

Massingberd, of London, merchant, for transporting great quantities of gold and silver without licence, the Lords, at the suit of Massingberd, referred the examination thereof to the Attorney-General, and after he had certified the Lords how he found the case to stand, the Lords caused Violet and Massingberd to be called before the Board. Violet was not able to prove that Massingberd had transported any gold or silver other than for the East India Company, who have licences for transporting certain proportions yearly, and were found to have shipped many thousand pounds less than they might have done, Massingberd being their agent. The Lords thereupon ordered the Attorney-General that Massingberd be no further proceeded against in the Star Chamber upon that information.¹ (1 p.)

RECEIPT OF GEORGE FOTHERBY, JANUARY 14, 1638 (*Public Record Office: Dom. Chas. I, vol. cclxxviii, No. 85*).

For 165 barrels of gunpowder, containing 16,558 lb., from Mr. Cordewell, from the powder-mills at Chilworth, being the return of 175 barrels sent out of the East India Company's storehouse at Blackwall to be refined. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

SIR JOHN PENNINGTON, ABOARD THE *SWIFTSURE* IN THE DOWNS, TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, JANUARY 19, 1638 (*Public Record Office: East Indies, vol. iv B, No. 50*).

Announcing the arrival of the *Planter*, belonging to Sir William Courteene, laden with pepper and other commodities. They have settled a brave factory² eight degrees from any other, and Captain Weddell has gone for China with the rest of the fleet. (*With seals. Endorsed by Nicholas as received on January 20. 1 p.*)

¹ See the Privy Council Register, under dates of November 24, December 5, and January 12. Massingberd described himself as having been for about eighteen years 'substitute' to Bateman, the Company's Treasurer, and declared that he had merely provided money for the licensed exportation by that body. On Bateman's death, at the close of 1644, Massingberd was appointed Treasurer and held the post till his own decease in 1653, when the office was abolished.

² See p. 294.

NARRATIVE OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SINCE THE KING'S LAST ANSWER TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, FEBRUARY, 1638¹ (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, No. 52).

At a General Court, held on January 31, the Governor and Committees communicated His Majesty's assurances of favour and protection, and urged that the Company should respond by sending out one ship with a good stock to the Indies to keep life in the trade. They found, however, that the generality were almost unanimously in favour of dissolving the trade; indeed it was alleged that this had been settled at the last meeting, subject to the dispatch, if necessary, of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* to relieve any factory in want, or provide fresh victuals. 'It was strongly pressed that to send more stocke was to spinne and linger out a sick trade, which they were resolved to abandon'; and stress was laid on the privileges already granted by the King to their detriment, and on the prevalent rumour of 'new letters patents readye to pass to other undertakers'. Finding the assembly determined to give up the trade, the Governor and Committees were forced to make use of His Majesty's name, and to signify that, as he had, in reply to their petitions, assured them of his grace and favour, to break off now would justly provoke his indignation; 'which intimation had so powerfull and sweet effects that, instead of the poore summe mentioned, by erection of hands it was ordered that the shipp should proceed, and the Committees have power (either in that or in a smaller to be sent after, that is, in one or both) to send 25,000*l.* in mony to the releife and reviving of their factoryes; and so the court was ended with much comfort, and hope of His Majesties favour.' Further, Sir Paul Pindar and Sir John Wolstenholme, having been ordered by the King to endeavour to accommodate the business between the Company and Mr. Courteene, have pressed the latter to sell his adventure to the former. He replied that he was ready to do anything reasonable, but must first know whether the Company was willing to buy. Pindar and Wolstenholme thereupon approached the Governor and Committees, who, after debating the matter, answered that they would be prepared to purchase should they deem the terms suitable.

¹ Apparently presented to His Majesty by the Governor and Committees.

This was conveyed to Mr. Courteene, who has promised to formulate his demands. Since then, the Governor and Committees have heard that 'some citizens and merchants whose names they now know, have, either to His Majestie or to some honourable persons neare unto him, made offer that, if the present East India Companie shall dissolve and the stocke be broken, that they, their partners and friends will undertake the trade with equall advantages to His Majestie and the profit of the State'. They humbly beseech the King to call these men before him and satisfy himself whether they are indeed able to undertake so weighty a business. Should he be convinced of this, the Company is ready not only to surrender its charter, but also to transfer its servants, ships, wharfs, &c., to the new body on moderate terms. If, however, His Majesty decides otherwise, the Company will persevere, trusting to him 'to hasten those graces and comforts . . . of which his last and most benigne answere gave them a hopefull assurance'. (*Copy.* 2½ pp.)

ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SALTPETRE AND GUN-POWDER, FEBRUARY 3, 1638 (*Public Record Office: Dom. Chas. I*, vol. ccclxxxii, No. 21).

There is a quantity of saltpetre in the hands of the East India Company, whereof there is occasion to make use for the King's service. Ordered that Samuel Cordewell and Mr. Blithe certify the true quantity, quality, and value of the same. (½ p.)

NOTES BY SECRETARY NICHOLAS OF BUSINESS TO BE TRANS-
ACTED BY THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, FEBRUARY 17, 1638
(*Ibid.*, vol. ccclxxxii, No. 29).

. . . The East India Company are to be here to treat about the sale of their saltpetre.

ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SALTPETRE, FEBRUARY 17, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. ccclxxxii, No. 29).

Lucas Jacob is forthwith to deliver to Samuel Cordewell six barrels of East India saltpetre, brought thence by some of the Dutch East India Company, at 55s. the hundred, which Cordewell

is to refine for His Majesty's service, and is to have 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. ($\frac{1}{8}$ *p.*)

THE KING TO CAPTAIN JOHN WEDDELL, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET WHEREOF THE *DRAGON* IS ADMIRAL, EMPLOYED BY HIS MAJESTY TO THE INDIES, MARCH 14, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. ccllxxxv, No. 72).

We perceive that we were not deceived in our choice of you for the employment you are now upon, and as we trust you will crown your good beginning with success, so you may rest assured to find favour from us, and let not any rumour raised from such here as malign your employment beget any distrust of our continued esteem, or doubt that we will decline so hopeful an undertaking. That you and your adventurers may be the more confident, we have confirmed the commission we formerly gave to you and them. As we formerly wished you to be careful not to prejudice the trade of our East India Company in the Indies, so we have now commanded that Company not to trade at Baticala or elsewhere on the coast of Malabar, or in the East Indies where they had none and you have settled factories. (*Copy.* 1 *p.*)

NOTES CONCERNING THE TRADE IN CHINA, &c. [MARCH, 1638?] (*Public Record Office: East Indies*, vol. iv B, No. 49).

As regards China, 'Aynon'¹ is recommended as the best place for fortification. List of commodities from England which are vendible, and those to be procured there. The same as regards Achin and Baticala. Trading at these places no hurt to the East India Company, who have never settled factories there. (4 *pp.*)

MR. COURTEEN'S FACTORY AT BATACOLA² [MARCH, 1638?] (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, Nos. 53, 53 I-II).

Account of Mr. Courteen's factory at Batacola, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from Surat. The East India Company never had any trade or factory there (nor at Cannanore or Cochin, or anywhere nearer to those parts than Surat); neither can Mr. Courteen's factory any ways prejudice that Company. The trade will bring benefit to

¹ The large island of Hainan in the south of China.

² Bhatkal, on the Malabar Coast, 25 miles south of Honavar.

the King's customs and the national shipping without materially lessening the value of the East India Company's imports. The Kings of Batacola and Cannanore offer land and assistance in building forts, and Mr. Courteen is ready to proceed if encouraged and secured by His Majesty. The Company's neglect of fortification has brought them into contempt and left them at the mercy of the natives. If the present offers be not accepted the Dutch will easily be masters of the trade. (2 pp. One rough draft by Nicholas and two fair copies.)

SECRETARY WINDEBANK TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMPANY, MARCH 15, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, No. 54).

His Majesty, taking notice of the factory established by Weddell at Baticala and other places at which the Company has no factories, expressly commands that orders be sent by the next ship to all the Company's servants to forbear to trade at Baticala or elsewhere on the coast of Mallabar, 'or in the said Indies where Mr. Porter and Mr. Courteen or their agents or factours have factories setled and you have none.' ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

GEORGE FOTHERBY, THE COMPANY'S STOREKEEPER AT BLACKWALL, TO MR. CORDEWELL, APRIL 29, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, No. 55).

Certifies that from January 3 to March 20 ninety-three barrels of gunpowder have been sent from the Company's wharf to the mills at Chelworth, and ninety have been returned. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p. See also *State Papers, Dom. Chas. I.*, vol. cccxcii, No. 7.)

ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL, DATED AT WHITEHALL, MAY 25, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, No. 56).

The King in Council has this day heard the representatives of the East India Company and their counsel touching the present condition of the trade, and has thereupon appointed a committee composed of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord Privy Seal, the Earl Marshal, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Cottington, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Secretary Coke and Mr. Secretary Windebank, or any five of them, (1) to consider the Company's proposals and grievances; (2) 'to

put that trade into such a reglement and way as that noblemen and gentlemen that adventure may see how their money is employed and how the said Company proceeds and goes forward'; (3) 'to consider how that Company may bee brought to trade, not in a generall joint stocke, but soe as there may bee a free trade for every one of the Company to adventure how and what hee pleaseth, and yet under a reglement and government, as the Turkey and other Companies of London doe trade'; (4) to find means of settling the differences with the Dutch; (5) 'to consider how Mr. Courten may bee joyned to the said Company without prejudice or discouragement to him or his adventurers'; (6) generally to consider means for the better support and encouragement of the Company. They are requested to meet speedily, to examine witnesses, and to make a written report. (*Draft, corrected by Nicholas, and with a note by him that it was read at a Council meeting on May 27. 2½ pp.*)

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS FOR A NEW EAST INDIA COMPANY, JUNE, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, Nos. 57, 57 I).

The promoters desire to be made a corporation, with all privileges incident thereunto, for thirty-one years. They would undertake not to trade to Suratt, Aracan, Masulapatnam, Jambi, Indrapura, Cillibar, Tico, Priman, Benjarmassing, Maccassar, Bantham, Amboina, and Bonda, which are all the places where the old East India Company now have, or have had within the last ten years, settled factors; they desire, however, that their ships may put into those places in case of necessity. To have sole trade in all other parts of the East Indies. Promise to advance 160,000*l.* or 200,000*l.* within three [two *in the duplicate*] years to begin this trade; and pray that, if they cannot get sufficient Englishmen to underwrite so much within three months, they may admit aliens to supply the rest, on their giving bond to bring all goods into England in the first instance. To have liberty to export gold and silver and goods on payment of the duties now in force; also to send out men and munitions for forts, and to have power to exercise martial law. To be authorized to make ordinances for the government of trade and for the better control of their servants. To be permitted to conclude treaties with the native powers. His Majesty

to undertake their protection. The aforesaid articles to be passed by a lawful grant from His Majesty. Any of the powers of the present East India Company to be given also to the new body, if desired. (*Two copies, one endorsed by Nicholas 'The proposition of Antonius a Collibus¹ touching East India business.' 1 p.*)

ORDER OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, JUNE 9, 1638
(*Public Record Office: Dom. Chas. I, vol. cccxcii, No. 42.*)

John Crane, Surveyor of Marine Victuals, in 1636 paid for thirteen hogsheads of Irish pipstaves, which he was constrained to buy of the East India Company for His Majesty's use, about 3*l.* a thousand for an increase of price, by reason of an imposition laid on that commodity, whereof he craves allowance. We hold it reasonable that, the imposition having been laid since his contract, the amount thereof should be allowed him. ($\frac{2}{3}$ *p.*)

ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SALTPETRE AND GUNPOWDER, JUNE 9, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. cccxcii, No. 42).

The East India Company shall have 4*l.* per cwt. for all the saltpetre in their hands, which they are to deliver to Samuel Cordewell, His Majesty's gunpowder-maker, who has undertaken to refine it at the same price as the last, according to order of 24th May; the East India Company to be paid on the 20th October next.

COMMISSIONERS FOR SALTPETRE AND GUNPOWDER TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, JUNE 12, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. cccxcii, No. 59).

We are content to give for the twenty tons of saltpetre in your hands after the rate of 4*l.* per cwt., to be paid on the 20th October next. We pray you to cause the same to be forthwith delivered to Mr. Cordewell. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

THE MISSION OF ANTONY VAN DEN HEUVEL TO HOLLAND, AUGUST 20, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. cccxcvii, No. 67).

Warrant to pay 300*l.* to Antony Van Den Heuvel, with account, for his charges in His Majesty's service in the Low Countries. (*Docquet.*)

Safe conduct for the said Antony Van Den Heuvel. (*Docquet.*)^{*}

¹ A Latinized form of Antony Van Den Heuvel.

ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL, DATED AT OATLANDS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1638 (*Public Record Office: East Indies*, vol. iv B, No. 58).

His Majesty in Council has this day received a petition from the East India Company (together with some humble requests heretofore presented on their behalf by the Recorder of the City), to which he was pleased to give the following reply: (1) as regards their demand for justice against the employers and commanders of the two ships set out for the Red Sea, His Majesty will at once appoint a committee to hear and report upon that business, and will then take order that the Company shall be satisfied, 'or otherwise will leave them to their course in lawe'; (2) His Majesty directs the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington to consult the Farmers of the Customs and report upon the Company's requests for the reduction of the customs duties to their former level, and for the enlargement of the time granted for re-export of goods; (3) with reference to their desire that negotiations may be resumed with the Dutch (in order that satisfaction may be obtained and the Company be permitted to share in the Moluccas and Banda trade), His Majesty declares that he has already taken steps in this matter; (4) as regards their request for a renewal of their charter, with such new privileges as they have found to be necessary, His Majesty declares his gracious inclination to renew the said charter with such fitting enlargement as may be for their encouragement and the better government of that trade. (*Draft, corrected by Nicholas, and with a note by him that it was shown on September 5 to His Majesty, who ordered the amendments and then approved.* 2½ pp.)

PETITION OF THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY, AND COMMITTEES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE KING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1638 (*Home, Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxix, p. 144).

Thanking His Majesty for his gracious answer to their petition of the 2nd inst., which has been made known at a General Court. After long debate, some urging that the goods now brought home be divided and the remaining estate be sent for in order to finish the stock, it was finally agreed to set forth two ships this

year, and the petitioners were enjoined to wait again on the King and (1) to beg him to appoint a committee to settle the dispute occasioned by the two ships set forth by Messrs. Kynaston and Boneale under command of Captains Cobb and Ayres; (2) to inform His Majesty that it is confidently affirmed that Mr. Courteen has a new ship building at Deptford of 500 tons burden, intended for India, and that the generality decline to state what stock they will set forth this year until Mr. Courteen's intentions are known; and (3) humbly to pray the King to declare his further pleasure for relief and comfort of the Company, that the same may be made known at the next General Court for encouragement of the adventurers to proceed cheerfully in the East India trade. (*Copy. Endorsed as having been presented to the King at Hampton Court by the Governor, Deputy, Alderman Addy, and Mr. Sherburne on the date aforesaid. 2 pp.*)

SECRETARY NICHOLAS TO EDWARD SHERBORNE, OCTOBER 2, 1638 (*Public Record Office: Dom. Chas. I, vol. cccc, No. 8*).

Cannot send him the order upon the East India Company's petition till he has shewed it to His Majesty, which could not be till Sunday next, in regard the King goes to-morrow into Kent, and will not be back till Saturday. For the first point of the petition the King assured the Company that he would appoint a committee to report the business against Mr. Kynaston and Mr. Bonneale. For the second point, Nicholas had sent to Mr. Courteen to attend His Majesty next Sunday. His Majesty having spoken with him, will give an answer to that part of their petition. For the third point His Majesty said that he would give the Company his countenance in all their just petitions. (*Copy. Nicholas's Letter Book; see Dom. James I, vol. ccxix, p. 168.*)

ORDER MADE AT A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 10, 1638 (*Court Minutes, Rough Notes, vol. i*).

Ordered that John Proud, late master of the *Fonah*, be paid such wages and debts as are due unto him, and that, in consideration of 'his extraordinary service in surprizing the *Roebucke*, who had committed the late pyracie in the Redd Sea', he be gratified with one hundred pounds. ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.)

[LORD COTTINGTON] TO [SECRETARY WINDEBANK?] OCTOBER 19, 1638 (*Public Record Office: East Indies*, vol. iv B, No. 59).

Mr. Smethwick says he has something of great importance to impart touching the East India trade, 'and desires that you and myselfe should have authoritie to heare him, eyther from His Majestie or the Lords.' The writer begs that the King may be told of this, and be asked to join the Lord Treasurer with them to report upon the business. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

MEMORIAL OF [THOMAS SMETHWICK?] TO THE LORD TREASURER, LORD COTTINGTON, AND MR. SECRETARY WINDEBANK [ABOUT 1638?] (*Ibid.*, vol. iv. B, Nos. 61, 61 I).

Complains of the proceedings of the Governor and Committees of the East India Company, who have led the generality to believe that they have in the Indies a stock of under 150,000*l.*, which can be brought home in the two or three ships already available there, and now propose to send out two or three ships, costing about 35,000*l.*, with 65,000*l.* stock, all to be taken up at interest; whereas in truth there are abroad at least eight ships fit to return, and a stock of 400,000*l.*, as was certified to the Lord Treasurer by Sir William Russell and fourteen other referees appointed by His Majesty. They have also informed the Company that the remainder of stock and shipping is not worth above 250,000*l.*, though probably it will realize 800,000*l.*; consequently at a General Court on the 20th of October last it was resolved to send this year to India very few ships with little stock, and then no more upon the present Joint Stock. Praying that some persons experienced in these affairs may be authorized to negotiate with the said Governor and Committees, when the issue will soon appear that six ships with competent stock shall go out this year upon the present stock and more yearly after. (*Two copies, one endorsed 'Smethwick: East India Company'. 1 p.*)

SIR WILLIAM BOSWELL AT THE HAGUE TO SECRETARY WINDEBANK, NOVEMBER $\frac{1}{2}$, 1638 (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, No. 60).

Acknowledges receipt, in Windebank's last letter of October 27, of the King's gracious letters to the States-General and

Prince of Orange for the release of Mr. Van Heuvel, who was at liberty (as signified in a former letter) before their arrival; yet Van Heuvel's obligation for the royal favour and Windebank's care is the same, neither will the letters 'faile to be of other good use'. Van Heuvel, being at liberty, laboured diligently as well to acquit himself by a course of justice from the injuries and calumnies which have been forced upon him by the East India Company and their ministers, 'meerely for his integrity and good affections,' as to advance the business committed by His Majesty to him and to Boswell. Acknowledges Windebank's kindness to Van Heuvel, who since being free has done very necessary and material things; and begs him to stand Van Heuvel's 'patron still unto His Majestie, as well in behalf of his person and honour as the negotiation he hath in hand', that it may not be thwarted by the Dutch Company, or by others who may, for their own or the Company's ends, offer 'to sett the buysinesse of Amboyna suddenly againe on foot by it self'. Will probably be able to say more concerning this and the several parts of the business within a few days, but cannot now, as the States have not 'fully determined what course to hold in their conference and treaty with us'. It is 'a case of necessity' that he writes by another's hand. (1½ pp.)

THOMAS KYNNASTON TO RICHARD HARVEY, DECEMBER 23, 1638 (*Public Record Office: Dom. Chas. I*, vol. ccciv, No. 116).

We have no news of the ship, neither can I conceive that she is nearer than Lee, so that it will be impossible for Mr. Porter to go and return to-morrow. (1 p.)

PETITION OF RICHARD BOOTHBY,¹ MERCHANT [1638?] (*Public Record Office: East Indies*, vol. iv B, No. 62).

Complains that while 'in place of one of Coun[cell] in India', he was cruelly abused by a tyrannous President, Richard Wilde, and his lewd favourite, George Page, one of the Council. For satis-

¹ He describes himself as 'sometimes servant in place of dignity and worshipp to Your Sacred Majestie and to your late royall father', and as having been formerly 'a large adventurer in the East India action of commerce'. For a full account of his grievances see a pamphlet entitled *A True Declaration of the Intollerable Wrongs done to Richard Boothby*, [London] 1644.

faction of his wrongs he hath been a suitor to the Company for seven years, who not only deny him, but also detain from him 1,200*l.*, justly his due, to the utter ruin of himself, his wife, and five hopeful children. Prays that a reference may be granted to some judicious and charitable arbitrators to end his troubles or report to His Majesty for his sentence and decree. (1 *p.*)

THOMAS KYNASTON TO RICHARD HARVEY, JANUARY 2, 1639 (*Public Record Office: Dom. Chas. I*, vol. ccccx, No. 5).

Mr. Courteen and the writer intend to wait on Mr. Porter to-morrow by 8 o'clock, on the business of the ship called the *Sun*. Prays Harvey to send Mr. Nicholas word of it. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

COMMISSIONERS FOR GUNPOWDER TO THE MASTER OF THE ORDNANCE, JANUARY 20, 1639 (*Ibid.*, vol. ccccx, No. 157).

To deliver eighty barrels of gunpowder for supply of ships belonging to the East India Company. (4 *lines.*)

PHILIP BURLAMACHI TO [SECRETARY WINDEBANK], JANUARY 26, 1639 (*Public Record Office: East Indies*, vol. iv B, No. 63).

Understands that the East India Company intends, after the departure of the ships now being prepared and the arrival of those expected, to wind up the present stock and commence a new one. Hears that there is likely to be a difficulty in getting together a sufficient capital, and suggests therefore that a letter be written to Mr. Van Den Heuvel not to lose confidence in his first design, but to follow it up and to keep together his friends who have resolved to form a company to trade from hence under His Majesty's protection. This foundation being laid, and a good sum assured from that side, it would then be much easier to form a stock and maintain the trade. Hears that Lord Carlisle has come to an agreement with Lord Warwick about the Barbadoes; begs that Lord Goring may be told that the King will insist on Burlamachi being paid before he passes any grant concerning those islands. (*French.* 1 *p.*)

ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN SALTPETRE DELIVERED TO MR. EVELYN, FEBRUARY 9, 1639 (*Public Record Office: Dom. Chas. I, vol. ccccxii, No. 79*).

Specifying of whom His Majesty bought it, and by whom the same was refined, since November, 1629. The whole of it appears to have been bought of the East India Company; it amounted to 76 lasts 7 cwt. 0 qrs. 25 lb. ($\frac{3}{4}$ p.)

STATEMENT, MARCH 15, 1639, OF THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DUTCH SINCE THE ACCORD OF 1623 (*Public Record Office: East Indies, vol. iv B, No. 64*).

A. The losses of the East India Company. Damages previously detailed, 74,638*l.* 15*s.* Estimated value of the crops on Pulo Run (retained in defiance of the agreement), 50,000*l.* Goods, victuals, &c., taken by or supplied to the Dutch, 20,158*l.* Customs on Dutch goods laden and landed in Persia from 1624, 20,000*l.* Compensation for the burning of the English factory at Jaccatra, 50,000*l.* Loss of trade, owing to the Dutch blockading Bantam for six years, 600,000*l.* The English share of Moluccas trade, from which they were expelled by the massacre of their factors at Amboyna [*blank*]. Satisfaction for a sum of 102,959 rials of eight, taken from the English at Surat by the Mogul's officials; the Dutch prevented the former from retaliating upon the native junks, and thereby caused the loss of the money, which, at three for one, would have yielded in Europe 77,200*l.*

B. His Majesty's just claims against the Dutch Company. For the death of 150 of his native subjects of Pulo Run, and the enslaving of 800 more; the valuation is left to His Majesty, but it is estimated that the plunder taken from them by the Dutch cannot be less than 125,000*l.* For justice upon the murderers of the Company's servants at Amboyna. For the intrigues of the Dutch to supplant the English in their trade, as detailed in the Company's remonstrance presented to His Majesty in Council on June 10, 1629. (*Copy. 3 pp.*)

LICENCE TO THE COMPANY TO EXPORT GOLD, MARCH 21, 1639¹ (*Public Record Office: Patent Rolls, Charles I, Part xliv, M. 5*).

Letters Patent, reciting previous letters dated January 16, 1618, by which the Company was authorized to export yearly, free of custom, foreign silver to the value of 100,000*l.*, and permitting the said Company, in consideration of the present scarcity of rials of eight, to buy and transport in their ships, the *London, William*, and *Hopewell*, 20,000*l.* in foreign (or, failing a sufficiency, in English) gold, without payment of custom or subsidy.

ROYAL WARRANT TO JOHN BOND, MARCH 29, 1639 (*Public Record Office: Dom. Chas. I, vol. ccccxv, No. 66*).

Warrant to John Bond, who is employed as captain-general for the expedition towards the island of Madagascar or St. Lawrence, near the East Indies, authorizing him to sail in such ships as shall be under his command into whatsoever sea shall seem good unto him, and to do all things mentioned in his commission. (*Docquet.*)

[PHILIP BURLAMACHI] TO [A FRIEND IN HOLLAND?], APRIL 30, 1639 (*Public Record Office: East Indies, vol. iv B, No. 65*).

Recounts the purport of a conversation with Secretary Windbank. The latter was surprised to hear that the States-General had promised the Dutch Company not to interfere in the controversies between it and the English merchants. Messrs. Joachimi and Brassart took quite a different line, refusing to confer with the English Commissioners, and insisting on treating direct with the King through the late Lord Treasurer. If the States-General imagine that by supporting their merchants in this they can weary His Majesty into passing over the wrongs done to his subjects, they are very much deceived; as also if they think they can alter his attitude by making other proposals. He is determined to have nothing to do with the Company in the matter, but to deal direct with the States through his ambassador as he has already done; and if he is not satisfied within a reasonable time, Mr. Secretary

¹ Printed in Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. xx, p. 298. See also *Dom. Chas. I, vol. ccccxv, No. 131*.

thinks the consequences will be serious. As regards his correspondent's suggestion, Burlamachi considers that it is not for His Majesty to name a reduced amount for the damages; that is for the States or His Highness to do, for the King cannot offer to take less than the full amount claimed. In any case a satisfactory arrangement for the future is as essential as compensation for the past. The proposal that the King should leave the money in the hands of the States and add as much again of his own, is clearly inequitable. No doubt His Majesty desires the restoration of the Prince Elector, but he will choose his own way of bringing this about. In fact, it is useless to try to induce him to alter the instructions he has given to Boswell, and it would be well if the States would realize that if they do not take steps to come to some agreement the results will be very serious. Recommends that speedy satisfaction be given, for the interests of Holland are suffering daily from these differences. If Van Den Heuvel's presence is a stumbling-block, means could no doubt be found to get over this difficulty. (*French. Unsigned copy. 2½ pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF ELECTION, JULY 5, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 1).

This being the day appointed for the election of Governor, Deputy, Treasurer, and Committees, Sir Christopher Clitherowe remarks that when elected to his present post he took it with a perplexed mind, knowing his own weakness, and that the distracted affairs of the Company required an abler man than himself; he therefore desires the generality to pardon all his errors and accept his poor but sincere and faithful endeavours of the past year; he acknowledges their love and good opinion, and, desiring them to choose some one better able to do them service, withdraws. Notwithstanding, he is nominated for election, with Sir James Cambell and Alderman Abdy, and is again chosen Governor. Alderman Garway retires from his position as Deputy in view of another employment at Michaelmas, whereupon Alderman Gayre is elected in his place. Mr. Robert Bateman is chosen Treasurer; and the following six Committees are elected in place of the six resigning according to custom: Sir Richard Fenn, Alderman Garway, Messrs. John Trott, Edward Abbott, Lewis

Roberts, and Richard Davies. The six vacancies are caused by the deaths of Alderman Andrews and Mr. Laurence, the refusal of Mr. Keightly to serve any longer, the promotion of Alderman Gayre, and the retirement of Messrs. William Garway and Richard Bateman. The Committees for the ensuing year are thus: Sir Morris Abbott (Lord Mayor), Sir James Cambell, Sir Richard Fenn; Aldermen Garway, Abdy, Highlord and Cordell; Messrs. Nicholas Crispe, John Holloway, Rowland Wilson, John Langham, William Cockayne, Thomas Stiles, Thomas Mun, William Ashwell, Matthew Craddock, George Francklyn, William Spurstowe, Abraham Reynardson, Thomas Kerridge, John Trott, Edward Abbott, Lewis Roberts, and Richard Davies. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 12, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 3).

Michael Olliffe to be paid 5*l.*, due unto him from the sale of his apparel in the *Fonah*. Messrs. John Wilson, John Harper, and Laurence Knight, linen-drapers, buy broad Brodera [i. e. Baroda] calicoes at 14*s.* per piece, at two, six months on their joint security. Mr. Bunce asks for allowance on some defective calicoes he lately bought of the Company; Messrs. Francklyn and Kerridge are entreated to view them and make what abatement they think fit, and at the same time to examine some silk stuffs bought by Mr. James Martyn, said to be stained and unvendible; these being produced, an abatement of 4*l.* is allowed Mr. Martyn on account of their defective condition. On consideration of the harm caused to the Company by bad debts, the Court directs the Accountant to make a true list once a month of the debtors, with the sums they owe, and present it; this shall then be delivered to Messrs. Craddock and Ashwell, who are to demand payment from the said debtors, and report their replies weekly, that those who will not pay may be proceeded against, and timely agreement made with those who are 'deficient and weake in their estate'. Mr. Alderman Abdy, on reading the balance of the Company's estate, proposes that in view of its great debt at interest, when the ships return from the Indies consideration be had for payment of the said debt before making any division to the adventurers of the goods returned, for if the debt be not lessened it will consume the Company and

bring them to a 'Muscovia reckoning'. On information that many adventurers who are indebted to the Company have had warrants for their dividends delivered them without the said debts being deducted, the Court directs that henceforth no warrants be made out to adventurers so indebted without special order. Mr. Governor informs the Court that he, Mr. Deputy, and the major part of the Committees, after serious consideration of the condition of the Company, and for satisfaction of the generality, who much complain of the great charges of the annual salaries, have decided to dismiss some of the officers and abate the salaries of those retained; this will not be done from dislike of the said officers or their abilities, but because the Company is now 'upon a loosing trade, which will not beare soe greate a charge', and as the present stock is coming to an end, fewer than formerly can do the work. Mr. Sherburne is then told that for the aforesaid reasons his salary is reduced from 120*l.* to 100*l.* per annum; and Mr. Cappur that he is to receive in future 20*l.* in lieu of 50*l.*, with promise of extra payment for any extra work he may be called upon to do. It is decided to reduce Mr. Markham's salary from 100*l.* to 50*l.*, but he seeming willing rather to give up his employment than work for so little is advised to decide finally at the next court. Mr. Tynes is dismissed, as Mr. Sambrooke can do his work as well as his own; whereupon Mr. Tynes remarks that he has served the Company eighteen years and has often refused more lucrative employment from his affection and zeal for them; that though he is much troubled at being discharged, yet he willingly submits, and begs that if their business increases he may be employed again. Mr. Sambrooke is continued at his former salary of 253*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, he undertaking Mr. Tynes' work in addition to his own. Mr. Swanley is suspended from any certain employment, with promise that his services shall be enlisted and paid for if occasion arise. Mr. Fotherby's salary is reduced from 120*l.* to 80*l.* Mr. Steevens' salary is suspended, but he is still allowed to reside at Blackwall. Mr. Chauncy is dismissed, but with hope of future employment. Mr. Bowen's salary of 120*l.* is continued without abatement. Mr. Rilston is allowed 100*l.* per annum for himself and servant. Mr. Blunt is continued at 80*l.* per annum, and Mr. Hurt at 50*l.* for himself and servant. Mr. Younge's salary is reduced from 100

marks to 50*l.* per annum. Richard Swinglehurst is continued at 50*l.* per annum, Mr. Acton at 30*l.* per annum, John Spiller allowed 60*l.* per annum for himself and servant, Michael Dunkyn continued at 40*l.* per annum, Richard Ingram at 30*l.*, and Giles Shephard, the porter at Blackwall, at 20 marks per annum, as formerly. (4½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 19, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 8).

Mr. Alderman Gayre having been chosen Deputy at the Court of Election but not having as yet accepted the post or taken the oath, Mr. Governor and many Committees now entreat him to do so, but he desires to be excused, pretending that for many reasons he is unfit to undertake so great a charge, though he offers his services in any other capacity. It is agreed that Mr. Cappur shall keep the canvas warehouse instead of Mr. Tynes, who has been dismissed; for this, and for his office of Remembrancer, his salary is to be 40*l.* per annum, beginning from last Midsummer. Petition read from Mr. Thomas Smithwick, offering his services as Auditor in place of Mr. Markham. Mr. Markham is called in and asked if he intends to give up; to which he replies that his place is as important as any of the other offices, and he cannot continue in it unless he is equally well paid; he is told that he only attends to the Company's business two days in the week, whereby it suffers greatly, but if he will submit himself to the Court his case shall be considered; to this he agrees, and the Court forthwith resolves to allow him 100 marks per annum, at the same time admonishing him to be careful in the performance of his duties, which if properly done will employ all his time; although not well satisfied, he accepts the place and salary for the ensuing year. Messrs. John Richardson and Richard Newman allowed security for sallampores and percallis. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 24, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 9).

Mr. Acton's bill for 1*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* for law causes to be paid. Mr. Governor and the Court renew their request to Mr. Alderman Gayre to act as Deputy, but he will not undertake the charge and desires to be pressed no more, though declaring his willingness to

continue to serve as a Committee. Hereupon, as a Deputy can only be elected by the generality, a General Court is ordered to be held next Friday fortnight. Mr. Steevens, who according to direction has been preparing the *Hopewell* for another voyage, is ordered to use all speed possible to finish her, that upon arrival of the *Mary* and *Advice* she may be dispatched for India by the end of August. On information of the safe arrival of the *Swan* at Blackwall, six Committees are appointed, two to go aboard each day according to custom, to see her 'breake bulke'. Mr. Younge reporting the insolent behaviour of John Day, a broker, who after being told of the King's proclamation¹ bought goods from the master of the *Swan* and others of the ship's company, the Court orders the said proclamation to be produced at their next meeting, when Day is to be warned to appear, and if it be proved that he has bought private trade he shall be proceeded against in the 'Starre chamber'. The request of Mr. Trumball, who has served the Company seventeen years, to go as master in the *Hopewell*, referred to the next court. On petition of Susan Ayleworth, widow and administratrix of George Sill, the Court directs that she be paid 585 rials of eight from the late Henry Sill's estate, she giving a sufficient release in her own and her present husband's names. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 26, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 11).

Mr. Steevens informs the Governor that the *Mary*, which is shortly expected, is badly provided with cables and anchors, and advises that a small barque be supplied with these and sent with a skilful pilot to ply upon the coast between Scilly and Ushant to await her arrival; the Court approving of this advice, Mr. Swanly is directed to find such a barque, and Mr. Fotherby to provision her, and to send in her also a small cable and some sails for the pinnace *Advice*, now expected from Bantam. Ships of burden being wanted for the southwards, where a large amount of pepper is provided, it is decided to repair the *Fonas*, now in dock, and send her to Bantam in the spring; Mr. Steevens is therefore desired to view her and report. It being resolved to dispatch the

¹ For the prevention of private trade (February 19, 1632).

Hopewell as soon as possible, the Court proceeds to elect a master for her and nominates Andrew Trumball, their 'auncient servant', who is well reported of and a fit and experienced man; also Mr. Newland, who has petitioned for the post. Trumball is chosen by erection of hands, and allowed twenty nobles per month as salary. Newland, who is well recommended by Messrs. Methwold, Bretton, and Wild and has done the Company good service, but by misfortune lost all his estate and came home master's mate in the *Swan*, is entertained as master's mate in the *Hopewell* and referred for his wages to the Committees appointed for entertainment of mariners; his request for gratification on account of his losses, being much pressed by his kinsman Mr. Smithwick, is also referred until the arrival of Mr. Methwold. Messrs. Onby and Briggs, desiring to buy calicoes, are referred to the Committees of the Warehouse. Two small quilts, sent by Mr. Coggan to his wife, to be delivered free of freight. Messrs. George Henley and Christopher Whitchcott allowed security by the balloting-box for calicoes. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 31, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 13).

Mr. Styles reporting that there are not sufficient provisions in the *Hopewell*, he is desired to provide enough to last fifteen months. Messrs. Holloway, Ashwell, Spurstowe, and Kerridge appointed to examine private trade brought home in the *Swan* and to remit what freight they think fit. Note read from George Gosnoll, late purser in the *Jonas*, dated August 10, 1638, stating that at the arrival of his ship in the Downs a cable was borrowed from Sir John Pennington out of the King's ship the *St. Andrew*, which the Officers of the Navy now desire may be returned; ordered that a cable of the same size as the one lent be sent them. The men in the *Swan* to be paid their wages. Mr. Sherburne to be supplied with 2*cl.* for petty cash, of which he is to give account. (1 p.)

PETITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL [JULY, 1639] (*Public Record Office: East Indies*, vol. iv B, No. 6).

The petitioners complain of the great private trade driven, both inward and outward, by persons not free of the Company, whereby

the King is defrauded of his customs and the petitioners of their freight, and the adventurers are greatly discouraged. All this is contrary to His Majesty's former proclamation for redress of these abuses. Lately, upon arrival of the *Swan* from the Indies, much private trade was brought home in her and conveyed away secretly without custom or freight being paid; therefore the petitioners, who daily expect more ships from the Indies, pray for a warrant prohibiting such abuses and ordering search to be made in suspected places where such goods may be landed, and the same to be seized to His Majesty's use.¹ (1 p.)

WILLIAM COURTEN TO EDWARD NICHOLAS [JULY, 1639?] (*Public Record Office: East Indies*, vol. iv B, No. 66).

Complaining of the injury done to the adventurers by the private trading of those employed, and requesting His Majesty to grant them power to appropriate these illegitimate profits. (1 p.)

DRAFT ORDER ON FOREGOING (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, No. 66 I).

That all private trade in excess of the amount allowed may be seized for the benefit of the adventurers. (*In Nicholas's hand.* 2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 2, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 14).

Mr. Governor relates that a small barque fitted with cables and anchors for the *Mary* and *Advice* has been dispeeded to ply between Scilly and Ushant in expectation of meeting the said ships. Mr. Smithwick appears and demands why he, being an adventurer, is not suffered to write in the late policy; the Court, having already answered him on this point, refuses any other reply and advises him, if he feels aggrieved, to complain at the General Court this afternoon. Resolved, on Mr. Governor's motion, to acquaint the generality with Alderman Gayre's refusal to act as Deputy, and to desire them to choose someone else for that post; also to tell them of the good news received from India by

¹ In compliance with this application a warrant was issued to John Young and other servants of the Company to search for and seize goods brought home in private trade (*Privy Council Register*, July 31, 1639).

the *Swan*, and to read Mr. Fremlyn's letter. Mr. Day, the broker, is called in to answer for buying private trade, contrary to the King's proclamation, from the *Swan* in the Downs, and is told that he is known to have bought goods to the value of 20*l.* from Mr. Steevens, the master, who appears now with Mr. Younge to witness to this; being thus confronted, Day acknowledges the charge, but declares that he had no intention to defraud the King of his customs or the Company of their freight; that he never knew of His Majesty's proclamation until now, and will not offend again: he then submits himself to the Court and on their demand, relinquishes his bargain, desiring that if they do not buy the goods themselves he may have the first offer. Mr. Steevens allowed 40*l.* on account of his wages, to enable him to refund the 20*l.*, and required to bring his goods to the house for inspection, when the Court will decide what to do with them. Guy Bath, a former servant of the Company, allowed 20*l.* on account of his wages to relieve his present need. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.)

A GENERAL COURT, AUGUST 2, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 16).

Mr. Governor acquaints the generality that they would have been called together sooner but, the *Mary* and the *Advice* being daily expected, the Court awaited their arrival; as, however, no news is yet heard of them, and the *Swan* is unladen and her goods safely warehoused, it has been thought unfit to put off this meeting any longer. First of all with unanimous consent they render humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the safe return of the *Swan* and hope He will further bless them by sending their other ships home in safety. Report is then made that Alderman Gayre, who was elected Deputy, refuses to accept the post; and Mr. Governor desires them, the said Alderman being present, to prevail upon him to alter his decision. Whereupon he is entreated to do so, but persisting in his refusal, on account of pressure of private business, a new election is proposed. A question as to the necessity of having a Deputy is raised, but the Company's charter expressly enjoining such an election (which has been annually observed) the Court proceeds to nominate Aldermen Highlord and Cordell, Messrs. William Cockayne and Matthew

Craddock for that post, when William Cockayne is chosen. He desires to be excused, on account of much private business and being already Deputy to the Turkey Company; but after much importunity he accepts the place, on condition that he may absent himself as often as his own business requires. He then takes the usual oath, and Alderman Gayre is elected in his place as a Committee. Mr. Governor next relates the good news received from their President at Surat, Mr. Fremlyn, that though the Company has had bad factors yet its affairs are in a much better state than was imagined. From Persia five or six hundred bales of silk are looked for; from Surat, besides the *Swan* already arrived, the *Mary* and another ship are expected and all commodities may be had there as 'good cheape' as at any time since the trade began, while at Bantam 1,500 tons of pepper are lying ready, and if the *William* and the *Reformation* arrive there safely, a good return may be looked for, and the Company's trade, which has languished for some time, will flourish again as well as ever. He asks what is best to be done with the goods brought home in the *Swan*. It is decided to keep them until the arrival of the *Mary*, when it is left to the Court of Committees to appoint a day for a Court of Sales. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 7, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 19).

Mr. Spurstow is desired to buy 200 pigs of lead for kintledge for the *Hopewell*. General letters from Bantam and the Coast read, wherein Ralph Cartwright is charged with taking a bale of ginghams out of the *Speedwell*, and Mr. Willoughby, the late President at Bantam, with a debt of 4,000 rials and upwards; whereupon Mr. Cappur is directed to make a list of all accusations contained in the said letters and enter in the Black Book, that the Court may be reminded to appoint a time to examine the same; also Mr. Sambrooke, being executor to Mr. Willoughby, is ordered to issue none of his estate until his debt to the Company is paid, or without special order. Mr. Smithwick offers, according to a commission given him, 2s. per lb. for all pepper to be brought home in the *Advice*, and also demands the liberty, being a Committee at large, to read the letters received from

abroad; he is told that no price is to be put upon the pepper until it arrives and is safely warehoused, and that his request to see their letters is unreasonable, for if he do so why should not all the adventurers, whereas the management of the Company's affairs by its Charter is committed to the Governor, Deputy, and Committees, who impart to the generality what they think fit and do not acquaint them with secret passages, which would be contrary to their oaths and of dangerous consequence to the Company. Mr. Godschall appears with his solicitor and produces the decree made last term in the Court of Requests concerning transfer of Mr. de Beck's adventure to him; Mr. Acton, on behalf of the Company, answers that it is not thought that the meaning of the said decree can stretch so far as Mr. Godschall pretends, for by it reservation is made that the said adventure shall be liable to damages, which damages are to be ascertained by commissioners to be nominated by both parties; these damages cannot be known until the said commissioners make their report, and until then, by the words of the decree itself, no transfer can be allowed and the adventure must remain in the Company's hands; but the Court, not wishing to be thought refractory, has instructed Mr. Acton to ask the Lord Privy Seal for his explanation of this point, and his decision shall be duly accepted. John Richardson and Richard Newman allowed security for percallas. The letters from Bantam intimating that 1,200 tons of goods will be ready there by next December, but not stating the nature of the said goods, Mr. Markham is required to peruse the letters and accounts now returned to ascertain if possible what the goods are. Mr. Styles presents a note from Mr. Steevens, the Company's shipwright, regarding timber necessary to be bought for repairing the *Fonas* and other occasions; ordered that Mr. Steevens buy some timber, and that his note be presented at the next court for further confirmation. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 9, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 21).

Consideration had of the necessity of continuing the factories at the Coast. Some think ready money will be more advantageous to

the southern factories than cloth from the Coast ; others allege that if the English desert the trade for cloth the Dutch will take advantage of them in all places, for the natives will exchange commodities for cloth, but if given money they must buy the commodities first before delivering them. Mr. Webster's request for interest, amounting to 9*l.* or 10*l.*, on the 135*l.* which has remained in his hands for a year and a half, he continually expecting to pay it in and so making no use of it, is granted. The account of William Newland, master's mate of the *Swan*, ordered to be cleared. Captain Bell brings a message from the Earl of Southampton, who wishes to know why the Court entertained Andrew Trumball as master in the *Hopewell*, when he was already engaged by the Earl and other adventurers to go master of their ship to the Island of Mauritius ; the Court replies that when they entertained Trumball they thought he was free, and he now declares that he is ; but Captain Bell insisting he is not, the Court leaves it to Trumball to decide. On petition Jacob Henricks, a Dutchman, who served the Company sixteen months and came home in the *Swan*, is given 7*l.* Mr. Steevens' note concerning timber read, and what is thought necessary by the Committees for that business ordered to be bought. John Clifton requests payment of 16*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, entered in the purser's book in the *Swan* as proceed of certain goods sent him from India by Thomas Johnson of Poplar ; ordered that the said sum be paid Clifton, he producing letters empowering him to receive the same. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 14, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 22).

Mr. Treasurer directed to supply John Cappur with 40*l.* wherewith to discharge the men hired by Mr. Cramporne of Plymouth to bring up the *Advice*. Mr. Sainthill and Captain Jourdain, part owners of the ship *Aeneas*, burden 600 tons, offer the said vessel with 120 men to the Company for a voyage of sixteen or seventeen months to Bantam, asking 26*l.* per ton freight ; Aldermen Garway, Abdy, and Gayre, Messrs. Ashwell, Craddock, and Roberts, or any four of them, are entreated to meet Mr. Sainthill and Captain Jourdain and make agreement as to the freighting of this ship. Note received from Mr. Yates, master of the *Advice*, and William

Garth, her purser, stating that they borrowed provisions of Captain Wye in the *Richard and Mary*; Mr. Rilston ordered to pay for the same. On reading a letter from Mr. Andrew Baines, minister at Surat, the Court directs that one-third of his wages be paid yearly for relief of his parents to Mr. John Jefferies, minister, the 20*l.* paid Mr. Baines before he went out to be deducted from the said two-thirds for the two past years. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 16, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 23).

A Court of Sales ordered to be called next Wednesday, for as pepper is now fetching a good price and 'Bartholemew tide' at hand, it is thought a seasonable time to sell that brought home in the *Advice*, and Mr. Blunt is directed to have it garbled. Resolved after consideration to send the *Hopewell* to the Coast and thence to Bantam, the Court having decided, if the generality approve, to dispeed the *Fonah* and another ship of five or six hundred tons to Bantam next February, it being noted that sufficient stock has already been sent to lade home the ships there, with an overplus for those now to be dispatched. Mr. Markham reports that according to the last balance received there appears to be remaining abroad 227,000 rials, from which he thinks 120,000 rials may be deducted for bad debts brought over from balance to balance, and for remains of plate, old stores, &c.; so that there will be left 127 [*sic*] rials of quick stock to lade home the ships; consideration hereof deferred. Mr. Bowen ordered to forbid, in the advices to be sent by the Dutch ships, the bringing home of sugar from Bantam. John Coomer, a Deal pilot, having bought calicoes aboard the *Swan* in the Downs which were afterwards seized by the Farmers' deputies, now desires to have their freight remitted; he is required to write down from whom he bought the calicoes (which the Farmers have had brought to the Custom-house) and the Court on viewing them will resolve what to do. On information that 1,400*l.* was spent last year on nails for repairing the ships, Mr. Fotherby is directed to give an account thereof. Henry Cory, late quartermaster in the *Swan*, desires payment of his wages, which were stopped because when on board he struck Mr. Steevens, master at

Blackwall; the Court thinks this offence deserves censure in the Admiralty, but Mr. Steevens reporting that Cory has apologized and been pardoned on condition that he acknowledges his error in Court, and Cory submitting, his offence is overlooked. The Committees appointed to treat with the owners of the *Aeneas* come into court. They disagree as to the advisability of freighting the said ship; some think it better to do so at 25*l.* per ton than to send out one of the Company's ships, which will cost 31*l.* per ton, for in a voyage of sixteen months 5,000*l.* will be saved, besides the charge of many servants; others allege that no ship will be so strong as the Company's, nor will the owners of the *Aeneas* double-sheathe her or be liable for any damages, which may prove of serious consequence; after further discussion it is resolved by erection of hands that the *Aeneas* be freighted at 25*l.* per ton and go with the *Fonas*, provided that other circumstances and covenants are agreed to by her owners and the Company. (2 pp.)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, AUGUST 21, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 25).

Sale of sugar, pepper, mace, nutmegs, ginger, and indigo, with prices and names of purchasers. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 23, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 27).

The Court, reading in the general letters from Bantam of the great want of shipping, cables, tar, tempered stuff, and other things necessary for present use, orders as many of these as possible to be provided and sent by the *Hopewell*. Alderman Garway presents a paper containing heads of a treaty he and other Committees had yesterday with Sir William Russell and Captain Jourdain about freighting their ship, the *Caesar*, for India; Sir William and the other owners had a copy of this paper to answer, and their said answer being now read, their demands and the Company's offer appear to differ so little that the Court entreats Aldermen Garway, Abdy, and Gayre, Messrs. Craddock, Ashwell, and Roberts to confer again with the owners of the said ship to-morrow at the

Governor's house and settle this business. Chests and scrutores of William and Henry Johnson, returned in the *Advice* from Bantam, having been brought according to order to the Governor's house to be viewed, and nothing of value found in them, except a parcel of pepper and some cubebs, these with the chests and scrutores ordered to be delivered free of freight, but the accounts and papers kept and given for examination to Messrs. Davis, Francklyn, Craddock, and Kerridge, or any two of them, who are also directed to examine and report on complaints and accusations made against the said Johnsons. Captain Carleton, Samuel Crispe, and John Brett allowed security for indigo and nutmegs; William Sherwood and Henry Box for ginger; Thomas Briggs and Humphrey Oneby for calicoes; and John and Humphrey Holloway for pepper. Ordered that 28*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, due unto Mr. Emanuel Altham (who died at Armagon) for wages and debts, be paid to his nephew and administrator, John Altham. Edmond Travers, brother and late servant of James Travers, admitted a free brother of the Company by service, paying 10*s.* to the poor-box. Mr. Valentine Markham, the Company's Auditor, requests that his son Robert may be entertained as a factor, or purser in the *Hopewell*; he being well recommended by his late master, Mr. Ralph Handson, is entertained as a factor at 30*l.* per annum, rising 10*l.*, for five years or for as long as his services shall be required. Letter read from Robert Oxwicke about his debt to the Company, desiring, on account of his late misfortune and losses, that they will accept the arrangement made with his other creditors, urging the recommendation of the Earl of Dorset, to whom and the Lord Privy Seal the King has made a reference to settle any difference with his creditors; after consideration the Court resolves to refuse his request, he appearing to be a man of good estate with a London and a country house and having all things in accordance with the condition of an able merchant; Mr. Acton is therefore directed to proceed at law on Mr. Oxwicke's bond for recovery of the said debt. Mr. Day, the broker who bought certain goods from Mr. Steevens on board the *Swan*, contrary to the King's proclamation, appears and gives up the said goods, requesting to be paid the 20*l.* he gave for them; Mr. Steevens is required to repay him the said sum, which he promises to do. (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 28, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 30).

Messrs. Styles, Mun, and Ashwell entreated to consider what is fitting to be sent on the *Hopewell* for supply of the factory at Bantam, and speedily to provide the same. Mr. Steevens, late master of the *Swan*, moves for gratification for bringing her into the Downs as the first port; the Court, knowing how much it is to the Company's advantage that their ships should come direct to the Downs without touching at any other port, rewards him with 50*l.* and orders his account to be cleared. Robert Fotherby, son of the Company's old and well deserving servant and clerk at Blackwall, is appointed purser in the *Hopewell*, and Samuel Foster purser's mate; and both are admonished to be careful of the trust reposed in them. William Brown, Richard Taylor, and Richard Perks, all former servants of the Company, apply for the post of steward in the said ship, when by erection of hands Perks is chosen, and admonished to be faithful in the discharge of his duties; he is also told that on account of the smallness of the ship he can have no mate. Mr. Richard Wild, late President at Surat, presents a copy of the petition he lately proffered the King against the Company, with His Majesty's references under the hand of Sir Edward Powell, one of the Masters of Requests, directed to Sir William Russell and Sir Paul Pindar; the Court tells him that his petition is in many points false and scandalous, and that this business, having been agitated six or seven years ago, has partly escaped their memories; therefore some time will be required for examination of the court books and letters to ascertain the grounds of their proceeding against him, which when done they will be willing to meet the said referees when and where they like. A letter of attorney read from John de la Barre, Senior, to his grandchild, John Sasse, authorizing him to transfer his grandfather's adventure of 300*l.* odd to Mr. John Holloway; the said letter not being witnessed by a public notary but by strangers, and being made out to Sasse, who is under age, the Court refuses the transfer, and advises Sasse and Mr. Smithwick, who came with him, to procure a more authentic power from Mr. de la Barre. Mr. Houghton, the brewer, called in and asked whether he will make good

and serviceable beer for the *Hopewell*, which, notwithstanding the unseasonable time of year, he undertakes to do, offering to wait for payment until the ship's company reports on its quality; this offer is accepted and he ordered to provide the beer. Claus, a Dutchman, who ran away in India from the Dutch, came home in the *Advice* as passenger, and is entertained to go out in the *Hopewell*, is given 3*l.* for services on the homeward voyage, but ordered to be discharged, to avoid any questions by the Dutch as to the entertainment of their servants, especially runaways. (2 $\frac{2}{3}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 30, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 33).

Mr. John Younge writes that Mr. Fortescue, the Farmers' deputy at Dover, refuses to send up 240 pieces of calicoes lately seized by Mr. Younge as private trade by virtue of an order from the Lords of the Council, pretending he is so instructed by the Farmers; Alderman Garway and Mr. Holloway entreated to procure directions from Sir Abraham Dawes to the Farmers to send the said calicoes up to the Custom-house. Mr. Claxton's request for abatement on silk and stuffs bought of the Company and since found to be defective is denied, as his contract for the said goods was unconditional; he is advised to pay the remainder of his bill with the interest due and then, if he applies again, his request shall be considered. William and Edmund Vaughan accepted as securities for indigo. Mr. Governor, observing from the general letters and consultations received from Bantam the great want of shipping and provisions at that factory, proposes that the pinnacle *Advice* be sent thither with a full supply, as she would be of great use in India for trading from port to port; the Court agrees to this and resolves also to send 20,000 rials of eight by the *Hopewell*; likewise to send letters by the last-named ship to Surat, advising what shipping and stock they intend to dispeed thither next year. Mr. Steevens directed to repair the *Advice*, that she may be ready to set out with the *Swan*. Resolved to call a General Court and inform them of the general letters from Bantam and of the above decision, in regard of their order prohibiting the dispatch of more stock. The Court resolves, in answer to Sir William Russell and Sir Paul Pindar concerning Mr. Wild's petition to the King against

the Company, that in many points the petition is untrue and scandalous, and that having already received Mr. Wild's general release, on which they mean to insist, they think it unfit to 'ravell againe' in what has been settled and concluded after a full hearing. On information from Mr. Yate, late master of the *Advice*, that tempered stuff can be provided in the Indies, it is resolved to send copper kettles for melting the said stuff, and a larger proportion of cordage and other provisions. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 35).

Consideration had of a proposal to raise the deck of the *Advice* ten or twelve inches for the better accommodation of her men, which Mr. Steevens undertakes to do for 20*l.*; negatived, since it would only enable five more men to go in her, and, as she is to remain in India to trade from port to port, for which purpose she was built, this alteration is not considered necessary; therefore the Husband is ordered to provide sufficient food for thirty-five men, her original number, for twelve months. Mr. Martyn's offer to buy some of the Company's Ahmadabad and Broach calicoes refused, his price not being high enough. Henry, son of Mr. Leaver of the Custom-house, entertained factor at 30*l.* per annum, and 10*l.* rising for five years, or for as much of that time as his services shall be required, he being a good accountant, linguist, and well trained as a merchant. Benjamin Austen's request to be entertained as a factor referred to the next court. Thomas Dowell and Richard Wallis, formerly in the service of the Company, apply for the post of master in the *Advice*; Dowell is chosen and allowed 5*l.* per month salary. John Waller chosen purser, and William Browne steward, in the said pinnace. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 6, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 36).

Michael Yate, late master of the *Advice*, granted remission of freight on white pepper, he having had a hard voyage; and Mr. Sambrooke directed to examine and clear his account if nothing is found against him. Mr. Wilson desired to buy tent and canary wine, the latter from Mr. Fryer, a merchant, who offers it in part

payment of his debt to the Company. Mr. Cordwell, the King's powder-maker, informs the Court that he is desired by the Lord Treasurer to ascertain the quantity and price of the remaining saltpetre, as he wishes to buy it for the King's service; he is told that saltpetre is now fetching in Holland above 6*l.* per hundred, and that the Company has always been obliged to sell to His Majesty at such low rates that it has been a great loser, besides being put to much expense to obtain its money, 2,000*l.* being still due on the last parcel sold the King, which should have been paid last October; this is a great discouragement, but Mr. Sherburne shall wait on His Lordship with a note of what saltpetre there is in the Company's hands, for which, if he wishes to buy, an increased price must be given, and speedy payment made. Draft read of the charter-party between Sir William Russell and the Company for freighting the *Caesar* to the East Indies, with Captain Jourdain as commander; it being thought necessary to reconsider certain points, Alderman Garway and other Committees are entreated to confer again with Sir William and other part-owners of the said ship, and so arrange that the charter-party may be engrossed and signed. Mr. Bowen presents a warrant for payment of 1,500*l.* to Alderman Garway, being due to the King for custom on goods returned in the *Swan* and *Advice*; demur is made, seeing His Majesty owes the Company 2,019*l.* for saltpetre, but after some dispute the warrant is signed, and Alderman Garway promises it shall not lessen their cash but go in satisfaction of his debt to the Company. Robert de la Barr, by letter of attorney to his grandson, John Sasse, witnessed by William Crosse, merchant, transfers his adventure of 362*l.* 10*s.* in the Third Joint Stock with all profits to Mr. John Holloway, 25 per cent. being taken out in cloves. (2 pp.)

LORD ARUNDEL'S PROPOSALS FOR A COLONY IN MADAGASCAR [1639] (*Public Record Office: East Indies*, vol. iv B, No. 69).

Declaration by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey that, having made inquiries and convinced himself of the advisability of planting Madagascar and the islands adjacent, he has resolved to undertake the task in person, and to venture a large sum of money therein;

and His Majesty, to show his approbation, has promised to assist him with one of his best ships. The Earl now invites all those desirous of taking part in the enterprise to underwrite such sums as they will before December 20, for which purpose Sir Abraham Dawes will act as Treasurer. Should they be prepared to venture their persons as well as their money, they shall be considered accordingly. Further, anyone paying in 20*l.* shall be entitled to a passage, and become a personal adventurer and freeman. Others who are willing to go, but cannot afford this sum, the Earl will entertain as servants, if suitable, for four years, and then make them personal adventurers and freemen. Form of bond to be subscribed by the adventurers. The place appointed for this business is the Earl's house in Lothbury, every Tuesday and Friday, between 8 o'clock and 11 o'clock a.m. (*Copy.* 4½ *pp.*)

PETITION FROM LORD ARUNDEL TO THE KING [SEPTEMBER 6, 1639] (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, No. 67).

With reference to his intention of founding a colony in the Indies, he begs that His Majesty will appoint a committee of the Council to hear and report upon his proposals. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

Annexed: His Majesty's order thereon, dated as above. The King regrets the loss of the Earl Marshal's services, though he approves his generous intentions. He refers the consideration of this matter to the Marquess of Hamilton, the Lord Admiral, and Secretary Windebank, on whose report he will show how much he values both the undertaker and the undertaking. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

MEMORANDUM BY LORD ARUNDEL [1639] (*Ibid.*, vol. iv B, No. 68).

To desire Secretary Windebank to give the Attorney-General a warrant to draw the Earl's commissions for Madagascar and the parts adjacent as soon as possible; also to pass in grant from the King the other islands not inhabited, viz. St. Helena, England's Forest,¹ and the rest within 200 leagues of Madagascar. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

¹ The island now known as Réunion. It was discovered by the Portuguese early in the sixteenth century. The first English ship to visit it was the interloper *Pearl* (1613) under Captain Castleton, who gave it the name of England's Forest. Fifteen years later Herbert called there on his return voyage (*Travels*, ed. 1638, p. 351).

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 11, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 38).

Mr. Woodall, the Company's chirurgeon, ordered to fit the chirurgeons' chests more speedily, and the chirurgeon appointed for the voyage to be present when they are brought up for inspection, to see they are well provided. Mr. Dowell, master of the *Advice*, renews the request to raise her deck, alleging that there would then be room in her for ten or twelve more tons of goods, that it would be more healthy for the sailors, and that Mr. Steevens would undertake to do it for 20*l.*; whereupon the Court gives consent and directs Mr. Fotherby to keep an exact account of the cost, and Mr. Steevens to proceed quickly with the work and not exceed his stipulated charge. Debate on the demands of Mr. James Cox concerning the entertainment of Giles Hobbs, and his own adventure of 1,600*l.* in the Second Joint Stock; Aldermen Garway and Abdy relate their endeavours to settle this business with Sir Paul Pindar and Mr. Halstead (nominated by Mr. Cox), and then the Court calls for the account drawn up by Mr. Sambrooke and the book of subscriptions, wherein it appears that Mr. Cox made himself liable for 1,600*l.* (though he avers he is only liable for half that amount, saying that the other 800*l.* was only underwritten conditionally for his brother's orphan children), which sum not being paid, he is also responsible for brokes thereon and must certainly not expect any dividend or benefit from it; resolved that until his demands are clearly stated and the brokes due settled, no conclusion can be arrived at nor any money paid him. A General Court appointed to be held next Friday to obtain the allowance and approbation of the generality of the intention of the Court of Committees to dispeed the *Hopewell* for the Coast and the *Advice* for Bantam with 30,000 or 40,000 rials of eight and other provisions. A Court of Sales to be held Friday fortnight. Alderman Abdy and Messrs. Ashwell and Francklyn entreated to meet Sir William Russell and Sir Paul Pindar at the Governor's house next Thursday fortnight to examine Mr. Wild's petition presented to the King against the Company. Mr. Rilston directed to pay John Spiller's bill of 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, spent in discharging the *Advice*. Captain Crispe, Samuel Crispe, and

John Wood allowed as securities by the balloting-box for Guinea stuffs and shells. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 13, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 40).

James Cox renews his request to be allowed an adventure of 800*l.*, notwithstanding his subscription of 1,600*l.* underwritten in the Second Joint Stock; he is told that it is not in the power of the Committees to grant his desire, and that until he pays in his subscription, with the brokes due on it, he can receive nothing, neither can the accounts be perfected; but if he likes to apply to a General Court the Committees will accept the decision given there. Mr. Governor desires the Court to consider what to propose to the generality this afternoon; after debate it is resolved to acquaint them with that part of the general letters from Bantam which expresses the need of shipping, stock, and all kinds of provisions, when it is to be hoped they will agree to the dispatch of the *Hopewell* and the *Advice* with 40,000 rials of eight, notwithstanding their late order prohibiting the sending out of more stock. (1 p.)

A GENERAL COURT, SEPTEMBER 13, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 41).

Mr. Governor observes that this meeting has been called to obtain consent of the generality to the dispatch of the *Hopewell* and the *Advice* with 40,000 rials of eight, the Court of Committees having been directed by a General Court of the 12th of November last not to send out any more stock but to recall their estate as soon as possible and divide it. The Governor and other Committees proceed to demonstrate the necessity of this proposed course, showing by the general letters from Bantam the extreme need there of shipping and provisions, which if not sent the Company will be much injured, and its shipping and estate exposed to ruin; also 1,200 tons of pepper provided there cannot in that case be brought home. After some dispute it is, by general consent, agreed to send the said ship and pinnace to the Coast and Bantam with 40,000 rials of eight. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 43).

A general letter from Bantam, sent in the *Advice*, read, containing an account of the good offices of the King of Bantam in lending the Company's President 2,000 rials of eight and some gunpowder, besides offering many other courtesies, desiring in return to be supplied from hence with 300 square muskets, 300 barrels of powder, and 1,000 round iron shot; the Court, though the immediate departure and smallness of the ships prevent the sending of all he desires, yet to show the Company's gratitude resolves to dispatch fifty muskets and 200 iron shot in the *Advice*, and (to avoid any quarrel with the Dutch) to request the President to supply the said King privately, under pretence of sale, with as much powder as can be spared from that now sent, with promise of more by the *Fonah*. Mr. Sherburne desired to procure a warrant for 100 barrels from the Tower. Mr. Richard Boothby's scandalous letter read, but not thought worthy of answer. Resolved that the time of payment for all goods sold at the last Court of Sales begin from the 10th inst. Mr. Acton's bill of 1*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* for law causes to be paid. Stony pepper to be sold to Mr. Clarke at 15*d.* per lb. Consideration had of the account of the late Mr. Hall, preacher at Surat; the Court thinks his estate very large in regard to the smallness of his salary, and understanding that he was a large private trader, contrary to his bond of 200*l.* given at his entertainment, calls in his father and executor. The former, on being questioned, states that Mr. Rastall and other merchants gave his son money, which he adventured in partnership with others, and so amassed his present estate; the Court tells him that by so doing his son forfeited his bond, for which they intend to sue, as also for satisfaction for freight of his private trade (as it appears in the Black Book) between Persia and Surat, besides that carried in the Company's ships to the Coast. Mr. Hall, Senior, hereupon desires the favour of the Court, expresses sorrow for his son's conduct, and offers to pay 200*l.* for forfeiture of his bond if the remainder of his estate is paid him; his offer is accepted, and the remaining estate ordered to be paid on his giving a general release. Alderman Gayre and Captain Styles desired to contract for one

hundred oxen and as much pork as they think necessary to provision the *Fomas*. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 20, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 45).

Mr. Hurt pays into the poor-box 10*l.* deducted by Mr. Sam-brooke from the purser's fees for registering. Gabriel Parke, formerly apprenticed to Mr. Lewis Biker, then journeyman to Mr. Samuel Langham, both grocers, petitions for entertainment as factor, being recommended by certificates from his said masters ; there being no occasion for his services, he is referred until next spring. On information that the *Hopewell* will be ready to sail next week, Mr. Hurt is directed to pay her men imprest, to enable them to victual on board ; it is also ordered that 30,000 rials be sent in her to the Coast to be invested for the southwards, and 10,000 rials in the *Advice*. The latter, for her better security from Turkish men-of-war now abroad, is to keep with the *Hopewell* until the Cape is passed, when each vessel is to make for her destination. Charter-party between the Company and Sir William Russell and other owners for freighting the *Caesar* read, whereupon Captain Jourdain, her commander, asks to be allowed prime and average ; this the Court declines to grant, it having been excepted against in the treaty, the owners refusing to be liable for damage. Guy Bath, a factor lately returned from Persia, presents a declaration of some passages which occurred there, but being long it is ordered to be abbreviated, when an afternoon shall be set apart for its perusal. Priscilla, widow of Henry Rickman who died in the Company's service, is given 40*s.* from the poor-box. Motion made on behalf of Clement Mosse, who married the widow of the late Thomas Jesson, that the adventure of the latter be not transferred without Mr. Mosse's consent ; to this the Court agrees and orders also that no division on the said adventure be delivered without Mr. Mosse's knowledge. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, SEPTEMBER 20, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 47).

Sale of bezoar stones, pepper, indigo, ginger, salammoniac, sugar-candy, and cotton wool, with prices and names of purchasers. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 27, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 48).

Letter read from Sir Thomas Rowe, the King's Ambassador, residing in Hamburg, informing the Company of a contract made between the Duke of Holstein and the Emperor of Persia, whereby the Duke is to take all the Emperor's silk and transport it by way of Astrakhan through Livonia to Riga.¹ The Court, considering the said design may be uncertain, and hearing from some of their servants in Persia that the reception of the Duke's Ambassador by the King was not such as is advised by Sir Thomas, nevertheless orders a letter of thanks to be written to the latter, acknowledging their obligation for his care of their welfare. The Court agrees to a proposal made to provide the *Hopewell* and *Advice* each with two iron drakes for their better safety in case they meet with any opposition from the Turks or others in their voyage, and orders the Husband to buy the said drakes, which it is thought will not cost above 22*l.* Mrs. Foster, mother of Samuel Foster, purser's mate in the *Hopewell*, allowed as security for her said son. Letter read from the Earl of Arundel, in which he states his resolve to go with many of his friends and make a plantation on the island of Madagascar, and desires the Company to contract with him for freighting the ships he intends sending (which will be well furnished with men, ammunition, and provisions) to transport its pepper and other goods from Madagascar to England. After consideration, Alderman Garway is entreated to wait on the Earl, return him humble thanks for his proposal, and inform him that the Company has already freighted ships for this purpose and the *Jonah* is now being prepared for dispatch next spring; so that, with those ships already in the Indies, it has no occasion for more. Many men who have received imprest money being taken for the King's service in this expedition, and until His Majesty has sufficient cannot be released, it is ordered that no more imprest be paid, and that those mariners already aboard be fed there, and not allowed on shore, in case they also are taken. Alderman Abdy, with Messrs. Craddock and Spurstowe, desired to provide broadcloth,

¹ This relates of course to the well-known Holstein mission to Persia, narrated by Adam Olearius.

stammetts, and Venice reds to send in the *Hopewell* for the Coast. Thomas Muschampe, Richard Abbott, Samuel Carleton, Samuel Crispe, John Brett, and William and Henry Baynebrigge allowed as security for indigo; William Nicholas and Richard Lee for sugar-candy; and Abraham Chamberleyne, Senior and Junior, for sal-ammoniac. (2 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 2, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 50).

Mr. Sainthill and Captain Jourdain appear to complete the agreement for freighting the *Caesar*. The Court, not wishing to create a precedent, refuses to allow primage and average, but gives Captain Jourdain 50*l.* for his setting out to sea, and agrees that the tonnage laden in the said ship shall be regulated by that of ships to and from Turkey, stipulating that all their factors shall have accommodation for cabins and the ship's allowance both on the outward and homeward voyage. Jaques Oyles buys 1,000 morees at 11*s.* per piece. James Cox desires to be paid 200*l.* or 300*l.* on account, but is refused, the Court resolving to part with nothing until all existing differences shall be settled. Captain Milward appears on behalf of Katherine, mother and executrix of John Milward, who died at Bantam, and requests about 500*l.* due on the said Milward's estate; the Court understanding that there is a debt of 1,000 rials for jewels pawned to Keywansadeepa, resolves not to pay anything till this is settled, but to consult Mr. Acton. Captain Bell desires to know whether the Company, as is reported, intends to stop his ship on its arrival at Gravesend, alleging that his intentions are more to the advantage than to the prejudice of the Company, and that he meant to send his ship to Persia not for trade but only for things necessary for the plantation, and to carry passengers between Surat and Persia; he is informed that the Court means to oppose his proceedings, knowing that his and other similar projects will overthrow their trade, the adventurers being already so discouraged that it is doubtful whether a new stock will be underwritten; but as this is a matter of importance, he shall be answered on Wednesday next. (1½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 4, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 52).

Alderman Gayre and Messrs. Ashwell and Francklyn entreated to meet the referees next Tuesday about Mr. Wild's business, and to insist on the general release already given by him. Mrs. Milward's demands again considered; the Court, having heard Mr. Acton's opinion, agrees to let her have 100*l.*, she giving bond to repay it if it is proved not to be due upon her son's account. The Court determines to complain to the King and the Lords of the Privy Council concerning Captain Bell's and other similar voyages, and desires Mr. Governor and Mr. Deputy to consult with such Committees as they think fit, and resolve as soon as possible what is best to be done, that answer may be given to Captain Bell. Report made by Mr. Swanly and others that the *Advice* is not overrigged, as was supposed, but her rigging is the same as it was for her last voyage. Mr. Craddock to buy ten cloths, in addition to the twenty already supplied. Mr. Johnson, late President at Bantam, petitions that his affairs may be settled; but, as the Committees directed to examine his papers have not sent in their report, answer is deferred. (1¼ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 9, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 53).

The Lord Mayor Elect¹ reports that, according to desire, he waited on the Earl of Arundel, Lord Marshal, and told him, in reply to his proposition, that the Company has no occasion to freight any more ships; whereupon His Lordship desired that the Company would send fifty men for him to Madagascar in their next ships. To this request the Court directs him to reply that if the ship intended to be sent to Bantam should go out of her way she would lose her monsoon and, as she is being sent out expressly to carry men and provisions to supply the Company's ships abroad, there will be no space left to accommodate the said fifty men. Letter from the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington presented by Mr. Cordwell, in which they offer to buy the Company's saltpetre for the King at 4*l.* per hundred, promising to pay for it within six

¹ Alderman Garway.

months ; this offer is accepted (there being about thirty tons of saltpetre), on condition that Mr. Cordwell promises to procure a tally to be struck upon the custom of the Company's goods from last Michaelmas, in order that they may pay themselves. To Mr. Cordwell's motion that all receipts upon the former contract shall not only state the amount paid, but that it is in part payment of the whole sum due, and thus prevent any further questioning, the Court agrees, but refuses his further request to deliver up to be cancelled the Lord Treasurer's last letter asking for saltpetre, promising to vacate it by an endorsement instead. Captain Crispe, on behalf of Sir Abraham Dawes and other referees appointed in the matter between the Company and Mr. Smithwick, desires that some Committees may be nominated to meet the said referees at the East India House, when he hopes all differences may be settled, as he finds Mr. Smithwick 'another man then formerly'; the Governor, Deputy, and five Committees nominated to attend this meeting. Richard Nelmes and William Ruddyard allowed as security for pepper. Mr. James Martyn's offer to buy the Company's Sinda cloth refused, the Court thinking to sell it by lot or otherwise at a Court of Sales. Robert Ashfield to be repaid 1*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* spent by him for Robert Lenly, who fell into the hold of the *Hopewell* and is since dead. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 11, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 55).

Thomas Crathorne and John Suthun, administrators for the children of the late Captain Christopher Browne, demand that the account of the estate due to the children may be perfected; this estate Mr. Sambrooke declares to be 347*l.*, of which 300*l.* has been in the Company's hands one year, and for which they agree to allow 6*l.* per hundred, according to an order made by the Court the 29th of August, 1638; payment of the 347*l.* and interest for one year is now ordered to be made to the administrators on their giving a general release to secure the Company from any further demands; the two diamond rings and gold chain now produced and claimed as belonging to the said estate are to be kept, for reasons given in the above-mentioned order, it being thought that they belong properly to the Company. Mr. Acton's bill of

2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for law causes to be paid. The request of Mr. Jaques Oyles to be allowed impost on morees lately bought, refused, his bargain having been unconditional. The account of Mr. Wallis, formerly master's mate in the *Swan* but now in the *Hopewell*, to be cleared. Agmondesham Pickus allowed as security for John Waller, purser in the *Advice*. (1*p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 16, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 56).

Messrs. Abdy, Spurstowe, and Francklyn report that they have contracted with Mr. Martyn for Synda cloth brought home in the *Swan*, whereupon the Court confirms their bargain. Mr. Acton's bill of 8*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* ordered to be paid. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 18, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 56).

The charter-party between the Company and Sir William Russell (with others) for freighting the *Caesar* to the Indies is read and confirmed, and the counterpart on behalf of Sir William signed and sealed by Mr. Sainthill and Captain Jourdain, but that on the Company's behalf deferred until the next court, Mr. Treasurer Bateman being absent. Mr. Sainthill and Captain Jourdain desire to be allowed the use of one of the Company's docks with its 'shores and waies' to fit and prepare the *Caesar*, promising to bear all attendant expenses; their request granted, and Mr. Steevens directed to permit the said ship to be brought into the dock at Blackwall. There being much timber and other provisions lying about the yard, the Court directs that a wooden partition be erected to separate the *Crispian* from the *Caesar*, and to prevent their materials being used in repair of the latter; Mr. Fotherby ordered to attend next Wednesday to receive directions for performance of this work. Mr. Governor relates the motion made by Sir Edward Wardour, Sir Job Harby, and Captain Crispe, referees appointed by the King upon Mr. Smithwick's petition for satisfaction of his five demands, in which they ask that in regard of the said Smithwick's necessity, and the desire of 'some noble persons' to be freed from his solicitations, the Court will be pleased to do something for him. To this the Committees (remembering that his

demands, which after examination they found no cause to satisfy, have been already answered) reply that they are bound by oath to deal equally with all men and favour none; therefore Mr. Smithwick had better apply to the General Court, for they themselves can give him no satisfaction. Thomas Smithwick, Junior, transfers 100*l.* adventure in the Third Joint Stock, two divisions being taken out, to Captain Nicholas Crispe. Mr. Craddock is desired to buy 100 butts of cider for the *Fonah* and *Swan*. The Court thinks it necessary to consider the desirability of sending out a third ship with the *Fonah* and *Swan* to the Indies next spring, that timely direction may be given for her preparation; for although one ship is freighted on trial, yet there are ships in dock which it would be more advantageous to employ than to let decay and lie dead, more especially as, according to a late advice, shipping is wanted in the Indies to bring home pepper and other commodities provided there by the stock sent out. To this some object, thinking it wiser to sell rather than repair the old ships, and to hire others by freight, which, after dispute, is referred for further consideration; meanwhile Mr. Markham is directed to prepare as soon as possible an account of the Company's estate abroad, so that the Court may be the better enabled to resolve what to do. (2½ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 23, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 59).

Consideration had of the draft of the petition to be presented to the King, with the remonstrance against the wrongs and damages sustained through the Dutch, and other discouragements which dishearten the Company in the prosecution of the trade to the Indies. These being read, and each point considered, they are ordered to be fair written and engrossed for presentation to His Majesty next Sunday at Whitehall; and the better to effect this, it is thought fit meanwhile to acquaint some of the principal Lords of the Council and desire their favour and assistance, to which end a petition is directed to be drawn up and presented at next Friday's court for approval. Mr. Governor, Mr. Deputy, Aldermen Abdy and Gayre, Captains Styles and Roberts, with Messrs. Mun, Ashwell, and Edward Abbott, are nominated to wait on the King and Lords. William Fletcher buys calicoes for transpor-

tation, he and Captain Lodowick Roberts being accepted as security for the same. Mr. Thomas Leaver, of the Custom-house, accepted as security for his son Henry, entertained as factor. Payment ordered of Mr. Cordwell's bill of 28*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* for mending and refining powder and carrying it to the mills. The *Hoperwell* and the *Advice* being ready to start, and provided with all things except the rials of eight, which are very scarce, Mr. Treasurer is entreated to buy bullion if he cannot procure rials, that the ships may not lose the first fair wind. (1½ pp.)

PHILIP BURLAMACHI TO [SECRETARY WINDEBANK?], OCTOBER 24, 1639 (*Public Record Office: East Indies*, vol. iv B, No. 70).

Reports the result of his conference with Van Den Heuvel. As regards the latter's private business, his desire is to have an order to Boswell under the royal signature, authorizing the latter to pay Van Den Heuvel, out of the sum that he will receive in virtue of the agreement now in negotiation, the recompense promised to him; in addition, he wishes to receive the money allotted for gratifications to those who assist in advancing the negotiations. With respect to the general business, he begs to represent that it is high time the present East India Company came to a decision, as the delay is hurtful to the establishment of a new body to carry on the commerce and prevent the Dutch from engrossing the same. Report says that the Company must give up the trade, as the majority of the adventurers wish to have their stock returned, seeing that those entrusted with the management are too busy with their own affairs and leave everything to the Company's servants, who abuse their trust; and they have neglected to send out ships to fetch back the stock in the Indies, which will cause a great loss. It is thought that another stock will be necessary on a different model. Van Den Heuvel beseeches His Majesty to bring the matter to a conclusion; and should the present Company give up the trade, he suggests that the same privileges be granted to a fresh body on the lines of the articles he has already submitted. The new adventurers would be willing to take over the present Company's effects at a just price; and the members of the latter would be welcome to invest, on condition that they submit to the regulations. Van Den Heuvel is prepared to make a start in

getting together subscribers, but he must first know what is decided upon. In any case the conclusion of an agreement with the Dutch Company is imperative, not only for the compensation alleged to be due, but also for the future regulation of the commerce, in accordance with the treaties of 1619, 1622, and 1623. The originals of these treaties Van Den Heuvel desires to take to Holland, in order to show the States how the Company has abused them. (*French.* 3 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 25, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 60).

The Company's petition and remonstrance to the King and the Lords of the Council read; whereupon some think it best to await the arrival of the *Mary* or further news from the Indies before presenting the same, but after consideration of the condition of the Company and the need of some speedy course being taken to continue their trade (which must else be deserted and left to the Dutch) and to free the Company from any blame that may be imputed to them for not acquainting the King and the Lords with their grievances in time, it is resolved to present the said petition and remonstrance at Whitehall next Sunday; and between this and then Mr. Governor is entreated to wait next Saturday, with such Committees as he thinks fit, on the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Cottington, and Mr. Secretary Coke, and inform them of the Company's intention. Mr. Smithwick requests a written copy of the answer shown at the last Court to Captain Crispe to his five demands, alleging that the referees have sent him for it; he is told that only a verbal answer will be given, and if this does not please him he can complain to the General Court. Being much incensed at this, he uses 'opprobrious words' against the Governor and Committees, and behaves in such an unmannerly fashion that the Court, after asking him several times to go and he refusing, commands the beadle to carry or thrust him out, which he does. There being a great scarcity of rials of eight, the Court orders that, if the 40,000 rials intended to be sent in the *Hopewell* and *Advice* cannot be procured in time, the said ships must go with what Mr. Treasurer has, namely, 4,500*l.* in rials and 3,926*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

in ingots, one chest of rials to be sent to Bantam and the rest in rials and ingots to Masulipatam. In answer to a motion made on behalf of Messrs. Swanly and Steevens for recompense for their services for the Michaelmas quarter, the one is ordered to be paid 30*l.* and the other 25*l.*, not as wages but as gratification. Guy Bath allowed another 20*l.* on account of his wages. (2 *pp.*)

PETITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE KING, OCTOBER 27, 1639¹ (*J. O. Dutch Records*, vol. vi).

Have for many years past sustained great losses by the intolerable wrongs done them by the Dutch, as formerly represented to His Majesty. These they now again set forth, with some additions, in the annexed remonstrance. The Company finds it impossible, under present conditions, to continue the trade, which is likely thereby to fall entirely into the hands of the Dutch, to the loss of His Majesty's customs and the impoverishment of this country. The price of all spices will likewise be increased, as shown in the case of pepper this year, which the Dutch have raised at least by 100,000*l.* Humbly pray, therefore, that His Majesty will afford such speedy redress as will give life to the action and encourage a new stock to be subscribed to support the trade. (1 *p.*)

THE REMONSTRANCE REFERRED TO (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxix, p. 149).

Representing that they have on several occasions exhibited to the King and State their just grievances against the Dutch for the murder of their Agent and factors at Amboyna and seizure of the Company's estate there and elsewhere; for depriving them of their share in the trade of the Moluccas, Banda, and Amboyna; for endeavouring to deprive them of their trade in other parts of the East Indies, and of their immunities and privileges in Persia; for

¹ This is the original petition. On the margin is a note by Nicholas that it was presented to the King in Council, with the accompanying remonstrance, on the above date, by the Governor, Deputy, and Messrs. Abdy, Gaire, Ashwell, Edward Abbott, and Roberts. On the back is a note, signed by Thomas Meautys, of the resolution of the Council, on the same day, that the Lord Treasurer, Earl Marshal, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Dorset, Lord Cottington, and Secretary Windebank should form a committee to consider and report upon the matters therein submitted.

protecting the subjects and shipping of the Great Mogul after they had wrongfully taken from the English at Surat 103,000 rials of eight ; for burning the Company's dwelling-house at Jaccatra, with their warehouses, merchandise, and provision for shipping, to the value of 200,000 rials of eight, and mercilessly illtreating the English subjects there ; for blocking up Bantam with shipping and refusing to allow the Company to trade there ; and for committing outrages under English colours in the Red Sea on the subjects of the Great Turk ; all which and divers other oppressions and indignities have been at large set forth in former complaints exhibited to the State. Further represent their violent taking of the island of Polorone, ceded to the English in 1617, and the barbarous behaviour of the Governor of Banda in burning and torturing the inhabitants, robbing them of gold, silver, jewels, and goods, and destroying the nutmeg trees and other spices. Notwithstanding the Treaty of 1623, the Dutch still refuse to restore this island, as appears by a declaration issued by them the 3rd of April, 1638, N.S. For all these intolerable outrages they desire satisfaction, that an agreement be settled and maintained by His Majesty, and that the Company may have some part of the trade in the Moluccas according to the agreement in the Treaty of 1619. They also desire justice for losses and damages sustained by the depredations of Cobb, Ayres, Kenniston, Bonnell, and their associates in the Red Sea. The news that no punishment has been inflicted on those guilty has made the natives fearful of further outrages. The intended plantations on Mauritius and Madagascar are a great discouragement to their trade. Those in command of the ships of Sir William Courteen, under command of Captain Weddell, have broken the promise made before setting forth not to go to any place where the Company had settled factories, for at Masulipatam they have committed such outrages and behaved in such a manner as to cause the imprisonment of the Company's Agent, and the privileges of trade purchased at so great a cost to be imperilled ; and now the Company has been commanded in the King's name not to trade at any place in the Indies where Courteen has settled a factory, with the result that the petitioners know not where to direct their trade. They pray the King to grant them such help as will encourage them to proceed

in their trade, to release them from the late increase of impost on East India commodities, and to grant a longer time than one year for exportation of goods to foreign parts; also to renew their charter, and grant such new privileges as by long experience are seen to be needful. (3 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 30, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 62).

Mr. Governor relates that after presenting the Company's petition and remonstrance to the King in Council at Whitehall, he was asked to withdraw, when the same was read, and he recalled and told by the Archbishop of Canterbury that the King wished to know why the Company had delayed so long in making their grievances known, and now pretended to be unable to continue their trade, when after His Majesty's gracious promises made to them last summer at Oatlands,¹ and his answer to their four requests then presented by the Recorder of London, which a committee of Lords had been appointed to consider, they undertook to prosecute their trade, and had never solicited the attendance of the said committee. Mr. Governor replied that the promised committee had never been appointed, though the Company has often begged by petition and otherwise that it might be; this with the late troubles in Scotland and the King's absence had caused the delay; whereupon the Archbishop and the Lord Privy Seal declared that a committee had been appointed, but Messrs. Nicholas and Meautydes declared not; the Governor further said that when the continuation of their trade was urged at Oatlands he answered that the Committees only dared to prosecute it 'soe farre forth as concerned every mans particuler', but their hopes were then (as now) that if the King would favour the Company and cause reparation to be made for injuries and wrongs done by the Dutch and for the late depredations committed in the Red Sea and other discouragements, then doubtless they would proceed cheerfully with the trade, but to undertake this is not in their power. The Earl of Arundel protested against the Company's complaint of his intended plantation on Madagascar, and declared

¹ See p. 298.

it unmannerly of them to rank him with the Dutch for the injuries done them, before first informing him of their intention to do so; to this Mr. Governor replied that the complaint was not against His Lordship in particular, but against all plantations in general, and that that plantation, being within the bounds of their charter, might prove very prejudicial to them because of the late piracies committed by Cobb and Ayres in the Red Sea. The Archbishop then declared that the King desired to favour the Company and to support the trade, and was resolved to appoint a committee of Lords to call the Company and Farmers of the Customs and such others as they think fit before them to consider the said petition and remonstrance and the speediest means to raise a new stock for continuing the trade; and on hearing their report His Majesty will declare his resolve for settling the said trade. Mrs. Alice Gorsuch and her son John Gorsuch, D.D., executors of Daniel Gorsuch, merchant, transfer 1,000*l.* adventure and profits in the Third Joint Stock (upon which there is an arrear of 17*s.* 2*d.* and 125*l.* is divided in cloves) to John Holloway, Esq. On recommendation of Mr. Cramporne, of Plymouth, the Court promises to employ Mr. William Elliott, of Falmouth, as Agent. It appearing by the general letters from Surat that much harm is done the Company by their President and factors being allowed to take up money at interest, Mr. Markham is desired to make a calculation of the amount so taken up and present it to the Court. After some dispute it is agreed that the President is not to take up more than 20,000 rials at interest, and that only in cases of necessity. A proposal to remove the cordage now at Sandwich to Blackwall is negatived. Mr. Markham's son and Mr. Leaver's son, entertained as factors, having shipped their provisions in the *Hopewell*, which ship is designed for the Coast, the Court consents, at their parents' requests, to their going in the said ship, on condition that on arrival they go by the first ship from the Coast to Bantam, to be employed there as the President shall see fit. (3 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 1, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 65).

Resolved, as the intended proportion of rials cannot be procured in time, to send 6,000*l.* in the *Hopewell* and one chest of rials in

the *Advice* for Bantam. Cordage and bread to be provided for the *Fonah*. Mr. Governor, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Deputy, Sir Morris Abbott, with eight Committees, nominated to meet the Lords Commissioners appointed by the King to settle the East India trade. The request of Mr. Sainthill and Captain Jourden to kill their beef in the Company's slaughter-house at Blackwall refused; they are permitted to land their ordnance at the Stone Wharf, and Mr. Fotherby is directed to see they do no damage. The Court orders that in case of necessity the President and Council of Surat shall have liberty to take up 20,000 rials of eight at interest, to extinguish the debt and buy cloth before the rainy season, of which Mr. Bowen is to advise them by letter. Mr. Smithwick presents complaints sent by his cousin William, a factor at Jambi, against William and Henry Johnson, which are read, with the complaints made by the said Messrs. Johnson against the said William Smithwick; Mr. Smithwick requests that his kinsman's reputation may be cleared. (1 p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 4, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 67).

Mr. Governor relates what passed before the Lords Commissioners at their consideration of the Company's petition and remonstrance presented to the King. The Lord Treasurer divided the complaints under five heads, namely, 1. The injuries committed by the Dutch; this, Their Lordships declared, was under consideration, and in a fair way of accommodation, but the Company must have patience. 2. Satisfaction for depredations committed by Cobb, Ayres, Kenniston, and Bonneale in the Red Sea; Their Lordships much resented these as dishonouring to the King and directly against the Company's charter, and thought their request to proceed against the said offenders very justifiable. 3. The intended plantations on Mauritius and Madagascar, &c. 4. The wrongs done the Company by Sir William Courteene's ships under command of Captain Weddall. Lastly, the demand for mitigation of the new impost, longer time for exportation of goods, and the renewal and enlargement of their patent. Their Lordships declared that by order of the 2nd of September, 1638, at the Council board, the mitigation of the new impost was referred by

the King to the consideration of the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington, and they also thought that His Majesty would show the Company favour in renewing their patent and granting them such new privileges and immunities as they desired, if they would undertake to continue their trade. This the Governor replied he could not promise, it not being in the Company's power to perform more than 'for each mans particuler'; but if the King would protect the Company, so as to enable them to obtain satisfaction for past injuries, and take away other 'rubbs and inconveniences' which cause discouragement, he doubted not but that, considering that India is now in as good a condition as at the beginning of the Company's trade, the adventurers would be encouraged to underwrite in a large proportion; which if they refuse to do, the trade must decline, and the Dutch, taking advantage of the Company's weakness, will then become masters of the Indies. Their Lordships, after further debate, resolved that some things complained of cannot be redressed at once but must be allowed time, whereas others are in the King's power to remedy, and these they promised to recommend and further; but for their own better information on these points they appointed a sub-committee to consider the petition and remonstrance, and to confer with the Governor, Deputy, and selected Committees, and propose such remedies as will enable a new stock to be underwritten for, and then to report the same to the Lords, who will inform the King and receive his further commands. Their Lordships then demanded what might be done now to encourage the Company; to which Alderman Abdy replied that Captain Bell's ship, the *Southampton*, might be detained; this Their Lordships thought reasonable, and directed it by their warrant to be done.¹ Mr. Sherburne to be given 20*l.* to disburse for the Company, of which he is to give an account. Accusations sent from India against William and Henry Johnson and Thomas Leaning read,² whereupon the Court orders copies of the same to be sent to Mr. Muschampe, President at Bantam, for him to examine and return, attested by himself and some of his Council, by the next ships, that the accused may be justly pro-

¹ See the *Privy Council Register*, Nov. 2, 1639.

² The rough notes already alluded to (p. 2) add to the list complaints of William and Henry Johnson against William Smithwick, a factor at Jambi.

ceeded against, and Leaning¹ and such other factors as are found incompetent ordered to be sent home in the next ship. The Court having formerly resolved to dispeed the *Jonas* in the spring for Surat with 180 men and provisions for fourteen months, it is now proposed to send the *Crispian* and the *Swan* with her. After debate it is decided by erection of hands to do so, and that Mr. Steevens be directed to repair the said ships, after making a valuation of their hulls for satisfaction of the generality, for which work Captain Raynsborough, Messrs. Salmon, Southan, Pett, and Taylor are nominated. (3 pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 6, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 70).

Richard Wallis, master's mate in the *Hopewell*, having been arrested upon an action of 1,000*l.*, for not going in the ship according to his entertainment, now promises to go. Mr. Trumball to spare from his ship Nicholas Hughs to go as chief mate in the *Advice*, with an additional 6*s.* 8*d.* a month wages. A chest of rials to be taken from the *Advice* and put in the *Hopewell*. As a reward for past and encouragement for future services, the salary of William Fremlyn, President at Surat, is increased to 400*l.*, to begin from the time he became President. The Committees formerly nominated to meet the Lords Commissioners are desired to meet the Sub-Committees from the Lords. (½ p.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 8, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 71).

Resolved to employ the Company's ships rather than to freight others, and to send 360 men with food for fifteen months in the *Jonas*, *Crispian*, and *Swan* next spring. Mr. Sherburne directed to procure a warrant from the Lords to Mr. Crane for 10,000 pipe-staves to supply the Company's present need. Report of the Committees appointed to value the *Crispian* and *Swan* being read, the former is valued at 550*l.* and the latter at 250*l.*; Mr. Steevens ordered to proceed in repairing the said ships. Mr. Governor reminds the Court that they have used his house for one year

¹ Thomas Keelings' name is here added in the rough notes.

without making him any allowance ; it is decided to give him 150*l.*, which he accepts with thanks. Some linendrapers appearing to buy calicoes, but refusing to do so at the prices offered, a Court of Sales is appointed to be held next Wednesday afternoon, the prices of the goods to be settled in the morning. Mr. Acton's bill of 14*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to be paid. Mr. Chauncy directed to assist Messrs. Trott and Davies in sorting the silk in the Exchange cellar, separating the Legee from the Ardas ready for Wednesday's sale. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 11, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 72).

Alderman Gayre reports damage done to the Company's dock at Blackwall by the *Caesar* ; Messrs. Fotherby, Swanly, Steevens, and Boatswain Ingram directed to attend next Wednesday with particulars of the said damage, that satisfaction may be claimed, according to agreement, from her owners. Mr. Holloway reports concerning the supposed embezzlement of certain bags of pepper from the Company's warehouse in the Exchange, which have been found at a grocer's house in Southwark. Mr. Charke and the four porters, John Mathews, John Harding, Valentine Ellis, and John Hobson, questioned as to the said pepper ; the porters say it was carried away by William Sugar, a carman, at Mr. Chauncy's direction, the bags being only marked with the number mark ; further examination is referred until next Wednesday, when Mr. Chauncy will be in town. Dispute with Kitchin about his wages for piloting the hired barque between Scilly and Ushant to await the arrival of the *Mary*, he demanding 6*l.* per month from the Company, besides 16*s.* per month from the owners of the barque, which payment he pretends Mr. Younge will testify as having been agreed to, though nothing was written down ; he is desired to await the return of Mr. Younge from the Downs for satisfaction of his demands. He then acknowledges having received 4*l.* from Mr. Muckle, and 20*s.* from the Company, which is to be deducted from his wages, and offers his services again, but upon report from Mr. Muckle these are declined. The hearing of the complaints against Messrs. William and Henry Johnson, Guy Bath, and Ralph Cartwright is deferred. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 13, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 74).

Mr. Chauncy, who has charge of the Company's cellar at the Exchange, is examined concerning the missing pepper; he confesses that of the nine bags lying in the cellar six were conveyed away by his direction, he having bought two out of Mr. Edward Abbott's proportion, and four out of Mr. William Garway's, the other three being still in the cellar; by this he did not mean to defraud the Company. The Court finding that he had not entered the pepper in the books, so that if the loss had not been discovered the Company would have been defrauded, condemns his conduct, and causes an order of the 11th of May, 1625, to be read, whereby he is forbidden to deal either directly or indirectly in buying or selling any commodities placed under his charge, he or any other of the Company's officers so doing being liable to lose their places and to receive further punishment; whereupon he humbly prays for favourable consideration, pretending never to have heard of the said order, and implores the Court to overlook this his first offence, which shall also be his last. He is directed to return what he can of the pepper, and make satisfaction to the Company for the rest, giving a note of the weight of the bags and to whom sold, that the same may be entered and accounted for. Captain Styles' warehouse having been used to stow the Company's lumber on their removal from Crosby House, and the Captain now wanting it for his own occasions, the Court directs that he be paid 3s. per week for its use, and that the lumber, if not wanted, be sold. Mr. Middleton demanding allowance for defective Legee silk bought of the Company, Messrs. Trott and Davies are instructed to examine the same and give him reasonable satisfaction. Mr. Acton's bill of 9*l.* 17*s.* for law causes to be paid. Further consideration had of the damage done by the *Caesar* at Blackwall; Captain Jourden satisfies the Court by promising to make it all good. Mr. Steevens, who undertook to repair the *Caesar*, is enjoined not to neglect the *Crispian*, as both ships are to be dispeeded at the same time; he promises to use all diligence and to repair the defects found in the *Crispian*'s timbers, and make her as serviceable as any of the Company's other ships. Captain Jourden's request that the lead to be sent in

the *Caesar* may be bought and shipped before she leaves the dock, agreed to. Mr. Kerridge and Captain Roberts desired to settle with the master of the barque hired to meet the *Mary*. Payment of Kitchin, the pilot, deferred until Mr. Younge's return from the Downs. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 15, 1639 (*Court Book*, vol. xvii, p. 77).

Messrs. Holloway and Davies report on the pepper found in the Exchange cellar. One bale of Mozandran silk to be delivered to Mr. Davies, and one bale to Mr. Trott. Mr. Middleton refused allowance for defective silk. The last Court of Sales having been ineffectual, another is appointed for next Wednesday; bills to this effect ordered to be posted up, which the officer is to see are not pulled down. Orders for keeping the warehouses read; the order dated May 11, 1625, which enjoins that no warehouse-keeper shall buy or sell any goods under his charge, is again confirmed, and copies are ordered to be delivered to all whom it may concern. Alice Wilson, mother of Robert Linlo, who died from injuries received whilst working in the *Hopewell*, given 20s. from the poor-box. The Husband directed to find out some ship or barque bound for the westward, willing to take out cables and anchors to supply the *Mary*, which is expected to arrive there unprovided. Richard Boothby's request to be entertained factor or granted a passage to Surat is denied. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.)

MINUTE [NOVEMBER 16?], 1639 (*Public Record Office: Dom. Chas. I*, vol. cccxxxii, No. 68).

That Samuel Cordewell this day acquainted the Lords that the East India saltpetre, which, by virtue of a letter from the Lord Treasurer and Lord Cottington, he has now received in part, and whereof he is shortly to receive the rest, proved so good in the refining as he will forbear to demand an allowance for refining it till he shall see at what rate he may do it. The Lords were well pleased with Mr. Cordewell's clear and ingenuous dealing therein, and willed that a memorial thereof should be entered in the book of saltpetre business. ($\frac{2}{3}$ p.)