be asked to order the officers at Gravesend to allow the soldiers and others entertained for the Company's service at Bombay to proceed on their voyage. Mr. Denham to be permitted to ship two chests of wine to Mr. Aungier at Surat. An adventure of 700*l.* in the present Joint Stock to be transferred to John Juryn, he paying into the Treasury 756*l.*, the transfer to be signed by the Secretary in the name and by order of this Court. Muskets, bandoleers, and swords to be provided for Bombay. A report touching the distribution of 75*l.*, the remainder of the 100*l.* assigned in July, 1665, for relief of the Company's servants visited in the time of the late pestilence is read and approved. Names of those to whom the money was given. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 3, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 405).

John Stanyan's account to be examined. Mr. Bendish to be allowed to send a cask of wine to Charles Bendish at Surat, Mr. Hewer some scarlet in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to William Crawley, and Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, twenty-five dozen small daggers to Surat. All members of the Court are forbidden to write to any of the Company's servants touching any debate or resolution of the Court, or any other of the affairs of the Company, or to talk about them and thus enable others to send out information; for, although this may be done innocently, it may also be the occasion of producing differences and misunderstandings, to the great prejudice of the Company. The owners of the *Sampson*, *Bombay*, and *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to be advanced 100*l.* apiece upon account of their passengers. Mr. Drax is told of the trouble the Company have had from their courtesy in selling a parcel of wood for Sir James Drax by the candle, the buyers now clamouring for it. Drax declares that he will save the Company from all damage or claim from Mr. Broome's

executors; whereupon order is given for his adventure to be transferred to Mr. Young. On a suggestion for a standing rule to be made forbidding the sale of any private man's goods by the candle in future, the Court object to be tied, and opine it better to resolve that no request for permission to sell by the Company's candle be entertained except upon extraordinary occasions. Examinations and report to be made of the grounds upon which Mr. Drax entered into the bond he now desires may be delivered to him, and whether the conditions have been fulfilled. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.)

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 3, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, iii, pp. 46-8).

The East India Company to attend this day fortnight about the business of the *Leopard*, my Lords having expected them to-day.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 407).

Robert Knightly to be allowed to send to Surat in the *Bombay Merchant* some wine for the President and for James Adams. A letter from Sir George Downing is read, telling of an appointment made by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to hear the business of the *Leopard's* freight on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 9 a.m.; the matter is referred to the Committee formerly appointed to see to it, they to have ready the necessary papers for the Company's defence and attend Their Lordships accordingly. Edmund Smith, a poor man formerly in the Company's service, is given 20s. from the poor-box. The bills of exchange drawn from Leghorn on the late Mr. Vandeput, on account of coral bought for the Company, to be paid. Captain Chamblet, commander of the *Sampson*, desires to know what to do about some cloths and lead shipped without his knowledge and belonging to Smith his chief mate; the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. The request of Captain Southwell, that the date for the departure from Gravesend of his ship, the *Satisfaction*, may be March 20, is agreed to. Mr. Harrington to be allowed to send some amber to Bantam free of freight in that vessel. At the request of Samuel Moyer and other Committees for the United Joint Stock, the Court order that in the letter to Surat the President and Council be recommended to give their best assistance in the recovery of the moneys owing by Tockersey¹ and others to the said Stock, mentioned in the letter from the Committees, which is to be sent to

¹ Thākursi, formerly the Company's broker at Gombroon.

Surat. The stationery bills for books, paper, etc., to be examined and paid, and order is given for all stationery to be rated at the price agreed to by the officers concerned before it is used by them. The account for coral bought at Leghorn to be examined, and any items liable to exception to be extracted and sent to Leghorn to be rectified. The Company's seal to be affixed to the laws and commission for the government of Bombay, now read, and duplicates of the same to be prepared to pass under the said seal.¹ (2 pp.)

A GENERAL COURT OF THE ADVENTURERS OF THE FOURTH AND UNITED JOINT STOCKS, MARCH 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 721).

Order is given for the following words to be added to the letters to Sir George Oxinden and Agent Foxcraft: 'Sir, for your care and pains in this busines for us in these our concernes, we doe promise our returne of respects shall be suitable'. Humphrey Edwin is directed to have transcribed the several writings touching the clearing of Tockersey's debt to the United Stock, and to send them to Sir George Oxinden and Council with the said letter by the Company's ships. Alderman Bathurst applies concerning certain goods he bought and paid for, but has not received; he is told that the matter shall be looked into. Order is given for the delivery of certain goods to George Papillon and James Edwards. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 8, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 409).

Order is given for a large silver seal to be engraved with the Company's arms and the following inscription: 'the large seal of the Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies'; and for the commission and laws prepared for the government of Bombay and the duplicates of the same, now ordered to be engrossed, to be sealed with it, and the said seal to be affixed to such commissions and laws as shall be granted and made in the future. Nicholas Herne, an apprentice to the Company, to be allowed to take with him to Surat dollars to the value of 20*l*. John Brodnax states that his uncle, one of his securities, has lately lost his wife and so is hindered from coming to London, he is told to write and ask whether his uncle is still going to stand security, and to let the Court know. A report is read from the Committee for Private Trade about goods shipped in the *Sampson* by the chief mate; this is approved. The request of Mr. Corsellis for allowance of the half impost on some vermilion sold to the Company in 1666

¹ At this meeting a warrant was signed for 38*l* 10*s*. 4*d*. 'to be made payd in cash.'

is referred to certain Committees to examine and report upon. Maurice Blackman to be allowed to send remnants of coloured cloth to Surat in the *Bombay Merchant*. A report concerning the mistakes in the Surat books is ordered to be sent to the President and Council, that the Company may receive satisfaction; Sir William Rider is permitted to send a box of amber to the President at Surat. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.)

PETITION OF CAPTAIN RICHARD MYNORS TO THE KING, MARCH 8, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 257, no. 62).

For licence to navigate a small ship to the East Indies, his estate and family being there, on security to the Company not to meddle in commerce. Served the late king, and being obliged, on the surrender of Colchester, to leave the kingdom, served the East India Company . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 10, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 411).

A petition from Henry Robinson is read and referred to the Committees who examined Mr. Sled's account. The Auditor to be allowed to send in the Company's shipping to Surat four pieces of ordnance valued at 38*l*. Josias Smith, chief mate in the *Sampson*, to be given a copy of the clause in the Surat letter concerning his cloth and lead, which has been consigned to the President and Council. Mr. Gregory to be allowed to send in the *Sampson* to Randolph Taylor at Surat three chests of wine and three cheeses. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 12, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 412).

On information that the ships bound for Surat are deeply laden, order is given for the commanders to send to the Court a particular account of all goods and provisions taken on board, with the names of the respective owners, and certain Committees are desired to visit the said ships and, if they see cause to lighten them, to order such of the heavy goods belonging to private trade to be sent ashore as they shall deem fit. Order is also given for the appointment of two guardians to each of the Surat ships, and to such of the Coast vessels as shall be thought necessary; these are to take an exact account of all goods and provisions embarked, and allow nothing to be taken in without a special warrant from the Husband. The Husband to obtain an order from the Farmers of the Customs for taking the Company's coral out of the *Victory*, now coming into the river, and lading it in the ships bound for Surat. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE [UNDATED] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives, vol. 219, page 1*),

Judging by his letter from the Hague of March 12, 1669, N.S., great suspicions seem to have been raised, as if the English had 'some unperceived reach' for liberty of trading with nations not under the subjection of either Company. This, being only 'common right', needs no stipulation. As to instances or attempts of the Dutch to hinder the English in this common right, these have, with the exception of Jacatra and Jambi, been withheld, the English Company not wishing to revive old grievances, or they could have cited how the Dutch ousted them from trade in the Bandas, dispossessed them of Pulo Run, encroached at Amboyna, hindered their trade at Sumatra, Bantam, Achin, and Porcat, deprived them of the island of Damm, stopped their ships at Malacca and from going to the east coast of Ceylon, and interrupted their trade at Palembang; all which has been proved in the Admiralty Court, and has been the cause of vast expense and damage. Though these are not all strictly instances of passing by forts, yet they are of the same nature, and are encroachments on the trade of the English, against the common right, and ought not to have happened, and then there would have been no need for any such article as is now proposed in order to prevent similar evils in future, and either Company from wronging the other. If the Dutch mean to be fair, they cannot but consent to this article, for the English, besides affirming their real intentions, appeal to the Dutch to give instances of any encroachments made by them on the Dutch trade contrary to agreement. The reason of this and of the other articles is evident, and they express clearly the purpose of the English not to trade to any of the Dutch colonies or territories (however they have been acquired), but only with the natives in places not occupied by or under the government of the Dutch. Again this is no new article, but the same with very little variation as the third article formerly presented by Sir George Downing. With regard to Ceylon, it is known that the Dutch have forts on the north and west coast and command the cinnamon trade there, yet they are not masters of the whole island, for the native king owns by far the larger part and has sovereign powers of his own and not by sufferance of the Dutch. The English do not propose to trade to the Dutch possessions in Ceylon, but only to the eastern and southern parts, where they had and still claim freedom of harbour and commerce. If the Dutch require an enumeration of those

¹ Also in *Home Miscellaneous* (I O.), vol. xlii, p. 210.

forts the English desire to pass by, let them in their turn give the names of forts they do not wish the English to pass by, and explain what forts are so in their subjection and occupation as to exclude the English from passing by them, and how far they understand their dominions in such places extend beyond such forts. *Annexed is a memorandum touching the trade in the Indies, part being under the power of the English and part under that of the Dutch, but the larger part is under the power of the natives, and where this is the case both the said nations may trade. Also a copy and further explanation of the terms of the disputed third article.* (6 pp.)

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 15, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II. 257, no. 97*).

. . . The *Morning Star* has come in and reports that she was met off Cadiz by an Algerian man-of-war of 30 guns, well manned, who came on board and demanded a Moorish boy that they had; having found him, they carried him to their own ship, and by beating him upon the soles of his feet, and other torments, made him confess to much money on board the *Star*, which they came and took, amounting to 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* The captain told them that they had broken the articles, and that he would go to Algiers or Lisbon to report it; so they prevented him by keeping him company eight or ten days, to watch him until he was sufficiently out of his way. They carried the Moor away with them. *Particulars of the above annexed.*

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 17, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book, iii, p. 56*).

Sir Andrew Ricard *et al.* for the East India Company called in about the business of the *Leopard*: say all is agreed about the dead freight of the ship *Leopard*. They do not yet acquiesce to give full satisfaction for the ship, alleging that their order for the ship to go to Cochin was only a concurrent order to that of the Earl of Marlborough's: also that the King by the late treaty gave away their right to satisfaction from the Dutch for hindering the said ship from taking in her lading. Ordered that the East India Company and Mr. Pepys attend on Monday next.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO SAMUEL PEPYS, MARCH 17, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II. 257, no. 112*).

Sir Andrew Riccard, and some others of the East India Company, have again attended the Treasury Commissioners, about the business of the *Leopard*, not yet acquiescing to give full satisfaction for her, alleging

that their order for her going to Cochin was only concurrent to that of Lord Marlborough; also that His Majesty had remitted to the Dutch, by the late treaty, their pretence of satisfaction for hindering her in taking in her lading; the Commissioners have appointed to hear the business again on Monday, and desire you to be there with the papers.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 17, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 413).

Mr. Morden reports that he with others examined the ships bound for Surat and found none too deeply laden to prevent their sailing without danger, and that the commanders have promised to send the Court an account of their respective loadings by the first opportunity. A letter from the Commissioners for Public Accounts is read, desiring information as to what has been paid by the Company to Sir George Carteret, or to any by his order as late Treasurer of the Royal Navy; and the Accountant and Cashier are directed to ascertain and report. Alderman Bathurst states that the roof of the east side of the Company's warehouses in Leadenhall is very defective, and to repair it will cost more than was at first thought; the matter is referred to a committee to give what directions they see to be necessary and, if they find the cost will be extraordinary, then they are to get an estimate of the same and show to the Court for further directions; they are also to see that the encroachments by building on Leadenhall wall, contrary to the Act of Parliament, are redressed. Mr. Lewis to be permitted to send 100 reams of paper to Surat. Repairs necessary at the Pepper and Blue Warehouses to be executed. The business of Mr. Corsellis is referred to certain Committees to determine. Thomas Chown is admitted to the freedom by patrimony, Mr. Herne undertaking to pay 5*l.* for him in case his right is not established. (2 *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF THE ADVENTURERS OF THE FOURTH AND UNITED JOINT STOCKS, MARCH 18, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 723).

The Governor states that they have met by desire of the trustees of the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, who are endeavouring to wind up both, and, as he has no interest in either Stock, he is going to leave it to the said trustees, and only put their wishes to the question, so that all concerned in the respective Stocks can agree upon what they think fit. Hereupon a trustee of the Fourth Joint Stock declares that the adventurers in that Stock have often importuned for it to be brought to a conclusion, and for all dividends and accounts to be cleared; accordingly

the trustees have with great care and pains endeavoured to bring matters to an end, and for this purpose have sold the adventure of 2,500*l.* in the New General Stock at 107 per cent. and assigned the same to George Papillon. The generality approve of this and return hearty thanks to the trustees and others who have brought matters to the present good and hopeful issue, and in acknowledgement unanimously agree to present them with the sum of 250*l.* Some trustees of the Fourth Joint Stock having died and others not being capable of acting, the Court entreat Maurice Thomson, Alderman Langley, and James Clitherow to assist in winding up this Stock, and resolve, if it is thought that an instrument of deed or any other writing is necessary, to empower them to act as trustees; this shall be drawn up with the advice of counsel. The adventurers in the United Stock now approve of the sale of their adventure of 2,500*l.* in the New General Stock at 107 per cent. and of its assignment to George Papillon. Some doubt arises as to whether Samuel Moyer is a trustee for this United Stock, but the Court upon examination declare he was appointed one of the committee and entreat him to assist the others in bringing the said Stock to a final issue. Hereupon the great care and pains of some of the Committees in bringing this Stock to an end is acknowledged by the generality, who declare their appreciation of the same and, as an acknowledgement, present the committee with 300*l.*, to be divided according to their attendances from time to time, and the particular services done by them, or any one of them. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, MARCH 19, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 722).

Jeremy Sambrooke is desired to pay to Michael Dunkin the money he has belonging to John Gurney and his wife Mary, executors of the late Agent Greenhill, as security to save him harmless until the difference between the Gurneys and the United Stock in reference to the said Agent's debt is settled; Sambrooke desires to be allowed a week or ten days before giving his answer. Mr. Tomlins to be notified to meet the Committees of the Fourth and United Joint Stocks next Wednesday morning. George Papillon is given 10*l.* for transferring and selling 2,500*l.* adventure of the United Stock in the General Stock, and for transferring and selling a like sum belonging to the Fourth Joint Stock. Alderman Bathurst's business is referred to Maurice Thomson and Major Robert Thomson. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 19, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 415).

A letter is read from the commander of the *Morning Star*, dated at Falmouth the 13th instant, giving an account of his having been plundered of the greatest part of the treasure he had on board by a Turkish man-of-war soon after leaving Cadiz; order is given for this to be at once communicated to the principal Secretary of State and to the secretary of His Royal Highness. The owners of the *Morning Star* desiring directions as to her further proceeding, the Court resolve to send an express to Captain Godolphin to tell him to start on the intended voyage to the Coast and Bay by the first opportunity, according to former instructions, and the Committee for the Treasury are told to endeavour to procure bullion to the value of 3,000*l.* to put in the said ship, in addition to her remaining cargo, in case she is detained at Falmouth by contrary winds. The petition of John Coltman to be examined. In accordance with the request of George Charlton on behalf of Mr. Trevisa, the matter in dispute between the latter and the Company is referred to arbitration and the referees named, who are to determine everything by April 25 next. Certain Committees to ascertain when the lease of the Blue and other warehouses and cellars at Crosby House expires, and inquire of Stephen Langham on what terms the same may be renewed. Other Committees to examine the Exchange cellars, ascertain their size, and inquire of the Trustees for the City Rents and the Company of Mercers on what terms these may be had. The petition of Mary Paramour to be examined. The petition of Thomas Williams, praying to be admitted to almshouse at Poplar is read, and certain Committees are desired to ascertain from the rules of admission whether the almshouse is for seamen only. The articles concerning wharfage, etc. between the Company and Messrs. Mortimer and Mathews are read and referred to the Committees who drew them up to insert the dimensions of the warehouse that is to be built, when it is to be completed, and to annex a schedule of goods, in accordance with the debate now had, and affix the Company's seal to the said articles. Mr. Earning prays that the Company will use the same efforts to recover his chest of silver, which the Turkish man-of-war took out of the *Morning Star*, as they will to recover their own, and the Court declare they will join with him in endeavouring to obtain satisfaction, each to bear their proportion of the cost. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 19 (AFTERNOON), 1669 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvi, p. 417).

Mr. Jollife reports that he and Sir Samuel Barnardiston waited on Lord Arlington and Mr. Secretary Trevour with the letter received from the commander of the *Morning Star* about the seizure by a Turkish man-of-war of money out of the said ship; they advised them to obtain proof of the same and then it should be recommended to Sir Thomas Allin¹ to recover the said treasure. They also advised that the Company should send a letter by express overland to the Consul at Algiers to make claim for it. Hereupon the Court resolve to send a letter to Captain Godolphin, directing him, with the most competent of his men, to make a statement on oath of the manner of the piracy and of the Turk's procedure, have three copies of this signed under the seal of the mayorality and attested by a public notary; and for *viva voce* evidence, to leave behind his Indian boy and such others as he thinks can best give an account, who are to be sent by ship to London and their posts supplied by others. The captain is to follow his former instructions and use all possible diligence to reach his port. Also that a letter be written to Mr. Arundel, directing him to assist the captain in making the said statement, and in anything else that may hasten his dispatch; Mr. Tilliard to forward these letters by express to Falmouth. A letter is also to be sent to the Agent and Council at Fort St. George to inform them of the disaster to the *Morning Star* and instruct them to lade her at once from the Coast; and in case they want stock, they are given permission to take up at interest the money necessary for her relading, so that she may return to England and not be kept on demurrage; but if this is not to be avoided, then to employ her upon some voyage to Persia or elsewhere for which good freight may be obtained. Dethick and Company at Leghorn also to be written to and desired to instruct the Consul at Algiers to claim the treasure mentioned in the enclosed bills of lading on behalf of the Company and Mr. Earning, and recommend it to Mr. Raymond to remind the Consul of the same, and if possible get the money into his custody. A report on the petition of Mary Paramour is approved. The petition of Elizabeth Anderson to be examined. (1½ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TULLARD [AT PLYMOUTH], MARCH 19, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 241).

Their ship the *Morning Star* leaving Cadiz, where she went to refit

¹ The commander of the Straits fleet.

her masts, was met by a Turkish vessel and robbed of gold and silver to the value of 11,000*l.* belonging to the Company. The *Morning Star* is now at Falmouth. Send enclosed, under cover to William Arundell, their orders to her commander and desire Tillard to dispatch them by express at once. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO WILLIAM ARUNDELL [AT FALMOUTH], MARCH 19, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 241).

Acknowledge his letter advising the arrival of the *Morning Star* at Falmouth. The occasion of this (which Arundell could not fully learn from her commander) was that on leaving Cadiz she encountered a Turkish vessel, who took out of her a chest of gold and another containing rials of eight. Have written to Captain Godolphin instructing him to go to the Mayor of Falmouth with such of his ship's company as can best attest the proceedings of the Turks and swear to the same; also to leave one of his men and a native boy ashore, and ship two others in their stead. In all this Arundell is to assist the captain and procure a passage in the first ship bound to London for the man and boy, furnish them with what is necessary, send the Company three copies of the attestations, and hasten Godolphin in the prosecution of his voyage. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JOHN GODOLPHIN, MARCH 19, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 242).

Have received his letter of the 13th instant from Falmouth, giving an account of his return and the reasons for it. Cannot but see the hand of God in these disappointments and pray that the rest of his voyage may be more successful. Refer him to their former instructions. If he has not already been before the Mayor of Falmouth with those of his company best fitted, and sworn to every thing concerning the piracy and losses, he is to do so at once, and have their evidence attested by a public notary. In the oaths to be taken it must be stated that the gold and silver was laden aboard the ship at London. Have instructed Arundell to assist him and to forward them copies of the attestation. Desire Godolphin to leave behind the native boy and one of his company who can best attest to all that happened, these two to be sent to London by the first opportunity and their places supplied by two others. Have written to their Agent and Council, who, though Godolphin will take them but little stock, will doubtless be well enough furnished to dispeed him to England; he is to follow their orders. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MARCH 19, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 244).

Acquaint him with the piracy committed in the *Morning Star* by Ally Rice, Captain of the *Golden Rose*, an Algerian man-of-war with a gilt rose in her stern. The treasure stolen consisted of a chest of gold containing 2,400 oz. and two chests of rials of eight, each chest having in it four thousand pieces of eight. They are procuring authentic proofs to aid the recovery of this stolen treasure. Desire them to write to the Consul at Algiers and request him to make a claim at once, in order to stop the money being divided, as once this is done recovery is more difficult. Instruct them to recommend the matter to Thomas Raymond at Algiers, who is to ask the Consul to make an effectual claim and allow Raymond to receive the stolen money into his custody; the Company will pay all charges. Enclose attested copy of the bills of lading and the receipt of the Turkish commander. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 20, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 257, no. 138).

There are two Straits ships and some East Indiamen in the Downs. . . .

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, iii, pp. 57-58).

The East Company and Mr. Pepys called in about the business of the *Leopard*. Since they cannot agree, it is ordered that it be left to a trial at law. Pepys is to attend the Attorney-General in order to it.¹

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 722).

Mr. Tomlins appears and is told by Maurice Thomson of the respect the Committee have for him and their desire that all accounts should be amicably liquidated; that they find he is indebted to the United Stock and has been security in 500*l.* for Richard Seaborne, and they propose to refer all differences between [him and?] the two Stocks to two men; to this Tomlins refuses to agree. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

¹ *March* 22. 'To the Treasury-Chamber, where the East India Company and three Councillors pleaded against me alone for three or four hours, till seven at night, before the Lords; and the Lords did give me the conquest on behalf of the King, but could not come to any conclusion, the Company being stiff; and so I think we shall go to law with them.'—Pepys's *Diary* (ed. Wheatley, vol. viii, p. 271).

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 419).

The Deputy and Mr. Jollife to wait on His Royal Highness and request that one of the King's ships designed for the Straits may be sent immediately to Algiers to demand the treasure seized out of the *Morning Star*; they are also to ask the principal Secretaries of State for a letter of recommendation from His Majesty to the Diwan of Algiers about this matter; also for a letter to Sir Thomas Allen, to the same effect, to be sent overland. Certain Committees are directed to draw up a letter of procuration empowering John Cole and Thomas Raymond of Algiers to claim and recover the said treasure, and have two copies of the bill of lading and of the deposition of the purser of the *Morning Star* transcribed, attested by a public notary, and see to their proper conveyance. The Auditor to calculate and certify in writing to the Husband the medium price of the saltpetre sold at the last sale, in order that the account of what was sold to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance may be adjusted. (1 p.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MARCH 22, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 244).

Have desired John Cole to join with Thomas Raymond in endeavouring to recover the money taken out of the *Morning Star*. Enclose their letter to Cole and desire it may be forwarded by the first conveyance. (½ p.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS WOODCOATE [AT MARSEILLES], MARCH 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 245).

Acquaint him with the piracy committed in the *Morning Star* and their consequent loss 'of about 14,000*l.*' For recovery of this they enclose all necessary directions, powers, and proofs to John Cole and Thomas Raymond at Algiers, also a letter to the Consul at that place, and desire Woodcoate to forward the same. If there is no present conveyance to be relied upon, then he is to hire a boat and the Company will pay all charges. In case there should be an embargo, Woodcoate is to find out some other speedy way of sending the letters. (½ p.)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN COLE AND THOMAS RAYMOND [AT ALGIERS], MARCH 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 245).

Inform them of the piracy committed in the *Morning Star*. For particulars refer them to the bill of lading enclosed, and an affidavit ('under

our Citty Seale') of William Luck, purser of the said ship, taken before the Mayor, in which it is stated that the treasure was laden aboard at London for the Company's account. To help in the recovery of the money, they enclose a letter of attorney under the hands and common seal of the Company, empowering them to receive the said treasure, with damages caused by the hindrance to the voyage and the loss sustained, all which is estimated to be near the value of the principal. All means possible are to be used to recover the money, and rewards may be offered to any who shall assist in doing so, these to be paid out of what shall be recovered. Enclose a letter to the Consul, desiring him to give his assistance. When they recover the treasure they are, after deducting their charges, to send it to Thomas Dethick at Leghorn, who is to forward it to the Company in London by the first good ship. Anthony Erning writes about a chest of rials belonging to himself and John Chomley taken out of the *Morning Star*; they are to try to recover this too, and Erning will pay his proportion of the charges, he and Chomley being freemen of the Company. Enclose a copy of the receipt given by the Turk to Godolphin, also His Majesty's letter to Consul Ward, and another to the Aga, Yabashees,¹ etc. (1 p.)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN WARD, CONSUL AT ALGIERS, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 246).

Inform him of the piracy committed in their ship the *Morning Star*. Have empowered John Cole and Thomas Raymond and sent them all necessary papers for recovery of the money taken, and desire the Consul to render them all assistance in his power. Enclose a letter to him from the King, and another to the Aga, Yabashees,¹ etc. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO SIR THOMAS ALLEN, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 247).

Tell him of the piracy committed in their ship the *Morning Star*, that they have empowered John Cole and Thomas Raymond to endeavour to recover the money taken, and written to John Ward, Consul at Algiers, to assist them in the matter. But supposing that Sir Thomas may have an opportunity of meeting the pirate before he returns home, they pray him to do his utmost to discover the ship and recover the stolen treasure before going to Algiers, or when he is there. If he does this they will make him an 'honourable acknowledgement'. Enclose the affidavit made by the purser of the *Morning Star*, and the Turk's receipt. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

¹ From information kindly furnished by Mr. F. Krenkow (through Mr. C. A. Storey) it appears that this word represents *Yāyā-bāshī*, a commander of infantry.

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN CHAMBLETT, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Letter Book* vol. iv, p. 247).

Have received a letter from Captain Godolphin, commander of the *Morning Star*, stating that, having spent his mast, he put into Cadiz to refit and on February 15 coming out to proceed on his voyage he met an Algerian Man-of-war and 'suffred him to take out of his ship one chest of gold, and two chests of silver, to the value of above 12,000*l*.' The Turk would not let Godolphin go to Tangiers, but kept with him until near the Canaries, from whence Godolphin returned to Falmouth. They tell him of this in case he may meet with any Turkish man-of-war that, being forewarned, he may be prepared to defend himself and not let any persons or goods be taken out of his ship, for had Godolphin (as they understand by the long consultations) thus resolved, the Company would not have suffered this loss. Think he is sufficiently strong to defend his ship, but desire him to keep company with the others till clear of such dangers. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.) *Letters to the same effect sent to Captains Erwyn and Medford.*

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN BY THE COMPANY FOR RECOVERY OF THEIR TREASURE SEIZED FROM ABOARD THE *Morning Star*, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xl, p. 193).

The Company's ship, the *Morning Star*, commanded by John Godolphin and bound for the Coromandel Coast, put into Cadiz to refit her mast, and from thence set sail February 15. That same day she met an Algerian man-of-war called the *Golden Rose*, whose commander Ally Rice seized from aboard her one chest of fine gold containing 2,400 oz., which cost 10,474*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*., and one chest containing 4,000 rials of eight, equal to 1,000*l*., laden in London for account of the Company. For recovery of this treasure the Company on March 22 empowered under their common seal John Cole and Thomas Raymond, merchants in Algiers, to claim and receive the said treasure, or its value, also damages for loss sustained by the hindrance of the said ship's voyage. They also wrote to the Consul at Algiers desiring his assistance and sent him a letter from the King directed to himself and another to the Aga and Yabashees. At the same time they wrote to Sir Thomas Allen, told him of the piracy and desired him to endeavour to find the pirate and recover the treasure. But Sir Thomas had returned to Portsmouth before he received the Company's letter. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 24, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 420).

Mr. Williamson to be requested to procure duplicates of the King's letters to the English Consul and the Aga and Abashees of Algiers, for dispatch on Friday via Leghorn; and, when the dispatches arrive from Falmouth touching the disaster to the *Morning Star* and it is known which of the ship's company is to be left behind, this business will be further considered. William Pennoyer, on behalf of the United Stock, desires that a speedy issue may be put to the difference between the two Stocks; the Governor states that this is the earnest desire of the Company, and gives order for the arbitrators to meet for this purpose. Edwyn is directed to wait upon Mr. [Matthew] Wrenn, secretary to the Duke of York, and ask for letters from His Royal Highness to Sir Thomas Allen in the Straits, that if he meets with the Turkish pirate at sea he may demand and receive the treasure seized out of the *Morning Star*, and follow the Company's directions as to its disposal. Directions to be sent in the Bantam letter for good white sugar (if to be had at $3\frac{1}{2}$ rials the pecul) to be supplied for kentledge that may be wanted; also for China roots to be sent to England, stored in the breadroom of the ship and covered with pepper. Inquiries to be made concerning John Carpenter, who petitions to be elected purser in the new ship now being built for the Company. Resolved that 48 000 rials be sent in the *Satisfaction* to Bantam. A petition to the King from Captain Richard Mynors, recommended to the Company by Lord Arlington, is read, in which he desires to be allowed to navigate a vessel to India; the Deputy and Sir John Robinson are hereupon desired to tell His Lordship of the many inconveniences that may arise from this; also of the practices of other English ships in 1628, of the piracy of Cobb and Ayres in the Red Sea (on account of which the Company's President and factors were imprisoned and their estates about to be seized), of the French pirate, and of Andrewes' ship in the Red Sea, etc., through which the Company's estate in some parts of India was in danger of confiscation. Sprigg to see Thomas Papillon and settle the business of the additional duty with Mr. Mountney, which being done the committee appointed to adjust it are to be notified. George Papillon to look out for a convenient warehouse by next summer for drugs, etc. in his custody. Edwyn to keep account of all disbursements made in the Company's endeavours to procure satisfaction for the treasure plundered from the *Morning Star*. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 26, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 422).

Certain Committees to examine the constitutions originally made for the Company's almshouse at Poplar and the practice for admitting pensioners, and prepare and report rules for its future good government. Order is given for an index to be made to the several Court Books kept from the beginning of the East India trade by the English, especially of the most material matters; this to be done by Elisha Coles under the Secretary's direction. Samuel Sambrooke to prepare an index of the several letters that shall be received in future from the East. Certain Committees are added to the former committee appointed November 18 last to consider touching the right to the freedom of the Company to resolve what is fit to be done about single women and widows who pay 5*l.* for their freedom. An answer to be drawn up by certain committees to the petition of Captain Mynors, for Lord Arlington to read. The Deputy is desired to note all matters depending in reference to any committee, and to appoint an officer to summon them to meet and determine the same. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MARCH 26, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 248).

Send letters to Messrs. Cole and Raymond, and to Consul Ward at Algiers; also a letter to the latter from the King, and another to the Aga and Yabashees and the rest of the Council of State and War at Algiers. Desire that the greatest care may be taken in the speedy dispatch of all these. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN COLE AND THOMAS RAYMOND [AT ALGIERS], MARCH 26, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 248).

Enclose a letter from the King to Consul Ward concerning the Company's affairs, and another to the Aga and Yabashees, etc. Tell them to apply to the Consul for assistance, and send them the depositions and bills of lading attested, and a copy of the Turkish commander's receipt. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL WARD AT ALGIERS, MARCH 26, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 248).

In their last they sent him, via Marseilles, copy of a letter from the King, and another to the Aga and Yabashees, etc. They now send the originals, via Leghorn, and desire him to use his best endeavours, according to His Majesty's orders, to recover their treasure. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MARCH 29, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 249).

Enclose further proofs of the piracy committed in the *Morning Star*, and desire they may be forwarded to Messrs. Cole and Raymond by the first conveyance. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.) *A letter to the same effect is sent to Thomas Woodcoate at Amsterdam.*

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. COLE AND RAYMOND [AT ALGIERS], MARCH 29, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 249).

Send further depositions taken before the Mayor at Falmouth concerning the piracy committed in the *Morning Star*, to enable them to recover the stolen treasure more readily. Desire them to use their utmost endeavours and the greatest possible expedition. Should any hitch occur, through some person expecting to be gratified for assistance, they are to do what seems best in order to get possession of the treasure, and ship it at once to the Company in London, or to Messrs. Dethick at Leghorn. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO SIR THOMAS ALLEN, MARCH 29, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 250).

Send him further depositions taken before the Mayor at Falmouth concerning the piracy in the *Morning Star*, with two bills of lading. His Royal Highness has been pleased to declare that he would recommend Sir Thomas to use all possible means to recover the stolen gold and silver. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

THE COMPANY TO SIR THOMAS ALLEN, MARCH 31, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 250).

Their last was by land, this is by sea. Enclose copy of depositions, one made by the purser in the *Morning Star* before the Lord Mayor of London, and others made before the Mayor of Falmouth, with two bills of lading, all attested by a public notary. Earnestly desire him to do what he can to recover the treasure, and to excuse their many letters to the same effect, but fear some may miscarry as it is uncertain where to find him. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 31, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 424).

The account of Thomas Gold to be examined and settled. The Auditor to ascertain from Mr. Wrenn when the King's ships now fitting will be ready to sail to Algiers, that the Company may send by them such papers and persons as are necessary for recovery of the treasure seized out of the *Morning Star*. Warrants to be issued for payment of money

remaining due to the owners of the *Sampson* and *Bombay* for passengers, twenty-eight in the former vessel and thirty in the latter, an abatement to be made for two persons in each ship according to charterparty. Mr. Charleton, appearing on behalf of Mr. Trevisa, desires the delivery of several books and papers of which he presents a list; he is told that when there are duplicates one may be delivered to Trevisa, but when there are not, a copy may be taken, and that any may be seen in the presence of the arbitrators. The following report touching admission to the freedom of the Company is read, viz.: 1. According to the tenor of the Charter all sons of freemen on attaining the age of twenty-one, whether born before or after their fathers were made free, to be admitted as freemen without fine, when they desire. 2. All apprentices to freemen of the Company, if bound after their masters were made free, may be admitted as freemen if they so desire. 3. All single women (not being widows of freemen) having adventures in this Stock by original subscription or purchase, are to pay 5*l.*, they having their share of the 5*l.* paid in by others, with privileges for their interest of trade and commerce; and when this has not been paid by any single woman who is now an adventurer in this Stock the 5*l.* is to be put to her account. Jeremy Sambrooke to prepare a list of those adventurers who have paid in 500*l.*, and have it printed in readiness for the new election of Committees. A petition of Syriack Pettit is read, in which he prays to be entertained as purser in the new ship; it is resolved that he shall be considered with others for this post, or for any other employment vacant. Samuel Moyer's account to be examined. Head money for the passengers in the Surat ships to be paid to the chirurgeons, thirty passengers going in the *Bombay Merchant*, twenty-one in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, and twenty-five in the *Sampson*. (2½ pp.)

GENERAL JOURNAL, 1669-71 (*Accountant-General's Records*, vol. 30).

Journalized entries of receipts and payments. The entries from April 1, 1669 to December 31, 1670 occupy pp. 1-489.

GENERAL LEDGER, 1669-71 (*Accountant-General's Records*, vol. 29).

The volume runs from April 1, 1669 to April 30, 1671.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 2, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 426).

The Auditor's assistant desiring to be dismissed from his employment, the Committees present are requested to look out, before the next

election of officers, for a qualified person to take his post, who must be a good accountant and penman; and when he is elected the work of the Auditor shall be considered, also whether it is necessary to entertain another youth to help in his office. Mr. Portene recommends John Carpenter for employment. The Honourable Robert Boyle¹ is presented with the freedom of the Company gratis. Inquiry to be made as to whether Mr. Juryn was bound to Isaac Edge after the latter was made free of the Company. Joas Everson nominates Mr. Boone, in place of Mr. Vandeput deceased, to join with Mr. Herne in ending the dispute about cowries between the Company and himself. Moses to be enjoined to proceed with all lawsuits depending with the Company; and all arbitrators to be called upon to determine speedily all matters committed to them. The Committee for Lawsuits to advise with Moses and Samuel Sambrooke and report what is fit to be done with John Peake. (1½ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO WILLIAM ARUNDELL [AT FALMOUTH], APRIL 3, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. IV, p. 256).

Have received his letters of the 24th and 29th past, enclosing a receipt from William Colquitt and three depositions. Hoped to hear from Captain Godolphin that the *Morning Star* had left Falmouth, but understand from Arundell's letters that she has been delayed by the refractoriness of her men. Have urged the owners to use their utmost endeavours to dispeed the said ship, and they have promised to try to get men from Plymouth or elsewhere, and to write to the captain to do all he can to help in this matter. Desire Arundell to encourage the men to use all expedition in getting away and not to be disheartened, for other vessels have lost their masts and had to be refitted, and yet made quick voyages, notably the *Constantinople Merchant*. (¾ p.)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JOHN PRIVETT IN THE *London*, APRIL 5, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 257).

Congratulate him on his safe arrival. The bearers of this letter, Humphrey Faircliffe and Thomas Prescott, have the Company's orders to go aboard the *London* and there remain so long as they find it convenient. Privett is to treat them and any others they shall bring with them civilly. He is not to permit any goods, jewels, etc. to be landed from his ship until she arrives in the Thames and he receives orders for her un-

¹ The celebrated scientist, who had recently moved from Oxford to London. He took great interest in the diffusion of the Scriptures among eastern nations, and this may have been his motive in joining the Company.

loading. The King of Bantam has sent (as patterns for others to be provided) a musket, a bullet, and bandoliers; these, and the Dutch packet, are to be sent ashore by the first boat. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.) A letter to the same effect is sent to Captain Arnold Browne in the Loyal Subject.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 428).

Letters are read from the Agent and Council at Bantam, of October 15, 1668, brought back in the *London*. An extract of the intelligence sent from Bantam is to be communicated to His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. The Husband to ascertain from Captain Southwell what conveniency there is in the breadroom of the *Satisfaction* for stowing twenty barrels of gunpowder. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

SIR THOMAS ALLIN AT PORTSMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 5, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 258, no. 119).

. . . We met Captain Lord in the *John and Margaret*, bound for Bantam, for the East India Company . . .

THE COMPANY ON THE PETITION OF CAPTAIN MINORS TO THE KING, APRIL 6, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 24).

Any petition presented to the King for leave to send out any ship or ships to the Indies under any pretence whatever is contrary to the Company's charter from His Majesty, and in the highest manner destructive to them, and conducive to the overthrow of their trade. For all piracies or injuries committed by any Englishmen or by any ships carrying the English flag against the subjects of any Indian kings or princes have always been paid for by the Company, they being compelled to do so by the imprisonment of their President, Agents, or factors; and often the asserted damage is five times as much as it is in reality. Of this the following instances may be given: in 1628 the President and factors at Surat were imprisoned and their lives and estates endangered because of injuries done to the natives by two ships belonging to the Earl of Warwick, but happily this was prevented by the said ships being seized by the Company.¹ This was proved before His Majesty in Council and before the House of Lords. In 1635² the President and factors at Surat

¹ A very muddled statement. The two privateers belonging to the Earl of Warwick (then Sir Robert Rich) were seized in 1617; but the Surat factors were not imprisoned, nor were they likely to be, seeing that the Company's vessels had rescued Indian shipping from these corsairs. Their imprisonment came seven years later, and was due to their high-handed action in holding up the Indian junks to ransom in order to procure satisfaction for some outstanding claims.

² This should be 1636.

were again imprisoned for piracies committed in the Red Sea by Cobb and Ayres, and not released until satisfaction was made. About ten years ago the Company sustained near 20,000*l.* damage because some Englishmen took a junk belonging to the Nabob in the Bay of Bengal. And lately when a French pirate robbed in the Red Sea under English colours the Company's factors were imprisoned and would have suffered very much had it not been discovered that the said pirates were Frenchmen. Many other instances could be cited. To prevent this, no security can be given to indemnify the Company 'when hundreds of thousands may fall into their hands', and it is pretended always that more is lost than really is, 'for which the natives will be their own carvers'. Even if it were possible to procure such security, yet it would be impossible for the Company to recover their damages here by law, or even to prove them to the satisfaction of a jury. This is evident from the practice of the Dutch, who though endeavouring greatly to promote the advancement of trade, yet will not allow any of their ships to appear in the Indies in a divided interest, lest they should suffer from the natives as the English have done. If the commander of such a ship as Minors wishes to go to the Indies were to die, who could give security that his successor and the men would not turn pirates or act dishonestly? If it is pretended that someone in England has an estate in India, such person may bring home his property in the Company's vessels, if it is not in prohibited commodities appropriated to the present Joint Stock; or if it is paid into the Company's cash in India, bills of exchange on the Company may be had for it here at 5*s.* 6*d.* the rial of eight. (1*p.*) *Presented to Lord Arlington, April 6, 1669.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 7, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 429).

The Governor reports having delivered the packet from the General of Batavia to Mr. Lucy, the Dutch Agent. The Deputy states that he and Mr. Jollife waited yesterday on Lord Arlington with an extract of the Bantam intelligence, and, not meeting His Lordship, they communicated it to Secretary Trevour, who, after having read it, told them that the business of the Marine Treaty is at present at a standstill, but that 'a person' is coming over to negotiate further about it. The Deputy also states that he left with Mr. Williamson the Company's written answer to the petition of Captain Mynors. The bill of John Jones for work done in the garden to be examined. John Carpenter is chosen as purser at

40s. a month for the new ship being built by Mr. Johnson; his salary to begin from the date of his employment. Permission is given to Mr. Edwyn and Mr. Francis Thomson to send in the *Satisfaction* to Bantam sixty dozen empty bottles, forty-eight gallons of brandy, padlocks and scissors to the value of 5*l.*, 150 lb. of tobacco, and a box of pipes; and to Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, to send a pipe of Canary in the same ship. The *London*, as soon as she is unladen, to be refitted and sent back to Bantam, the Committee for Shipping to see to this, and to provide such presents as the Agent and Council have written for; and the Husband is enjoined to use all possible diligence in unlading both her and the *Loyal Subject*, as soon as they come into the river, and to gratify the Customhouse officers who help on any of the festival days of next week. It is left to the discretion of the Governor or Deputy, or in their absence to any six or more of the Committees, to appoint a day for a general sale of the goods brought from Bantam, and to publish the date on the Exchange as soon as possible. On a report read, order is given for the interest charged on the old account of Sir Francis Clarke to be discharged and all contracts for goods bought up to October 8, 1661, cancelled, with two old bills of his in the Company's possession. Certain taffetas to be delivered to John Peake on report that they were fully cleared in 1667; the Committee for Accounts to deal with his debt to the Company. Nicholas Bonfoy is admitted to the freedom by redemption. A warrant for 52*l.* to be made out to the owners of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* for nineteen of the twenty-one passengers to India in that ship. At the request of Captain Barker, order is given for a copy of the will of his brother-in-law, Edmond Bastwick, returned in the *Loyal Subject*, to be delivered to him; the Secretary to have a copy made of it before delivering the original to the executors. Inquiry to be made for an able minister for Bantam, the Court promising to give fitting encouragement to anyone duly qualified. The Committee for the Treasury to provide as many Seville and Mexico dollars for Bantam as they think necessary. (3 pp.)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, APRIL 7, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 725).

A warrant is signed for payment of 5*l.* to Mrs. Bridgeman, widow, upon account of the United Stock. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 9, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 432).

Captain Andrews reporting that the men and boy belonging to the *Morning Star* have come to London, certain of the Committees are desired to see that they, with the King's letters, the affidavit of the purser of the said ship, and such other papers as they think necessary, are sent by the first shipping to Algiers. The business of Richard Cradock concerning the 1,000 rupees, and the account of William Fox, returned from St. Helena, to be examined and reported. (1 p.)

JOHN CLARKE AT PLYMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, APRIL 9, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 258, no. 153).

A vessel has arrived from St. Malo, and two laden with corn; also the East Indiaman that was plundered by the Algiers pirate. . . .

SIR JOHN GRIFFITH AT GRAVESEND TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 10, 1669 (*Ibid.*, 258, no. 163).

. . . A very rich East India ship has passed towards London, and another is expected. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 10, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 433).

Order is given for a court of sales to be held at the East India House on Tuesday the 27th instant. A report concerning John Juryn being eligible for the freedom of the Company is read and approved. Messrs. Dashwood and Bushell, part-owners of the *Morning Star*, state their difficulties with regard to that ship proceeding on her voyage, and desire the direction of the Court; this is refused, from fear of annulling the former contract, but they are advised to do all in their power to proceed with the said voyage, according to their charterparty. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 20, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 435).

The generality are told of the occasion of their meeting, according to their printed papers, and that, a scrutiny of the votes having been taken, Sir William Thomson has been re-elected Governor and Sir Samuel Barnardiston re-elected Deputy for the ensuing year. The Governor declares that in his judgement it would be for the interest of the Company if the burden of the business were divided, that others might take their turns, but it having been 'providentially cast upon him' he will endeavour to act to the best of his power, and desires 'the assistance of their prayers'. He then takes the oath. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, APRIL 21, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lxi, p. 267).

The clerk attending the Council of Trade to give notice to those of the Committee of the said Council, who sat at the East India House on Monday last, to attend His Majesty in Council on Friday next, the 23rd instant, at nine in the morning.

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM MOSES, APRIL 22, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 25).

Fears the wet weather may have prevented him coming to the East India House, and it being likely to continue sends by bearer Trevisa's covenants of references and brief notes for drawing up an award. With regard to the business of Thomas Davis, who died in India, Trevisa paid into the Company's cash 1,000 rupees of Davis's estate, and since coming home he has paid 125*l.* to the executors in full of the said 1,000 rupees. This 125*l.* is now allowed to Trevisa on making up his account; therefore he ought to save the Company harmless from the executors, or else repay the money. The arbitrators wish to have the award ready some time to-morrow afternoon, because Mr. Jollife is going into the country. ($\frac{1}{4}$ p.)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 23, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 436).

The Governor causes the names of the twenty-four Committees elected for the ensuing year to be read, viz.: the Right Honourable Lord George Berkeley, the Honourable Robert Boyle, Sir John Bankes, Sir Francis Clarke, Sir John Robinson, Sir Andrew Riccard, Benjamin Albyn, Christopher Boone, John Bathurst, Captain John Brookhaven, Thomas Canham, Michael Davison, James Edwards, John Hobby, Nathaniel Herne, James Houblon, John Jollife, Stephen Langham, John Morden, John Moore, Thomas Papillon, John Paige, Maurice Thomson, and Major Robert Thomson.¹ The Deputy, who was absent from the last court, now takes the oath, and six of the Committees are also sworn. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

HUGH SALESBURY AT PORTSMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 25, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 259, no. 59).

. . . The *Morning Star*, which was plundered by the Algiers man-of-war, is still at Spithead, her men not being willing to proceed in her, on

¹ The eight new members were Boyle, Banks, Brookhaven, Canham, Edwards, Hobby, Langham, and Moore.

suspicion that they may lose their wages, on account of the loss of the money taken. . . .

BEN JOHNSON AT PORTSMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 25, 1669 (*Ibid.*, no. 60).

. . . The *Morning Star*, which was bound for the East Indies, attends a fair wind back for London. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 26, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 437).

The preamble to the sale is read, and order given for the clause concerning the additional duty to be omitted. Mr. Knight, one of the owners of the *Satisfaction*, is told how very dissatisfied the Company are with the delay in the dispatch of that vessel, for which the owners are liable to answer as a breach of their charterparty. Two surgery chests and four parcels belonging to Robert Mudgley, returned in the *Loyal Subject*, to be delivered to him. Certain Committees to take account of the private trade belonging to the officers and men in the *London* and allow them to receive free of freight the same proportion as was allowed in their last voyage homeward, and the remainder upon payment of freight. Ambergris, returned in the *Loyal Subject*, to be delivered to Henry Thircross, and musk to Mr. Dacres, on payment of freight and permission. Sir Andrew Riccard, Maurice Thomson, and Christopher Boone are desired to continue to manage the affairs of the Treasury, and thanked for their pains in the past year. Pepper to be priced at 12*d.* per lb. William Lymbry, chief mate and purser in the *London*, is chosen, on account of his good behaviour and ability, to be commander of the new ship now being built at Blackwall. The award of the arbitrators in Trevisa's business is read. The petition of Francis and Thomas Chamberlayn to be examined and reported. The Governor having received several letters from Lord Arlington, which came from Sir Robert Southwell, British Envoy Extraordinary at Lisbon, in reference to the Company's affairs, these are read, and order is given for a letter to be sent to Sir Robert (if he does not return speedily) to thank him for his trouble and pains. Dethick and Company at Leghorn to be written to and directed to buy several sorts of coral, to the value of 13,000 dollars, as cheaply as procurable, and a further quantity to the value of 20,000 dollars, or more, according to the direction of the Governor, provided that the price is not higher than in 1667. The Governor and Deputy report what Sir John Duncomb said touching the freight of the *Leopard*, and the matter is

referred to certain of the Committees to draw up a petition stating the main facts, which, if approved, may be presented to the King; or else to endeavour to induce the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to do the Company justice, and so prevent the trouble of petitioning His Majesty. (2½ pp.)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN SOUTHWELL, APRIL 26, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 257).

Have hitherto forbore to protest against his delay in setting sail, in accordance with his request for an extension of time. Now desire him to use his utmost endeavours to proceed on his voyage. By leaving at once he may enjoy a short and seasonable voyage, but further delay will make it tedious and a wintry one. They appoint their ships their respective places of lading, which all are to complete at Bantam. He is not to think of lading at any but the appointed places, or it may cause prejudice to his owners and damage to the Company. (¾ p.)

A COURT OF SALES, APRIL 27, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 440).

Sale of pepper, dust of pepper, benzoin, sugar, green ginger, saponwood, coffee, tapicochillees, Sereboy cloth, narrow baftas, waistcoats and drawers, committers, gobarrs, salpicadoes, tapiseras, sayes Cantam, tapichindaes, Batteck cloth, and chimrangs, with prices and names of purchasers. (2½ pp.)

TREASURY MINUTE, APRIL 27, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* iii, pp. 82-4).

Write Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Deputy-Governor of the East India Company, to send a copy of their charter: my Lords having often occasion to look into it.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 28, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 443).

A letter from Sir George Downing is read, in which he intimates that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury wish for a margined copy of the Company's charter, hereupon order is given for a copy to be made and delivered to Sir Samuel Barnardiston to present to Their Lordships. The Committees appointed to consider about the private trade in the *London* are to meet and settle the matter this afternoon. Henry Dacres is chosen to succeed Mr. Turner as Agent at Bantam, the latter having several times desired to be released from that post. The owners of the *Morning Star* declare it is too late for that ship to proceed to India, and desire to be released from prosecuting that voyage and from all damage

and repayment of imprest received; certain of the Committees are desired to confer with them, which they do and report, and the owners give in a paper of propositions, but after some debate the Court resolve not to make any order at present but to leave matters as decided at the conference. Certain Committees to consider the oaths to be administered to the Company's officers and servants and report how they may be improved. A bill for making and engraving the Company's large seal to be examined. It is resolved to take 120 bullions of quicksilver from Sir Francis Clarke on certain conditions. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 30, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 445).

The officers and men in the *London* to be paid off, except those against whom the captain or purser has any complaint. The petitions of William Ireland and James Fabian are referred to the Committee for Private Trade. At the request of Captain Arnold Brown, order is given for an account of all goods belonging to the officers and men returned in the *Loyal Subject* to be sent to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to direct their delivery; and another order is issued for payment of 2,000*l.* to the owners of the said vessel on account of freight. The owners of the *Morning Star* desire to know the Court's resolution with regard to their proposals presented on the 28th instant, and state their readiness to hasten the said ship in any service for the Company; they are told that, if the year had not been so far spent, she should have been dispatched on a voyage, and are promised that their proposals shall be considered. Henry Dacres is informed of his appointment as Agent at Bantam at a yearly salary of 200*l.*, and requested to attend the meetings of the Court and listen to the debates until his departure. Certain Committees to see that such men as they think fit, out of the *Morning Star*, and the Captain's boy, are sent to Algiers to give evidence concerning the treasure seized out of that ship, and to request Sir Thomas Allen to permit them to go as seamen in some of the King's ships designed for the Straits. The account of John Stanyan is referred to the Committee for the Pepper Warehouse, who are to adjust it with him. The Company's officers are re-elected and their former salaries confirmed. The account of customs in Seaborn's time to be stated and adjusted with the Farmers. Leventhorp Altham is elected assistant to the Auditor at an annual salary of 50*l.*, and order is given for an increase of 10*l.* yearly to be given to Elisha Cole, assistant to the Secretary. At the request of the trustees for the United Joint Stock, Rowland Wynn is desired to continue his

endeavours, with the rest of the arbitrators, to adjust the account between the two Stocks. Musk to be delivered to Mr. Stileman free of freight and permission, for the encouragement of his son in the Company's service. Tidesmen at the Customhouse to be gratified for their extraordinary service on board the *London*. The Exchange cellars to be examined and an account of their dimensions procured, and the trustees to be asked on what terms they may be hired. (3 pp.)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MAY 1, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 259, no. 154).

There have thirty sail come in from various parts, one of which reports that an East India ship bound for England was met by some Turkish pirates of Algiers, who plundered her of 20,000*l.* in commodities and all her provisions, and then let her go. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 448).

Captain Arnold Brown is permitted to place some white pepper in the Company's warehouse, which, after examination, is to be delivered to him. Mrs. Bolton asks permission for some corbel stones to be put into the wall at Leadenhall 'for accommodating the building of her house', and is told that, if the Committee for City Lands and the Governors of the Hospital give their consent, the Court will not object. On information that a considerable quantity of white pepper, on account of private trade over and above what is allowed, has been brought back in the *London* and *Loyal Subject*, the Court, highly resenting this abuse, order that 16*l.* per ton, besides 26*l.* freight, is to be paid for it; but parcels belonging to the mariners not exceeding one cwt. are to be dealt with by the Committee for Private Trade. A motion to prohibit the bringing home of white pepper is referred for debate to some other time, but a resolution is passed that nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon may be brought home until further order, and these spices are to be left out of charterparties and mariners' contracts. On learning that Captain Godolphin has caused the boatswain and two others of his ship's company to be pressed into the King's service on board the *Dragon* at Portsmouth to prevent them witnessing to his miscarriage touching the loss of the Company's treasure, the Court desires the Deputy to procure an order from the Secretary of His Royal Highness for the said men to come to London and give evidence of this business. Mr. Dacres asks how long he will be expected to remain at Bantam, and requests that his salary may be augmented; he is told that the time is limited to three years and that the salary is