

Fortering & Excecuting the English At Ambouna, and the Oran keys

# HISTO'RY

OF THE 115 HI

### Barbarous CRUELTIES

and Massacres,

Committed by the Dutch

INTHE

### EAST-INDIES.

I. The Maffacre of the English at Amboyna, Baravia, Macassar; and the Taking, Burning, and Destroying several English Ships in the Streights of Mallaca.

II. The Maffacre of the Oran-keys and Nobles of Poloroon, for a pretended Conspiracy, of Maffacreing the Durch.

III. How the King of Candi, being in Consederacy with the Dutch, made War with the Portuguese, and took the Old and New Cities of Columbo from them; and after they had entirely routed them out of those Parts, the Dutch pretending to give the King of Candi, and his Army a Treat for their good Services, set upon them while they were in the midst of their Jollity, and massacreed several Thousands of them, for which inhuman Fact that King is at War with them to this very Day.

IV. Some Difference happening between the Old and Young Kings of Bantam, the Dutch, under Pretence of affifting the Young King, deftroy'd all the Old King's Forces; then they made him submit himself to them: And so compel'd the Young King to deliver up his Kingdom for a

Monthly Pension.

To which is added,

The Proceedings of the Council of Amboyna, which the Dutch fent to the English East-India Company, in Defence of the Proceeding against the English there.

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#### THE

## PREFACE.

TERE it not for a meer Cuftom, the Reader should turn
from the Title Page to the
Book, without the Hindrance
of a Preface; but in this Age it is so usual,

that he who exposes a Book to the World without one, runs the Hazard of being thought a Person that is willing to leave of

a good old Fashion.

The Conclusion of a General Peace, which is at this time in Agitation, does not take up the least part of every Body's Discourse: And more especially the unreasonable Demands of the Dutch; notwithstanding the particular Care which her Majesty has express'd for their Interests: in Her Speech on the Sixth of June last, wherein she tells her Parliament, That her best Endeavours should be employ'd, as they had hitherto been, to procure to every one of Her A 2.

Confederates, all just and reasonable Satisfaction.

There is a certain Set of Men among us, who vre always buzzing in our Ears the unjust Dealings of the King of France; and exclaim so bitterly against him, as if he was the greatest Tyrant that ever sat upon a Throne: I cannot say their Exclamations are all together groundless, he is a Prince that for most part of his Life has been at War with most of his Neighbours, but for what Reasons, whether just or unjust, it is not my place to determine. And yet those very Persons who exclaim so much against the Tyranny of this Prince, would very freely confent to betray their own Native Country into the Hands of a cruel and blood-thirsty People, who within thefe few Years have massacreed more Protestants for their own private Interest, than ever the other did, when under zealous Pretences of Religion, they disturb'd the Peace of his Kingdom.

What should be their Reasons for such unnatural Kindness to such an Encroaching People? I believe no body can tell, or really imagine, unless it be to bring England under the Subjection of that State; and then compel the rest of their Fellow-Subjects to embrace their own Schismatical and Whim-

scal Opinions.

THE

# CRUELTIES

## DUTCH

IN THE

#### EAST-INDIES.

BEFORE I give a particular Account of the unheard of Barbarities and Cruelties committed by the Dutch; I shall give you a short Relation of what Methods they have used, to get those vast Dominions into their Hands, which they now enjoy.

to their Hands, which they now enjoy.

The Belgick Provinces being Devol'd to Philip the II. of Spain, who designing to himself the Western Monarchy, and the best medium to that End, was to Reduce those Provinces into a Kingdom; but they being Fortisted with great privileges, and many of them Inconsistent with Monarchy; 'twas adjudg'd by sober Persons, that it wou'd prove a work of great dissiculty, and that he cou'd never effect what he aim'd at. And besides this, the Reformation of Religion, which then began to grow to some strength,

oblig'd the King (if he design'd, to gain his Ends) to Reduce them back to the Church of Rome, by the Power and Terror of an Inquisition; which when the People violently oppos'd the King then resolv'd to bring them back by Spanish Rhetorick, (that is by Sword and Cannon) to their Obedience. To that end, King Philip sent the Duke of Alva, who was an Expert Commander, with a great Army, to be his Vice-Roy amongst them. No sooner was he settled in his new Government, but he Establish'd the Bloet-Rod, as they term it, which was a Council of Blood, cosisting chiefly of Spaniards.

In the Year 1567, he took of the Heads of the Counts of Horn, and Egmont, and divers other Persons of Quality. Ciridals where Erected, and Taxes impos'd upon the People to Support them. The Political Government of the Country in many things alter'd, and that People Spoil'd not only of their Priviledges, but of their Liberties also. During these Troubles, William the I. Prince of Orange, and his Brother Count Lodowick were very Active, and gave the Duke of Alva full Employment. All Holland (except Amsterdam) follow'd the Fortune and fide of the Prince of Orange; together with all the Towns of Zealand, except Middle Burgh. Upon this Turn of Affairs, the King of Spain Recall'd the Duke of Alva, and appointed Don Lewis of Requiseus, Governour in his flead; and after him, the Prince of Parma, who brought the Hollanders into a worse Condition than ever. In the Year 1581, the Hollanders Declar'd that Philip of Spain was fallen from his Government; they they renounce and abjure him for their Sovereign, break his Seals, change the Oath of Allegiance: and take a new Oath of the People, never to return to the Obedience of Spain. Having done this, the States, (for so they have call'd themselves ever fince) chose Francis Duke of Anjon to be their Prince; during whose unfortunate Government, the Duke of Parma prevailed in all Places: and especially after the Death of the Prince of Orange, who was treacherously slain in the Year 1581.

Now were the Hollanders truly miserable, despairing of Pardon from their enrag'd Prince,
and having no Person of Courage to head
them, and none of Power to protect them,
but such as were likely to regard their own
Prosit, more than their Interest. England was
they only Place they had lest for a Sanctuary,
whither they sent their Ambassadors, in their
Distress, with Offers to Queen Elizabeth to accept the Sovereignty of their Provinces; but
that Heroick Princess not intending her self
any thing, but the Honour of relieving her
poor distressed Neighbours, Anno 1585, took
them into her Protecting upon the following
Articles:

I. That the Queen should fend them 5000 Foot, and 1000 Herse into the Nather-

lands, to fight for them.

II. That they should pay her to per Cent. for all Sums of Money she lent or difburis'd for them, with Interest upon Interest, and Five Pounds for every English Gentleman, or Officer, that should die in their Service. And,

3 2 111.

The Cruelties of the

III. For what Money her Majesty should reimburse for them; the Brille, Flushing, and the Castle of Ramekins, were to be deliver'd into her Hands.

The Queen, in Performance of her Agreement, fent them 5000 Foot and 1000 Horse, under the Command of the Earl of Leicester, who had the Cautionary Towns deliver'd up to him: and Cosimur, the Elector Palatine's Son, brought down to the Assistance of the States, an Army of 15000 Horse and Foot, which was rais'd at the great Charge and Ex-

pences of the English.

Queen Elizabeth, resolving to shew them the Royal Signitures of Her Favour, gave them feveral Demonstrations of her Bounty and Kindness. The Staple of English Cloth, which was formerly at Antwerp, she settled at Delph, by reason of the great Concourse of People which that Trade brought with it: Flushing, before the English came there, was a very poor Town; but by the Countenance of the Queen, the English Garison there, and the Trade which the English brought thither, flourish'd in a great measure, and by their Means: So also did all their great Towns and Cities there: And yet to give them further Encouragement in their Trade, the Queen protected them in their Navigation, gave them Licenses to fish upon the British Seas, which never before was permitted them, by which in fmall time they gain'd excessive Riches and Wealth. 

Then

Then was the Queen look'd upon as their only Patroness, and the English the best Sinews of their Wars. Near Newport was fought that memorable Battle, between the Arch Duke Albert and the States, the Victory, next under God, was gain'd for the States, by the Valour

of the English.

Oftend, which was not wall'd till the Low-Country Wars, and then with a Mud Wall only, and that not finish'd till the Arch-Duke sat down before it; infomuch, that the Arch-Dutchess, his Wife, made a solemn Oath, that she wou'd not shift herself till the Town was taken; but had her Husband made her keep that Oath, she wou'd have been very l—y, for the Town being garison'd by the English, under the Command of Sir Horatio Vere, (who was Governour thereof) held out against the Arch-Duke, a Siege of Three Years and Three Months, and at this Siege the Spaniards lost 1000000 Men.

Breda, a Town well-fortify'd, and formerly belonging to the Prince of Orange, was taken from him in the beginning of the Wars, by the Spaniards; but was recover'd again by the Valour of Seventy English Soldiers, who hiding themselves in a Boat, cover'd with Turf, were convey'd into the Castle, which they easily conquer'd, and made that Prince Lord again of all his Dominion there. The particular Actions and noble Attempts of the English there wou'd deserve a just Volume of themselves, for by their Valour, most of the Spanish Soldiers were so consum'd, that the King of Spain was forc'd to send soooo Vete-

ran Soldiers out of Spain and Italy into Flanders; and the Queen to Supply the States with anfwerable Numbers of Men, maintain'd 40000 Horse and Foot in their Service; besides this, She madedeveral Naval Expeditions into America, where She much Infested the King of Spain, by finking his Ships; burning his Towns; battering down his Forts and Caffles; Interrupting all his Trade and Commerce in those Parts, on purpose to bring him to a Peace with the Distressed-Provinces. But at length, the Queen finding the States (who were now puff'd up with Riches) grown very Infolent, and the Wars in the Netberlands had Exhaufted Her Treasure, and Destroy'd several of her Brave Subjects: Refolv'd to make a Peace with the Spaniards, by Reason the Dutch were very backward in Stating their Accompts with Her; notwithstanding, most of their Subjects were grown Rich by the Wars, of which they made a Trade and Merchandize, whereupon, She fignify'd her Royal Pleafure to them; and the States finding Her Majesty to be in earnest (as She had good Reason) were much perplexed, for if She had Deferred them, they had loft their chief Support. Hereupon, the States in a distressed Condition sent their Ambassadors into England, and in the most Humble manner that could be, Petition'd Her Majesty, " Not " to cast of the Cause of God and Man, and " leave Sixty Towns, with a Poor Diffressed " People, a Prey to the Malice, and Avarice of the Barbarous Spaniards. But yet the Queen earneftly press'd them for the Payment of the Money : adding withal, That if they

did not Obay Her therein, She wou'd take fuch. Courfes with them, as Her Lenity was not used to be Acquainted with, and so dismis'd . them. Soon after, they fent the Lord Warmond, and fome other Suppliants unto Her Majesty, who in the lowest Posture of Humility, did acknowledge themselves oblig'd to Her, for the Infinite Benefits She had bestow'd " And as for the Money which upon them. the States owed her, they befeech'd her Maiefty to confider the Dangers that were daily growing upon them, their Poverty and Difability to Pay; but the Queen understanding their Unjust Dealings with Her, told them, "That She had been often Deluded by their deceitful Supplications, ungrateful Actions, " and their Frivilous pretences of Poverty, when their Rich Cities Confuted them. At these Expressions of Her Majesty, the Poor Diffressed States thought themselves Confounded, yet confidering the Name of an Alliance with England, was of exceeding advantage to them, they refolv'd to fubmit to what Conditions Her Majesty wou'd be pleas'd to lay upon them. The principal Debt being Stated, did amount to 8000000 Crowns, besides the Interest upon Interest, and the loss of Her Subjects in the Wars. During the Wars, they agreed to pay Her Majesty 100000 Yearly, and the reft when the Peace was Concluded. The Queen having her Debt Stated began to be more Friendly to them, and permitted them to follow their Trade of Fishing upon the British Seas, that they might be the better able to Pay her. And as her Affistance to them was at the firft, first, fo it continu'd to the last, that is until the 3d, of April 1603, at which time She Died, having lost no less than 100000 of her Subjects in this War; and spent in Navel Expeditions against the King of Spain in America and elsewhere, above a Million of Money, besides the

Debt which the States ow'd her.

King James the First being Proclaim'd, the States fent their Ambassadors to him, thinking to wheedle him into an Alliance with them; but he plainly told them, " That he had no " difference with the Spaniards; and that King " Philip had offer'd him his Affiftance, if any " Difpure shou'd have happen'd concerning. " his Succession to the Crown of England: This highly displeas'd the Dutch: But notwithstanding that, King James concluded a Peace with the King of Spain sometime after, and by his Mediation, a Peace was offer'd the Dutch by the King of Spain, but they signified to His Majesty, that they wou'd not Treat with the King of Spain, till they were Declar'd (by him) Free-states, Abstracted from all Right and Title, unto any of the Provinces that was in their Possession, which he might pretend to: which (by the Interceffion of King James) was granted to them, by the King of Spain, in the Year 1609.

The States being now Absolute, and having obtain'd a Sovereign Dominion, they order'd their Ambassador to wait upon King James, to agree with His Majesty about delivering up the Cautionary Towns, who told them; that knowing the States to be his good Friends, and Confederates, both in Point of Religion and Poli-

cy, and in Contemplation thereof, if they wou'd have their Towns again, he wou'd willingly furrender them; remitting the Interest upon Interest, and Five Pounds for every Gentleman and Officer that dy'd in their Service.

Whereupon, the States made up the Money immediately, and fent it to the King; and the Cationary Towns were deliver'd to them. Having their Towns in their own Pofferion, they prefently, from Poor Diffressed People of Holland, are swell'd up to those spreading and magnificient Titles, of High and Mighty States.

Now they make their Naval Expeditions into America, and other Parts of the World: And by Leave and Licence of K. James, they follow their Fishing-Trade upon the British Seas, wherein they did fo exceedingly thrive, that, towards the latter end of K. Fames's Reign, they employ'd yearly 8400 Vessels in their Trade of Fishing upon our Seas, which Number fince is vaftly increas'd. And upon Computation it appear'd, that they made in one Year, of Herrings only, that they caught upon the British Seas, the Sum of 5000000 of Money: The Cuftom and Tenth of Fish advancing to the Publick Treasury, no less than 800000 Pounds: besides, Cod, Ling, Hakes, Pilchard, and other Fish, computed to amount to no less than 2000000 more. By Reason of their Multitude of Ships and Mariners, they have extended their Trade to most Parts of the World, exporting for the most part our Fish and Herrings in all their Voyages, in Exchange of which, they return feweral Commodities of other Countries, and fell the fame at their own Prizes. A great part of their Fish they fell for ready Money, which when they bring it home, recoin it of a baser Alloy under their own Stamp, which advances a great profit to them; the Returns which they make for their Fish in other Commodities amount to a vast Sum. And all this Wealth, Riches and Grandeur is deriv'd to them, from the

Bounty of the Crown of Great-Britain.

They now begin to make a confiderable Figure in the World: The English and they had several Factories and Places, in the Isles of Moluccaes, Banda, Amboyna, and several other Places in the East-Indies (the English being there some Years before them) Anno 1619. there was a solemn League and Agreement between K. James and the States of the United Provinces, in a strickt Alliance between them; and a social Confederacy of the English East-India Company and that of the United Provinces, for the better carrying on the Trade and Commerce in those Islands, and elsewhere in the East-Indies, which was as sollows:

I. That in regard of the wast Expense of Blood and Treasure, it bath cost the United Provinces, in conquering the Isles of Molucco's, Banda, Amboyna, and several other Places, from the Spaniards and Portuguese, who were before in possession of them; and in building of Forts for the continual securing of the same, the

and dist

faid East India Company of the United Provinces (how'd enjoy two Thirds of . that Trade; and the English the other.

II. That the Charge of the Forts be maintain'd by Taxes and Impositions to levy'd upon all forts of Merchandice, rated, at what Prizes the Council of Defence, (which shall confift of feveral Perfons, commission'd by the English and Dutch East India Companies, to redress what Differences may happen between the Subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and those of the States-General)

(hall think convenient.

III. That the English Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies, do plant certain Factories for their Share of this Trade: some at the Molucco's, some at Banda, and some at Amboyna: As shall be agreed upon between the English and Dutch Companies of Merchants, trading to the East-Indies. And, That if any Difference bappen, in any of those Places, between the English and Dutch, and it be not agreed upon by faid the Council of Defence; it be fortbwith fent over into Europe, to be decided by both the Companies, and in Default of their Agreement, by the King of Great-Britain, and the States-General of the United Provinces.

As for what Methods which the States have used in India to Inlarge their Dominions, and to exclude others from Trade or Commerce there.

HEY are in a perpetual State of Hoffility, ever Waring upon fome Prince or other; and by that means, gain either Tribute or Dominion. When they have to do with any King or Prince, they order their Affairs fo, that he must perform first; and when he hath done, they are States, and so are free. They encourage the Natives upon every small occasion of Discontent, to Arm against their Prince, promising them their Affistance, which the exactly perform'd When they have Conquered the King, and taken his Castles and Ports, (which they first secure, making themselves Masters of the Seas and great Rivers) then they subdue the Natives; and so Vest in themselves Sovereign Dominion, and make both

King and Natives their Vaffals.

If the Natives take up Arms against their Prince, (as many times they do) then they encourage him against his Rebellious Subjects, and give him their affistance: When the Natives are subdued, then the Conquer the King himfelf, or elfe demand fo much for their affiftance, that he is not able to pay; and fo he must submit himself and his Dominions to their boundless Ambition If there be any Wars between Prince and Prince, they will be fure to fall in with one of them and give him their Aid, and fo make War in the other Princes Dominion. When that Prince is subdued, and themselves fetled in his Dominions, then they reduce the other Prince to their Obedience having fome Castles or Ports in his Dominions, which do command the whole. If they have any places of Concern, and the Subjects of any Prince in Europe have any Factories there, (which they cannot fairly difmifs) then they lay fuch great

Taxes and Impositions upon the Natives, that they are enforced to Arms. When they are fubdued, then they charge the Subjects of that Prince as Conspirators and Abetters of the Natives; and fo feize upon all their Goods, Factories, and enforce them to quit the Country, or elfe fend them into some of their Islands to be Slaves. If any Prince in Europe make any Trety or League with the States, concerning any Affairs in Indies, they fend to the States of Batavia private Instructions, contrary to their publick Agreement: So that all Treaties and Leagues, as to the Affairs of Indies, are ineffect-Where they have footing in any Island or Dominion, they claim by Conquest, and so lay what Taxes they please upon the Natives. And being in by Conquest, they are Proprietors; and so exclude the Subjects of any King or Prince from Trade there. If the Subjects of any King or Prince in Europe have Factories in the Dominions of any Prince there, (if they begin to be confiderable) they take fome occasion to War against that Prince; and upon Treaty, charge those Subjects to be the Cause of the War; fo if the Prince will have Peace, he must seize their Factories and Goods, and banish them his Country. They pretend great kindness to their Neighbour Princes, and enter into a League Offensive and Defensive with them: And by that means get the favour of those Princes to have some Ports, or Strong Castles for Defence of their Trade, (as they pretend) in their Territories. When that is done, they either make Wars themselves, (and so those Princes must aid them) or else persuade the

Prince; which they do, and fo Fight one Prince against another; and when they are sufficiently weaken'd, then they Conquer them all. If they have any difference with any potent King or Prince, they get time; if it be for their advantage, they give good words, but part with no Money. That done, they make their Addresses to some Favourite of that Prince, (which do all in the Court of the Indian Kings,) and so with small charges they effect great matters.

Anno 1641, there happening some difference betwixt the King and his Parliament, they fent over their Rabbies of Sedition here into England, and infus'd their Antimonarchial Principles and dangerous Doctrines into some giddy Heads of the English Nation, and thereby a great part of the People became disobedient to the Laws of the Nation, and Rebels to their King. An Army of these Men were raised, they having their chief Officers and Commanders, and all Warlike Provisions out of the United-Provinces, to bring Destruction to the King, and Defolation to the Kingdom, whereby that Great King being reduced to ftreights, (notwithstanding the many Obligations of the States to his Majesty) they could never be induced to contribute any Aid or Afistance to redeem that Excellent Prince from fo great an Abyls of Milery, or to preferve the Kingdom from Ruin and Confusion, (which with their Affiftance might have been eafily prevented.)

But the States were so far from any Act of Charity or Piety, that Amsterdam was made the great Emporium or Market for the Rebels to sell

those

those Rich and Costly Goods, which they had plundered from His Majesties best Subjects in England, (whereas no King or Prince in Christ-endom would suffer them to make use of any of their Ports to that purpose) and the best Furniture that some of the States have in their Houses at this very day, are many of those stollen Goods.

By these steps and such like, they have clim'd up to those immense Pyramids of Dominion and Power in the Indies, that they are become formidable to the greatest Emperors and Princes there; ever making good in their practice that Lemma of Loyola, ( the Apostie of their State) Cavete vobis Principes. They have excluded the Subjects of all Kings and Princes in Europe from Traffick and Commerce, where they have any Territories or Power. And by reason of the Dominion they have in the South-Seas, and the Conquests and Fortifications they make upon the North-Seas, all other Europeans are finally debarred from any Traffick or Trade there. Of what dangerous Confequence this will prove, it's very well befeeming the Wifdom of the greatest Kings and Princes to confider. For they are a Generation which are born to be the Plague, Disquiet, and Scourge of Europe; for they gladly facrifice the Publick Peace of Christendom to their own private Interest. If we consider how many brave and large Dominions in the East-Indies, were under the Sovereignty of the Kings of Great Britain, what flourishing Factories their Subjects had there, how great Kings they might have been in Treasure and Dominion, how Rich their Subjects,

Subjects, and at last be Devested of all their Riches and Factories, by a People who had nothing but the Favour of the King of Great Britain to support them, nor no Fortress to defend them but that of Amboyna, and that Built at the Charge of the English Company. By this we may see what Treachery and Persidiousness can do, being accompanied with Ambition and Industry: But they will e're long sind, that sippery are those Foundations of Might and Greatness, which are not laid upon the Principles of Justice, and regulated by the Maxims of Christian Piety. And as America was the Theatre where they Acted these Tragedies, and unparallel'd Insolencies. We shall begin with the

Masacre of Amboyna,

At Amboyna, one of the Scynda, or Selibe Islands, lying near Seran, and hath many leffer Islands depending upon it, it is of the Circuit of Sixty Leagues, and an Island which bears Cloves and Nutmegs plentifully; for gathering and buying whereof, the English had plac'd Five feveral Factories: The Chief at the Town of Amboyna, fo call'd from the Island the chief Town in it; two at Hitto, and Larica, in the same Island; and two others at Latro, and Cambello in the Island of Seran. But the Hollanders observing the English began highly to improve and Gain by their Trade and Traffick, and hating that any shou'd thrive but themselves, Anno 1622. upon pretence of a Plot, between the English and Japoners, to betray the Fortress of the Town of Ambojna, (which was built at the Charge of the English, and for the fafety of Trade and Commerce) But

About

But the Dutch having 200 Hundred Soldiers there, to the End that they might engross the whole Trade and Traffick of the said Islands to themselves, most treacherously murder'd, and, with Fire and Water, tortur'd the English there, far exceeding the Barbarity of any Nation.

The beginning of their Difference was thus: The English complaining, that the Dutch not only lavish'd away much Money in Building, and unnecessary Expences, and bringing large and unreasonable Reckdnings to the common Account: and did also for their part pay the Garifons with Victuals and Clothes from Coromondel, which they put off to the Soldiers, at four times the Value it cost them; and at the fame time compelling the English to pay ready Money, to what their Dividend, of one third, ( amounted to; upon this and fuch like Occafions, Complaints were fent to Jaccatra, in the Island of Jova Majora, to the Council of Defence of both Nations residing there, who, not agreeing among themselves; the same was fent hither into Europe, to be decided by the English and Dutch Companies: and in Default of their Agreement, by the King of England and the States General, according to the Treaty of 1619, on this behalf. In the mean time, thefe, and other Differences daily inereas'd, until the Dutch had found a way to cut that Knot afunder, which the tedious Dif-· putes of the Council of Defence cou'd not ununtie, which was contriv'd in the following manner:

About the 11th, of February 1622, O.S. A Faponese Soldier (belonging to the Dutch in the Caftle of Amboyna) Walking one Night upon the Wall, came to the Sentinel ( who was a Dutch Man) and there, among other Questions, ask'd him about the Strength of the Caftle, and the People that were in it. This Taponer, for his Conference with the Centinel, was apprehended upon Suspicion of Treason, and put to the Torture; whereby, (as the Durch pretended) he was brought to Confess himself, and feveral of his Country Men to have contriv'd a Conspiracy of taking the Castle. Upon this, the other Faponers were Examin'd and Tortur'd and likewise a Portuguese, who look'd after the Dutch Slaves in that Place; and this Examination lafted about 4 Days; during which time, the English passed to and from the Castle, upon fuch occasion as their Business requir'd; and faw the Prisoners, heard their Tortures; and knew of the Crimes laid to their Charge: But all this while, little fuspecting that this Matter did any ways concern them, never having any Conversation with the Japoners, nor with the Portuguese aforesaid.

At the same time, there was one Abel Price a Surgeon, who was a Prisoner In the Castle, for offering, in his Drunkenness, to let a Dureb Man's House on Fire; him the Dureb setch'd, and show dhim some of the Japoners whom they had most grieviously Tortur'd; and told him they had Confess'd, that the English were Confederates in the Conspiracy of surprizing the Castle; and that if he wou'd not Confess,

they

they wou'd use him worse, than they had done the Faponers; having given him the Torture, they foon made him confess whatever they ask'd him. This was the 15th, of Feb. O.S. And about Nine of the Clock the fame Morning, they fent for Captain Towerfon, and the rest of the English that were in the Town, to come to the Governour in the Castle; they all went but One, whom they left behind to keep House: Being come to the Governour, he told Captain Towerfor, that himself and others of his Nation were Accus'd of a Conspiracy to surprize the Castle; and therefore until further Orders were to remain Prisoners; then they fent for him who was left at Home in the House, and took the Merchandize of the English Company into their own Cuftody, by way of Inventory, and feized all the Chefts, Boxes, Books, Writings, and other things in the English House. and afterwards committed Captain Towerson to his Chamber, under a Guard of Dutch Soldiers. Emanuel Tomfon they kept Prisoner in the Castle and the rest, viz. John Beamont, Edward Collins, William Webber, Ephraim Ramsey, Timothy John-(on, John Fardo, and Robert Brown; where fent aboard a Dutch Ship, then riding in Harbour, and all made fast in Irons. The same day the Governour sent to two other Factories in the same Island, to apprehend the rest of the English there; fo that, Samuel Collon, John Clark, George Shar-rock, that were found in the Factory at Hitto, and Edward Collins, William Webber, and John Sadler at Larica, were all brought Prisoners at Amboyna, the 16th of February, and upon the fame Day, John Powel, John Witheral, and Thomas Lad-

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brook, were apprehended at Cambello; who on the 20 of the fame Month, John Beamont, William Griggs, and Eph. Ramsey at Lobo, who were brought in Irons to Amboyna.

Some time after, the Governour and Fifcal, went to work with the Prisoners; they First fent for 7. Beamont, and T. Fobnson, from Aboard the Unicorn; when they were brought to the Caftle, Beamont was left with a Guard in the Hall; 7. Fobnson was taken into another Room. where in a short time after, Beamont heard him Cry out very pitifully, and then to be quiet for a little while, and then loud again, after a tast of the Torture; A. Price the Surgeon, was brought in to Accuse him; but Johnson having not yet confess'd any thing, Price was quickly carry'd out, and Johnson brought again to the Torture, where Beamont heard him sometimes cry aloud, then be quiet again, and after that Roar out more Pitifully than ever he had done before; at last, after he had been about an Hour in his second Examination, he was brought out all Wet, cruelly Wailing, and Lamenting, and burnt in divers parts of his Body; he was then put in one corner of the Hall, with a Soldier to watch, leaft any body shou'd fpeak to him.

Then was E. Tom/on brought to Examination, not in the same Room where Johnson was Examin'd, but in another, something farther from the Hall; but not fo far of, but Beamont could hear him Roar and Cry out: At last, after an Hour and a Half spent in Torturing him, he was carry'd away into another Room, so he came not through the Hall were Beamont was.

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The next that they call'd in was John Beamont, they examin'd him about feveral things, all which he deny'd with deep Oarhs and Protestations; but for all that he was made fast to the Torture, and a Cloath ty'd about his Neck, and two Men ready with their Jarrs of Water to be pour'd upon his Head; but yet, for this time, the Governour order'd him be loosen'd again, telling he wou'd spare him a Day or two longer, because he was an old Man, and this was their whole Saturday's Work.

Upon Sunday the 26th of February. W. Webber, E. Collins, E. Ramsey, and R. Brown were fetch'd from on board the Rotterdam, to be examin'd: and at the same time came, S. Colson, W. Griggs, J. Clark, G. Sharrock, and J. Sadler, from Hitto and Larica, and were immediately after

Arrival, brought into the Caftle Hall:

R Brown, Tailor, was next call'd in, who, being tormented with Fire and Water, confesi'd every thing that was ask'd him Then E. Collins was call'd in they told him, that those which were formerly examin'd had confess'd, that he was accessary to the Plot of taking the Caftle, which when he deny'd, with folemn Protestations of his Innocency, they made his Hands and Feet fast to the Rack, bound a Cloath about his Throat, ready to be put to the Torture of Water; thus prepar'd he pray'd to be loofen'd, and he wou'd confess all; but being let down again, he protested his Innocency as before, and withal told them, that because he knew, by Torture, they wou'd make him confess whatever they pleas'd (tho' never fo false) he defir'd

they wou'd tell him what they would have him fay, and he wou'd confess it on purpose to avoid the Torture; the Fiscal hereupon faid, What do you mock us? and order'd him up again; and then gave him the Torment of Water, which he being not able to endure long, pray'd to be let down again to his Confession: Then he paus'd a little with himfelf, and told them, That about Ten Weeks ago, himfelf, Tomfor, Brown, and Fardo, had plotted, with the Help of Faponers, to Surprize the Castle. Here he was interupted by the Fifcal, who as'd him, if Captain Towerlon was not of the Conspiracy? He answer'd, No; you lie, said the Fiscal, Did not he call you all to him, and tell you, that the daily Abuses of the Dutch, had caus'd him to think of a Plot, and that he wanted nothing but your Confents and Secrecy in it? Then, faid one John Jooft a Dutch Merchant, that flood by, Did not you all fwear upon the Bible to be fecret to him? Collins, falling upon his Knees, protested, that he knew nothing of the Matter, upon which they order'd him to be truss'd up again, which made him confess, that all was true which they had ask'd him. Then the Fifcal demanded, whether the English in the rest of the Factories were not Confederates in this Plot: to which he answerd as he had done before, that he knew nothing of it; then they ask'd him, if the President of the English at Jaccatra, or Mr. Welden, the Agent, at Banda, were not not privy to this Conspiracy; but he solemnly protested, that he knew nothing of the Matter, (and they knowing among themfelves,

that the abovefaid English President, and Mr. Welden, were both of them at Amboyna, and in Company with the Governour and several others that were then present at the very instant, when they pretended the Plot was projected by Captain Towerson: so they thought it was not convenient to put him to Torture; to confess those Persons guilty of the Plot; when they were seen by most (if not all) of the Inhabitants of Amboyna, at the very time when they pretended the Combination was held.

These Considerations oblig'd them to keep to their Old Story; whereupon the Fiscal was order'd to finish the Examination, who immediately proceeded, and ask'd the Prisoner, By what means the Japonese were to put this Design in Execution; but while Collins stood pausing to devise some probable Fiction, the Fiscal help'd him our, faying, Shou'd not two Japoners have gon to each Point of the Castle, and two to the Governour's Chamber-door, and while the Hurly-burly bud been without, and the Governour coming to fee what was the matter, the Japoners were to havekill'd bim? here one that stood by said to the Fiscal, Don't tell bim what he shou'd fay, but let bim (peak of bim/elf. But however the Fiscal, without staying for an Answer to the former Question, ask'd what the Faponers were to have for their Reward, Collins answer'd 1000 Reals a piece. Laftly, he ask'd him, when this Plot shou'd have been effected; and tho' he anfwer'd him nothing (not knowing what to de-vise immediately) yer he was dismis'd, and very glad to come clear of the Torture; altho'

he was fure he shou'd loose his Life for this Confession.

Next S. Colfon was brought in, being newly arriv'd from Hitto, as is before hinted; and was the same Day brought to the Torture, who for fear of the Pain and Anguish, with which he faw Collins afflicted when he came out, whose Eyes were almost blown out of his Head with the Torment of Water: the Fiscal asking him, as he did Collins, at the latter end he confess'd every thing they ask'd him, rather than endure the Torments; whereupon he was quickly difmis'd; yet he came out weeping,

lamenting, and protefting his Innocence.

Then was 7. Clark (that came from Hitto with Colfon) fetch'd in, and a little after was heard, by the rest that were in the Hall, to cry out amain, they tortur'd him with Water and Fire for the space of two Hours, the manner of his Torture was as follows: First they hoisted him up by the Hands with a large Cord upon a large Door, where they were faften'd to two Staples of Iron fix'd on both Sides: At the Top of the Door, hauling his Hands one from the other as wide as they cou'd stretch them, then they fasten'd his Feet, which were about Two Foot from the Ground, towards the Bortom of the Door, they firetche them afunder as far as they cou'd, and made them fast on each side the Door; then they bound a Cloath about his Neck and Face, that little or no Water cou'd go by; that done they pour'd the Water flowly upon his Head, until the Cloath was full up to the Mouth and Nostrils, and fomewhat higher, so that he cou'd

cou'd not draw Breath, but he must fuck in the Water, which being still continu'd to be pour'd flowly upon him, forc'd all his inward Parts to come out of his Nofe, Ears, and Eyes, till at length it took away his Breath, and brought him into a Swoon; then they took him down and made him vomit up the Water again; and when he was come a little to himself, they drew him up again, and pour'd the Water as before, taking him down as often as he feem'd to be stifled. In this manner they handled him, till his Body was fwell'd thrice as big as it was before, his Cheeks were like a great a pair of Bladders, and his Eyes staring and strutting out be yond his Forehead, yet he bore all this without Confessing any thing, insomuch, that the That he was a Devil, or Vizard; wherefore they cut of his Hair very short, supposing that he had some Witchcraft hid among it. Afterwards the hoisted him up again, and then burnt him with lighted Candles in the bottoms of his Feet, until the Moisture thereof, had put out Pour Candles one after another; then they Burnt him under the Arm-Pits, till his Intrals might evidently be feen, and after that, below his Elbows and in the Palms of his Hands; at laft, when they found he cou'd make no handfome Confession of himself, the Fiscal to help him our, rehears'd fome particular Circumstances, which he and the Governour had framed for that purpose; to which he for fear of further Torment, answer'd yes, to all their Interrogarions. And among the rest of the Questions which they put to him, was this, Did not I Swear

upon the Bible, (fays the Fiscal) that I wou'd assisted Capt. Towerson, in Delivering the Castle of Amboyna, out of the Hands of the Dutch; Yes you did, (cry'd the Poor Man almost Dead with Torments) Swear upon the Bible that you wou'd Assisted bim, in Delivering the Castle out of the Hands of the Dusch; which to besure was as true, as his Answers to any of the other Questions they had ask'd him.

Having thus Martyr'd this poor Man, they fent him out by Four Blacks, who carry'd him to a Dungeon, where he lay Five or Six Days, till great Maggots crept from him in a loathfome manner, thus they finish'd their Sabbath Days Work, and it growing now Dark, they fent the Rest of the English, first to a Smith's Shop, where they were Loaden with Irons, and then to the loathsom Dungeon, where Clark and the rest were lying in the Putrisication of their Tortures.

The next Morning being Feb. 27, Griggs, Frido, and some Japoners, were brought into the place of Examination, the Japoners were first cruelly Tortur'd, to accuse Griggs, and Griggs to avoid the Cruel Torments, Confess'd what ever the Fiscal Demanded, then it came to Fardo's turn; he endured the Torments of Water very couragiously, but when he began to feel the Candles, he Confess'd every thing they ask'd him, and so was sent back to Prison, and Griggs was lest to Accuse the next.

The same Day, J. Beamont was brought a Second time to the Fiscals Chamber, where Griggs was left as before mentioned for to Accuse him; who said, that when the Consulta-

tion

tion for taking the Castle was held, then he (the said Beamont) was present; Beamont deny'd it with great earnestness, but at last, being Trus'd up, and Tortur'd with Water, till his Intrels was ready to Crack; he answer'd affirmatively to all the Fiscals Interrogatives: Yet as soon as he was let down, he clearly Demonstrated that these things could not be so. Nevertheless, he was forc'd to put his Hand to a Confession, or else be Tortur'd again, and then he was Carry'd back again to the Prison.

After this G. Sherrock was called in Question, and being brought to the Rack, the Water provided, and the Candles lighted, he was (by the Governour and Fiscal) Examin'd and charg'd with the Conspiracy; then they Commanded him to the Rack, and told him, unless he wou'd Confess as the others had done, he should be Tormented with Fire and Water without Mercy; but he still perfisting in his Innocency, the Fiscal order'd him to be Truffed up; then he craved a little time, and told them, that he was at Hitto, and not at Amboyna, upon New Year's By when the Confultation was pretended, neither had he been there fince the First of November last, upon this they Commanded him as gain to the Rack, but he defiring a little time as before, he told them he had many times heard, 7. Clark fay, that he had fooken with Captain Towerson of a Brave Plot, which was to take the Castle of Amboyna, and that the faid Clark ask'd him, if he wou'd enter into a Confederaey with them; then the Fifcal ask'd him at what rime the Confultation was held, he Answer'd in November laft; whereupon, the Fifcal told

him, it was held on New-Year's Day; to which the Prisoner told them, that whatever he had spoken concerning any Treason, was False and Feigned, only to avoid the Torments; then they went out into another Room to the Governour, and immediately after return'd, and sent Sharrock to the Prison again. The next Day he was called again, and a Writing presented him, wherein a formal Confession of his his Conference with Clark at Hitto, touching the Plot to take the Castle of Amboyna, which being Read over to him; he (to avoid the Torments) Subscrib'd his Name to it; and he was

carry'd back again to the Prison.

Webber being to be next Examin'd, was told by the Fifcal, that 7. Clark had Confest'd that he (the faid Webber) was at Amboyna on New-Year's Day, and Sworn to Captain Tower (ons Plot, &c. all which he Denied, alledging he was that Day at Larica; yet being brought to the Torture, he confess'd he was at the Consultation at Amboyna upon New-Year's Day, withal the rest of the Circumstances in order as he was Ask'd: He further told them, that he had receiv'da Letter from 7. Clark, after which was A Postscript; excusing his brief Writing at that time, when fuch a great Bufiness was in Agitation: But one Renier a Dutch Merchant then standing by, told the Governour, that up. on New-Year's Day, (the time of this pretended Consultation,) Webber and he were Merry at Larica, fo-the Governour left him and went out, but the Fifeal held out upon the other Point, touching the Postscript to Clarks Letter, urging to let him fee the fame, which he cou'd not do, tho' often terrified with the Torture; but finding that would not do, he promis'd to save his Life if he would produce the same.

Then was Captain Tower on brought to Examination, and show'd what others had Confess'd of him, he deeply protested his Innocency, then S. Collon was fent for to Accuse him. who being told, that unless he wou'd make good his former Confession against Captain Towerlon, he shou'd be put to the Torture again; but he Re-affirm'd the fame in fuch a Trembling condition, that he was fent back. Then they brought Griggs and Fardo, to justifie their formerConfession to his Face; butCaptain Towerfon feriously charg'd them, as they wou'd Answer at the Dreadful Day of Judgment, that they should speak nothing but the Truth. Both of them instantly fell down upon their Knees before him, begging him for God's fake to forgive what they had faid against him; and speaking openly before them all, that what they Confess d against him was very False, and spoke on purpose to avoid the terrible Torments. with which he faw the others Tortur'd; with that the Fileal and the rest order'd them to be put to the Torture again, which they not willing to endure, Re-affirm'd their former Confessions to be true. When they were required to fer their Hands to their Confessions; upon whose Head (fays one of them to the Fiscal) will this Sin lye, whether upon theirs who Constrain'd them to Confess'd what was False, or upon those that are Constrained: Well (continu'd the other Prisoner) you make us Accuse ошг

This is the Account which was brought over into Europe, by Six of those Persons that were apprehended for the same Confpiracy; but some of them being several Miles from Amboyna, when the Dutch pre-"tended the Combination was held: fo that in Honour they could not pretend to condemn these Persons, and two of them were repriev'd, after they had receiv'd the Sentence of Death. Now that the World may fee, that I am as favourable to the Dutob as can be expected: I shall add to this Narration (which was deliver'd by the above mention'd Six Perfons to the Court of Admiralty:) that which, the East-India Company belonging to the United Provinces, deliver'd to the English East-India Company, in defence of the Proceedings against their Servants at Amboyna; but yet, an ingenious Reader may plainly fee, that these Confessions were forc'd from the English, by those cruel Torments which the Dutch inflicted upon them, it was presented by them to the English East-India Company, both in Dutab and English; the English Translation of which his as follows:

#### The Proceedings of the Council of Amboyna.

Hereas on the 23d of February, 1623. by the manifest Grace and Providence of God, it was discover'd: That a cortain Japonese, call'd Hytieso, at Night, and at unlawful Hours at Sermon and Prayers time, contrary to Order, and to his usual Custom, did pass divers times by the Ramparts, and before the Points; where finding the Soldiers young and unexperienc'd, made Enquiry, how many Dutch Soldiers there were in the Castle; and how many times they chang'd the Watch every Night: The Worshipful Harman van Speult, Councellour of the Indies, and Governour of Amboyna, having a Suspicion of thim, caus'd the said faponese to appear before him and the Council, and examining him of the Truth; he confess'd as followeth, Datum ut supra: Being sign'd

Harman van Speult, Laurence de Marschalk, Clement Kersseboom, John Johnson Vischer, John van Leeuwen, John Jacobson-Wincoop, Leonard Clocq, Martin Johnson Vogel, John Joosten,

Jacob Cooper,
John van Nieupoort,
Peter Jansen van Zanten,
Harman Crayevanger,
Rowland Tailler,
Vincent Corthals Socretary.

Hytiefe, a Faponese, aged about Twenty four Years, born at Ferando in Japan, deny'd the fame; but the Soldiers being produc'd before him, of whom he had divers Times, and in divers Places ask'd those Questions, he confess'd that he had done it out of a merry Difpolition and for Pleasure: whereupon his Worffip told him, that fuch things at fuch unfeafonable times could not be ask'd for Pleafure, and especially of the younger and more unexperienc'd Soldiers, but that, of Necessity it must be otherwise: and in pursuit thereof being of that Opinion, he, with those of his Council, caus'd him to be brought to the Torture: the Prisoner having been tortur'd a while, defir'd that they would ceafe, and he would confess all that belong'd to the Bufiness, then he confess'd that a certain other gaponess. being also Soldier to the Dutch Company in the East Indies, call'd Sidney Migiell, (and who had) formerly been a Servant to the Honourable English Company) had desir'd him to enquire of the thing aforefaid; and moreover he confess'd, that he had been ask'd by the faid Migiell, if he would lend his Affiftance with fome other Japoners, to deliver the Castle into the Hands of the English: to which he answer'd, he would upon Condition of a good Reward, which was offer'd him by the faid Japonefe, in the Name of the English.

He confess'd, that he had communicated and consulted concerning the Delivery of the Cafile divers times, as well in the Quarters of Mard ques, as in the English House with divers other Japoners, and Mr. Timothy Johnson an Eng-

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lish Merchant, and Abel Price an English Surgeon, and that within three Months last past.

He faith, that all the Japones Soldiers that were in the Castle, did agree to deliver up the said Castle into the Hands of the English, and that they had engag'd themselves to serve them.

Further he confesseth, that they would have put this Explor in execution the first time any

English Ship did arrive in this Place.

He saith, that the Japoners did consult to place two Men in every Corner of the Castle, and the rest in the Hall for to seize upon the Governour; and that they were to kill all that made, or offer'd any Resistance: Thus confess'd the 23d of February 1623. in the Castle of Amboyna, and it was subscrib'd with the Mark of Hytie'o, Japonese.

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marschaelk,
C. Kersseboom,
J. Johnson,
J. Van Leeuwen,
J. Jacobson,
L. Clocq,
M. Johnson,

3. Jooften,
3. Cooper,
3. Van Nieupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Cortbals Sec.

By reason of which Conspiracy and Treafon, the Governour Van Speult kept the Prisoner by him, and presently caus'd the Gate to be shut and lookt to, and the Points of the Castle with a double Guard, and likewise the Arms of all the Japoners to be taken away, and themselves to be put in Irons: giving Command, that none should stir out of the Castle, until such time as he should be better inform'd, and all things were set in Order, knowing well that there was great Danger in Delays, and that for the sinding out of such Conspiracies and Offences, he was not to make any Pause, but to search out the end thereof; for which Cause he commanded Sidney Migiell to be sent for, and commanded the Advocate Fiscal de Brune, with the Council, to take diligent Information, who after some Torture, the said Migiel and others made the Consessions following.

Done at the Castle of Amboyna, the 23d of February, Anno 1623. And it was subscrib'd,

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marsebalck,
C. Kersseboom,
3. Johnson,
3. Van Leeuwen,
3. Jacobson,
L. Clocq,
M. Johnson,

J. Jooften,
Jacob Cooper,
J. Van Nieupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Cortbals Sec.

Sidney Migiell, Faponese, of the Age of Twenty four Years born at Nangasague, confessent that he did enquire of another Soldier, being a Japanese, call d Peter Conge, how many Dutch Soldiers were in the Castle.

He confesseth, that Abel Price an English Surgeon, within Two or Three Months since ask'd him, if he knew a way for to get and induce the Japoners to deliver the Castle to the English.

He

He faith, that afterwards he consulted with the Japoners about the faid Business, and that

all of them agreed thereunto.

He faith, that divers times he confulted concerning the Profecution of the Business, and concerning the Time with Capt. Towerson, Mr. Tompson, John Clark, Abel Price, and several

other English Men.

He confesseth also, that they would have put in Execution this Plot or Treason, when any English Ship or Pink had arriv'd here, and then, with the Help of the English, and their own Slaves, they would have attempted to make themselves Masters of the Castle, and have kill'd all that pretended to make any Resistance.

He faith, that they had appointed two 3aponers to be in every Point of the Castle, and the rest in the Hall, for to seize upon the Go-

vernour Van Speult.

He confesseth also, that the English did promise to every Fasonese 1000 Reyals of Eight, over and above their Share in the Booty. Thus confess the 24th of February, 1623. Stilo Novo, in the Fort of Amboyna. And it was subscribed, Sidney Migiell.

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marschalck,
C. Kersseboom,
J. Jehnson,
J. de Leeuwen,
L. Clocq,
M. Johnson,

J. Joosten,
J. Cooper,
J. Van Nicupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Cortbals Sec.

Peter Congi, Japonese, aged Thirty One Years, born at Mangasque, confesseth, that the said Migiell question'd him concerning the Soldiers of the Dutch, how many there were, and that he had enquir'd the same of the said Hytieso.

He confesseth, that he did consult as the other Japoners did with the English, concerning the Delivery of the Castle, and that he promis'd his Assistance therein. Thus confess'd the 24th of February, 1623. in the Castle of Amboyna.

The Mark of Peter Congi.

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marschalck,
C. Kersseboom,
J. Johnson,
J. Van Leeuwen,
J. Jacobson,
L. Clocq,
M. Johnson,

J. Jooften,
J. Cooper,
J. Van Nieupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Cortbals Sec.

Soysimo, Japonese, aged 26 Years, born at Ferando; confesseth, that he had likewise Knowledge of the Consultation of the English, and that he had proffer'd his Service to the English to take the Castle.

Confess'd and dated in the same Place, and fign'd with the Mark of Soylimo, Japoner.

H. Van Speult, L. de Marfebalck, C. Kersseboom, J. Johnson, J. Van Lecuwen, J. Jacobson, L. Clocq, M Jobnson, J Joosten, J Cooper,

J. Ven

J. Van Nieupoort, P. Van Zanten, R. Tailler, V. Corthals Sec.

H. Crayevanger,

at Mangasaque, confess d, that he with the rest of the Japoners, had Knowledge of the Gonful-fation of the English, and that he should like-wise have been employ'd in their Service.

Thus confess'd, the 24th of February, 1623. and was sign'd. The Mark of Thome Corea.

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marschalck,
C. Kersseboom,
J. Johnson,
J. Van Leeuwen,
J. Jacobson,
L. Clocq,
M. Johnson,

J. Joosten,
J. Cooper,
J. Van Nieupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Coribals Sec.

Thosa, a Japonese Soldier, aged Thirty two Years, born at Ferando, confesseth, that he with the rest of the Japoners should have been Assistant in the surprizing of the Castle for the English.

Datum ut supra: and was fign'd with the Mark of Tsofa, Japonese.

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marfchalch,
C. Kersseboom,
L. Johnson,
L. Van Leeuwen,
Lacobion,

L. Closq,
M. Johnson,
J. Joosten,
J. Cooper,
J. Van Nieupoors,

P. Van. Zansen,

V. Cortbals Sec.

H. Crayevanger, R. Tailler,

Quiendayo, a Japonese Soldier, aged Thirty two Years, born at Coreats, confess'd, that they being Twelve Japoneses, thought to have made themselves Masters of the Castle with the Aid of the English.

Confess'd and fign'd as aforesaid. Sign'd

thus, the Name of Quiendayo.

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marschalok,
C. Kersseboom,
J. Johnson,
J. Van Leeuwen,
J. Jacobson,
L. Glocq,
M. Johnson,

John Joosten,
J. Cooper,
J. Van Nieupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Corthali Scc.

Sinfa, a gaponese Soldier aged Thirty two Years, born at Ferando, confess'd, that he and Eleven gaponers more, did intend to betray the Castle to the English.

Confess'd in the same Place, and on the same Day subscrib'd with the Name of

Sinja, Japonese.

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marschalck,
C. Kersseboom,
3. Johnson,
J. Van Leeuwen,
J. Jacobson,
L. Clocq,

M. Johnson,

3. Footen,
3. Cooper,
3. Van Nieupoor;
P. Van Zanten,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Cortbals Sec.

Tfauir

Tfauinda, a Japonele Soldier, aged Thirty two Years, born at Tioucketge, confesseth (as the reft) that Twelve of them, with the Affiftance of the English, intended to make themselves salatters of the Caffle. Thus confess othe 24th of Eabruary, 1622. And was subscrib'd wirk The Name of Frankda.

tH. Van Speult,

L. de Marschalck,

C. Ker feboom, 3. Fobmion.

3. Van Leeuwen, 3. Facobion.

L. Cloca.

M. Fobnfon

7. Fooftet 3. Cooper, 7. Van Nieupoort.

P. Van Zamen.

H. Craye vanger,

R. Tailler,

V Cortbals Sec.

Zanchoo, a Japonele Soldier, aged Twenty two Years, born at Fisien, confesseth as the a-foregoing. Dated as the afore said, and was e fubicrib'd with

The Mark of Zanchoo.

H. Van Speult,

L. de Marschalck, & Kerfleboom.

1. John on. J. Van Leeuwens

1 Jacobion, L. Cloca ! wers

M. Jan %.

John Joosten,

7. Cooper,

3. Van Nieupnort,

P. Van Zanten. H. Crarevanger,

R. Tailler.

V. Cortbais Sec.

ie unophe, a Japonese Soldier, aged Forty Years, he had Ferando, contelleth, that he had Knowbeing

being old and fick, he did not offer his Affiflance. Dated the 25th of February, 1623.

The Mark of Sacoube.

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marschalck,
S. Kerschiom,
J. John Le rwen,
J. Van Le rwen,
J. Jacobsen,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,

L. Clocq, frid M. Johnson, W. J. Joosten, J. Cooper, J. Van Nieupoort, D. P. Van. Zanten, V. Conthals Sec.

His Worship understanding, by all the precedent Confessions, the Design of the Agent of the Honourable Eaglish Company of Amboyna, with the Merchants and other Confederates; and altho' that he was sufficiently inform'd, that he might have taken them into Custody; yet first he caus'd Abel Price the English Surgeon to be brought before him, who for other Offences (as an Incendiary, for using Violence to other Mens Houses) was always told the Place. Persons, and Times where he had consulted with the Japoners, and with the English upon the Consultation aforessia, they understood by him the whole Substance of the Conspiracy; which his as follows:

at Neles in Wales in the County of Dembroke;

after the Torture confessed,

That he, by the Command and Captain Towerfon, had Conference with Sidney Migiell, Japoner, concerning the taking of the

Caftle; promiting unto every Japoner his Share

in the Booty.

Further he confesseth, that he consisted two or three times in the Quarter of Mandariques, with Mr. Thomson, Mr. Johnson, J. Clark, and the Twelve Japoners, concerning the find Mattis.

The there he confesseth, that the distribution of Mandariques, was three or four times with English Mouse with him, and confer'd with him, and the rest divers times, and they inform'd Captain Towerson of their Discourse.

He further confesseth, that the faid Treason should have been put in execution when any

English Ships should arrive there.

Again he confesseth, that all the Merchants of the Factories, resorting to Amboyna,

had Knowledge of the faid Treafon.

Further he confelleth, that if they had taken the Castle, they would have done all the Damage that possible could be to the Citizens; if they did not revolt to them. And this he confirm'd with his Name

) Feb. 25. 1623.

Abel Price.

His Worship understanding this, he thought a convenient to send for Captain Towerson to the Castle, which he presently did by a certain Merchant, who went to the English House, and presently returned to the Castle with Mr. Towerson, with was much troubled and alter d: And then his Worship told him, that he was not he mazed and forry, for that which he understood by the Japaness and the Surgeon; he having many times admonthed the said Castle Towerson, that he should not entertain

or draw unto him (as he did) the English, Japoneze, and Spanish Prisoners, which were in the Service of him and the Low Countries. So that it gave a Suspicion of a Combination before; but H. Van Speult thought Capt.

Tour fon did not know any thing: but that now he have did not know any thing: but that

Aftonillment.

The Governour Van Spealt, with his Courseil, thought convenient to detain, by way of Prisoner, the said Captain Towerson, and Mr. Thomson; and he was told presently, that he should stay there as a Prisoner, and should take a Lodging in one of the Chambers of the Merchants; but the said Mr. Towerson desir'd, that by reason of his Quality, they would grant him to be Prisoner in his own Chamber, in the House of the Honourable English Company, to which his Worship agreed, upon Condition that first he should cause to come, or send all his Men into the Castle, which was done; and that he should be there Prisoner with some Keepers.

Captain Tower on being fent away, his Welfhip holding a Council thought it convenient to
examine all the English one after another, and
they were examined; some before Torture, on
there after the Torture, and some without
Torture, confessing as followeth. Done the

26.b of February, 1623. Sign of a w.

H. Van Speult, L. de M. rfabalek, E. Kerffeboom, J. Johnson, J. Van Leen w.
J. Jacobson, whey
L. Clora, the
M. Johnson, L.

J. Joosten, J. Van Nieupoort, P. Van Zanten, J Cooper, R. Tailler, V. Corthals Sec.

H. Crayevanger,

Timothy Johnson Factor, born at New-Costle, aged Twenty nine, ars Joon-Thath, That he was in ont the Houses to of the Japoners, in the Quarter of the Mandariques, with Mr. Thomson, J. Clark, and Abel Price, three or four times, to consult about taking of the Castle, and massacreing those of the Low Countries, which Consultation was

held Six or Seven Days ago.

Further he confesseth, that Captain Towerson on New-Year's-Day last, having all the Merchants assembled with him, propos'd unto them, how the Hollanders did great Injuries to the English: and ask'd them, If they had not Courage enough to revenge all their Wrongs: for his own part, he knew the Ways and Means, with the Assistance of certain Japoneze Soldiers, that were lodg'd in the Castle, to make himself Master thereof. And they all answer'd that they had.

And he confesseth, that the Conspiracy should have been put in execution, when the Governour should be out of the Castle upon

fome extrordinary Buffnels.

Factories reforming thither, had Knowledg of

\* 4 "aid Treason"

e that And further he faith, That they would have he blevar'd the Booty with the Japoners, and this

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is confirm'd with the Sign and Name of Timothy Fobnion.

Robert Brown, born at Edinburgh Scotland, axed) Twenty four Years, confesseth The Captain Towerlon about New-Yearshis Family, and the English and foreign Ne. chants; and told them, that he would have them take an Oath on the Bible for Fidelity and Secrecy, All which they did accor-

dingly.

Further he faith, that afterwards the faid Captain Tower on propounded, that the English had fuffer'd great Wrong by the Hollanders, asking them, if they had not the Courage to revenge it? To which fome of them anfwer'd, that they were too weak to effect it. But then the faid Captain Towerfon answer'd, That they would wait the Opportunity of the Arrival of some English Ships: whereupon all of them agreed to have a Tryal, to make themfelves Mafters of the Caftle.

Alfo, that Captain Towerfon reported, that the Fapmele Soldiers, that were within the Ca-

file, were all confenting to it

He faith moreover, that Captain Towerfon at the Arrival of fome of their Ships, should cause all their Merchants and Slaves of the other Factory, to come thither for day purpole And,

That they would have kill'd all that hon? have made any Refistance against them.

it is fubfcrib'd by the Mark

John Fardo the English Steward, aged Forty two Years; confesseth, that about two Months fince, he was in Conference with owherein he took his Oath upon the Bible, to be faithful and fecret.

He faith, that Captain Towery fiffance, intended to make him ... Mafter

the Castle.

And further he faith, that some of them anfwer'd, that had not Men enough; and Captain Towerson said, that he knew a way to find Men enough, and that they should refer the Business to him; and that they should only do their Endeavour.

Furthermore he faith, that about Fourteen Days fince, when he was with Captain Tower for for Money for the Kitchen Affairs; Captain Tower on ask'd him the same, and if he would do his best for to take the Castle; to which he answer'd, that he among others would do their best. And it was confirm'd by the Sign of Foon Fardo.

Edward Collins, an English Merchant, born at London, aged about Twenty five Years, confesseth, that he amongst others was at the aforefaid Confultation, and took his Oath upon the Bible to be faithful and fecret

And further, that he amongst others, did conference ute his utmost Endeayour in the

takin c. the Caftle

That within three or four Days after e und id Confulcation, they affembled again: And C 22

## The Craelties of the

And then Captain Tower on told him, that he had at his Devotion Twelve Japonese Soldiers, and at his Appointment they would make themselves Masters of the Castle, and that some should lie in the Hall for the contract, and when he should come to see what was the master; they were to to have killed him.

Item. That they would put their Defign inexecution, when any of their Ships should arrive.

Item, he confesseth, that if they gain'd the Castle, they would have put the Citizens all to the Sword, unless they would agree with them. And it was confirm'd, under the Hand of

Edward Collins.

John Beamont, an English Merchant, born in Berk-shire, aged Forty eight Years, confesseth, that on New-Year's-Day last past, he was in Conference, and among others took his Oath upon the Bible to be faithful and secret.

Item, he confesseth, that Captain Towerson required all their Assistances in taking the Cassille. Other Circumstances at present he remembreth not, having been sick, and having an ill Memory, and growing in Age. And it is confirmed under the Hand of

Juli Beamont.

Ephraim Ramsey, born at Carelston in Scotland, aged Twenty one Years, Assistant the English at Lobo: He confesseth, e upon New-Years-Day last, he was at

and therefore he could not be at the fail Con-

ference with the English.

Further he faith, that this is the first time that he ever heard that the English did consult, on New-Years-Day for the taking of the Castle, of Amboyna.

E. Ramina.

The Confession of John Sadler, born at Londen, aged Twenty Years, Steward to the English at Larico, is as followeth: that at the time aforesaid he was at Larico, and that he knew not of any Consultation.

William Griggs, born at Danstable in the County of Bedford, aged Twenty eight Years, an English Merchant at Larico: He confesseth, that he was present at the Consultation upon New-Year's-Day last, and that amongst others he took his Oath upon the Bible to be

loyal and fecret

Further he confesseth, that Captain Towerfon did make great Complaint of the Wrong which the English did receive from the Hollaniers; and for the Revenge thereof, he with the Affistance of the Japonese Soldiers, Slaves, and some Spanish Prisoners, intended to make himself Master of the Castle: if every one of us would aid him, which if we would do, he knew a way to take the Castle in spight of the Hollanders Teeth.

them he faith, that they would have kill'd all the which should make any Refistance,

ken the reft Prisoners.

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after they should have had another Consultation; and that then Captain Towerson would give Orders for all Things, and have given a Signal to the Faponers, at which they should have gone about the Business within the Custle.

Item, he faith, that they would have divided the Goods and Booty among themselves. And

it was confirm'd under the Hand of

William Griggs.

John Clark, aged Thirty fix Years, born at Ordington, Affistant to the English, confesseth, that he treated and spoke with the Japonese Soldiers, concerning the taking of the Castle.

Item, he confesseth, that he was in the Confultation on New-Tear's-Day last past, and that Captain Towerson caus'd them to take an Oath upon the Bible to be faithful and secret saying, that it was necessary so to do, for it that, which he should say unto them; should come to be known, it would cost them their Lives.

He consesses that Captain Towerlon said afterwards, that he intended, with the Help of the Faponese Soldiers, and them,

to make himself Master of the Castle.

that when time should be sitting. be would fend for all his Men, and Slaves from the other Factories.

He faith moreover, that they referred to kill all those that should resist them; and that

the

they should have shar'd all the Morey and Goods among them. And this was confirm'd under the Hand of John Clark.

William Webber, born at Tiverton in Devenshire, aged about Thirty two Years, confesseth, that about five Weeks since, he received a Letter from John Clark of Histo, wherein, among other things, it was written, that the English in Amboyna had consulted concerning the taking of the Castle.

Item, he faith, that he hath no other Knowledge of the Treason, nor he did not consult with any Person concerning the same. And it was confirm'd under the Hand of

William Webber.

George Sharrock, aged Thirty one Years, born at Winchester, Assistant to the English at Hitto, confesseth, that he was not in Amborna since the 1st of December last past; and therefore he could not be at the Consultation held there by with English on New Year's-Day last.

He confesseth, that about a Month or five Weeks since, he understood of John Clark of Huto, being in the Gallery, that the English in Amboyna had consulted and resolved to take the

Castle.

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Item, that he promis'd Juhn Clark his Affiflance, concerning the Conspiracy. And it was confirm'd under the Hand of the said

George Sharrock.

Samu l Collon, an English Merchant, born at New-Castle, aged Thirty nine Years, confesseth, that he was at the Conference with the English, and had taken an Oath upon the Bible for to be faithful and secret to them.

hem, he confesseth, that Captain Towerson complain'd of the great Wrongs and Injuries that the Hollanders had done them; and if they would assist him, he knew of a Method which, with the Help of the Japonese Soldiers, was to take the Castle; and that he promised them his Assistance when the Conspiracy was to be put in execution.

Further he confesseth, that the time of the putting the same in execution was not determined, but with Opportunity Captain Towerson would tell them; and if this Plot had taken effect, they resolved to kill all that should make any Resistance, and take the rest Prisoners.

And this was confirm'd with the Name of

Samuel Colfon.

Gabriel Towerson, Agent for the English in Amboyna, aged Forty nine Years, born in London, who after a Taste of the Tortures, confesseth, That he was in Confederacy with the English, and the rest, that he took an Oath upon the Bible to be faithful and secret. And that he had an Intention, and had divers times consulted with his Men to make himself Master of the Castle.

them, he confesseth that all his Men were consenting to it, and that he would have put the same in execution the next time the Governour, van Speak, was absent from the Castle

about

about some extraordinary Business; but being ask'd what should move him to such a dangerous Enterprize? he answer'd, the Desire of Honour and Profit.

Being further ask'd from whom he expected to receive that Honour: and for whom he would have kept the Castle? He answerd.

would have kept the Castle? He answer'd, that if his Conspiracy prosper'd, he would have inform'd those of the English Nation at Batavia, and several other Places, and require their Assistance: which being sent him, he would have kept the Castle for the English Company: but if they did not, he would have kept it for himself, and make an Agreement with the Natives; and so by one way or other he would have had his Intent.

He confesseth moreover, that he gave Order to his Men, for to get him Affistance to effect the same; as Mr. Thomson, Mr. Johnson, J. Clark, and A. Price; and they had already negotiated with the Japonese Sol-

diers.

He faith that the Faponers were twice in his House; but that he himself did not speak with them, but he caused them to be treated with by others.

He faith, that he did not appoint the Time

because it was too foon.

And further that, when time should be convenient, he would to this Intent have sent for all his Men and Slaves, from the other Fac-

pories.

Further he faith, that no Person whatsoever gave him any Order, Instruction, or Charge for the said Business, but that he was the first Inventer Invente, and Author of this Enterprize and

Plot, for the Reasons aforesaid.

Item, the confesseth, that on New-Year's-day last he consulted with the Merchants, and those of his Family, concerning the raking of the Caftle; and made them all Iwear upon the Bible to be faithful and fecret.

Further he confesseth, that he had not given Orders to any Person whatsoever, to confer. with those of Lobo, Hitto, or Cambello, concerning this Matter: So far was he from promifing them any Powder, Ordnance, Bullets or Muskets, or any other Ammunition of War, at the Arrival of the Ships. Sign'd,

Gabriel Towerlon.

Emanuel Tompson, an English Merchant at Amboyna, born at Hamburgh, aged Tifty Years, confesseth, that on New-Year's-Day last past, or a Day after or before, he, with other English Merchants was fent for to the Chamber of Captain Towerfon; and that the faid Captain Tower fon then faid, that he had a Bufiness to impart unto them; but first they must take their Oaths upon the Bible to be faithful and fecret to him, which they all did.

Afterwards Captain Towerfon told them, in what manner the English were esteem'd in that Country; and that every where they must be the lowest; and that they could not receive Justice in any kind; and that he had found a way to be reveng'd thereof; and that he could be Mafter of the Caftle if they would

affift him. Unto which they all agreed.

Item, the faid Captain Towerfon faid, that those of Lobo would come with certain Curricurrowes to affift him.

Item, he faith, that eight Days after the Conference, Captain Towerfon told Kim, that he had fent Mr. Fobn on and Mr. Price for to treat with, and get the Japonese Soldiers to con-

fent to the fame.

Further he confesseth, that after the Conference, he had fundry times ask'd Captain Towerfon, how he proceeded in the Bufiness? but he was still answer'd, that he should content himself, and leave the Business to those that were wifer then he was; and that he should take heed, left, by his Drunkenness. the Bufiness should be discover'd. Sign'd

Emanuel Tomfon,

Folin Wetheral, an English Merchant, dwelling at Cambello, born at Glaston in the County of Rutland, aged Thirty one Years, confesseth, that he was at the Conference with others on New-Year's-Day, and took his Oath as others did on the Bible, to be faithful and fecret.

That Captain Tower on, after he had told them, how that the English had endur'd a great deal of Wrong by the Hollanders; and that he, with the Affiffance of the Japonese Soldiers, and with the indians, knew a Way how to get Gaftie, if they would all aid and affift him; which they prefently promifed him.

This Exploit should have been put in execution when their Ships should have arriv'd.

were a rain affembled, to animate and encourage of another in the Advancement of their Defign. Sign'd with the Name of

John Wetberall.

born at Bristol, aged Thirty one Years, confessed, that he hath not been near the Castle of Amboyna these Five Months, and that he knoweth not any thing therein.

Thomas Sharke, born at Colcheffer, aged Thirty fix Years, faith, that he hath not been in Amboyna these Six Months, and that he knew nothing.

Augustine Peres Marinho, Captain of the Slaves, aged Thirty fix Years, born in Bengala, confesseth, that two Months fince, he was ask'd by a Japonese call'd Hytieso, in the Name of Captain Towerson, if he would together with the Japoners, affist the English in taking the Castle? which he consented to.

Thus confessed in the Castle of Amberna, March the 3d. 1623. and subscrib'd with

the Name of

Augustine Per Marinbo

The Worshipful Harman Van Speult, Concellor in the Indies, Governour of Ambona, &c. having seen and understood the Confessions of all the Criminals, who were examin'd at several times, doth not think it any ways necessary, negdilary, by reason of the Enormi v of the Offence, that the Cause ought not to suffer any Reference at the present; and a pecially when they had in their Custody above Forty Prisoners, who lay convicted for other Crimes; and not knowing what Enemies they might have besides. But yet, norwithstanding this, for the Satisfaction of the Honorache English Company, it was thought fit to be debated by Council, whether the Cause could suffer any referring, or no

Whereupon, by a general Voice, it was judg'd and resolv'd, that the Fact and Crime should be punish'd in the Place where it was contriv'd and concluded, for Example to others: and the rather because, at the present the Tarnatans and Mores thereabouts (contrary to their Custom) did a while since, (by the Instigation of the English) begin to rabel, and had kill'd several of the Durch, and some Servants belonging to the Company. Therefore his Worship caus'd the Fiscal Brane to order some Dispatch against the said Prisoners, as he should think convenient.

Thus refolv'd March the 8th 1623, and fub-

f fcrib'd.

H. Var Speult,
L. d. Mir schalek,
L. d. Mir schalek,
J. Mersseboom,
J. Johnson,
J. de Leeuwen,
John J. scotton,
L. Cloca,
M. Johnson,

J. Jooften,
J. Cooper,
J. Van Nieupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
H. Grayevanger,
R. Tubler,
V. Cathals Sec.

Wher as by the precedent Acts and Confesfions, it plainly appears, that G. Tower on Agent tes the Honourable English Company in Amboyna with his Creatures and Confederates aforesaid hath committed Treason, and fought the Overthrow of the State, of the Priviledg'd Company of the Low-Countries in wherein depends the greatest part of the Prosperity of the faid Company: and by a horrible Murder and Effusion of Blood, wholly to ruinate the fame. Therefore the Advocate Fiscal I. de Brune, nomine officii, forming the Sentence of Death, concludes; That the faid G. Tower son, with all the De-· linquents, as well English as Faponese (except E. Ramsey, J. Paul, T. Sharke, and John Sad-ler) should be carry'd to the Place accuflom'd for the Execution of the Law and Juffice; and that they should there be beheaded, and put to death, with the Confifcation of all their Goods. And that the faid Towerson, after his Death, should be cut in four Quarters, and his Head should be set-" up upon the Gate on a large Pole, and every Quarter should be fix'd upon a Gibbet.

Done at the Cassle in Amboyna, March the 8th. 1623. And it was sign'd,

If. de Brune, Advocaer Fiscal.

The Worthipful H. Van Speult, Councellor of the Indies, Governour of Amboyna, &c. with the ordinary Council of his Worthip, as also those in the Ships nam'd the Retterdam, Amsterdam, Unition, Edam, and the Little-Hope, having

having heard the Sentence pass'd upon them by the Advacate Fiscal de Brune, made against the said Criminals, after they had call d upon the Name of God, That he would be pleas'd to assist them in their Course during this heavy Assembly, and to inspire into them nothing but Equity and Justice. After which he made the following

Oration to the Prisoners:

To you who have receiv'd the Sentence of Death, as well English, as Faponers; to wit, Captain G Towerson, S Colson, E. Tompson, T. Johnson, William Griggs, J. Clark, A. Price, R. Rrown, J. Wetheral, J. Fardo, A. Peres Marinho; the faponers, Hytico, Sidney Migiel, Pedro Conge, Thome Corea, Thiofa, Quiandao, Sinfa, Ifabinda, and Zanchoo. I declare, That you having committed Treason, having conceiv'd and complotted together a horrible Maffacre and Trealon, to be Mafters of the Castle; and so have compass'd not only to overthrow and ruinate the State af the East-India Company of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries. which the Prefervation of this Place much concerneth; but also to ruinate the United Law-Countries themselves, and their Prospeririest partly confifting in Navigation and Trafck to the Indus, which by this Means would we been undermin'd and weaken'd. In purwit whileof, and in the Name, and in the Mit of Governour for the High and Alighry Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Country, have condemn'd the faid Delinquents, as by these Prefents we condemn them to be carry'd to the Place where Law and Juffice are ordinarily

executed, and there to be punish'd with the Sword in such fort as Death may ensue; with the Confiscation, according to the Lawy of all their Goods proper and in particular: And the Heads of Gabiel Towerlon, Sidney Migiell, Hyticfo, and Pedro Conge, for Example anto other shall be fet upon Poles.

Thus pronounc'd in the Castle of Amboyna, . March the 9th, 1623. And it was sub-

fcrib'd,

H. Van Speuli,
L. de Marschalck,
C. Kersseboom,
J. Jahnson,
J. Van Leeuwen,
J. J. ccbson,
L. Clocq,
M. Johnson,

J. Jooften,
J. Cooper,
J. Van Nicupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
Fl. Crayewanger,
R. Tailler;
V. Cortbols Sec.

Whereas the said Governour Van Speult, for the Service of the Honourable English Company, hath thought good to spare Two of the said English Merchants pro tempore, for the Grace and Pardon of the Lord Governour General Peter de Carpanier, to the end, that with other Deputies of his Worship, they might look to the Goods of the 12d Honourable English Company. His Worship for Covernin Reasons hath chosen for one of them? I he more, an English Merchant in the Factory of Lobos; and ordaineth, that Mr Collins, Mr. Themson, and Mr. Collan should draw Lots between them, which of them should enjoy the like Favour: Declaring, notwithstanding that their

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their proper Goods shall be particularly confiscated, according as the others. And his Worship pardon'd E. Ramsey, J. Paul, J. Sharke, and J. Sadler, as having little and its Knowledge of the said Plot.

Done and refolv'd March. 8. 1623.

Colfon, Thomson, and Collins, being brought in a Place rogerher, and the Lots being presented to them, after a short Prayer which every one made, they drew: First Mr. Thomson, next Mr Collins, and last Mr Collon: which being open'd, it fell to Mr. Collins to be sav'd.

Done in the Castle of Amboyna, the Day a-

forefaid And Subfcrib'd,

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marschalck,
C. Kersseboom,
J. Johnson,
J. Van Leeuwen,
J. Jacobson,
L. Clocq,
M. Johnson,

3. Fooften,
Facob Cooper,
F. Van Nieupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Certbals Sec.

Whereas Augustine Peres Marinho, Captain of the Slaves, had Knowledge of the Treason and Co. ipitacy aforesaid; and being that he promid his Assistance; it is concluded of him albresaid: and the Wife of Augustine Peres which hath been a Slave of the Honourable Dutch East-India Company, who was given to the said Augustine, in hope of his good Behaviour, for the present, she shall return to her ancient Masters of the said Company, until

12 | The Cruelties of the

fuch time that she shall be otherwise disposed of by the Governour.

Done in the Castle of Amboyna, March the

9th, 1623

H. Van Speult,
L. de Marfeback,
C. Kerneboum,
3. Johnson,
J. Fan Leeuwen,
J. Jacobson,
L. Clocq,
M. Johnson,

J. Joosten,
J. Cooper,
J. Van Nieupoort,
P. Van Zamen,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Cortbals Sec.

We that are under-nam'd, do declare, for a Truth, instead of an Oath, that Gabriel Tomer-son, after he was examin'd concerning the said Plot; and the Governour Van Speule condoling with him for that which is aforesaid, asking him, if that was the Recompence of his sormer Friendship shew'd to the said Towerson? The said Towerson, with a deep Sigh, answer'd him and said, alas! if it were to begin again, it should never be done.

Done in the Caftle of Ambeyna, March the

976. Subfcrib'd,

H. Van Speult, L. de Morfebalck,

C. Kerffebooms

H Crayevan Vr., P. Van Lantene.

L. Cheg,

On the same Day, March the 9th, 1622 in the Castle of Amboyna, it was resolved. That the English Prisoners that were for the present reserved to the Pardon of the Lord General

de Cappenier, as Mr. Beamont, and Mr. Collins; and likewise those that had none or live eKnowledge in the said intended Treason, should be again remitted to the English Lodgings, with others appointed by the Governour Van Speult, to keep and look to the Goods of their Company, until the Arrival of some English Ship, for to dispose thereof, as should be found most necessary and profitable for the said Company.

Thus in the Castle of Amborna, done the Day

above-written. And Subscrib'd,

II. Van Speult,

L. de Marschalck,

C. Kersseboom,

J. Johnson,

J. Van Leeuwen,

J. Jacobson,

L. Clocq,

M. Johnson,

John Joosten,
g. Cooper,
g. Van Nieupoort,
P. Van Zanten,
H. Crayevanger,
R. Tailler,
V. Corthals Sec.

When Captain Town fon, and the rest of the Conspirators came to the Place of Execution, they, utterly deny'd that they knew any thing er the Conspiracy; notwithstanding each of them before had accused one another; and so they went out of the World with Lies in their fourthe.

and in the Castle of Amboyna March the

H. Van Speult, L. de Marfebalek, C. Kerff boom, J. Jahnson, J. Van Leeuwen, J. Jacobson,

## The Cruelties of the

H. Craewanger, R. Tanler, L. Cloit, M. Job lon, I. Jootten, J. Cooper, J. Van Nieupdorr, P. Van Zanten, V. Corthals Sec.

We whose Names are here under-written, being Bervants unto the Honourable English Company in the East-Indies, having been required by the Worshipful H. Van Speult Governour of Amboyna, to examine the Process of Captain Towerson and his Accomplices, being written in Dutch and English

We have heard and read the faid Process in two Languages, and according to our Judgments: and as we can apprehend it, the Subflance of both the Translations agree in one

and the fame Point.

Thus done in the Castle of Amboyna, May the 23d, 1623. And is subscrib'd by those whose Names hereafter follow, to wit,

Richard Wolding, John Cartwright, Henry Gill, J. Van Nieupoort, Rowland Hollers, George Williams.

This Translation, being compar'd with the Oridinal Copy sent from the sudies, and subscrib'd as aforesaid, is found to agrice therewith.

August the 12th, 1624.

By me the Secretary of the States General, of the United Provinces:

7. Van Goch.

Thus far the Dutch Account.

Thus

Thus have I given you, all the Examinations, Tortures, and Confessions, being the Work of Eight Days, after which was Two Days Refpite, before the Sentence of Death wal pass'd on them. 3 Powl being Acquited as before mention'd, went to Vifit 7. Fardo, one of those that had Accus'd Captain Towerfon: Fardo folemnly protested his Innocency, but more especially his Sorrow for Accusing Captain A Tomerion, for faid he) the fear of Death does nothing Terrific me, for God (I truft) will be merciful to my Soul, according to the Innocency of my Cause; the only Matter that Troubles me, is that through fear of Torment, I have Accused that Godly and Righteous Man, who was fo Honest and Upright to all Men, that he ow'd no Ill-will to any, much lefs would be Attempt any fuch Wicked Defign as he is Accused of; he further said, he wou'd Receive the Sacrament, in Acknowledgment that he had Accus'd Captain Towerfon wrongfully, and only through fear of Torment About the 9th, of March all the Prifoners, as well English as the Portugal and faponers, where brought into the Great Hall of the Caftle, where they Receiv'd their Condemnation -: except, Pourl, Ramley, Saddler and Ladbrook, firmerly acquired as before mention'd.

Capro i Tower on all the time of his Imprisoning. Was kept from the rest; so that no body
cou'd speak to him. Except one Tho. Tobalen an
English Man, who got in by Favour of the
Keepers,) desired him to Acknowledge a Debt,
which Tower on had Contracted, in behalf of
the English Company. At the End of the Bill

Where his Name shou'd stand, he Writ these Words. "Firmed by the firm of me Gabriel Tow-" er/n, now appointed to Die Guiltless of any of those things, that can be laid to my " Charge; God forgive them this Sin, and " Receive me into his Mercy Amen. This Bill was carry'd to Mr. Welden the English Agent at Banda, who paid the Money, and receiv'd the

Acknowledgment. In a Table Book which Will. Griggs had in his as Pocket, was Written as follows. "We whose." " Names are specified : John Beamont Merchant at Lobo: Will. Griggs Merchant of Larica: 46 Abel Price Surgeon of Amboyna; and Robert " Brown Taylor; who all Lye Prisoners in a Ship call'd the Rotterdam; being apprehend-" ed for a pretended Conspiracy, of Assault-" ing the Castle of Amboyna: We Receiv'd Sentence of Death, the 9th, Day of March 1622-2; through Torment we were Con-" ftrained to speak, that which we never meant nor once imagin'd, which we do all take "upon our Salvation. They Tortur'd Us with that extream Torment of Fire and Wa-" ter, that Flesh and Blood could not endure it, " and we again take it upon our Salvation, that " they have put us to Death Guildess of our " Accusations. This Table Book was Doiver'd to a Servant belonging to the English East India Company, who faithfully carry dis Mr Welden the Agent at Banda,

The Dutch not allowing them the use of Pen, Ink. nor Paper: And least they shou'd privately have procur'd it themselves, no one was fuffer'd to carry it upon Peril of being Pro-

ceeded

Dutch in the East-Indies.

ceeded against, as one of the Conspirators; but however, Sam. Collon who had a Common-Brayer Book in his Pocket; in one of the walt Leaves of it, Writ as follows,

" Sunday March the 5th, N. S. On Board the Rotterdam then Lying in Irons. Under-

fland that I Sam Collen late Factor of Mitto. " was Apprehended for Sufpition of Conspi-

" racy, and for any thing I know, must Dye " for it. Wherefore having no better means

to make my Innocency known, have Writ " my Confession in this Book, hoping some

Good English Men will fee it : I do here up-" on my Salvation, as I hope by his Death and

Paffion to have Redemption for my Sins,

that I am clear of all fuch Conspiracy; nei-" ther do I know any English Man Guilty there-

of, nor other Person in the World; ac-

cording to the Truth of this, the Lord have

Mercy on my Soul.

In another Leaf you shall understand more, which I bave Written in this Book.

Samuel Colfon.

On the Back-fide of the Talle Page of the Pfalms (which was the Leaf refer'd unto) it was thus Written.

"The Japoners were taken with some Vil-" nany and brought to Examination; being "most Tyraniously Torturd; were ask d if the English had any hand in their Plot, which

" the Severe Torture made them fay, Yes. "Then was Mr. Tomfon, Mr. Johnson, Mr Col-

if line and Mr. Clark brought to Examination, ff and were Burned under the Arm-Pirs; in

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" the Palms of their Hands; and under the Soles of their Feet; befides another most Mifer erable Torture to Drink Water; fome of then were almost Tortur'd to Death: We " where forc'd to Confess that which we never " knew, by Reason of the Torment which " Flesh and Blood was not able to endure: Then was the Rest of the English Men called " One by One, (amongst which I was one), " being ordered to Confess, or else endure" " the Torments; and withal Compelled Mr. " Johnson who was before Tormented, to Witness against me, or else he should be Tormented again which rather than he would endure, he faid, what they defired he would speak then was I oblig d to Confess " what I never knew, or elfe go to the Torer ments, which rather than I wou'd Suffer. I ed did Confess that, which (as I shall be Saved, " before God Almighty, is not true, being " forced thereto for fear of Torment " did they make us Witness against Captain " Tower fon, and at last made Captain Tower fon " Confess; all being for fear of most Cruel " Torment, for which we must all Die. " I mean and hope to have Pardon for my " Sins I know no more than the Child Unborn of this Bufiness: Written with my own " Hand this Fifth of March N S. I was Born in New-Caffic upon Tine, where I hope this Book " will come, that my Friends may know my " Innocency,

This Book was deliver'd to one that ferved the Hollanders, who Sowed it up in his Bed, and afterwards as opportunity ferv'd, he ideliver'd it to Mr. Welden before Named. About the 26 of Feb. O. S. the Prisoners were all brought into the Great-Hall of the Castle, (except Captain Tower on and Eman. Tom on) to be Prepar'd for Death by the Ministers: The Japoners all in general cry'd out unto the English, saying, Oh! you English Men, were did we ever in our Lives Eat with you, Talk with you, or (to our Remembrance) fee you? Why then ( faid the English to them ) have you thus Accused us, upon this the faponers shew'd them their Tortur'd Bodies, and faid if a Stone were thus Burnt, would it not change it's Nature? How much more we, that are Flesh and Blood. they were in the Hall, Captain Towerson was carry d to the Place of Examination, and Two great Jars of Water after him; what he Suffer'd there was unknown to the English; but it feems they made him Subscribe to his Confession: fometime after Collon, Collins and Tomfon, were taken from the reft: The Fiscal told them it was the Governours pleasure to save one of them Three, and it being indifferent to him, who it was, they were ordered to draw Lots for it, which they did, and the Lot fell on Collins, then 70hn Beamont was called afide, and the Fifcal told him, that he was beholden to Peter Johnson, and to the Secretary; for they Two had begg'd his Life.

To them that Remained in the Hall came the Duich Minister who telling them how short a time they had to Live, Admonish'd and Ex-

horted

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horted them to make their true Confessions: The English still protested their Innocency, and defir'd they might all Receive the Sacrament, and by that Confirm these last Protestations of their being Guiltless. But this by no means would be granted them: Hereupon S. Collon spoke with a loud Voice faying; according to my Innocency in this Treason, so the Lord Pardon all the rest of my ins; and if I be Guilty thereof, more or less, let me never be partaker of thy Heavenly Kingdom. At which Words all the rest cry'd, Amen. This done. each of them knowing whom he had Accused, begg'd Forgiveness for their Falle Acculations. which was forc'd from them for Fear of Torment, and they all freely forgave one another.

After this, they spent the rest of that doleful Night in PRAYERS, Singing of Pfalms and Comforting one another. Upon the Morrow Morning being the Execution Day, Feb. the 27th, O. S. John Powl being cleared as before mentioned, came into the Room where the Condemn'd Persons were, and found them at Prayers, which being ended, they all defir'd him to Acquaint their Friends in England of the Innocency of their Caufe, taking it upon their Deaths, that what they had Confessed against themselves and others touching the Conipiracy, was all forc'd from them, by the Severity of the Tortures. The fame Morning W. Webber was called again in o the bifeuls Room, and their Pressed to produce the Letter, which before he had Confess'd to have received from Clark; they promised him his Live if he wou'd Deliver it, which though he did not, (nor in-

deed could not) yet at last they Pardon'd him. and fent him to the rest that were Repriev'd, and

Sharrock with him.

Here I All things being prepared for the Execution the Condemn'd were brought out of the Hall, along by the Chamber where those that were Pardoned flood to take their last Farewel of their Country Men now going to Execution. The Condemn'd charg'd those that were Repriev'd, to bear Witness of them to their Friends in E gland of their Innocency, and that they Died not Traytors, but fo many Innocents: Taking their leaves of them, they were Carried into the Yard where their Sentence was Read to them from the Gallery, and from thence they were Carried to the Place of Execution. together with Nine Japoners and the Portugal. The Dutch, Amboyaners, and Natives of the Island all Flock'd together, to behold this Triumph of Dutch over the English. Sam. Colson had Compos'd a Form of Prayer in Writing, at the end of which, was a Protestation of his Innocency, which Prayer he Read to his Fellow Sufferers the Night before, and now also at the Place of Execution he Devoutly Pronounc'd the fame, then threw it away, which was taken up and Carried to the Governour who keep it. Eman Tomam told the Rest hedid not doubt, but God would show some Sign of their Innocencies, and every one of the Rest, rook it feverally upon their Salvation they were utterly Guiltless; and fo one by one with great Chearfulnels fuffer'd the fatal Stroke.

The Portugal Prayed over his Beeds very Devoutly, and often Killed the Crofs, Protesting

thereupon, that he was utterly Guiltless of this Treason. And the Japaners likewise (according to their Religion) shut up their last Act, with the like Protestations of their Innocency; so there Susser'd Ten English Men, viz.

Captain Gabriel Towerson, Agent of the English at Amboyna.

Samuel Colson, Factor at Hitto.

Emanuel Tomson, Assistant at Amboyna.

Timothy Johnson, Assistant there also:

John Witheral, Factor at Cambello.

John Clark, Assistant at Hitto.

William Griggs, Factor at Larica.

John Fardo, Steward of the House.

Abel Price, Surgeon, and

Robert Brown, Taylor.

The Portugal that Suffer'd with them, his Name was Augustin Perez, born at Bengala.

They Names of the gaponers were as follows,

Hitteso S. Migiel S. Migiel B. at Nagansac. Sinsa T. Corea

Queondayo, Native of Coracts. Tabinda of Toucketge. Zanchoo of Fisien.

At the Instant of the Execution there arose agreat Darkness, with a sudden and Violent Tempest, whereby, Two of the Dutch Ships Riding in the Harbour, where driven from their Anchors,

Anchors, and with great Difficulty were faved from the Rocks; and within a few Days after, one William Dutken, who had told the Governour, that Robert Brown the English Taylor, had a few Months before told him, that he hoped within Six Months, they would have as much to do in the Castle of Amborna as the Dutch. This Fellow going one Evening to the · Grave were the English were Buried, being all (except Captain Tower on) Buried in one Pit : fell down upon the Grave, and having laid there a while, was afterwards taken up again stark Mad, and so continued for Three Days together, and then Died. Soon after there happen'd a great Sickness at Amboyna, which fweep a way above a Thousand Dutch and Ambeyners in fo small a space, wherein there usually Died not above Thirty at other Seasons. These Signs were by the Surviving English, referred to the Confident predictions of Emanuel Tom/on, and by the Amboyners, Interpreted it as a Token of the Wrath of God, for the Barbarous Proceedings of the Hollanders against the Enolish.

The Governour, and Fifeal having made an end at Amboyna, Dispatch'd themselves to Banda, where they made diligent enquiry about Captain Welden, but finding not the least Colour of Guilt to lay hold on; they entertained him with Courteous Speeches, pretending to be very glad, that they found him (as well as the English at Jacatra) to be without Suspition of this Treason. (as they Term'd it) Capt. Welden perceiving the Disorder and Consusion of the English Company's Affairs at Ambeyna; immediately

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mediately Hir'd a Dutch Pinance at Banda, and passed to Amborna, where Instantly upon his Arrival, he recall'd the Rest of the Companies Servants who were

John Powl, Ephraim Ramfey. John Sadler, Thomas Ladbrook,

Which were not Condemn'd. And,

John Beamont. George Sharrock. Edward Collins. William Webber.

Which were Repriv'd after Condemnation.

Mr. Welden finding it would not be convenient, with the Honour and Profit of his Masters the English Company, to hold any longer Refidence in Amboyna; brought the Poor Remnant of the English a long with him in the Hir'd Pinance to Facatra, and from thence to Banda; where the first opportunity that Offer'd, they were fent over to England. Hitherto (excepting the Dutch Account ) hath been a Recital of the Bare and Naked Narration, of the Progress of this Action as it was taken from the Depofitions of Six English Factors, whereof Two were Condemn'd, and the other Four Acquired in the Process of Amboyna: All these (which were fent over for that purpose by Capt. Welden) fince their Return into England, were Examin'd upon their Oaths in the Court of Admiraly; Captain Towerfon's and Eman. Tomfon's, Examinations and Answers where never found, by Reason these Two were kept a part from all the rest, and each in a Room by himself; the Note

Note which Captain Towerlon gave for the Payment of the aforemention'd Sum of Money, W. Griggs's Table-Book and Sam. Colfon's Common-Prayer Book where all Three produc'd: This Action has made the Dutch fo Odious, that they are Infamous to this very Day, among the Rude and Savage Indians, for their Barbarous Inhumanity Executed upon the English, the greatest Patrons (under God) they ever had in the World. When King James was acquainted with this Barbarous Fact, he forthwith fent for the Dutch Ambassador, and told him that he never Read or heard, of a more Cruel and Impious Action: But I do forgive them (faid the King) and I hope God will do the fame, but my \* Sons Son will Revenge this Blood, and Punish this Horrid Massacre; this King was a Wife Prince; and believe it, Wifdom is next door to Prophesie.

Having thus Murther'd the English, their Infolence and Ingratitude did not end there; for they seized upon all the Goods and Factories that belonged to the English at Amboyna, to the Value of 400000 Pounds, and sent all the Fapaners they could meet with, into their own

Mands to be their Slaves.

After that, they forcibly feized upon the Hlands of Seran, Nero, Waire, Rofingen, Latro, Cambello, Nitto, Larrica, the Islands of Poloroone, near Neighbouring to the Molluccoes; Polaway

<sup>\*</sup> The Duke of York who gave the Dutch several fatal - Strokes at Sea, in the last Wars between England and Holland.

and Machaffer, two Islands of Banda. All which Islands were formerly Surrender'd, by the general Consent of the Natives unto the English, and under the Sovereignty of the Kings of England; they Seiz'd upon their Factories and Goods there poffes'd themselves of 1800 English, which they Disposed of into their own Island. By this Artifice they gain'd to themselves Amboyna, Banda, the Mollucca Islands, Ternate, Tidormaner, Rochian, Machiam and Botono, with fome others. In all which the English had their Factories and fome Castles; these Islands produc'd Cloves Nutmegs, Mace, Cinamon and other Rich Commodities; from whence the Perfians, Turks, Chimos and Africans fetch'd them; fo that those Insolent and Ungrateful People have gain'd to themselves the Trade of the whole World for Spices.

By the loss of which Island, there is drain'd Yearly out of the Dominions, belonging to the Crown of England, for Spices 400000 Pounds, beside, the loss of the Trade in those Islands to the English, (which would have much Improved and Inlarged it felf into other Places) cannot Amount to less than 400000 Pounds Yearly; though formerly fome inconfiderable Quantities of them did Grow in Cupe, Duco, Montio and Maria; but of late not any. The Advantage thereof cannot Amount unto the Hellanders les than 7000000 Pounds Yearly; they setting what Rates and Prizes they please upon those Commodities. By these most Unjust Practices of the Duich, the Stock of the English Company which Amounted to 16000 Pounds, was

the greatest part of it loft.

Polerone

Prolorone, by the general and Voluntary Agreement of the Chiefest of the Inhabitants, was Surrendred into the Power of King James the It, and the Possession thereof, was given for His Majesties Use to Captain Courtrop, on the Twenty Third of December, in the Year 1616: No other Nation at that time, had any Interest in it, or Pretentions to it: This was a very Rich and Plentiful Island, and from thence, the English might have expected great Treasure and Riches. BUT the Hollanders (who make no Conscience of Robbing the Sea fo that they can but get Land ) notwithstanding (their Treaty and League with King Fames) came with an Armed Force against it, when the English were in a Peaceable Possession of the fame, and with great Eagerness entred the faid Island, Demolish'd all its Buildings and Fortifications, pull'd up the Nutmeg trees, and fent them into their own Island to be Planted; Destroy'd all their Factories there, Seized upon all their Goods and Merchandize, and forc'd all the English from thence, and to Dispeople it, that it might be of no use to the English for the future; under the protence and Colour of a Plot, that the Oran-Keys and Nobles of Polorone had Conspired with the People of Seran to Maffacre the Dutch, as well at Polorone as at Poloway; upon this pretended Conspiracy, the Dutch Governour at Poloway, fent a Command to the Oran-Keys immediately to make their Appearance before him; and according to his Order and Command, a Priest and Sevenry Oran Keye, immediately took a Prowen, or imall Veffel of their own, and Embarqued themfelves