

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The chief repository of first-hand material dealing with the Danish West India and Guinea Company is the Danish State Archives (*Rigsarkivet*) in Copenhagen. The entire official records of the Company, except such portions as are to be found in the *Landsarkiv*, are piled high on the shelves of the topmost story of the archives building, where their repose has rarely been disturbed. The materials in the *Landsarkiv*, or *provincial archives*, consist chiefly of official documents dealing presumably with the local history of the Danish islands. It appears that these records were brought to Denmark from the West Indies only about twenty-five years ago, but have suffered so from climatic conditions and the ravages of tropical insects that they are not available for the use of scholars. The Gardelin and Schweder letter-books now in the Bancroft Collection at Berkeley, California, were presumably a part of these local archives.

The Company's records kept at Copenhagen do not appear to have been accessible until J. F. Krarup, who became assistant in the state archives in 1870 and first secretary and registrar in 1882, proceeded to arrange and label the materials. The Company's archives are divided into three parts, corresponding to the principal scenes of its activity---Copenhagen, the West Indies, and Guinea---and each department contains the matter which normally gravitated towards that place.

The manuscript materials in the Copenhagen municipal archives (*Raadstuearkivet*) and in the Royal Library which deal with the Danish West Indian possessions are few in number but of real importance. Their source will be noted in the bibliography. The library of the University of Copenhagen apparently contains little of vital importance that cannot be found in one or the other of the above collections.

One repository remains to be considered, the Bancroft Collection at Berkeley, California, referred to above. The manuscript material there to be found, necessarily fragmentary, but by no means negligible, was collected about thirty years ago by Alphonse Pinart, who made a tour of investigation and collection over Spanish, English, French, Dutch and Swedish, as well as Danish islands. The part secured at St. Thomas consists not only of copies of official orders and correspondence, but of a number of originals. These materials were later acquired by Mr. H. H. Bancroft and are now in the custody of the University of California.

In the writing of Chapter I, the author has in the main followed the work of H. Frederick Krarup, whose long service in the archives gave him a unique opportunity to work out an authoritative and indeed a microscopic account of the first Danish governor. A careful checking up of Krarup's work on Governor Iversen soon revealed the futility of retracing his footsteps. Krarup's biography of Milan has also been followed in Chapter III in so far as it deals with the West Indian career of that strange character. In the chapter dealing with the Brandenburg African Company's experience in the West Indies, Schück's exhaustive account (q. v.) has been freely used, but it has been checked up and supplemented with documentary material from the Company's archives which Dr. Schück did not examine. In the remainder of the work the author has had to rely chiefly upon unpublished documentary material.

Although the major part of the materials are in Danish, a few are in German, the language of the court, some in French, and a considerable number in Dutch, which was the prevailing tongue among the St. Thomas and St. John planters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

Note: The abbreviations employed in the text are enclosed in brackets [].

A. *The Danish State Archives* (Rigsarkiv):

I. The Records of the Company:

Gouverneurernes Copi-Bøger (1686; 1694-1700; 1700-1703; 1703-1715).
Volumes containing correspondence of governors. [*Gouv. C. B., 1686, etc.*]

Gouverneurens Journaler (1688-1689; 1689-1691; 1696-1702). Official diaries
Of A. Esmi, Heins and Lorentz. [*Heins', Lorentz's, etc. Journ.*]

*Diverse Dokumenter vdr. Interimgouv. Adolph Esmi, hans Embedsförelse,
Fængsling, m. m.* (1682-1689). [*A. E.. 1682-1689.*]

Diverse Dokumenter vedk. Gouverneuren paa St. Thomas, de la Vigne (1692-
1695). [*Delavigne papers.*]

Kopie-Bog for St. Thomas 1703-1715).

Kopier og Ekstrakter af Sekret-Protokoller for St. Thomas (1699-1714; 1723-
1735; 1735-1752). The privy council records of St. Thomas from 1715 to 1722, inclusive, are
missing.

Sekret-Protokol for St. Thomas (1694-1714; 1723-1727; 1729-1730).
[*S. P., St. Th .*]

Lands-Protokol for St. Thomas (1694-1711).

Kopier af Plakater, Breve, og Ordre udstedte paa St. Thomas og St. Jan
(1683-1729). [*P. B. O., 1683-1729 .*]

Negotie Journaler förte paa St. Thomas. These account books of the
Company are practically complete. Sales of slaves were usually recorded
in them. Their ponderous size and lack of indexes make them difficult to
use. [*N. J. for St. Th .*]

Negotie Journaler förte paa St. Croix. These begin about 1736, and are not
quite complete. [*N. J. for St. C.]*

Land Lister for St. Thomas. The first census was taken in 1688. After the
expiration of Thormöhlen's proprietorship, the tax list was made out
annually, and the series is very nearly complete. [*L. L. for St. Th .*]

Land Lister for St. Jan. The first census seems to have been taken in 1728.
The lists here are less complete than on the other islands. [*. L. for St. J.]*

Land Lister for St. Croix. Begins with 1742. [*L. L. St. C .*]

*Breve og Dokumenter indkomne til Vestindisk-Guineiske Kompagnies
Direction fra Vestindien* (1683-1689; 1706-1710; 1711-1713; 1714-1717; 1717-
1720; 1721-1724; 1724-1727; 1732-1734). The correspondence of the West
Indian officials with the directors in Copenhagen forms an invaluable
first-hand source of information. [*B. & D.]*

Copie Bog holden ved Compagniets Contoir i Kiöbenhavn fra den 13 Feb.

1690, till A [nn] o 1713, over "hvad der er passeret ved det vestindiske Comp." Særlig vedr. St. Thomas. [C. B., 1690-1713.]

Americanske og Africanske Copie Bog (1716-1726).

Europæisk Copie Bog (1698-1702).

Dansk-Vestindisk-Guineiske Compagnies Breve-Copie-Bog (1698-1702).

Vestindisk og Guineisk Compagniets Directions Resolutions og Forhandlings (1697-1734). [Comp. Prot., 1697-1734.] *Protocol*

Vestindisk og Guineisk Compagniets General Forsamlings Protokol (1741-1754). [Comp. Prot., 1741-54.]

Vestindisk Guineisk Comp. Rets og Kommissions Dokumenter (1709-1719).

Kopibog for Vestindisk og Guineisk Compagniets Direction (1733-1754). [Vest. Dir. K. B., 1733-54.]

Extract-Udskrifter af Secret-Protocoller for St. Croix (1744-1752.) [S. P., St. C., 1744-1752.]

Vestindiske og Guineiske Kompagnies Kassebøger førte paa St. Croix (1735-1754). The volumes for 1736, 1740, and 1744 are missing.

The same for St Thomas (1680-1754). These volumes give the detailed accounts of receipts and expenditures of all sorts, *e. g.*, custom duties, weighing fees, etc.

II. The State Archives proper:

Christian Martfeldt, *Samlinger om de Danske Vestindiske Öer St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Jan*. These six formidable quarto volumes contain the materials collected and the observations made by a distinguished Danish economist of the eighteenth century who paid an extended visit to the islands about 1765-1768. "He who would study thoroughly the history of the islands," says Bergsöe (*Den Danske Stats Statistik, Kjöbenhavn, 1853, IV B., p. 559*), "will find here amid considerable rubbish, much that is of value for the period before 1765." Volume I contains copies of orders issued by various West Indian governments from 1733 to 1767, inclusive. Volume II with its "*Collegial Breve fra Kjöbenhavn; Ordonnancer, Instructioner, Reglementer fra Gouvernementet*" deals with the period from Sept. 3, 1756, to Oct. 4, 1760, and includes a number of West Indian letters and mandates for the period 1741-1745. Volume III consists of a large variety of documentary and statistical material concerning the history and government of the islands, and the character of their population. Volume IV begins with statistics of St. Thomas's plantations; the remainder being devoted to the story, in fifteen long chapters, of "the Danish Island St. Thomas in the West Indies," an interesting though prolix account of all the islands from administrative and political viewpoints. The remaining nine chapters are to be found in Vol. V. The last volume (VI) contains copies and extracts of West Indian archival material between the dates 1688 and 1766. [*Martfeldt MSS.*].

Sjallandske aabne Breve (1654-1655 and 1662). These contain references to West Indian voyages of private adventurers before the establishment of the Company.

Registrant over vestindiske Sager (1671-1699). [*Vest. Reg.*]

Registrant over vestindiske aabne Breve og missiver (1699-1771.) The above two entries contain copies of passports to ship captains and confirmations of Lutheran and Reformed ministers, issued by the King.

Vestindisk-Guinøiske Koncepter og Indlæg (1671-1699).

Vestindiske Koncepter og Indlæg (1700-1771).

Protokol over Commissionærerne udi Raadstuen for Slottet, Vols. III and IV (1695).

Kronologisk Samling af Offentlige Aktstykker vedk. de dansk-vestindiske Öer og særling negernes Forfatning betræffende (1733-1788).

Öresundstoldböger. The records of the Sound duties are especially valuable in locating and identifying ships outward or homeward bound.

B. *The Royal Library at Copenhagen:*

Werlauff MSS. No. 22. (a) [Pierre Joseph] Pannet: *Relation de l'Exécrableé Conspiration, mise en Oeuvre par les Nègres Minæs en l'Isle Danoise St. Jan en Amérique 1733*; (b) *Specification paa. . . . Compagniets Participanter og Actier udi Compagniet og Raffinaderiet indtil den Anno 1751.*

Ny Kgl. Saml. 426 fol. Peder Mariager: *Een saavidt mueligt fuldstændig Historisk Efterretning extraheret af Det Vestindiske og Guineiske Compagnies Archiv, Böger og Protocoller, angaaende bemelte Compagnies Etablissementer udi Vestindien og Guinea, fra begyndelsen.*

(Dated at Company's office, July 30, 1753.) The 222 folio pages in this volume constitute the official account of the Company's activities from its establishment in 1671 up to within a year or so of its dissolution. Mariager had been employed in the Company's office, most of the time as bookkeeper, for upwards of thirty years, and was intimately acquainted with its affairs. On the whole, it is written with remarkable accuracy, and it is unique in being an authoritative exposition written from the viewpoint of the Company's Copenhagen headquarters. Compared with this manuscript history, the published works of Höst, and his successors and translators, are weak indeed. [*Mariager MS.*]

Uldallske Saml., No. 30 fol. *Adskillige Placater og Anmodninger samt Kongelige Rescripter Vestindien Vedkommende.*

Thottske Saml., No. 515 fol. J. N. Holst, *Om hvad der kunde være Eiløenderne St. Jan, St. Croix, og St. Thomas til Opkomst* (1746-1755). A series of proposals concerning the West Indies by an experienced ship captain.

Thottske Saml., No. 1298 (4°). R. Haagensen, *Beskrivelse over Eilandet St. Croix.* (Dated 1751.) This account, dedicated to the newly elected president of the Company, Count Adam Gottlob von Moltke, was published in 1758, and Constitutes the first known printed account of the island of St. Croix under Danish rule.

Thottske Saml., No. 764 b. Sören Sommer, *En Kort Beskrivelse om St. Thomas og St. Croix.* . . . (Dated April 29, 1738.)

Kallske Saml., No. 103 fol. C. A. von Plessen, *Resolution og Beskeed.* . . . (Dated ----- ?) This an order relating to the treatment of the Moravian Brethren.

C. *The Municipal Archives at Copenhagen (Raadstuearkivet):*

Politi- og Commerce-Collegiets Resolutions og Missive Protocoller, vol. 3 (1704-1709).

Politi- og Commerce-Collegiets Memorial Bog, vols. 21 (1716-1720) and 22 (1720-1723).

D. *The Bancroft Collection at Berkeley:*

Governors of St. Thomas. Orders issued for observance by inhabitants (1672-1726). Copies of 80 orders published during the governorships of Iversen, Milan, A. Esmitt, Heins, Lorentz, Crone, Bredal, Thambesen, and Moth.

Gardelin, Phillip. Letter-book containing correspondence with officials on St. John and St. Thomas (April 22, 1733-August 21, 1734). The Letters and orders in this frail and yellowed termite-burrowed volume throw interesting sidelights on the St. John insurrection of 1733-1734.

St. John Planters. Five letters written to Gardelin and Horn (Dec. 7, 1733-April 19, 1734). [*Bancroft Coll.*]

Moth, Frederick. Porto Rico letter-book containing copies of Correspondence with Spanish officials (1734-1743).

Schweder, Christian. Letter-book containing copies of correspondence with St. Croix officials (June 13, 1744-Nov. 24, 1745.)

PRINTED SOURCES

Algreen-Ussing, T. *ed.*

Kongelige Rescripser, Resolutioner og Reglementer, Instruxer og Fundatser, Samt Kollegialbreve, med flere Danmarks Lovgivning vedkommende Offentlige Aktstykker. Kjöbenhavn, 1806-1850. 56 v.

[Danish West India and Guinea Company.]

Kongelige Octroyerede Danske Westindiske og Guineiske Compagnie. Ordre og Instruction for Assistentterne paa det Kongelige Octroyerede Danske West-Indiske og Guineiske Skibe. Kjöbenhavn [1698]. 4°.

[Danish West India and Guinea Company.]

Det Kongelige Danske Westindiske og Guineiske Compagnies Participanters Convention, Reglement og Forening indgaaet og sluttet d. 26 Sept., 1733. Kjöbenhavn, 1733. 20 p.

[Denmark.]

Patent om it Guineiske Compagnies Oprettelse I Kiöbenhaffn. Dec. 10, 1672. [Kjöbenhavn] 1672.

[Denmark.]

Verordnung wegen des West-Indischen und Guineischen Handels Mar. 3, 1680. [Kjöbenhavn, 1680.] 4 p. 4°.

[Denmark.]

Skibsartikler hvorefter Wi Christian V. . . . [Kjöbenhavn] 1698 15 p. 4°. This concerns West Indian and Guinea Company's ships' rules. (Dated March 26.)

[Denmark.]

Octroy for det Kgl. Danske West-Indiske og Guineiske Compagnie.

February 5. Kjöbenhavn, 1734. 28 p. An abstract of this charter is given in Höst, *Efterretning . . .*, pp. 115 *et seq.*

[Denmark.]

Placat om Föringen ved det Kongelige octroierede Danske Westjndiske Og Guineiske Compagnie. October 14. Kjöbenhavn] 1747. "Fol. pat."

[Danish West India and Guinea Company.]

Plan og Convention hvorefter det Kongelige Octroyerede Danske Westindisk Og Guineiske Companies Augmentation have subscriberet, d. 6 Feb. 1747. Kjöbenhavn, 1748. 8 p.

Fogtman, Lauritz.

Alphabetisk Register over de Kongelige Rescripter, Resolutioner og Collegialbreve, Aar 1660-1800. Kjöbenhavn, 1806. 17 v. 1-2 Part.

Fogtman, Lauritz. [ed.]

Kongelige Rescripter, Resolutioner, og Collegial Breve for Danmark og Norge, 1660-1813. Kjöbenhavn, [date ?] v.

Great Britain: Master of the Rolls.

Calendar of state papers. Colonial series; America and the West Indies. (1669-1708.) Vols. 1-18. 1669-70 -[1706-08.] London, 1885-1916. [*Cal. Col.*]

These volumes contain valuable materials on Anglo-Danish relations in the West Indies.

Höst, Georg.

Efterretning om Öen Sanct Thomas. . . . (See under Secondary Works.)

Maanedlige Relationer (periodical, Copenhagen) for April and June, 1683.

Contemporary account of Governor Iversen's death, and of punishment of responsible mutineers.

Paludan, Capt. C. F.

"Blade af de dansk-vestindiske Öers Historie," in *Museum* (Kjöbenhavn, 1894), 341-366.

An account of the St. John slave insurrection of 1733-1734 and its suppression, illustrated by unpublished documents from the St. Thomas archives, copied before their removal to Copenhagen.

Rördam, . Holger Fr. [ed.]

"Bidrag til Historieskriveren Anders Höjers Levned," in *Historiske Samlinger og Studier vedr. Danmarks Forhold og Personligheder især i det 17.*

Aarhundrede, III, 144 *et seq.* Kjöbenhavn, 1898. 4 v.

Of the commission appointed in 1726 to report on the affairs of the Danish East India Company, some mention is made.

Rördam, Holger Fr.

"Kirkelige Forhold paa St. Croix 1741 og danske Præster paa de vestindiske Öer i Midten af 18. Aarhundre" in *Kirkehistoriske Samlinger*, ser. 4, v. II. (Kjöbenhavn, 1891), 55-100.

This article includes an interesting letter from the Lutheran minister H. J. O. Stoud to President C. A. von Plessen of the West India and Guinea Company, dated Jan. 11, 1741, and biographical sketches of the Danish Lutheran ministers on St. Croix, 1735-1769, and of the ministers on St. Thomas and St. John, 1732-1765.

Rothe, Casper Peter. [*ed.*]

Kong Christian den Femtes skrevne Befalinger og Anordninger, eller Rescripter for Norge, Island, Ferröerne og de Indiske Besiddelser fra . . . 9de Februarii 1670 till . . . 25 Augusti, 1699. Kjöbenhavn, 1777. 2 v. (1153 p.)

Vol. II, 993 *et seq.*, contains the text of the ordinances, etc., issued by Christian V during his reign, and which concerned the West Indies and Guinea.

Schou, Jacob Henric. [*ed.*]

Chronologisk Register over Kongelige Forordninger. . . . Kjöbenhavn, 1777-1814.

Schück, Richard.

Brandenburg-Preussens Kolonial-Politik . . . (1647-1721). Leipsig. 1889. 2 v.

Volume II contains many documents bearing on Denmark's and Brandenburg's relations with respect to Guinea and West India matters.

[Swedish Ambassadors.]

Reports in "Danske Samlinger for Historie" (periodical edited by Chr. Bruun, O. Nielsen, and A. Peterson). Kjöbenhavn, 1865-1875. 6 vols.

The letters of Swedish ambassadors at Copenhagen to their royal masters afford glimpses of the early career of the Company.

Secondary Works

Special Works on the Danish Colonies:

Alberti, C.

"Dan danske Slavehandels Historie," in *Nyt historisk Tidsskrift*, 3 B. (Kjöbenhavn, 1850, 201-245).

A valuable account, based on printed primary and secondary material. The author was not permitted to inspect the state archive materials.

Börgeson, F., and Uldall, F. P.

Vore vestindiske Öer. Kjöbenhavn, 1900. 55 p.

Catteau-Calleville, J. R. G.

Tableau des États danois, considérés sous le rapport du mécanisme social.

Paris, 1802. 3 vol.

"*De danske Atlanterhavsöer.*"

"Dansk Vestindien: Naturforhold, Befolkning, Hjælpekilder, og Næringsveje" in

"*De danske Atlanterhavsöer*" *Afsnit IV.* Kjöbenhavn, 1908. 300 p. Maps.

A copiously illustrated, collaborative work, with brief résumés of early history, but with main emphasis on present conditions. Lists of authorities are appended to many of the articles.

Dewitz, A. von.

In Dänisch Westindien. Anfänge der Brüdermission in St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Jan, von 1732-1760. Herrnhut, 1899. 322 p.

Dewitz, A. von.

In Dänisch Westindien. Hundert und Fünfzig Jahre der Brüdermission in St. Thomas, St. Croix, und St. Jan. . . . Niesky, 1884. 374 p.

Eggers, H. F. A. Baron.

"St. Croix's Flora" in *Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjöbenhavn for Aaret 1876*. Kjöbenhavn, 1876. pp. 33-158.

An admirable description of St. Croix, particularly from the botanical and meteorological points of view, with an exposition of historical changes in plant life there.

Griffin, Appleton Prentiss Clark.

A list of books on the Danish West Indies. Washington, 1901. 20 p.

The only special bibliography on the subject, limited to books in Library of Congress.

Haagensen, Richard.

Beskrivelse over Eylandet St. Croix i America i Vestindien.

Kjöbenhavn, 1758, 72 p.

Probably the earliest printed book describing St. Croix. The university and royal libraries in Copenhagen each have MS. as well as printed copies.

Hoffmeyer, H.

Vor Kirke i Vestindien. Kjöbenhavn, 1905.

Höst, Georg. Hersing.

Efterretninger om den Sanct Thomas og dens Gouverneurer, optegnede der paa Landet fra 1769 indtil 1776. Kjöbenhavn, 1791. 203 p.

This is the first attempt at a chronological history of the Danish West Indies. The author had access to the Company's archives, and used some of the documents for his book. From 1769 to 1776 he lived in the islands, first as a member of the privy council of St. Thomas and St. John, and later, on the death of his father-in-law, Governor Jens Kragh, as governor-*ad interim* for a few months. During 1760-1767 he had served as an employee in the Danish factory in Morocco, and on his return he became a secretary in the department for foreign affairs, under Guldberg. He died in 1794. (Nyerup and Kraft, *Forfatter-Lexicon*, p. 280.)

Isert, P. E.

"Reise nach Guinea und den Carabaischen Inseln," in *Columbien, in Briefen an seine Freunden beschreiben*. Kjöbenhavn, 1788. 376 p.

Although inclined to exaggeration, the author, who had been chief physician in the Danish factory in Guinea and had served on slave ships, presents a valuable picture of the dark side of the slave trade. Letter 12 is headed "*Reise von Guinea nach Westindien. Zustand eines Sklavenschiffes. Rebellion der Sklaven. Beschreibung von St. Croix.*"

Knox, Hugh.

A discourse delivered on the 6 of Sept. 1772 in the Dutch Church of St. Croix.

On the occasion of the hurricane which happened on 31 of Aug. St. Croix, 1772. The copy in the Bancroft Collection is incomplete.

Knox, John P.

A historical account of St. Thomas, W. I., . . . and incidental notices of St. Croix and St. Johns. New York, 1852. 271 p.

This book has long been practically the only available book in English. The first part of it is really a faulty translation of Höst's work (q. v.), the last, a loose compilation. The author was a minister in St. Thomas.

Koch, Hans Ludvig Schielderup Parelius.

"Den danske mission i Vestindien," in *Kirkehistoriske Samlinger*, ser. 5, vol. 3 (Kjöbenhavn, 1905), 144-181.

An account of those missionary efforts begun by the government in 1755.

Krarup, Janus Fredrik.

"Jörgen Iversen (Dyppel), Vestindisk Compagnies förste Gouverneur paa St. Thomas," in *Personalhistorisk Tidsskrift*, II R. 6 B. (Kjöbenhavn, 1891), 23-45.

An exhaustive study of Governor Iversen's career and the planting of the St. Thomas colony, based on a minute examination of primary materials in the state archives at Copenhagen. Krarup became an assistant in the state archives in 1870, and chief secretary in 1882.

Krarup, Janus Fredrik.

"Gabriel Milan og Somme af hans Samtid" in *Personalhistorisk Tidsskrift*, 3 R. 2 B. (Kjöbenhavn, 1893), 102-130, and 3 R. 3 B. (1894), 1-51.

A detailed and accurate account of the life of the fourth governor of St. Thomas, based upon exhaustive researches in the state archives at Copenhagen.

Lawaetz, H.

Brödremenighedens Mission: Dansk-Vestindien, 1769-1848. Kjöbenhavn, 1902. 256 p.

The main account is prefaced by a good summary of the early Moravian missionary efforts in the Danish West Indies.

Lose, Emil Valdemar.

"Folkekirken paa St. Thomas" in *Kalkars Theologisk Tidsskrift* (Kjöbenhavn, 1878), 265-297.

Lose, Emil Valdemar.

The Lutheran Church in the West Indies. St. Croix, 1887. 6 p.

Lose, Emil Valdemar.

"Kort Udsigt over den danske lutherske Missions Historie paa St. Croix, St. Thomas, og St. Jan," in *Nordisk Missions Tidsskrift*, (Kjöbenhavn, 1890), 1-37.

This account, according to Pastor L. Koch, is the most authoritative one dealing with the history of Danish missions in the West Indies.

Oldendorp, Christian Georg Andreas.

Geschichte der Mission der evangelischen Brüder auf der carabaischen Inseln S. Thomas, S. Croix und S. Jan. Barby, 1777. 2 v.

Still the most accurate and comprehensive account of the early history of the Moravian brethren in the Danish islands.

[Oldendorp, Christian Georg Andreas].

Fuldstændigt Udtog af C. G. A. Oldendorps Missions-Historie om den evangeliske Bröders Mission paa de carabaiske Öer St. Thomas, St. Crux og St. Jan. . . . Kjöbenhavn, 1784. 184 p.

A Danish abridged version of the German edition.

Oldendorp, Christian Georg Andreas.

Historisk Beretning om de hedenske Neger-Slavers Omvendelse paa de danske Öer i Vestindien. . . . Kjöbenhavn, 1784, 184 p.

A translation from the German of part of the author's larger work (q. v.).

[Örsted, Ander S., and others.]

"De danske vestindiske Öer," in Bergsöe, *Den danske Stats Statistik, 4de Bd.* (Kjöbenhavn, 1853), pp. 557-712.

A good summary of the history, geography, etc., of the islands, based on available published material. The notes give some valuable bibliographical hints.

Oxholm, Peter Lotharius.

"De danske vestindiske öers Tilstand i Henseende til Population, Cultur og Finance-Forfatning i Anledning of nogle Breve fra St. Croix. . . . Kjöbenhavn, 1797. 84 p.

A careful study of the sugar industry on St. Croix based on personal observation; contains four plans and an appended statistical table.

[Anonymous. Answer to Oxholm. (q. v.).]

Berigtigelsen ved Hr. Major Oxholms Skrift om de danske Öers Tilstand. Kjöbenhavn, 1798. 30 p.

Oxholm, Peter Lotharius.

Urigtighederne i de saakaldte Berigtigelser ved Afhandlingen om de danske vestindiske Öers Tilstand. Kjöbenhavn, 1798. 23 p.

An answer to *Berigtigelsen. . . .*

Petersen, Bernhardt von.

En historisk Beretning om de dansk-vestindiske Öer St. Croix, St. Thomas og St. Jan. Kjöbenhavn, 1855.

Mainly a translation of Knox's work, checked up by some reference to Höst. His name is not to be found among those of the nobility.

Rohr, Julius Philip Benjamin von.

Anmerkungen über den Cattunbau. Mit einer Vorrede von P. G. Hensler. Altona und Leipzig, 1791-1793. 2 parts. Part 1: "Zum Nutzen der Dänischen Westindischen Colonien auf Allerhöchsten Königlichen Befehl geschrieben."

Rothe, Dr. C.

Lidt om Vestindien. Kjöbenhavn, 1900. 55 pp.

A patriotic appeal against the sale of the islands; a brief but fairly accurate historical summary is included.

Schmidt, J. C.

[*Articles on St. Croix*] in *Samleren*, v. II (Kjöbenhavn, 1788), 198-206; 214-250; 259-263.

A series of articles by a visitor describing plantation life on St. Croix.

Taylor, Charles Edward.

Leaflets from the Danish West Indies; descriptive of the social, political, and commercial condition of these islands. London, 1888. 228 p.

One of the few writers who has made use of archival material for the early history of St. Thomas. The author was a physician and book-dealer in St. Thomas, and had access to the Company's archives before their removal to Copenhagen.

Trier, C. A.

"Det dansk-vestindiske Negerindeførselsforbud af 1792," in *Historisk Tidsskrift*, ser. 7, v. 5 (Kjöbenhavn, 1904-1905), 405-508.

A scholarly study of the edict abolishing the slave trade in Danish dominions, and of the circumstances leading up to it.

United States.

Fifty-seventh Congress, first session. House document, vol. 47 (Washington, 1902), 2767-2847.

A geographical and historical description of the islands compiled by Oscar Phelps Austin and drawn mainly from Knox and Höst; summary of commercial conditions since 1884; extracts from consular reports, histories, etc., including Prof. C. W. Tooke's article in the Amer. Econ. Assoc. report for 1900 (pp. 2782 *et seq.*), a concise summary of the administrative arrangements. The treaty of 1902 with Denmark is quoted and the various efforts at purchase by the U. S. traced out and illustrated with documents (pp. 2788 *et seq.*).

Werfel, Johannes.

Efterretning om de danske-vestindiske Öers St. Croix's, St. Thomas's og St. Jan's. Kjöbenhavn, 1801.

West, Hans.

"Beretning om det danske Eiland St. Croix i Vestindien, fra Juniimaaned 1789 til Juniimaanedes Udgang 1790," in *Maanedskriftet Iris* (Kjöbenhavn) *Julii 1791*, pp. 1-88.

An article on plantation economy in the Danish islands based on a brief stay there as rector of a school. This article was expanded into the book ". . . *Beskrivelse over St. Croix* . . ." (1793).

West, Hans.

Bidrag til Beskrivelse over Ste. Croix, med en kort udsigt over St. Thomas, St. Jean, Tortola, Spanishtown, og Crabeneiland. Kjöbenhavn, 1793. 363 p.

An enlarged edition appeared in a German translation in 1794.

General Works on Danish and West Indian History:

Allen, C. F.

Histoire de Danemark. . . . (E. Beauvois, tr.). Copenhagen, 1878. 2 v.

This work has been superseded, especially in its treatment of economic history, by more work of Professor Edward Holm (*q. v.*).

[Anonymous.]

The Importance of the British plantations in America to this kingdom . . . considered. London, 1731. 114 p.

“Santa Croce” (St. Croix) is mentioned as being abandoned, and St. Thomas as remarkable only for its harbor, which is a free port, and for smuggling (cf. Macpherson, *Annals*, III, 161).

[Anonymous].

The Present state of the West Indies, containing an accurate description of what parts are possessed by the several powers in Europe. . . . London, 1788. 95 p.

Pp. 72-74, Virgin Islands; pp. 93-94, Danish Islands.

Bonnassieux, Jean Louis Pierre Marie.

Les grandes compagies de commerce. Paris, 1892. 562 p.

A cursory review of the activities of the Danish West India and Guinea Company (p. 441) and of the Danish African Company (pp. 442-443), based largely on Beausobre’s work (1791).

Burney, James.

History of the Buccaneers of America. London, 1816. 326 p.

Mentions St. Thomas as a “Danish factory” (p. 300) plundered by “Flibustiers” from Hispaniola in 1688 (cf. Labat).

Cheyney, Edward Potts.

European background of American history: 1300-1600, in American Nation ser. A. B. Hart ed. New York and London, 1904. 343 p..

List of commercial companies, 1554-1698, pp. 137-139.

Davies, John.

The history of the Caribby-Islands, viz. Barbados, St. Christophers, St. Vincents, Martinico, etc., etc., . . . in all XXVIII. London, 1666. 2 v.

St. Croix under the French in I, 28.

Dessalles, Andrian.

Histoire générales des Antilles. Paris, 1847, 3 v.

Brief mention of the Danish islands.

Douglass, William.

A summary, historical and political, of the first planting, progressive improvements, and present state of the British settlements in North America. Boston 1755. 3 v.

Pp. 140-141: St. Thomas and St. John.

Du Tertre, Le R. P. Jean-Baptiste.

Histoire Général des Antilles Habitées par les François. Paris, 1667-1671.

4 vols. in three.

Contains a map of St. Croix under the French (1671); a valuable work for the history of the Danish islands previous to Danish occupation.

Edwards, Bryan.

The history, civil and commercial, of the British colonies in the West Indies.

London, 1793. 2 v.

Makes a bare mention of the Danish possessions. St. John "is of importance as having the best harbour of any island to the leeward of Antigua; " while St. Croix is notable for its sugar smuggling (I, 458-459).

Fiske, Amos Kidder.

The West Indies . . . in Story of the Nations ser. New York, 1902. 414 p.
Pp. 293-301: the Danish islands.

Fridericia, J. A. See Steenstrup.

Froude, James Anthony.

The English in the West Indies. . . . New York, 1908. 550 p.

Gigas, Emil.

Grev Bernardino de Rebolledo, spansk Gesandt i Kjöbenhavn, 1648-1659.
Kjöbenhavn, 1883. 413 p.

Haring, Clarence Henry.

The buccaneers in the West Indies in the XVII century. New York, 1910.
298 p.

The relations of early Danish governors in the West Indies (the Esmits and Iversen) to the pirates there is discussed in a rather one-sided account based solely upon the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, West Indies.

Holm, Edvard.

Danmarks-Norges Indre Historie, under Enevolden fra 1660 til 1720. Kjöbenhavn,
1885. 2 v.

All of Professor Holm's work is based on a careful study of first-hand material. His treatment of economic problems is especially thorough.

Holm, Edvard.

Den Dansk-Norske Stats Historie fra 1720 til 1814. Kjöbenhavn.

Holm, Edvard. See Steenstrup.

Jameson, John Franklin.

"St. Eustatius in the American Revolution," in *The American Historical Review*, VIII
(New York, 1903), pp. 683-708.

St. Croix is reported to be the first foreign port to salute the American flag
(p. 691).

Johnston, Sir Harry H.

The negro in the New World. New York, 1910. 499 p.

"Slavery under the Danes" (344-351) is a brief, inaccurate résumé of the history of Danish slave trade and West Indian colonization.

Keller, Albert Galloway.

Colonization. New York, 1908. 630 p.

Although mainly based on secondary works, this is the most recent and reliable summary in English on the Danish islands (497-508). The book is provided with a bibliography.

Koch, Hans Ludvig Schielderup Parelus.

Kong Christian den Siettes Historie. Kjöbenhavn, 1886. 354 p.

Labat, Jean Baptiste.

Nouveau voyage aux isles de l'Amerique. . . . A la Haye, 1724. 2 v. 4°.

The author was a cheerful, if not very accurate, Jesuit priest who visited St. Croix after its abandonment by the French in 1695 or 1696, and St. Thomas in 1700. He gives a lively description of the Danish and Brandenburg factories.

Ledru, André Pierre.

Voyage aux isles de Ténériffe, la Trinité, Saint-Thomas, Saint-Croix et Porto-Rico, exécuté par ordre du gouvernement Français depuis le 30 Septembre, 1796 jusqu'au 7 juin, 1798, contenant des observations, etc. Paris, 1810. 2 v
Folded map.

Pp. 160-188 of the German translation of 1812 contains a description of the Danish West Indies.

Leroy-Beaulieu, Pierre Paul.

De la colonisation chex les peuples modernes. Paris, 1902. 2 v.

A brief account of Danish West Indian colonization (Vol. I, pp. 182-186).

Macpherson, David.

Annals of commerce, manufactures, fisheries, and navigation. . . . London, 1805. 4 v.

This compilation, gleaned from many sources, has a number of extracts, including quotations from treaties, dealing with the Danish islands.

Martel, Henri.

Étude pratique sur les colonies anciennes et modernes et sur leurs grandes compagnies commerciales. Ghent, 1898. 355 p.

Pp. 332, 335: Danish West Indies.

Martin, Robert Montgomery.

History of the West Indies, comprising Jamaica, Honduras, Trinidad, . . . and the Virgin Isles. London, 1836. 2 v.

Vol. 1, pp. 288-312: Virgin Isles, especially Tortola.

Morris, Henry Crittenden.

The history of colonization from the earliest times to the present day.
New York, 1900. 2 v.

The few pages (284-286) devoted to the Danish West Indian colonies are full of errors and misstatements. The work bears evidence of hasty compilation. A revised edition has recently appeared.

Nathanson, M. L.

Historisk-statistisk Fremstilling af Danmarks National-og Stats-Huusholdning fra Frederick den Fjerdes Tid indtil Nutiden. Kjöbenhavn, 1844. 2d ed. revised. 1062 p.

Numerous comments on the West Indian and Guinea trade, with statistics drawn from Thaarup, and other sources; particularly valuable for period after 1765.

Nielsen, Oluf.

Kjöbenhavns Historie og Beskrivelse. . . . Kjöbenhavn, 1871-1792. 6 v.

A reliable history of Copenhagen, based on careful study of first hand materials and giving due emphasis to the economic development of the city. The interest of Copenhagen merchants in the India trade is brought out.

d'Orbigny, M. Alcide.

Voyage dans les deux Amériques. Paris, 1854. 615 p.

A paragraph mentioning St. Thomas's position as a free port, smuggling, trade, etc. (p. 31).

Payne, Edward John.

History of European colonies. London, 1877. 408 p.

Pflug, Henrich Ovesen.

Den Danske Pillegrim. Kbhn., 1707.

A discursive work, containing descriptions of many parts of the world. It gives an account of the dispute concerning Crab Island, in which Danes, Spaniards and English participated. Quoted in Höst, 16, 79.

Pontoppidan, Erik.

Origines Hafniensis, etc. Kjöbenhavn, 1760.

Raynal, Guillaume-Thomas.

A philosophical and political history of the settlements and trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies. London, 1798. 6 v.

Vol. 4, 256-265, Danish settlements in St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz. Translated from the French.

Rodway, James.

The West Indies and the Spanish Main. London and New York, 1896. 371 p.

Pp. 238-240; St. Thomas, brief historical sketch.

[Royal Society.]

Philosophical Transactions and Collections. London, 1700-1701.

An account of the Darien expedition which touched at St. Thomas in 1698.

See also Höst, pp. 39 *et seq.*

Schlegel, Johan Frederik Wilhelm.

Statistisk Beskrivelse af de fornemste europæiske Stater. I Del. Kjöbenhavn, 1793.

This work corresponds closely to that of Thaarup (*q. v.*).

Schück, Richard.

Brandenburg-Preussens Kolonial-Politik. . . . (1647-1721). Leipsig, 1889. 2 v.

A minute exposition of the colonial policy of the Great Elector and his immediate successors, based on an extensive study of the archival materials in Berlin, Emden, and Aurich. The main defect in the work, so far as concerns the author's treatment of the Brandenburg African Company's experience at St. Thomas, is due to his failure to consult the Danish West India and Guinea Company's archives in Copenhagen.

Smith, Adam.

An inquiry into the nature and cause of the wealth of nations. Oxford, 1880.

2 v. (2nd ed., by J. E. T. Rogers.)

Pp. 149-150: the Danish West Indian colonies are cited to show the evils of government by an exclusive company.

Southey, Capt. Thomas.

Chronological history of the West Indies. London, 1827. 3 v.

A compilation from many works of many sorts, quite regardless of their reliability. The direct quotations from treaties and other primary documents are of value.

Steenstrup, Johannes, and others.

Danmarks Riges Historie. Kjöbenhavn, [1897-1907]. 6 v. and index.

This coöperative history of Denmark is an authoritative summary by modern Danish scholars, each of whom is a specialist in his particular field. Vol. IV (1588-1699) is by Prof. J. A. Fridericia, and Vol. V by Prof. Edvard Holm. The latter has paid considerable attention to the East and West India companies and has not hesitated to make use of their records in his study.

Thaarup, Frederick.

Veiledning til det Danske Monarkies Statistik. Kjöbenhavn, 1794. 2d ed. 767 p.

This work appeared in a number of new editions during the next quarter century. It presents a considerable body of bibliographical, statistical, and descriptive material (pp. 420-443).

Winterbotham, W.

An historical, geographical, commercial and philosophical view of the United

States of America, and of the European settlements in America and the West Indies. New York, 1812. (1st Am. ed.) 4 v.

Vol. IV, pp. 329-330: Danish West Indies.

Maps and Illustrations
(Unpublished)

"CARTE des Königl. Dänischen Westindische Eilandes St. Thomas unter den [] Grad. [] Minut. nordlicher Breite belegen." Size: 28 x 48 cm.

This undated manuscript map of St. Thomas appears on the same sheet with the map of St. Croix listed below. It was probably made between 1715 and 1730. It is the earliest known map showing St. Thomas under Danish possession, and is here reproduced for the first time. (Royal Library, Copenhagen.)

"CARTE DE L'ISLE DE SAINTE CROIX DANOISE située sous le 18me m. de Lat. Septen." Size: 28 x 48 cm.

This map, the names on which are written in the same hand as in the preceding map, has in its upper left-hand corner the following legend "Maison de Monsieur du Bois dernier Vice Gouverneur de l'isle pour sa Majes. très Chrétienne l'an 1734." From this, it would appear that the island was occupied when the Danes came over to take it in full possession in January, 1735. As there is no evidence indicating occupation, however, it is possible that the map is misdated.

"KORT over EYLANDET ST. CROIX udi AMERICA Saaledes som det ved en acurat udmaaling er befunden med Quarterernes Navne og enhver Plantagies Nummer . . . tegnet af I. M. Beck." Size: 47 x 72.5 cm.

This map was engraved in 1754 and dedicated to Adam Gotlob Moltke. On a copy in the Royal Library, on which is written "Saaledes befunden i July Maaned 1766," is to be found filled in ink the names of all the plantation owners and the locations of the sugar mills. The plans of the towns "Christianstæd" and "Fredericksstæd" are inserted in the engraving. (Royal Library.)

"AF TEIGNING ofr. St. Croussis Bye."

This crude, undated representation of "St. Croix's town" was apparently made shortly after the occupation of the island, and intended to show the appearance of Christiansted. (State Archives.)

"Forestilling af Wørfet paa Æen St. Croix i Westindien . . . forfærdiget af H. G. Beenfeldt 1815."

Although made long after the Company's dissolution, the lively scene on the Christiansted waterfront at St. Croix is fairly typical of the eighteenth century on that island. The sailing ships riding at anchor in the harbor, the fort, the batteries, and the provision houses, the red-coated soldiers and the negroes with their burdens, the white aristocrats in their carriages or on horseback, the sugar casks piled up on the square, even the ubiquitous goat and the humble mule,---all are typical of St. Croix in its palmy days. Vessels flying the flag of the United States may be seen in the harbor. (State Archives.)

Early Printed Maps
(Eighteenth Century)

"DIE INSEL SANCT THOMAS mit den mehresten Plantagen 1767."

"DIE INSEL SAINTE CROIX mit den Namen der Plantagen die bestændig sind . . . 1767."

These two maps, engraved by Paul Küffner of Nuremberg, are to be found in Oldendorp's *Geschichte der Mission* (listed among the printed works above). Both show locations of plantations and mills.

OXHOLM, PETER LOTHARIUS. *Charte over den Danske Æe St. Croix i America forfaerdiget i Aaret 1794 og udgivet i Aaret 1799. . . .* Size: 67 x 174 cm.

Oxholm's map (engraved by G. N. Angelo, Copenhagen) was reproduced by Laurie and Whittle of London in 1804. The legend on the English map is misleading in that it states that the map is made "From an actual

survey made in 1794-1799." Another edition of the Oxholm map was published by the Hydrographical office in London on March 1, 1831.

OXHOLM, P. L. *Charte over den Danske Öe St. Jan i America Optaget i Aaret 1780, og Udgivet i Aaret 1800. . . . Size: 60 x 98.5 cm.*

Maps Printed Since 1800

Hornbeck, H. B. *St. Thomas Dansk Americansk Ö optaget i 1835-39 ved Barometer Og Vinkel Maaling . . . tegnet i 1845 af J. Chr. Petersen Tegner ved Søkaart Archivet.*

This map is reproduced in J. P. Knox, Historical account of St. Thomas.

"De danske Atlanterhavsöer" (publ.). *Kort over Dansk Vestindien.*

Maps of all three islands are printed in *Afsnit IV, Dansk Vestindien* (Kjöbenhavn, 1908).

Börjesen, F.

Map of the Danish West Indian Islands.

Reproduced in *Botanisk Tidsskrift*. Bd. 29. The reefs and depths of surrounding waters are indicated.

Eggers, H. F. A. (Baron). "Vegetationskort over St. Croix," in *Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjöbenhavn for Aaret 1876.*

A map showing the distribution of vegetation on St. Croix.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

GOVERNORS IN THE WEST INDIES AND IN GUINEA

(1) GOVERNORS IN THE WEST INDIES FROM THE BEGINNING, IN THE YEAR 1671¹

In the West Indies, the first governor who took possession of the island of St. Thomas on May 25, 1672 was

JÖRGEN IVERSEN, who was succeeded by

NICOLAI ESMIT, who received his appointment on September 10, 1679, and was deposed by , and was deposed by

ADOLPH ESMIT, his brother, who was to have been relieved by Jørgen Iversen, who again started out [for the West Indies] in November, 1682, on the ship *Hafmanden (Merman)*, where he was killed by mutineers, whereupon the said Adolph Esmit was supplanted by

GABRIEL MILAN, who was appointed in 1684; but because of bad conduct, Gabriel Milan and Adolph Esmit were sent home as prisoners by Commissioner Michel Michelsen, and [they] arrived here in October, 1686, and meantime

CHRISTOPHER HEINS was vice governor until March, 1688, when

ADOLPH ESMIT again arrived in St. Thomas and took command, having gone thither in the ship *Maria* [under the command of] vice admiral Hoppe, but vice admiral Hoppe took him home a prisoner and arrived here in October, 1688, so that

CHRISTOPHER HEINS again became vice governor until 1690 [when] he died and was succeeded by

JOHAN LORENSEN.² In that year the lesseeship [of St. Thomas] began under Jørgen Thormöhlen, who installed

FRANS de la VIGNE as governor of St. Thomas, but John Lorentz remained in the meanwhile as vice governor and looked out for the Company's interests, also made a journey home, during the period of the lease, and went out again [to St. Thomas], and remained as vice governor until February 19, 1702, when he died and was succeeded by

CLAUS HANSEN, who was advanced on the spot [to governor] *ad interim*, and was confirmed by the directors remaining in office] until his death, February 8, 1706, when

JOCHUM von HOLTEN succeeded him [and remained in office] until December 21, 1708, when he died.

His place was taken by the *interim* commandant

DIDERICH MOGENSEN, who was relieved in 1710 by

MICHEL CRONE, who died August 8, 1716, and was succeeded by

ERICH BREDAL, in whose time the island of St. John was occupied. He was succeeded in April, 1724, by

FRIDERICH MOTH³ who was succeeded late in May, 1727, by

HENDRICH SUHM, "Commandeur Capitain" who came from Fort Christiansborg in Guinea, and until February 21, 1733, he remained on St. Thomas when he was relieved by

PHILLIP GARDELIN in whose time, namely in the above year, 1733, the rebellion of negroes on St. John began. Later, on February 21, 1736, his place was taken by

FRIDERICH MOTH , who became governor of the island of St. Croix on June 12, 1734, which island was occupied by him in that same year, and [who] was, on February 21, 1736, made governor general of all the Company's three islands, St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, [remaining] until April 13, 1744, when he was succeeded by

¹ From P. Mariager, *Historisk Efterretning* . . . pp. 213 *et seq.* The spelling of proper names employed by Mariager is followed here. This work is dated 1753, hence was compiled nearly two years before the Company's dissolution. The translation is avowedly literal.

² Rendered as John Lorentz in text.

³ Otto Jacob Thamsen served as governor for a few months after Bredal. See above, p. 184.

CHRISTIAN SCHWEDER, who was commissioned as commandant of the fort (*Castellet*) and Christiansfort on St. Thomas and st. John, and head⁴ of the privy council in matters affecting all three islands; and he was relieved on April 25, 1747, by

CHRISTIAN SUHM, who was installed as vice commandant and governor over St. Thomas and St. John, and head of the privy council of St. Croix, but later in the same year he was exempted from [his] St. Croix duties, since a governor and privy council have been placed over St. Croix alone, so that he is still vice commandant and governor of the islands St. Thomas and st. John in the West Indies.

On St. Croix, on the other hand, there have been since the beginning of the year 1734:

FRIDERICH MOTH, and during his absence

GREGERS HÖG NISSEN was named on February 24, 1736, as "chief" *ad interim*⁵ and judge on the said [island of] St. Croix, [where he continued] until April 16, 1744, when he was replaced by

PAUL LINDEMARK, who was likewise "Chief" *ad interim*, and treasurer on St. Croix in Commandant Schweder's absence. He continued until May 15, 1747, when his place was taken by

JENS HANSEN, who was commissioned as governor of St. Croix in the same year, [in which position he remained] until December, 1751, when he was relieved by

PEDER CLAUSEN, who is still governor on the said island of St. Croix.

(2) GOVERNORS IN GUINEA FROM THE YEAR 1650⁶

So far as is known from the account of H [artwig] Meyer⁷ to the Company, hereinbefore referred to,

HENNING ABRECHT appears in the year 1650 to have established a "lodge" on the Guinea coast near Ac [c] ra, and to have resided 18 [Danish?] miles from that place at the Danish citadel,⁸ Friderichsberg, which lodge was, in 1659, made into a small fort at which there was placed in charge

CHRISTIAN CORNELISEN as factor, and [who] had it changed to a fortress, which is now Christiansborg, after which

PETER VALCK is said to have been in command of the fort, Fredericksberg, but, because of his bad conduct, held as a slave by the black king; and

PETER BOLT the then factor, did in the year 1679 in traitorous fashion sell the fort Christiansborg to the Portuguese nation, thereafter fleeing from the coast of Guinea.

MAGNUS PRANGER arrived at Fort Friderichsberg in Guinea, from Copenhagen, in February, 1681, bringing with him his majesty's orders to the then provisional commander, Peter Vitth and commissioner Johan Ulrich, as well as [to] all those who were in authority, to the effect that they were to seize the forts Fridericksberg and Christiansborg together with the lodges in Guinea, [and they] bestirred themselves to retake the said fort Christiansborg, from the Portuguese, but in vain; meantime Magnus Pranger died in that same year, 1681, and was succeeded by

CONRAD BUSCH, chief factor, who remained but 10 days at the helm of the government of Fort Friderichsberg, when, because of his bad conduct, he was replaced by

HANS LÜCKE, lieutenant at said for, Friderichsberg, [and] who, after the Portuguese had, in 1682, acting on royal orders, abandoned it, took possession of Fort Christiansborg in the Company's name, and placed in charge there

PETER HOFMAN, factor, who had come out from Glückstad to Guinea; and Fort Friderichsberg was sold by the above Hans Lücke and Peter Hofman to the English commandant at Cape Cors, who took it into

⁴ "Förste Stemme."

⁵ As *Interims Cheff* Nissen was to officiate in Governor Moth's place during the latter's absence.

⁶ P. Mariager, *Historisk Efterretning*. . . . The peculiar form of these lists has made a rather literal translation seem desirable.

⁷ *Ibid.* 75 et seq. Cf. above, p. 21.

⁸ *Hoved Castell*.

possession in the year 1685, whereupon Lücke, together with Hofman and Lorens Lassen came to Christiansborg. Thereafter Lyke (Lücke) died and Hofman⁹ and Lassen returned to Denmark so that

NICOLAI FENSMAN in the year 1688 became governor at the fort of Christiansborg after which

JÖRGEN MEYER, [who had been appointed] commander [in] 1691, for and by Nicolai Jansen Arf[f], took possession of Fort Christiansborg, and in 1692, Nicolai Fensman again came out [to Guinea] in Nicolai Jansen Arf[f]'s service, but returned, and thereafter

HARDING PETERSON was made governor. In the same year, 1693, because of said Harding Petersen's careless supervision, the fort was taken by the blacks. But when two of Nicolai Jansen Arf[f]'s ships came out, the merchants who accompanied them, Hartwig Meyer and Johan Trane, concluded a treaty by which Fort Christiansborg was delivered back to them, whereupon

THOMAS JACOBSEN was installed as governor; and when Nicolai Jensen Arff abandoned the trade,

ERICH OLSEN LYGAARD was in the year 1698 placed as governor of said Christiansborg in the name of the Company, as it had taken up the Guinea trade; and he was relieved by

JOHAN TRANE, who left here in August, 1698, and was succeeded by

HARTVIG MEYER, who left here in August, 1702 [and remained there] until April, 1704, when he died and was succeeded *ad interim* by

PEDER SVERDRUP who likewise died, in May, 1705, when he was succeeded by

PEDER PEDERSEN. Meantime, in order to release Hartvig Meyer, there was sent out from here once more

ERICH OLSEN LYGAARD, who left Copenhagen in December, 1704, [and] who died, and was succeeded by

FRANS BOYE, who in the year 1711 departed over Holland or England to relieve the said Lygaard; and he was in turn relieved in 1717 by

KNUD ROST, who died and was succeeded by

DAVID HERRN, who left in the capacity of factor on January 22, 1723, [and] into whose place advanced, *ad interim*

CHRISTIAN SYNDERMAN, who was relieved in April, 1724, by

HENDRICH SUHM, "Commandeur Capitain," who was sent to St. Thomas and sailed thither March 4, 1727,

FREDERICH PAHL advancing into his place, and shortly thereafter dying. The latter was followed *ad interim* by

ANDREAS WILLUMSEN, who was succeeded on December 24, 1728, by

ANDREAS PEDERSEN WAERÖE, who was to have been relieved by " "Cammer Raad" Andreas Jörgensen, who left in June, 1733, but [who] died en route, so that he [Waeröe] remained until August 12, 1735, when his place was taken by

SEVERIN SCHIELLEROP, councilor of chancery,¹⁰ who died June 15, 1736, and was succeeded *ad interim* by

ENEVOLD NIELSEN BORRIS, who died June 20, 1740, and was succeeded *ad interim* by

PETER NICOLAI JÖRGENSEN, who, on May 25, 1743, gave up his position to

CHRISTIAN GLOB DORPH who was relived by

JÖRGEN BILLSEN on February 3, 1744, and when, on March 11, 1745, he died, he was succeeded *ad interim* by

THOMAS BROEK, who died on the 23rd [of March, and] on whose place there stepped *ad interim*

JOHAN WILDER, who died April 23, 1745, and likewise was succeeded *ad interim* by

AUGUST FRIDERICH HACKENBURG, whose place was taken in June 21, 1746, by

JOOST PLATFUS, who was relieved on March 6 1751, by

MAGNUS CHRISTOPHER LÜTZOW, Major, who arrived at the fort of Christiansborg on March 6, 1751, and passed away on the 8th of the same month, when he was succeeded *ad interim* by

MAGNUS HACHSEN, who died July 21, 1752, and was followed *ad interim* by

CARL ENGMAN, who is now governor *ad interim* of Fort Christiansborg in Guinea.

⁹ Derefter døde Lyke og Hofman og Lassen Repatrierede saa at . . .

¹⁰ Cancellie Raad.

APPENDIX B

DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF SHAREHOLDERS IN COPENHAGEN

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Term Closed</i>
Jens Juel	Mar. 11, 1671	1681
Peder Pedersen Lerke	" "	Mar. (?) 1680
Hans Nansen	" "	" "
Herman Meyer ²	Apr. 7, 1680	July 1, 1681
Peder Bladt	" "	" "
Mauritz van der Thy ³	" "	" "
Claus Sohn	" "	" "
Herman (?) Meyer	July 1, 1681	1682
Hans Nansen	" "	"
Edvard Holst	" "	"
Jens Juel	1682	1700
Albert Gyldensparre ⁴	"	1697 (?)
Jörgen Ehlers ⁵	1688	1697 (?)
Iver Hoppe	"	1697 (?)
Jens Juel	1697	
Mathias Moth	[before 1697]	
Kristian Braem ⁶	"	
Jochum F. Rohde	"	
Johan Gotfried Becker	"	
Jacob Lerke	"	
Kristian Schupp	May 28, 1700	
Karl Ahlefeldt	May 7, 1703	
Laurens de Boysset	Sept. 12, 1712	
Frederik Rostgaard	" "	
Kristen Berregaard	Jan. 11, 1723	
Fereinand Anthon	" "	
Severin Junge	Dec. 4, 1727	
Hans Jörgen Soelberg	" "	
Abraham Klöcker	" "	
Gregorius Klauman	June 16 1730	
Ferdinand Anthon (Laurwigen)	1732	Sept 12, 1732
Severin [de] Junge ⁷	"	
Kristen Berregaard	"	
Hans J. Soelberg	"	
Gregorius Klauman	"	
Otto Blome, chairman	Sept. 26, 1733	
Severin [de] Junge	" "	

APPENDIX B *continued*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Term Closed</i>
Thomas Bartholin	Sept. 26, 1733	

¹ Modern Danish usage has been followed as far as possible in the spelling of the proper names here listed. Many of the names are of men prominent in Danish-Norwegian history, whose biographies may be found in *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, edited by C. F. Bricka.

² Meyer and his three colleagues were elected *ad interm*.

³ Or *Morits v. de Thee*.

⁴ Albert Schumacher, a brother of Griffenfeld.

⁵ Or *Elers*.

⁶ Braem, Rohde, Becker and Lerke were merely "acting directors."

⁷ Junge received his patent of nobility in 1731.

Frederik Holmsted	"	"
F [rederik] Seckman	"	"
H. J. Soelberg	"	"
Gregorius Klauman	"	"
Ernst Ulrick Dose	Apr. 14,	1735
Lorens Kreyer ⁸	"	"
Karl Adolf von Plessen	Sept. 10,	1735
Adolf Andreas von der Lübe	Nov. 17,	1736
Peter Lemvig	Dec. 28,	1737
Jacob Kling	"	"
Herman L. Klöcker	May 9,	1741
Johan Frederik Wewer	Mar. 18,	1747
Joost von Hemert	"	"
Andreas Biörn	"	"
[Gotthilf] Just Fabritius ⁹	"	"
Adam Gotlob Moltke ¹⁰	Mar. 3,	1750
Johannes Valeur ¹¹	Sept. 14,	1751

DIRECTORS OF THE SUGAR REFINERY¹²

F. Seckman	1729	1734
G. Klauman	"	"
H. J. Soelberg	"	"
F. Holmsted	1735	Dec. 28, 1737
G. Klauman	"	"
F. Holmsted	1737	Mar. 3, 1750
G. Klauman	"	"
P. Lemvig	"	"

⁸ Or *Laurents Kreyer*.

⁹ Resigned very soon after his appointment.

¹⁰ *Præses* or chairman.

¹¹ When Mariager wrote (1753), the directors were Moltke, Klöcker, Wewer, Hemert, and Valeur.

¹² The management of the refinery was taken over by all the directors of the Company on March 9, 1750.

APPENDIX B

BOARD OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

(Hovedparticipanter)

Kort Adeler	Mar. 11, 1671	1679
Frederik Poggenberg	" "	"
Niels Juel	Sept. 1679	July 1, 1681
Claus Sohn	" "	" "
[Mikkel] Wibe	July 1, 1681	
Meyer	" "	
Gregorius Fleischer	" "	
Jens Tolder (Rosenheim)	Dec. "	
[Jörgen] Ehlers ¹³	" "	
Abraham Wust	" "	
Wilhelm Mule ¹⁴	1697	
Paul Winding	"	
Peder Lemvig	"	
Paul Eggers	"	
Laurens de Boyssett	Apr. 29, 1698	Sept. 12, 1712
Vincens Lerke	June 26, 1703	
Kasper G. von Moltke	May, 1704	
Kristen Berregaard	May 1, 1713	Jan. 11, 1723
Severin Junge	" "	Dec. 4, 1727
Olaus Judicher	Jan. 11, 1723	
Hans J. Soelberg	" "	Dec. 4, 1727
Abraham Klöcker	" "	" "
Gregorius Klauman ¹⁵	Mar. 13, 1728	June 16, 1730
[Frederic] Seckman	" "	
Urban Bruun	" "	
Frederik Holmsted ¹⁶	Apr. 7, 1728	
K. A. von Plessen	Sept. 26, 1733	
Ernst Ulrik Dose	" "	April, 1735
Laurents Kreyer	" "	" "
Peter Lemvig	" "	Dec., 1737
Herman Lengerken Klöcker	" "	May, 1741
Adolf Andreas v. d. Lühe	Apr. 14, 1735	Nov., 1736
Jacob Kling	Apr. 14, 1735	Dec., 1737
Hans Gram	Nov. 17, 1736	
Johannes Valeur	Dec. 28, 1737	Sept. 14, 1751
Iver Jentofft	" "	
Frans Fæddesen	" "	
Kristian Lucas Klauman	Mar. 9, 1741	
[Kristian] Stockfleth	Mar. 3, 1750	
Jesper Richardt	" "	
Oluf Blach	" "	
Peter Boertman	Feb. 24, 1751	
Adam Christian Oelgod	" "	
Lyder Schilderop ¹⁷	Sept. 14, 1751	

¹³ Or *Elers*.¹⁴ Or *Muhle*.¹⁵ The sugar refinery was united with the Company and managed by a committee of the directors. Soelberg and Klauman were elected on October 7.¹⁶ Reappointed in 1732.¹⁷ At the time that Mariager wrote (1753) the board of shareholders consisted of Blach, Boertman, Oelgod, and Schilderop.

APPENDIX C

THE FIRST CHARTER OF THE DANISH WEST INDIA COMPANY¹

On March 11, 1671, by a charter most graciously granted by his royal Majesty, King Christian the Fifth, the Company was established for the benefit of commerce and for the general welfare which thereon depends. . . .

In the said . . . charter the Company is graciously permitted to have, use, enjoy and retain in its possession the island of St. Thomas in the Caribbees, and other islands in the vicinity or on the mainland in America, with the following privileges, namely:

(1) To be permitted in the name of his Majesty to form alliance with either governments in the West Indies;

To be allowed in case of violence or attack to employ means adequate for defense and offense;

But in case European lords, potentates, or states cause trouble to the Company, it must first refer the matter to the king, although if the others should begin the use of violence, the Company must defend itself.

If it shall be considered necessary, his Majesty will not alone furnish the Company with the needed credentials but will also send to all foreign potentates such communications as the Company's interests may require.

(2) The Company may build such forts, lodges and offices as they may deem necessary [upon St. Thomas], and also upon such islands and lands as are uninhabited and belong to no other power, and if such possession is effected by the Company, the lands must belong to the Company.

His Majesty will appoint and ordain commandants and governors suitable for the Company's service, after considering the recommendation of the Company, and will, moreover, especially order them to labor for the Company's best interests; nor shall they be paid higher salaries than the condition of the Company's finances will justify.

(3) The commandants and others in the Company's employ must not do any trading except on the Company's account,²

(4) During the first three years, his Majesty will loan the Company a ship, which will be fitted out with all necessities, and for the use of which the Company will pay nothing during the first year, on condition that the Company shall give [to the king] one-half of all woods, pock-wood or other kinds, which they carry, and likewise one-half of such quantity of salt as they may secure there. But if they carry other goods, then they must pay 30 *rdl.* in freight for each 4,000 lbs.³

But for the succeeding years, they are to give 40 *rdl.* per *Læst* or 4000 lbs. although they are not to pay for woods and the like which are used as ballast, nor to pay freight on more than is delivered here on their return.

And in order that they may in the course of time the more easily come to own their own ships, the Company shall be permitted, as soon as their means will allow it, to furnish themselves a flute ship for securing salt from Spain, in which [trade] they may enjoy the same privileges as the largest mounted ships sailing to Spain, although such ships be not built especially with a view to defence.

His Majesty will also loan the company one of his small yachts, which they may retain there in the islands for three years, and if it cannot be sent hither then, the Company shall not be held liable to pay.

¹ Translated from P. Mariager, *Historiske Efterreininger*, pp. 2 *et seq.* The original, with which this has been compared, is to be found in *Registrant over Vestindiske Sager, 1671-1699*. See also C. P. Rothe's *Rescripter for Norge, Island . . . og de Indiske Besiddelser* . . . 2 Bd. Mariager's paragraphing has been retained.

² They were also forbidden to enter into any war or to take an offensive action against either Europeans or Indians, except on the advice and with the consent of the directors, and under no circumstances were they to wage war against a European power without the royal consent. Cf. C. P. Rothe, *Rescripter*.

³ One *Læst* contained four thousand Danish pounds.

Similarly, his Majesty will loan to the Company sailors to go with the Company's ships, on condition that the Company pay the men as high wages as they have enjoyed in the king's service, and furnish them with the needed provisions and board so long as they are on board ship.

And the Company's ships may fly his Majesty's flag, and are also to be provided with proper passports.

(5) Those ministers of the gospel who return from thence and have comported themselves well will be appointed by his Majesty to such places as may be vacant, and are to be supported during the interval by the funds of the marine department.

(6) His Majesty's seamen who are placed in the service of the Company are to be subject to the directors' orders so long as the journey lasts, and the latter are to include them in their oath of allegiance.

(7) So long as the Company exists, none other than it, neither his Majesty's own subjects nor foreigners, shall receive any passports or permission to trade with the West Indies in any fashion whatsoever, upon penalty of confiscation of ship and goods; and such ships as the Company is able to seize, either by its own ships or freight vessels, it may retain, except the tenth part, which share of all prizes goes to his Majesty's Admiral of the Realm.⁴

(8) The Company's ships or property, either in general or in particular, is not to be subject to seizure or to any other use whatever without the Company's consent, nor shall any other obstacle be placed in its way whether in time of peace or in time of war, but trade shall always be permitted to run its free and undisturbed course.

(9) Everything needed for the equipment, cargo and fitting out of the Company's ships shall be exempt from duty, but all goods brought in from the [West] Indies shall be carefully listed, . . . those exported to foreign lands, shall be subject to a duty of one per cent. and those remaining within the realm, to two and one-half per cent., for which account must be rendered at the close of each year.

(10) The Company is also permitted to have its own weights and measures, and to use these in all cases although they must conform to those weights and measures which are in use here in Copenhagen.

(11) And since the said Company is an entirely new enterprise, and no one has yet been placed in charge of it, and since it is highly necessary that persons be appointed at once to take charge of the collecting of capital and of securing the necessary goods [for the venture] [at the proper time], these persons are hereby chosen and authorized to act as directors: Jens Juul⁵ chancery councilor and vice president of the Board of Trade, Peter Pedersen Lerche, justice in the supreme court and a member of the Board of Trade, and Hans Nansen,⁶ likewise a member of the Board of Trade. To these three shall be added three of the Company's shareholders, by a majority vote, as soon as a sufficient number of shareholders have joined the Company. His Majesty has also . . . granted the shareholders the right to fill vacancies on the board of directors, provided the places are filled from among the stockholders who have invested not less than 2,000 *s/dl.* in the Company, ---all in accordance with the proposals of the *Réglement* drawn up by the Board of Trade.

(12) The said Company is also to be allowed to have its own court, so that the directors may try and render judgment in all disputes and cases concerning themselves and their employees, which arise out of the [West] Indian trade; from which forum there shall be no appeal, except to the supreme court.

(13) And all artisans, laborers and seamen who come from foreign places to enter the Company's service, shall enjoy the same treatment that his Majesty's subjects enjoy, and they as well as their surviving wives and children, shall be exempt from the payment of sixths and tenths when they receive a furlough from the Company and proceed out of the kingdom. . . .

(14) And inasmuch as the Company has need of men to build and defend the places and lodges which they need for their security, as well as for the peopling of the colonies and the cultivation and settling of the land, it is permitted to take two enlisted men from each company from among the strong,

⁴ *Rigsadmiral.*

⁵ Juel.

⁶ Rendered incorrectly as Hansen in C. P. Roth's *Rescripter.*

industrious men who are married and know some trade, and also as many as may be needed of those who have been condemned to prison or put in irons, for use on plantations or elsewhere; and of women, as many as may be desired from among those whose unseemly lives have brought them into prison or a house of correction.⁷

(15) The Company is also permitted, by royal favor, to have as much space as they may need for meetings, the safe-keeping of moneys, and for offices, in the upper part of the stock exchange, while for pack houses and magazine it is to have the vaults and space formerly occupied by the salt company, which places shall be assigned them by the Board of Trade.

(16) It is permitted, moreover, that if the Glückstadt African Company is unable to give satisfactory assurances of its ability to continue its career on the lines already planned, the West India Company shall be allowed to take up said Company's work with the same privileges and exemptions as the Glückstadt company now has, although in such a case they shall pay said company for all its entire stock of pieces, guns, and ammunition, and also permit it to remove such goods as it may have on hand, and to collect its outstanding debts there, unless some other arrangement is made between the two companies.

But inasmuch as the forts revert *Ex direlicto* to his Majesty, he will hand them over to the Company's possession and retention without any dues.

Finally, the privilege of using his Majesty's seal in such cases as the advancement of commerce seems to require is by especial royal favor and grace granted to those servants of the Company in the [West] Indies who have charge of its business.

Which most gracious charter is dated [at] Copenhagen, March 11, A[nn]o 1671.

⁷ *Spindehuset eller andetsteds.*

APPENDIX D

CHARTER OF 1697 FOR THE WEST INDIA AND GUINEA COMPANY¹

C [hristian] 5 to whomsoever this may come, greeting: Inasmuch as we have most graciously recommended the directors of our West India Company to take up the Guinea trade, in order the better to facilitate the said commerce, we have most graciously furnished our West India and Guinea Company with this our charter.

1

The Company is to continue in possession of the island of St. Thomas in the West Indies, likewise Crab island, St. John, *item* the fortress Christiansborg in Guinea, together with such lands and forts as they might hereafter secure possession of, and is alone to be permitted to trade therewith, and is, without payment of dues to us, to enjoy any and all profit which might therefrom ensue.

2

The Company may take and retain in full possession all those islands which it owns and which are still uninhabited, such as Crab Island, St. John, and the like, as well as all those places on the mainland of Africa and America which are not already taken possession of by other European nations, and [it may] permit forts and lodges to be built thereon; and any profit that may result from such occupation shall likewise be the Company's to enjoy and to retain, without any dues, let or hindrance.

3

The Company may enter into such contracts and alliances with governments in Africa and America as seem best for the furtherance of commerce, and when it is necessary, we shall assist it with our credentials and recommendations, but it must not enter into negotiations with European potentates or states without previously securing our consent; for, when the Company requests it, we shall graciously take [i. e., such negotiations] up, and labor for the welfare of the Company.

4

No one, whether he be a subject or a foreigner, excepting the Company alone, may hereafter enjoy the use of our . . . passports,² or be permitted to sail to Africa or America, and still less to trade with the Company's lands, forts or lodges, but if some of our subjects should nevertheless venture to trade with the places and lands indicated, without the Company's permission, they shall be liable, whenever they may be found, to lose ship and cargo and whatever they may have with them, which shall all fall to the Company, without any dues to us.

5

All goods of whatever kind, without exception, which the Company may ship from our lands and dominions to Africa and America, as well as all sorts of goods which the Company may order and import from foreign places or from our own lands for the furtherance of trade [or for] the fitting out and provisioning of ships, shall be entirely free and exempt from customs duties, food taxes, excise, and all other dues, by whatever name they might be known, which shall include those which are already forbidden, as well as those which may hereafter be forbidden. So also all ships and vessels which the Company now

¹ Translated from *Registrant over Vestindiske Sager, 1671-1699 (Rigsarkiv)*.

² *Søe Passer*.

owns or hereafter may own shall be exempt from all harbor and tonnage dues as well as from all other burdens aforementioned. But those goods which the Company ships from Africa or America to Denmark (excepting gold, which shall be exempt from customs dues or any other kind whatsoever) shall be subject to the following tariffs: one per cent. on such goods as are shipped to the foreign states (?) [*fremmede ster*], and two and one-half per cent. on goods consumed in our realms and lands.

6

The Company's ships and effects must not be liable to seizure, except in such cases where someone has advanced an appreciable sum of money for the Company's benefit in return for the notes of the directors and in such cases, the person who has in his possession the directors' notes may, in case of default of payment, have the directors summoned before our supreme court and may there secure judgment against them, after which judgment, he may seize any of the Company's effects, and secure his payments out of those.

7

And in order that the trade of the Company may the better be continued and directed, we have seen fit to permit and to order that the shareholders may select from among themselves, by a majority vote, six men, or a greater number if need be, who are to serve as directors, of which six or more, one-third shall be of our ministers or servants, and the other two-thirds reputable merchants from this city, although no one may be selected to act as director unless he has invested, at the very least, 1,000 rixdollars in the Company; which directors shall have full power and authority to dispose of all the Company's means and effects, in Europe as well as in Africa and America, and to make all needful arrangements upon the Company's behalf; and when any of the directors die, others shall be selected in the aforesaid manner.

8

The said directors are herewith authorized to appoint and to dismiss all employees of the Company who serve on land or sea, whether in Europe, Africa, or America, and to issue such instructions to them as they may deem needful for the Company's interests; which employees shall be duly bound to carry out the orders of the directors on pain of punishment according to the gravity of the case. But such are chosen by the directors, acting for the Company, as governors and commandants of the forts in Africa or in America, must be furnished with our . . . confirmation of their office, which shall in due course be granted upon the application of the directors.

9

The Company is also to be permitted to have its own court, so that the directors may either themselves try all cases and decide all difficulties concerning the Company's employees (so long as they are actually in the Company's service and have not rendered proper account of their stewardship), or [they may] name two or more shareholders, who may do this work on the Company's behalf; and such judgements shall not be appealed from, unless someone's honor or life is involved; for in such cases, and such only, shall it be permitted to the condemned to come before the supreme court in a new trial.

10

Likewise the Company is also to be permitted to have its own weights and measures, and to use these in all cases, although they must conform to those weights and measures which we have ordained shall be used throughout our realms and lands.

11

The Company's own artisans, as well as the master here in the city, are to be permitted without let or hindrance to carry through all that the directors have asked them to do for the furtherance of the Company's trade, and to do this in such manner as the directors may deem that the best interests of the Company demand.

12

The Company is permitted to use unstamped paper in all its departments of business, which shall be accepted in all places and in every court at just as high a [legal] value as though it were stamped.

13

The directors are to be allowed to pay such a rate of interest on moneys which they may have borrowed for the Company's use and for the promotion of its trade as they can agree upon with those concerned, and those notes which the directors thus issue on the Company's behalf are in all ways to be as valid as though all the shareholders had signed them, and they are to be accepted as letters of exchange.

14

The directors may themselves select God-fearing decent and learned persons as ministers, who shall teach the pure Lutheran doctrine on the islands and in the forts of the Company in Africa and America as well as on its ships, and who shall serve the people in matters affecting their souls' welfare. Whenever they have been named and called by the directors, we shall confirm them in their office, and if they show themselves to be well instructed and of proper behavior, we shall in due time, on the application of the directors, give them preference to others in the matter of securing positions as ministers in these, our realms and lands.

15

We do also herewith grant to those servants of the Company who do business for it in the [West] Indies permission to use our seal in cases involving the general welfare and the furtherance of commerce.

Forbydendes, etc.

Copenhagen, September 28, [16] 97.

APPENDIX E

LETTER OF CHARITÉ ESMIT TO ADOLPH ESMIT¹

My Dearest!

We thank God for the good news regarding your safe arrival in Barbados; though nine weeks old, it was very welcome to everybody. I had heard from various sources about town that letters had arrived. Madame Hoppe had kept hold of her letters three days before she had allowed me to see them. I hope all my letters have arrived, and that you will answer them before the supreme court begins its session and calls upon me for them.² Last week Milan had the smith, Anna, Karen and the negro Sent called up before the magistrate and had two hundred questions put to them. We had no one there; Munch is out of town on orders from the king, T., our good friend, is on Fünen, Mickelsen and Captain Meyer have been there [at the magistrate's ?]. Milan has managed it so that Sent has taken the sacrament at the French ambassador's.

Your brother³ will appeal; he has "taken orders" from Sidenborg, which has cost half a hundred rixdollars, and is to cost me an equal sum, but whence I shall get it I do not know. I am in great hopes that you will send me some [money] but I fear that you will not be able to.

May God bless you on your mission, otherwise your reputation here is gone. People here are all awaiting eventualities eagerly; I cannot write all that they say. Be sure that you don't forget to write to Luxdorff,⁴ Harbo,⁵ and Baron Juell;⁶ you must also write to Moth,⁷ Mule⁸ and to those whom you wish to retain as your friends. They are all expecting it. Do not forget the directors, for we are under their thumbs.

There are no news from the *Red Cock* and the schooner.⁹ I have had the matter herewith enclosed with me for six days, but I don't think that it amounts to much. He complains of lack of money, and has told me that you were to send him five to six hundred dollars on account.¹⁰ I find that the account appears to be quite large. I hope that it will please God to bless you to the end that we may get away from this people. I believe in my good God, who has never during my life left me in need, and if he wills to spare my life, I shall not remain here in this place after your case is closed.

With this post came letters from Guinea [stating] that all the people were rebellious.

¹ *Breve og Dokumenter, 1683-1689 (Rigsarkiv)*. This letter, according to a statement signed by C. Heins, H. Irgens, J. Delicaet, and J. Lorentz, arrived in St. Thomas after Adolph Esmit's enforced return in company with vice admiral Hoppe. It had come *via* France and a Brandenburg bark had brought it from St. Eustatius. The letter was written in English, Madame Esmit's native tongue, but only the Danish translation is to be found in the Company's archives.

The paragraphing is that of the translator.

² *Jeg forhaaber at i alle mine Brevve har bekommet, i ville snart sende mig Svar derpaa förend dend Höyeste Røett Kommer og bestille dem til mig som jeg Eder hafver beedet.*

³ Nicholas Esmit. See above, p. 46, *et seq.* The Sidenborg referred to cannot be Jacob Sidenborg, since the latter died March 31, 1685, after having been secretary to, and a member of, the Board of Trade.

⁴ Bolle Luxdorff had held various positions in the chancery since 1669. In 1680 he became a councilor and secretary to the chancery, in 1684, a councilor of state (*Etatsraad*), and in 1688, first secretary.

⁵ Perhaps the Jens Harboe who was first secretary in the war department from 1691 to 1699, and a privy councilor.

⁶ Jens Juel, the statesman.

⁷ Matthias Moth. *Cf.* above, pp. 90-92.

⁸ Probably Christian Mule, secretary in the chancery from 1685 to 1697.

⁹ *Kreyert*.

¹⁰ *Paa hans Regenskabs afkortning.*

I believed that it was on St. Thomas. Rosenheim¹¹ has been in England and has sold the Guinea fort for 4,000 *rdl*. I have inquired about your instructions but can get no reply. For God's sake, be careful that you are not caught in others' snares. You must write in quite friendly fashion to the *Old Man*¹² so long as I am here.

Verily, I am quite melancholy, full of fear, grief and distress. I have been [so] unwell . . . that I have hardly been able to draw my breath. I have taken a purgative, and have had some blood let. Thank God, I am now somewhat better.

I am unable to get any money from Madame Westervyck; she has none. The president¹³ here in Copenhagen is dead. I do not know what sort of an account your cousin here in Vlissingen¹⁴ has given you, for he hasn't even troubled himself to answer my letter since your departure. I beg of you to have nothing to do with him. You must not ship the cotton to England; no price can be got for it there. Deldyn seems to be your most reliable man; [he] is of the opinion that sugar and indigo are selling well in England, and he is a good man there.

I haven't much confidence in Johan Lorentz and all those who are associated with you, except [Hendrick] Irgens alone. The good God will guide you. I implore you most heartily, my dearest, to say your prayers to God and to keep him as your friend; then you need have no fear of anything men may do to you. And remember always the former grace, and feel obliged at all times to fear and serve him who has done such great things for you, and always will do. For otherwise you are miserable, poor, poor.

Hendriette greets you heartily. When you write, remember to write to Pauli;¹⁵ he is my friend. You probably know that I have signed Marcolli's note, and at that time [when it is due], he must have his money. You must write to Claes Sohn,¹⁶ and not forget Mr. Becker. Mr. Fadderbye is the best friend I have here. He sends you his greetings. Adieu, my dearest. That the good God may grant that we shall meet happily once more is the constant prayer of

Your affectionate
Last wife,
Charité Esmits.

My sincere greetings to the good admiral. His entire family is in good health; his wife is to go to Holstein to her sister's wedding.

¹¹ Jens Tolder (*Rosenheim*) had become a councilor of commerce (*Kommerceraad*) in October, 1681, and in December had been elected to the board of shareholders in the Company. For Guinea negotiations, *cf.* Mariager, *Historisk Efterretning*, pp. 51 *et seq.*

¹² Possibly Steen Andersen Bille, "vice commandant" of the city of Copenhagen.

¹³ this was Peder Resen, the predecessor of Hans Nansen, who became "President" of Copenhagen July 7, 1688. Resen had been an active member of the Council of State from 1673 to 1676, had become a councilor of justice in 1677, and councilor of state in 1684. He died June 1, 1688.

¹⁴ Flushing.

¹⁵ Oliger or *Holger* Pauli, the first secretary of the Company in its Copenhagen office.

¹⁶ Claes or *Claus* Sohn was elected to the board of shareholders in 1679. Mariager, *op. cit.*, 31

APPENDIX F

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE AND TRADE TO KING FREDERICK IV
(1716)

Most mighty king,
Most gracious hereditary ruler:

In accordance with your Majesty's most gracious order, we humbly present herewith our sincere opinion concerning those privileges and [other] matters [in dispute] which the delegates sent out from St. Thomas in America have asked the West Indian Company to adjudicate that their commerce and means of livelihood might be sustained, [and] which the Company considers that it can not grant them without serious invasion of the rights granted it in the charter. Which points are as follows:

Query 1. Whether the inhabitants of St. Thomas may be permitted free trade with their goods, in America as well as in Europe (excepting Copenhagen and Hamburg) without the West India Company's charter being violated by said free trade?

The condition of the island ought to be observed in this connection; since it is such that nothing grows here except sugar, cotton-wool of which they make cotton, and millet, which is a sort of plant smaller than rice, and is used mainly by the poorest whites and by the slaves of the land. The nature of the soil and the climate is said to be such that nothing can grow there except beans and other small truck which cannot be taken to Europe; for which reason the inhabitants must necessarily procure from other places all things necessary for food as well as clothing, such as flour, meat, pork, butter, oil, cloths and stuffs, muslin, linen, leather, tobacco, all sorts of implements for cultivating their land, all kinds of tools for trades, and all their equipment of silver, tin, copper, iron and the like. Either the Company must bring these things to the planters in sufficient quantity for their daily needs, and at as reasonable a price as they can get them in that region from the English, French, and Spaniard colonies in the vicinity, or they must be allowed to seek them where they may.

Hitherto the Company has not demonstrated its ability to provide them the planters with sufficient of the above-mentioned goods to satisfy their bare needs, ---to say nothing of providing a plenty, ---and even had they been able to bring in such goods, it would have been impossible, and will be still more so in the future, for them to bring in provisions at as low a price as they could have been secured in the neighboring colonies. For example, how will it be possible to bring in a barrel of English flour weighing 180-190 lbs. net for 6-7 *rdl.*, a bbl. of meat weighing 200 lbs. net at the same price, a barrel of pork for 10-11 *rdl.*, when the price is very nearly as high? Besides it will also be difficult for the Company to furnish enough provisions to keep those lands properly supplied from one journey to another, and if that cannot be done, the inhabitants will surely die of hunger and so the Company would be the loser in the end. For unfortunately, there has not been a year since the first establishment of the Company, when it has been able to fit out and send from here more than a single ship, or at most two ships. How often, indeed, has it not happened, especially in times when these dominions or those of our neighbors have been disturbed by war, that St. Thomas has seen but a single ship every other year! ²

Next must be considered the goods which must be carried thither, and especially woolen and linen goods, which the Company must itself import from foreign places, and which it cannot, therefore, bring thither at the price at which they can be secured in the neighborhood; for either the Company must bring

¹ From *Politi- og Commerce-Collegiets Memorial Bog*, Bd. 21 (1716-1720), in Copenhagen Municipal Archives (*Raadstuearkiv*). The paragraphing is largely that of the translator. See above, pp. 179-180.

² *Ja hvor tit og besynderlig i ufreds Tiider saavel her i. Rigerne som andensteds er det skeet at St. Thomas ikkun har seet eet Skib fra Compagniet hver Andet Aar.*

them in at a great loss, or St. Thomas must suffer the misfortune of being improverished by paying exorbitant prices for such goods, and higher prices than are paid on all the surrounding islands. And if that happens, the colony will no doubt decay of itself, and the colonists move to other places where prices are more reasonable and there is greater freedom. Besides, it must be taken into consideration that some of the Company's ships on leaving here first sail to Guinea and the African coasts to fetch slaves, which are the very best and most profitable of commodities that can and must be brought to St. Thomas to be sold for the cultivation of the land and the development of the plantations. Now they are obliged to bring from here a double cargo, part of it to use for provisioning their forts and lodges in Guinea, and for purchasing slaves, and part for the West Indian colony; for which reason the ships that do not sail directly to the colonies are en route so much longer. Meantime the colony is likely to be subject to various dangers, such as violent hurricanes which harry those regions yearly, and often bring great disaster down upon them; sea-robbers, who descend upon the land to rob its inhabitants; sicknesses and other plagues which are likely to increase their misery. All these things may come upon them without their being able by post to advise the Company thereon, and when they do not learn of the colonists' needs and sufferings until the ships arrive in the islands, they cannot bring with them the needed relief. Would it not be un-Christian, then, to forbid them the chance of making their living in the best way that they can, inasmuch as the Company itself is obliged almost every year to supply its own fortress and plantation from New York and [from] the surrounding islands, and ships practically nothing from here [Copenhagen] for their [St. Thomas'] provisions?

Besides this, there are other goods in the islands, not including sugar and cotton, which the Company either will not or can not ship out, such as brandy, which they make from sugar cane, beans, cassava, [sweet] potatoes, yams, etc., on which products alone many families who have no plantations live, and which are brought in from other places.³ It is indeed a sin that these goods should be lost to commerce, and the families either be forced to starve or to move out. And who would suffer more therefrom than the Company itself which would lose its surest and largest source of income,⁴ the poll tax. [?]

The directors, to be sure, are continually harping upon their privileges and charter, which provides that no one, whoever he may be, excepting themselves alone, may trade with the colonies, but may not the colony seek its living and trade with outsiders, when the Company itself suffers no hardship thereby, and can secure enough return cargo for its ship [?] It appears, too, that the Company has lost nothing by the free trade which the inhabitants have connived to enjoy during the past few years,⁵ inasmuch as it has not only had full cargoes for the homeward voyages, but while its ship has been lying in the harbor [in St. Thomas], the Company has frequently disposed of two or three cargoes to other places before its own ship was loaded. The directors may say that this occurred without their knowledge or consent. But it is scarcely believable that their servant (the governor) should have been a party to such speculation within sight of the Company's own ship, which was to take on all [the cargo] that there was and that it could secure and take back to the home land, without special orders or permission.

It also appears that the Company has not suffered through the free trade thus connived at, since they permit their own plantations, which are the largest and best, to lie uncultivated, and to be used, according to report, only as grazing land for their horses and mules; so that one is inclined to ask how the needed provisions could be obtained upon the island, except through the inhabitants enjoying free trade, which enables them to secure much white and brown sugar from the French colonies.

From all of which circumstances, we can by no means concede that free trade with the surrounding islands should be forbidden to the inhabitants, because they should not be subjected to privation as a result of the Company's and colony's prosperity and growth, because they ought not to be treated with greater

³ *Alleeniste leve, og andensteds henføres.*

⁴ *Intrade.*

⁵ *Ved Ind Byggenes Fri Handel, som de nu i nogle Aar af deres Connivence have nydt. . . .*

severity than the other neighboring colonies round about, since thereby the island might become desolate and other nations might avail themselves of an opportunity to seize it; because they ought not to be treated as serfs and slaves of the Company, since they are, indeed, a free people. If the Company would confine its restrictions to one sort of goods or another, which they were not to be allowed to ship out of the islands, and if it would, on the other hand, agree to take such produce from them at a reasonable price, and also to furnish them with all necessaries, which it cannot possible do, such as the free use of money,⁶ horses, mules, etc., it wouldn't have been so bad, and then the Company and the colony might submit to certain rules, as is the case with Iceland and the Færoe islands, but now it is making such demands that we can by no means lend it support. It is not necessary to forbid free trade with Europe, except with Hamburg, Bremen and Denmark.

Query 2. Whether the Company shall have the right of pre-emption [with respect to colonial goods] in the colony and [if so] at what prices?

The Company should indisputably have the right of pre-emption, as the Company's store-house must always have a sufficient quantity on hand to furnish full cargoes for its ships on their return voyages. But it ought to be observed that such right of priority should not be abused, either by the Company or by its employees at the forts and lodges, as they have hitherto done to their own profit and the loss and injury of the inhabitants. For the way the company's employees there have managed and kept the inhabitants from making a living has been improper and ought not to have been tolerated.

If the Company could inform the inhabitants how large a cargo it planned to take out, it should certainly furnish its pack houses with the needed quantity; but the Company should, on the other hand, either be obliged to keep up its own plantations, which are best, or they should sell or rent them to others on such terms as would be considered reasonable on the island. For when these plantations lie uncultivated the colony must make up the difference, and thus they will lack produce to sell to private traders in exchange for provisions. The chief question of dispute will be the price.

The directors maintain that they should secure the produce at one-sixth less than the current market price. The colonists say, on the other hand, that this amounts to more than 16 per cent.,⁷ and are unable to perceive why they should sell their goods at a better rate than the market price, inasmuch as they are now paying a six per cent. duty on all outgoing goods, whereas previously they paid but four per cent., and where they formerly paid no duties on incoming goods, they now pay five percent. Hence the Company, after it had permitted free trade⁸ now receives seven per cent. more of the colonists' goods than before, and if it should now secure their goods at one-sixth off, it would then secure twenty-three per cent., and poll tax for persons over 16 and 20 years of age, whether they are free or slave, besides, which runs up to a pretty considerable total.

It is our firm conviction that the inhabitants [of St. Thomas] have much reason on their side. The prospect of their losing so high a percentage of their produce is hard indeed, since they must not only pay a high price for their plantations, and for living on and cultivating the land, but also pay so large an import and export tax, especially [large] in view of the necessity of importing from abroad all their food and clothing.

What is most to be feared is that the most substantial of the inhabitants will put their heads together and deliberately raise the price of the goods which should be delivered to the Company. But to that they have replied that such was impossible, for the Company's employees being in business as well as

⁶ *Gratia Contanter.*

⁷ Crossed out in MS.: *af alle udgaaende Vahre, i stæden de ickun Gave.*

⁸ *Siden de Conniverede udi Deres fri Handel.*

themselves, are as well informed concerning the state of the market, and when they so desire, they can both raise and lower (*sic*) the price as they please.⁹ It is our humble opinion that since the Company has already raised their customs duties, both for exports and imports, in which matter the colony will make no protest if those taxes shall remain unchanged where they are at present, it would be very severe, indeed, if the planters should have to dispose of their produce at such a fearful loss; for the Company has already a sufficient handicap, both through its prior right of purchase, and its customs duties.

Query 3 is whether or not planters who leave the island should pay the sixths and tenths out of their resources which the directors claim, and which they have never known of nor paid hitherto until the year 1702, when one was compelled to pay it. Besides, when anyone at present comes to the island, they receive from the privy council there a promise of exemption from that tax should they desire to move away.

. . .¹⁰

For one must distinguish between Europe where such *Abzug Gelder, Nachsteuer, Jus Detractionis*, and other [taxes], by whatever name they might be called, are everywhere in use, and the regions of Africa and America, where they are not used. Here in Europe, it is *Jus Gentium*, but it is by no means thus in those lands, and if it is not practicable in one place, it is hardly advisable to introduce it in another [near at hand] unless the object is to instil a fear of such a place in men's minds, and prevent them from coming there to settle. The directors should consider that scarcely one tenth---indeed hardly one twelfth--of the colony consists of native Danes, but most of them are Dutch, English and French, for there are reported to be not more than ten or twelve Danish families who are in a position to own slaves or plantations or to carry on trade. The rest are foreigners. . . .¹¹

*Query 5.*¹² Whether it is advisable that a number of the leading inhabitants shall have seats in the council or the courts, in matters concerning the internal affairs of the island?

The directors oppose this, since they fear the inhabitants will become too greedy for power and encroach by intrigue upon the Company's sovereignty and commercial privileges.¹³ But we are of the opinion that if their rights are limited to certain fields, such as disputes arising within the islands, *De Meo et Tuo* and other matters in which the Company is not interested, then a number of the most intelligent and best of the inhabitants should have a place in the courts. But that concerns the [department of] justice and not the Board of Trade. Yet we shall take the liberty of saying that in so far as we have been informed by the [St. Thomas] delegates, the administration of justice there should beyond doubt be recognized and placed upon a different footing; which need is indicated by their complaints concerning the probating of their estates.

The remaining grievances and *Gravamina* have to do with fugitive slaves, the seizure of their vessels, and the like, in which matters we have nothing more to suggest than either the seeking for satisfactory adjustment through your majesty's efforts, or reprisals, if such are possible, or to give blow for blow, for which the Company is too weak. But with respect to the calling or securing of ministers, as well as freedom in the exercise of religion,¹⁴ the directors have already promised a remedy. . . .

Besides all this, some of us have hit upon the idea that your royal majesty might himself place a commandant at the fort who might be supported from those imposts which the Company draws from the island, such as customs duties and poll tax; and the commandant could defend the inhabitants when any

⁹ *Hvorefter de meest faar at rette Sig.*

¹⁰ Various elaborate arguments against these taxes are here omitted.

¹¹ Arguments favoring various definite immunities and guarantees along the lines above indicated conclude the reply to Query 3.

¹² Query 4 does not appear in the MS.

¹³ *Intriguere sig udi Deres Eyendoms Rett of Deres Præference udi Negocen.*

¹⁴ *Libero exercitio Religionis.*

injustice was done them. Besides, the inhabitants and their property would be more secure against unexpected attack, concerning which rumors of danger have gone out this spring, inasmuch as the fort is described as being in so poor a condition that it is to be feared that unless an improvement takes place there will be danger of losing the island. This is discussed in the communication of the [St. Thomas] deputies, art. 2, of May 20, 1716, and further in the letter of the inhabitants dated F [ebruary] 24, 1716, already referred to, wherein it appears that for a long time the garrison has consisted of not more than twenty-two soldiers largely incapacitated by lack of food and proper care; for in five or six months they had received no wages, so that they had become desperate [and] wished to be relieved. Besides, for this small garrison, there was not more than one month's provisions, only ten usable pieces, two hundred good balls; no small arms to put in the hands of the inhabitants; the commandant is apparently not a man of military training, but interested more in trade than in looking out for such matters of necessity. . . .¹⁵

Your royal majesty's most humble, dutiful and faithful servants

N [iels] Slange J [ohan] B [ertram] Ernst A [ndreas] Franck

C [hristian] Braem M [orten] Munck

M [arkus] Johansen A [braham] Klöcker¹⁶

Board of Police and Trade [Copenhagen] June [?], 1716

To this statement was added the following: Information concerning the cargo which the last ship sent by the Company took with it from the fatherland to St. Thomas in the West Indies.

Bricks	A small quantity of copper work, such as sugar kettles
<i>Klincker</i>	and the like of which nothing has been sent thither during
Tilestones	recent years, so that the planters have been forced to supply
Norwegian planks	their needs from other sources.
Rope	Silesian linen
Pitch and tar, though they	Grindstones
may be secured cheaper	A small quantity of Lübeck beer
from New York	Iron

Goods which the colony on St. Thomas needs and must procure from other places:

Victuals: Meat, pork, butter, etc. May be secured at far lower prices in New York than in Denmark.

¹⁵ Here the members of the investigating Board failed to agree, J. B. Ernst, A. Franck, C. Braem, and M. Johansen favoring prompt reinforcements, the others arguing that this matter was not for them, but for the King and the Company to determine.

¹⁶ Of these Braem had been on the directorial board since 1697, and Klöcker was to become a director in 1727.

Goods for clothing, etc. English stuffs, wool and silk stockings, woolen and silk *puoser(?)*, camelots, English *Bay (?)*, Holland linen, French "Rouan" [*Rouen* cloth], table-cloths, all kinds of linens from Flanders, Wesphalia, Harlem and other places,¹⁷ silk and threads, flax and hemp, lace, pottery, spices, iron implements for the cultivation of plantations, domestic implements, sail cloth.

From the French islands: sugar, both white and brown, cacao, indigo, ginger, powder, money.

From the Spanish islands: cattle, hides and leather, cacao, Virginia tobacco, money, etc.

Exceedingly necessary for sugar mills and plantations: mules from the Spaniards; horses from New York.

From the English: Brazil-wood, Campeachy and other woods suitable for rasping and dyes.

¹⁷ The last four or five items "may be had from the English, French, and Dutch islands."

APPENDIX G

GOVERNOR ERIK BREDAL TO DIRECTORS, 1719, 1722 ¹

St. Thomas, May 25, 1719

. . . The English nation is the one that does us the most good, and from which we have most to fear, for truth to say, they hold our very lives in their hands; and if they, (who dispute our right to St. Thomas, and threaten St. John) should adopt the expedient of forbidding the sending of provisions to this place for half a year, the inhabitants would be obliged to leave the island, for their live-stock (now that the land is laid out in cotton and sugar works) would not suffice, according to my calculation, to keep them supplied with food during that time, the less so, since a butchered ox cannot be preserved here more than a couple of days on account of the heat.

But although the English General Hamilton ² might entertain such a plan because of the evil intentions he bears toward this land on account of the occupation of St. John, yet it is fortunate for us that the governors of the other English colonies from which we secure provisions are not on good terms with him, and are not prepared to carry through any such plan. Besides, Mr. Hamilton might easily have taken the chance (considering the malice he bears us) to ruin both of these islands if he had thought of it. For a long time, there have been a great many English sea-robbers here, who have always kept their posts at the English islands Spanishtown (*sic*) and Tortola, where they have had free passage. He would only have had to set them upon us secretly to bring about our ruin. For the amnesty that they have been granted is so liberal that they cannot even be held by the English inhabitants for murder, robbery or other misdeeds, if they but return within a certain time and receive amnesty. In that manner the French have received the greater part of Hispaniola [Haiti] from the Spaniards in the midst of peace. I do not say it because of any fear, and I do not think that anyone accuses me of that, but because of the caution which I think is needed here to prevent the seizure or plundering of this land (especially in the cold months when sickness is general), ---which may God avert!---either by the Spaniards or the sea-robbers; for our garrison amounts to nothing, and the land is weaker than one would believe, since in the course of time, three or four plantations have come under a single owner, so that where formerly there were four whites, there is now but one. Indeed, we are not strong enough with respect to the negroes themselves. I have warned the inhabitants that this land is becoming weaker, and that they should have one white man on each plantation, whether or not several were under one owner, but they have replied that they were unable to secure any, but that if I were willing to let them have some of the soldiers, as had previously occurred, they would take them. But none of them can be spared. It has actually been a fact that the foreign ships and vessels lying in the harbor have sometimes had four times as many men on board as the entire fort and island together. . .

St. Thomas, June 17, 1722 ³

Enclosed herewith is a letter from the English General Hart who was sent here with two ships of war to request St. John of me, and also to inform me that the English also claim St. Thomas as belonging to them. I have replied to them as was my duty, and attempted to phrase my negative reply as politely as possible. I gave to Capt. Ellis Brand's proposition a similar reply, to which he replied that he would report it to his General, and that the occupation of St. John might cause the Danes to lose St. Thomas, too, since they had no right to it, either. News had also reached me from St. Christopher, before the arrival of these ships, that the English said that they expected to go and seize St. Thomas and St. John. Nevertheless, these

¹ *B. & D.*, 1717-1720. The paragraphing is that of the translator.

² Governor General of the English Leeward Islands.

³ *B. & D.*, 1721-24.

ships left here without attempting anything, after having lain anchored far outside of the harbor for several days.

Although one would suppose that the said two islands are not worth enough to the English to pay for their getting into trouble with Denmark, yet there is reason to suspect that they would be useful for the following design. It is known that they have long had an eye upon Porto Rico, and with St. Thomas and Crab island (which they are also talking of settling) in their possession, they would be able, on account of their sea power, so to hem Porto Rico in ⁴ that they would make themselves masters of it on the first break with Spain. Likewise, they have also a short time ago seized the island of Providence in the straits of Bahama, which though not considered of any particular importance in Europe, is still of more consequence than one would readily believe, for the Spaniards are absolutely obliged to pass by it with their silver fleet; and the English could from this island as well as by land from Virginia disturb the whole coast of Florida.

How bold that nation has become was recently shown in their attitude toward the French who took the uninhabited island of St. Lucia, for the English immediately sent ships thither and drove them out; and since they are so strong in America, the French have allowed the matter to rest there, although the French General, Marquis de Feuquirères, at once dispatched an express to Europe to complain of the shameless treatment accorded an officer of the king and the duly constituted French governor at that place. . . .

⁴ *Saaledes indknibe og indspærre Puerto-rico . . .*

APPENDIX H

STATISTICS FOR ST. THOMAS: POPULATION, PLANTATIONS ¹

Population

<i>White</i>	1688	1691	1715	1720	1725	1733	1740	1745	1754
men	{		155..	155..	155..	173..	121..	144..	139
	{	212..							
women	{		145..	127..	169..	159..	128..	127..	89
children		177..	247..	283..	not given				
total	317..	389..	547..	565					

Negro

men	{		1157..	1507..	1633	{	..	837..	635..	909
	{	361..				{	2246			
women	{		613..	873..	979	{	..	750..	748..	849
manq				694..	684	{	..	968..	933..	979
						{	1495			
children		194..	1272..	1113..	1194	{	..	578..	678..	744
total	422..	555..	3042..	4187..	4490..	3741..	3133..	2994..	3481	

Plantations

C. Pl.	81...	1...	11...	13...	9...	10...	5...	6	
C. w. ....	...	69...	61...	74...	68...	66...	55...	64
S. Pl.	3...	8...	34...	24...	11...	8...	4...	9	
S. W.		32...	24...	31...	32...	28...	34...	28	
K. W.		16...	10...	8...	6...	3...	...	1	
Mixt.	17...	34...	24...	27...	27...	38...	8...	46	
Total	90...	101...	160...	164...	177...	148...	153...	108...	154

¹ These tables have been compiled largely from the *Land Lister* in the Company's archives.

APPENDIX H *continued*

Abbreviations:

C. Pl. = Cotton plantations.

C. W. = " " with "works."

S. Pl. = Sugar "

S. W. = " " " "

K. W. = Kill Devil works.

{ Mixt. = Plantations with various products, including provisions or "Kaast" and those not

{ Misc. surveyed.

Cap. = Slaves capable of performing full adult work.

Manq. = "Manquerons" or those incapacitated by reason of age, injury, etc.; defectives.

Pl. = Plantations.

APPENDIX I
STATISTICS FOR ST. JOHN AND ST. CROIX: POPULATION, PLANTATIONS

ST. JOHN

Population

	<i>Whites</i>			<i>Children Total</i>	<i>Cap.</i>	<i>Manq.</i>	<i>Negroes</i>	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>					<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
1728.....	76.....	6.....	41.....	123.....	563 ¹	84.....	30.....	677
1733.....	97.....	53.....	58.....	208.....	731.....	119.....	237.....	1087
1739.....	73.....	60.....	75.....	208.....	743.....	280.....	391.....	1414

Plantations.

								<i>Total</i>	<i>Owners</i>		
	<i>C. Pl.</i>	<i>C. W.</i>	<i>S. Pl.</i>	<i>S. W.</i>	<i>K. W.</i>	<i>Mixt</i>	<i>on Pl.</i>		<i>on St. Th.</i>	<i>Abroad</i>	
1720-21.....							39				
1728.....	48.....	0.....	8.....	21.....	1.....	9.....	87.....	28.....	36.....	1	
1733.....	15.....	3.....	1.....	9.....	1.....	80.....	109.....	67.....	4.....	1	
1739.....	29.....	36.....	3.....	21.....	0.....	20.....	109.....	61.....	?.....	3	

For abbreviations, see St. Thomas statistics.

¹ The women included one mulatto; the children, ten groups of "heirs," each of which embraced perhaps two or more children. Several owners counted in the list for 1739 resided on St. Thomas, St. Eustatius and elsewhere.

APPENDIX I *continued*

STATISTICS FOR ST. JOHN AND ST. CROIX: POPULATION, PLANTATIONS

ST. CROIX

*Population**Christiansted*

Plantation owners ²	Negroes (total)				Whites				Negroes			
<i>Children</i>												
<i>Under</i>												
<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>age</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cap.</i>	<i>Manq.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>Cap.</i>	<i>Mq.</i>	<i>Ch.</i>
1742.....	146.....	23....	5 ³ ...174....	1559....		31...	316...1906					
1745.....	162.....	30	19.....211....	1918....	217....	743...2878....	10....	3 ...	15..	3...		9
1754.....	260.....	23.....	21.....304.....	4851....	675....	2040..	7566 ⁴ .77....	7...	409...	46...		259

Plantations

	<i>C. Pl.</i>	<i>S. Pl.</i>	<i>Misc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1742.....	122	120	42	264
1745.....	163.....	77	23.....	263
1754.....	34	134 ½	207.....	375 ½

² The nature of the records makes possible only an approximation to accuracy, especially with respect to the white population.

³ Five is simply the number of plantations credited to minors.

⁴ Of these, four hundred and nine "capable," forty defectives, and two hundred and thirty-nine children were owned in Christiansted.

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ARRIVING IN DANISH WEST INDIES
(COMPILED FROM THE COMPANY'S ARCHIVES)

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and Skipper</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total [P. de. Indices]</i>	<i>Cost to</i>	<i>Cost to</i>
									<i>Company (wholesale)</i>	<i>Planters (Retail)</i>
									<i>rdl. (each)</i>	<i>rdl. (each)</i>
<i>Wapen</i>										
(Gert. Cort)	1687 (May)							80		
(Danish Ship)	1688	Denmark						200		
(Captain?)										
<i>Marschall</i>	1688	Emdeu						291		
Dorfling										
[English Ship]	1690 (Apr.)	Bermuda						[109?]		
Marschall	1692	Emden						500 ?	80-95	
Dorfling										
(Captain?)										
<i>Frederick III</i>	1696	Emden						630		
(Jacob Lambrecht)										
<i>Churprin- sessen</i>	1696 (Nov.)	Emden						480		
(Wouter Ypes)										
[<i>Slave Vessel</i>]	1698 (June)	Zeeland						364		
(Jac. de Bruyne		(Nether,)								
<i>Köbenh: Börs</i>	1698 (Sept.)		78	128	44	14	16	280 ¹		
(Innes Pieters)										
[<i>Frederick III</i>]†	1698 (late)	Emden?						624		
(Wouter Ypes)										

¹ There were shipped from Guinea one hundred and eighty-four men, two hundred and thirty-eight women, fifty-five boys, twenty-four girls, and five infants, a total of five hundred and six negroes. Of the two hundred and eighty that arrived on September 17, thirty-seven had died by October 12. Cf. *Gov. C. B., 1694-1700*. Lorentz to Directors (October 12, 1698).

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and Skipper</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total [P. de. Indices]</i>	<i>Cost to Company (wholesale)</i>	<i>Cost to Planters (Retail)</i>
[<i>Slave vessel</i>] (Math. Boogaert)	1699	Zeeland						[90] ²	70	90
<i>Christian V</i> (Jürgen Grabner)	1699 (July)		123	178	35	17	353 ³			85-90

² Only ninety were sold in St. Thomas, fifty to the Danes and forty to the Brandenburgers. The cargo contained three hundred and fifty slaves.

³ Capt. Grabner took on five hundred and forty-nine negroes in Guinea.

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and Skipper)</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total</i> [<i>P. de. Indices</i>]	<i>Cost to Company</i> (wholesale)	<i>Cost to Planters</i> (Retail)
<i>Frederick IV</i> (Innes Pietersen)	1700 (Oct.)	Denmark	72		119	27	20	238 ¹	50	90-100
[Interloper] (Captain?)	1701 (Jan.)	Zeeland						154 ²		
[Interloper] (Jean Closter)	1702 (July)	Zeeland	74		21	12	2	109 ³ 103 1/3	45	80
[Interloper] (Adrian Daemes)	1702 (Dec.)	Zeeland	51		14	18	6	89 ⁴ [79 5/6]	45	80
[Interloper] (J. Roggestaert)	1703 (June)	?	77		10	16	5	108 ⁵ 99 1/6	48	85-90
<i>Christian V</i> (Willem Resen)	1704 (May)	Denmark	123		126	27	15 4	295 [127 1/3]	60	100
[<i>Flying Hart</i>] (Jac. S. Voss)	1707 (Jan.)	Middleburg	246		69	6 9	10	387 [356 2/3]	80	100
Christian V (N. C. Boomfeldt)	1707 (July)	Denmark	212	160		13	8	393 ⁶ 385 1/3	70	100
<i>Slave vessel</i> ⁷ ("Grazaleir")	1708 (Mar.)	?	33		27	13	11	84 [73]	75	100

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

¹ Three hundred died on the journey. In his letter to the Directors dated October 24, 1700, Lorentz mentions the misfortune that has likewise struck other traders, several Zeeland interlopers and English slave ships not having brought more than a third or a fourth safe to their destination. Gov. C. B., 1700-03.

² Lorentz bought the cargo in company with Van Belle, the Brandenburg factor.

³ Of these the Danish Company secured one hundred and eighteen, the Brandenburgers the rest.

⁴ The Brandenburg factor bought eighty-eight from Capt. Daemes.

⁵ The Brandenburg factor bought sixty-six.

⁶ Capt. B. had left Guinea on June 2 with four hundred and forty-seven slaves, and arrived at St. Thomas on July 23.

⁷ Also spelled Grazelli.

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and Skipper</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total [P. de. Indices]</i>	<i>Cost to Company (wholesale)</i>	<i>Cost to Planters (Retail)</i>
<i>Red Lion</i> (Hubert Freth)	1708 (Oct.)	Zeeland	139	30	34	9		212 ⁸	80	100
<i>[Flying Hart?]</i> (Jac. S. Voss)	1709 (Jan.)	Zeeland		227	54	20	12	313 ⁹ [299 1/6]	80	100
<i>[/slave vessel]</i> (Captain?)	1709 (July)	Zeeland						85	60	
<i>Two Brothers</i> (Pieter Thebeu)	1709 (July)	?		17	14	3	5	39	60 [35 2/3]	90

⁸Four per cent. duty brought the Company an additional eight slaves.

⁹Of these, Peter Smith bought one hundred and forty-one, and two Frenchmen bought twenty-six and one hundred and seven, respectively.

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and Skipper)</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total</i> [<i>P. de. Indices</i>]	<i>Cost to Company</i> (wholesale)	<i>Cost to Planters</i> (Retail)	
Rosenborg	1709 (Aug.)	Zeeland	138		22	19	3	187 ¹	60	90-95	
(Erasmus Muller)								[172 5/6]			
<i>The Hunter</i>	1710 (Jan.)	Zeeland						312 ²	65	100	
(H. de Witte)											
<i>America</i>	1710 (July)	Zeeland	134	26	33	7	200	65	100		
(David Dinesen)											
<i>Prince Eugene</i>	1711 (Jan.)	Zeeland	[229] ³		16			253	96		
(Abr. Schilstrad) ⁴											
[<i>America</i>]	1712 (Mar.)	Zeeland	155	25	26	6		212 ⁵	70	100	
(David Dinesen)								[190 5/6]			
[<i>Slave vesse</i>]	1712 (June)	Zeeland?	134		27		32	7	200 ⁶	65	94
(Sam Jochumsen)									[178 5/6]		

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

¹ One hundred and eighty-seven "manquerons" were delivered back to the captain, who sold one hundred and twenty-seven to private buyers for 5,459 *rdl.* Muller's cargo is put down as consisting of Lawango negroes; those arriving in July are called "Calabary" or Kalbarie" negroes.,----En English, Calabar.

² De Witte, being able to account only for three hundred and one when he should have had three hundred and twelve, was charged with the difference or "profit" of 35 *rdl.* each, or 385 *rdl.* The Company bought two hundred and thirty-eight (229½ Pies de Indies) at 65 *rdl.* each. Many of those remaining were delivered back to the captain who sold them to planters and paid the Company the four per cent. duty. *N. J., St. Thomas, 1709-1710.*

³ This includes men and women. Of the two hundred and twenty-nine, forty-nine were sick or "manquerons" as were six of the sixteen boys. Two hundred were bought first, and fifty-three later.

⁴ Capt. S. died immediately after arrival and Capt. Anthony Warene (Vareny) took his place. The remainder of the cargo (six hundred and twenty-six on arrival at St. Thomas) that was unsold or still alive was taken to Porto Bello and Carthagea.

⁵ Besides these, the Company received eight in duty.

⁶ Jachumson's cargo consisted of Angola slaves.

<i>Ship (and Skipper)</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total [P. de. Indices]</i>	<i>Cost to Company (wholesale)</i>	<i>Cost to Planters (Retail)</i>
[Slave vessel] (H. de Witte)	1714 (Jan.)									none sold
<i>New Prince Eugene</i>	1714 (Jan.)	Zeeland	76	56	76	6		216 [173 ½]	70	100-96
(Bastian Mugge)										
<i>Papkiesborg</i>	1714 (Mar.)	Zeeland	121	30	72	3		226 [193]	65	100
(Corn. Huysing)										
<i>Crown Prince</i>	1714 (June)	Bergen	49	45	24	1	7	135 [111 2/8]	70	120
(Jacques Thomas)			9	4	2		3 ⁷	18 [15 ½]	50	
[Slave vessel] (Jacob Valle)	1715 (Jan.)		83	7	20		8	118	65	100
(Slave vessel) (Corn. Lynsen)	1715 (Feb.)							(103 1/3)		
[Slave vessel] (Jochim Gomertz)	1715 (Apr.)									
[Slave vessel] (Alex. Roland)	1715 (Apr.)									

APPENDIX J

LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

⁷ The lower figures represent those that were sick or "manquerons." One hundred and seventy-one negroes (sixty-eight men, fifty-seven women, twenty-six boys and twenty girls) were shipped from guinea, and of these, eight men, five women, two boys, and five girls died en route.

<i>Ship (and Skipper)</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total</i> [<i>P. de. Indices</i>]	<i>Cost to Company</i> (wholesale)	<i>Cost to Planters</i> (Retail)
[Slave vessel] ¹	1715 (Sept.)									
(Dan. Gabion?)										
<i>Crown Prince Christian</i>	1718 (July)	Denmark	104	38	19	3		164 ²	50	120
(And. Verøe)										
[Slave vessel]	1718 (July)							42	60	80
(Jan de Moor)										
[Slave vessel]	1719 (Aug.)									
(Jacob Valle)										
" <i>Haabet Galley</i> "	1722 (Apr.)	Denmark	[167] ³					34	201	60
									[182 2/3]	125
(Lor. Spang?)										
<i>Christiansborg</i>	1724 (June)	Denmark	142		80			68	351	70
(P. A. Værøe)				26	11			24 ⁵		125 ⁴
" <i>Haabet Galley</i> "	1724 (Nov.)								219	70
										125

¹ Capt. Gabion was allowed to sell his cargo to private buyers on payment of thirty per cent. "preference" to the Company. "On Capt. Gabion's slaves about 2600 *rdl.* has been gained [by the Company] through import and export duties." *B. & D.*, 1714-17, Gov. M. Crone to Directors (February 24, 1716).

² On the way from Guinea thirty-six men, seven women, four girls and five boys----or fifty-two slaves----had died on Capt. Verøe's (or Wærrøe's) ship. *B. & D.*, 1717-20 (July 8, 1718).

³ The one hundred and sixty-seven includes men and women.

⁴ The profit from this cargo was about 7,464 *rdl.*, or a little over twenty-eight per cent. Deducting for the twenty-one slaves retained for the Company would bring the profit to about thirty and one-half per cent.

⁵ The lower figures include the sick and "manquerons." A "Speciall-Liste" (*B. & D.*, 1721-24 dated July 14, 1724, gives the same total, but different subheadings. He had left Guinea with four hundred and sixteen negroes.

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and Skipper</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total [P. de. Indices]</i>	<i>Cost to Company (wholesale)</i>	<i>Cost to Planters (Retail)</i>
(Lor. Spang)										
[Slave vessel]	1725 (Mar.)	Netherl.?						375	73	124 ⁶
(Jan Vergoue)										
[Slave vessel]	1725 (Mar.)	Netherl.?						379	73	
(A. v. d. Brocke)										

⁶ The net profit was 16,372 *rdl.*, or twenty-nine and seven-tenths per cent. from both Vergoue's and v. der Brocke's cargoes.

APPENDIX J

LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and Skipper</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total [P. de. Indices]</i>	<i>Cost to Company (wholesale)</i>	<i>Cost to Planters (Retail)</i>
[<i>Young knight</i>] (George Jones?)	1726 (July)							130 ¹		
" <i>Jonge Mathys</i> " ² (Charles Jensen)	1726 (Nov.)	Netherl.?								
<i>Christiansborg</i> (Jörgen Mathisen)	1727 (Feb.)	Denmark	109	65	23	10	207 ³	70	125	
" <i>Haabet Galley</i> " (Lor. Spang)	1727 (May)	Denmark	125	63	16	13	[217] ⁴	70	125	
[<i>Slave vessel</i>] (Hybregt)	1727	Zeeland					18	50		
<i>Young Virgin</i> (“Allewelt”)	1728 (Jan.)	Denmark?					32 ⁵			
" <i>Haabet</i> " G. (A. H. Hammer)	1729 (July)	Denmark	63	45	14	4	126 ⁶	70	120	

¹ The government permitted the cargo to be sold to outsiders only, on payment of 4¼ “pieces-of-eight” for each slave sold.

² A cargo was offered for sale, but no purchases are recorded.

³ Two hundred and eighty-three were taken on board at the Danish Guinea factory, September 29, 1726. These included one hundred and fifty men, ninety women, twenty-nine boys, fourteen girls, whose total purchase price was entered at 18,216 *rdl.*

⁴ Hope Galley left Guinea on March 6, 1727, with a cargo of two hundred and thirty-eight. Of these, one hundred and forty-seven were men, seventy women, eleven boys, and ten girls. *Cf. N. J. for Guinea, 1727.*

⁵ Forty-seven left Guinea. G = galley.

⁶ One hundred and twenty-six left Guinea May 28, 1729.

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and skipper)</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total</i> [<i>P. de. Indices</i>]	<i>Cost to Company</i> (<i>wholesale</i>)	<i>Cost to Planters</i> (<i>Retail</i>)
<i>"Haabet" G.</i> (A. H. Hammer)	1731 (Feb.)	Denmark	21	29	5			55 ⁷	70	120
<i>Countess of Laurwig</i> (Corn. Bagge)	1732 (June)	Denmark						115	80	100-150 ⁸
<i>Laarburg G.</i> (Lor. Jæger)	1733 (May)	Denmark	124	64	26	28		242 ⁹	70 +	120-156
<i>Countess of Laurwig</i> (Corn. Bagge)	1734 (May)	Denmark	60	31	7	5		180		115
			22	43	7	5 ¹				
<i>Jomfru</i> (Knud Erichsen)	1736 (June)	Denmark?						108 ²	100	100-133
<i>(A bark)</i> (P. Heyliger)	1738 (Jan.)	St. Eustatius	8	4	35	10		57		
<i>[A Bark]</i> (Robt. Stewart)	1738 (Feb)	St. Eustatius						10	£18	
<i>[A bark]</i> (Robt. Stewart)	1738 (Mar.)	St. Eustatius	9	14	8	8		39 ³		

⁷ These were taken on in Guinea, Dec. 28, 1729 (?).

⁸ The price varied according to whether payment was made in cash, or in cotton or sugar to be paid in six weeks' time. Of one hundred and twenty taken on, only one hundred and two were reported in sound condition when offered for sale.

⁹ One hundred and ninety-nine out of a cargo of four hundred and forty-three died enroute of a virulent form of dysentery. Two were sold to Portuguese. The profit was nevertheless sixty-nine and one-half per cent. on what remained!

¹ Sick and "Manquerons," or defectives.

² Forty-two had died on the way from Guinea.

³ Sold directly to planters on payment of usual four per cent. duty.

[A bark] 1738 (Apr.) St. Eusta- 20 20 15 55⁴ £18

APPENDIX J

LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and Skipper</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total [P. de. Indices]</i>	<i>Cost to Company (wholesale)</i>	<i>Cost to Planters (Retail)</i>
(R. Stewart) <i>Countess of Laurwig</i>	1738 (Oct.)	Zeeland tius	109	35	15	11		170	85	
(Corn. Mar- skalk) <i>Countess of Laurwig</i>	1739 (Feb.)	Denmark (Co.)	6	8	5	1		20 ⁵	75	120-140
(J. N. Holst) <i>Laarburg G. (H. Ostbye)</i>	1740 (Jan.)	Denmark (Co.)	24	12	6	2		44	120	130-140

⁴ Capt. S. had asked 110 *rdl.* for the grown slaves, and 80 *rdl.* for the children.

⁵ Capt. Holst's cargo came from Madagascar.

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and Skipper)</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total</i> [P. de. Indices]	<i>Cost to Company</i> (wholesale)	<i>Cost to Planters</i> (Retail)
<i>Countess of Laurwig</i> (Capt. Holst?)	1742 (June)	Denmark (Co.)	19	27	4	1		51	120	140-155
<i>Williamine Galley</i> (B. H. Pratt)	1744 (May)	?	41	40	11	3		95	130	140-235
<i>Posillion</i> (A. Thorsen)	1746 (May)	Denmark						79		150-240
<i>Williamine G.</i> (B. H. Pratt)	1746 (Nov.)	Denmark (Co.)	85	38	18	5		146	100-150	160-300
<i>Crown Pr. Desire</i> (A. J. Scierö)	1747 (May)	Denmark (Co.)	102	60	25	8		195		150-300
<i>Sorgenfri</i>	1747 (Nov.)	Denmark						274		200-285
<i>Princess F.</i> (J. Grönberg)	1748 (July)	Denmark	114	86	55	20	3	278		200-320
<i>Jægersborg</i> (o. Erichsen)	1749 (Jan.)	Denmark (Co.)	77	62	15	6		160	100	180-270
<i>Vesuvius</i> (Capt. ?)	1749 (Feb.)	Denmark (Co.)	127	66	45	14	5	252	100	
<i>Sorgenfri</i> (Capt. ?)	1749 (June)	Denmark (Co.)	120	89	15	11	7 3	235	100	140-220
<i>Crown Pr. Desire</i> (O. Reinholt)	1750 (Feb.)	Denmark (Co.)	69	53	26	10		161	100	140-220
<i>Sophie Magdalene</i> (Capt. ?)	1750 (July)	Denmark (Co.)	27	23	22	5	3	80		-220

APPENDIX J
LIST OF SLAVE CARGOES ---- *CONTINUED*

Slave cargoes

<i>Ship (and skipper)</i>	<i>Date of Arrival</i>	<i>Registered from</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>B. & G.</i>	<i>Total</i> [<i>P. de. Indices</i>]	<i>Cost to</i>	<i>Cost to</i>
									<i>Company</i> (<i>wholesale</i>)	<i>Planters</i> (<i>Retail</i>)
<i>Jøegersborg</i> (O. Erichsen)	1751 (Feb.)	Denmark (Co.)	182	82	5		3	269	100	100-220
<i>Sorgenfri</i> (P. K. Collin)	1751 (July)	Denmark (Co.)	58	42	23	10		133	100	150-250
<i>Crown Pr.</i> <i>Desire</i> (O. Reinholt)	1752 (Mar.)	Denmark						224 ¹		
<i>Princess Wilhelmine Car.</i> (N. Höyer)	1752 (June)	Denmark	109	58	12		2	181 ²		-353
<i>Princess Sophia Mag.</i> (P. C. Samsøe)	1752 (Oct.)	Denmark (Co.)	164	81	27	9	3	281 ³	100	150-354
<i>Jøegersborg</i> (J. Rasmussen)	1753 (Aug.)	Denmark	114	58	38	21		231 ⁴		-320
<i>Patientia</i> (O. Erichsen)	1753 (Dec.)	Denmark (Co.)	67	30	38	11		146 ⁵	100	150-300
<i>(Brigantine)</i>	1754 (Mar.)	Denmark						140 ⁶		

¹ This ship left Guinea with three hundred and thirty-eight slaves (January 7, 1752).

² The Guinea cargo was recorded at two hundred and three slaves.

³ The *Princess Sophia Magdalena* left Guinea July 29 with three hundred and seven slaves.

⁴ Eighty-one died on the way, apparently.

⁵ *Patientia* left Guinea July 30 with two hundred and seventy-five slaves. A mutiny of slaves on board while sailing between cape Coast and El Mina resulted in serious loss of life and property

⁶ From this cargo, apparently privately owned, a profit of fifty per cent. was reported. The journey took twenty-eight days.

APPENDIX K

PRICES ON ST. THOMAS (1687-1751) ¹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sugar</i> ² (per 100 lbs.)	<i>Cotton</i> (per lb.)	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sugar</i> (per 100 lbs.)	<i>Cotton</i> (per lb.)
1687		10 <i>sk.</i>	1721	3 ½ <i>rdl.</i>	13 <i>sk.</i>
1688		10 "	1723	3 "	10 <i>sk.</i>
1697		30-32 "	1724	4 ½ "	12-13 "
1699		14-16 "	1727		13 "
1701	5 <i>rdl.</i>		1728	4 ½ "	13 "
1702	4 ½-5 "	15 "	1730	3 "	13 "
1703	3 ½ (?)	12 "	1732	4 ½ "	11 "
1705	3 "	12 "	1733	3-4 ½ "	11-13 "
1706	3 ½ "	12 "	1739	3-3 ½ "	14-14 ½ "
1707	3-3 ½ "	11 "	1740	3 ½ "	
1708	3 "	10 "	1741	4-4 ½ "	12-13 "
1709	3 "		1742	4 "	10-11 "
1710	3 "	11 "	1743	4 "	12-13 "
1713 ³	3 ½ "	12 "	1744		13 ½ "
1714	4 "	12 "	1747 ⁴	5 "	
1716	4 ½-5 "	13-14 "	1748	5 "	
1717	4 ½	13 "	1750	4 ½ "	2 reals
1719	4 ½	13 "	1751 ⁵	4 ¼ "	
1720	4 ½	13 "	1752 ⁶		

¹ Prices paid by Company to planters, though not necessarily an average for the year. These figures are derived from many official sources, ----too many for enumeration.

² Brown sugar.

³ In 1713, the current price in the open market was reported to be 4½-5 *rdl.* per 100 lbs.

⁴ The St. Thomas officials reported the following prices for sugar: in Holland, 7-9 *rdl.*; St. Eustatius,

5 1/7 *rdl.*; and Curaçao, 7-8 *rdl.* per 100 lbs. *Martfeldt MSS.*, VI (February 3, 1748).

⁵ The governor and council on St. Croix set the price at 3½ *rdl.*

⁶ The St. Croix authorities raised the price of sugar to 4¼ *rdl.* and fixed the price of cotton at 13 *sk.*, for unpacked, and 13½ *sk.* for baled cotton.

APPENDIX L
WEST INDIAN SUGAR EXPORTED FROM COMPENHAGEN ¹
(1700-1754)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (lbs.)</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Price secured by Company</i>
1709	8,950 br.	Lübeck	548 <i>rdl.</i>
"	9,804 "	Kiel	425 "
"	2,519 wh.	"	348 "
"	4,500 br.	"	281 "
"	1,274 wh.	"	179 "
"	100 "	Aarhus	
"	1,169 "		120 "
"	3,904 "	Lübeck	544 "
1710	5,000 br.	Dantzic	377 "
"	2,302 wh.	"	263 "
1711	4,000 br.	Lübeck	312 "
"	4,500 "	Kiel	351 "
"	1,600 wh.	"	233 "
"	2,160 br.	"	169 "
"	228 wh.	"	29 "
"	5 c.	"	389 "
"	4 c.	Dantzic	291 "
"	317 br.	Elsinore	
"	285 wh.	"	
"	200 "	Aarhus	
"	151 br.	"	
"	1 c. wh.	Kiel	94 "
"	1 c.	"	60 "
"	42,544 br.	Kiel (?)	2,659 "
1712-20 ²			
1721	6,296 br.	Lübeck	368 "

¹ *Udskibnings og Passeer Sedlers Copie---Bog, 1709-1754.* This volume is included in a bundle, the label of which I failed to note. Br.=brown sugar; wh.=white sugar; c.=casks (*Fade*). The marks and shillings are omitted.

² No sugar is recorded as having paid the one per cent. export duty during this period.

APPENDIX L

WEST INDIAN SUGAR EXPORTED FROM COMPENHAGEN ----*continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (lbs.)</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Price secured by Company</i>
1721	1,000 wh.	Elsinore	
"	1,084 br.	"	
1722	6,061 "	Dantzig	323 <i>rdl.</i>
"	6,000 "	"	312 "
1723	2,617 br.	Königsberg	136 "
"	11,251 "	Lübeck	588 "
1724	12,170 "	Stettin	697 "
1725	15,284 "	"	875 "
1726	none .....	.....
1727	1,225 "	Lübeck	68 "
"	344 "	Flensburg	
"	800 "	Nyborg	
1728	232 "	Elsinore	
"	2,144 wh	Dantzig	134 "
1729-30	none .....	.....
1731	426 wh. (?)	Bergen	
1732	230 wh (?)	Christiania	
"	298 br.	Bergen	
1733	238 " (?)	Elsinore	
"	578 " (?)	Bergen	
1734	236 "	Aarhus	
1735	389 "	Bergen	
"	685 "	"	
1738	2 c. (?) "	Slagelse	
"	1 c. "	Elsinore	
1740	338 "	Aarhus	
"	250 "	Flensburg	
1741	58 "	Laurwigen	
"	211 "	"	
"	11,443 "	Stockholm	

APPENDIX L

WEST INDIAN SUGAR EXPORTED FROM COMPENHAGEN ----*continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (lbs.)</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Price secured by Company</i>
1745	400 br.	Aabenraa	
1746	350 sirup	Nyborg	
1747	2 c. br.	Holstein	
"	2 c. sirup	Randers	
"	64 wh(?)	Ritt (?)	
1748	None		
1749	111,864 wh.	Stockholm	8,815 <i>rdl.</i>
"	200 "	Aarhus	
"	27,747 br.	Stockholm	2,456 "
"	30 c. "	Lübeck	1,802 "
1750	4,206 "	"	240 "
"	10,966 "	Stettin	628 "
"	5,880 "	[St.] Petersburg	336 "
"	82,958 ³ "	Nordkiöping	4,752 "
"	27,766 "	Stockholm	1,590 "
"	28,628 "	Carlshafn	1,640 "
"	200 "	Aarhus	
"	52,878 "	Nordkiöping	3,029 "
"	32 "	Randers	
"	200 "	Christiania	
"	230 "	Amsterdam	10 "
"	2,387 "	Dantzig	111 "
"	200 "	Aarhus	
"	1,249 "	Stettin	58 "
"	1,302 "	Dantzig	61 "
"	31,441 "	Stettin	1,409 "
"	3,218 "	"	146 "
1750	7,310 "	Dantzig	343 "
1751	39,739 "	[St.] Petersburg	2,276 "
"	1,589 "	Stettin	74 "

APPENDIX L

WEST INDIAN SUGAR EXPORTED FROM COMPENHAGEN ----*continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (lbs.)</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Price secured by Company</i>
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³ The entry of 80, 20, and 26 *Fade* apparently refers to the 82,958 lbs.

1751	6,796	"	Stettin	309	<i>rdl.</i>
"	8,386	"	"	384	"
"	42,360	"	"	2,095	"
"	5,176	"	"	?	
"	15,451	"	Lübeck	734	"
"	82,261	"	Stockholm	3,892	"
"	129,299	"	Bergen		
"	129 c. raw br.		Stockholm		
"	205,850 br.		Amsterdam	9,633	"
"	71,538	"	Stettin	3,539	"
"	37,987	"	[St.] Petersburg	1,780	"
"	153,474	"	Bergen		
"	82,984	"	Amsterdam ⁴	3,848	"
"	6,632	"	"	310	"
"	64,994	"	Nordkiöping	3,034	"
"	86,294	"	Amsterdam	4,045	"
"	144,246	"	Bergen		
"	133,437	"	"	6,231	"
"	65,036	"	Stockholm	3,025	"
"	56,868	"	Gothenburg	2,634	"
"	19,100 r. br. ⁵		"	895	"
"	30,976 br.		Amsterdam	1,411	"
"	77,300	"	Odense		
"	92,182	"	Amsterdam	4,201	"
"	128,694	"	Stettin ⁶	6,032	"
1752	55,714	"	Stettin	2,633	"
"	106,394	"	Odense		
"	29,775 r. s.		Gothenburg	1,199	"
"	144,712 br.		Bergen		

APPENDIX L

WEST INDIAN SUGAR EXPORTED FROM COMPENHAGEN ----*continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (lbs.)</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Price secured by Company</i>
1752	20,074	Gothenburg ⁷	953

⁴ These are the totals of seven shipments sent to P. de Wint.

⁵ r. br. = raw brown sugar; r. s. = "raw sugar."

⁶ Consigned to Iselin & Co.

⁷ Consigned to Johan Froichen.

"	....	158,270	"	.....	Bergen	
"	.....	140,042	"	.....	Odense	
"	.....	3,428	"	.....	Lübeck	187 "
"	.....	11,517	"	.....	Odense	
1753 ⁸	...	101,038	"	.....	Bergen	
"	.....	84,023	"	.....	Odense	
"	.....	39,749	"	.....	"
"	.....	117,176	"	.....	Bergen	
"	.....	78,729	"	.....	Trondhiem	
"	.....	74,219	"	.....	"
"	.....	84,610	"	.....	Odense	
"	.....	87,477	"	.....	Frederikshald	
"	.....	56,554	"	.....	Aalborg	
"	.....	210	"	.....	Korsör	
"	.....	32,854	"	.....	Aalborg	
"	.....	38,592	"	.....	Frederikshald	
1754	.....	77,668	"	.....	Odense	
"	.....	134,819	"	.....	Bergen	
"	.....	151,727	"	.....	Trondhiem	
"	.....	904	r. s.	.....	Mediterranean	46 "
"	.....	69,373	br.	.....	Frederikshald	
"	.....	47,144	"	.....	Aalborg	
"	.....	112,320	"	.....	Frederikshald	
"	.....	5,015	"	.....	Lübeck	
"	.....	158,614	"	.....	Trondheim	
"	.....	102,946	"	.....	Odense	
"	.....	36,449	"	.....	Amsterdam ⁹	1,538 "
"	.....	168,136	"	.....	Frederikshald	

⁸ The entries from the latter part of 1752 and after refer to sugar sent to the shareholders in the refineries in Odense, Bergen, Trondheim, Frederikshald and Aalborg, *Cf.* above, pp. 135-136.

⁹ Consigned to F. Wever.

APPENDIX L

WEST INDIAN SUGAR EXPORTED FROM COMPENHAGEN ----*continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (lbs.)</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Price secured by Company</i>
1754	15,134 <i>rdl.</i>	Aalborg & Viborg	
"	168,804 "	Bergen	

APPENDIX M

COMPANY'S RECEIPTS AND DEBTS AT ST. THOMAS (1688-1754)

Certain of the Company's Receipts at St. Thomas: compiled from the account books of the Danish West India and Guinea Company (*Rigsarkiv*).

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of planters</i>	<i>Poll and Customs land tax receipts</i>	<i>Customs fees</i>	<i>Weighing Co. to planters</i>	<i>Debt of planters to Co.</i>	<i>Debt of Co. to planters</i>
1688			489 rdl.	23.....		
1689			550	.. 57.....		
1690			1,817	.... 621.....		
1691			30,155 ¹	.... 8.....		
1692				....	
1693	37	584 rdl....	5,162	. .... 35	....
1694-97				....	
1698			3,452	.... 36	....
1699	32	653		....	
1700	78			2,643	.... 72	
1701			3,233	.... 132	....
1702			3,065	... 27	....
1703	52	1,294	9,574	.... 476	....
1704	59	2,585	5,653	.... 270	....
1705	74?	2,716	4,112	.... 183	....
1706	105?	2,705	3,361	... 219	....
1707	106	3,050	4,184	... 109	....
1708	109	2,872	7,027	... 121	....
1709			10,688	... 218	....
1710	193	3,282	11,114	... 100	....
1711		4,201	9,959	.... 240	....
1712		4,504	10,634	.... 305	....
1713	131	4,937	6,818	.... 153	....
1714	130	4,838	5,818	.... 145	....
1715	134	4,821	4,903	....	....

¹ See above, pp. 84-87, for story of seizure of Brandenburg goods.

APPENDIX M

COMPANY'S RECEIPTS AND DEBTS AT ST. THOMAS ----*continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Planters</i>	<i>Poll and Customs land tax receipts fees</i>	<i>Weighing Co. to planters</i>	<i>Debt of planters to Co.</i>	<i>Debt of</i>
1716	139	5,017	8,236 .....46 .....	.....	.....
1717	132	5,029	5,778 .....	.....	.....
1718	131	6,140	5,619 .....84 .....	.....	.....
1719	144	6,676	7,464 .....31 .....	.....	.....
1720	152	6,683	8,869 ... 1,995 ².....	.....	.....
1721	162	6,799	4,992 373 .....	.....	.....
1722	188	6,905	3,099 .....	..... 37,787	..... 160,445
1723	188	6,971	7,144 11 .....	..... 75,876	..... 177,120
1724	187	7,169	7,328 42 .....	..... 8,573	..... 209,438
1725	205	7,891	7,749 279 .....	..... 80,197	..... 210,129
1726	211	8,063	4,927 142 .....	..... 84,278	..... 211,331
1727	215	8,078	5,208 511 .....	..... 67,044	..... 200,486
1728 ³	190	7,785	6,018 ... 1,117 .....	..... 61,732 .....	..... 163,357
1729	182	7,123	5,335 252 .....	..... 41,960	..... 160,473
1730	168	5,814	6,324 351 .....	..... 14,967 .....	..... 138,306
1731	166	6,769	6,884 447 .....	..... 12,033 .....	..... 102,277
1732	163	6,859	6,462 365 .....	..... 10,565 .....	..... 109,194
1733	171	6,891	6,489 409 .....	..... 22,972	..... 123,241
1734	167	7,169	5,158 276 .....	..... 23,810.....	..... 117,396
1735	177	7,225	6,896 370 .....	..... 25,763	..... 84,694
1736	158	6,440	6,306 469 .....	..... 28,758	..... 87,580
1737	164	5,054	4,817 129 .....	..... 20,117 .....	..... 99,961
1738	158	5,452	7,524 703 .....	..... 2,558 .....	..... 119,750
1739	150	5,342	6,226 325 .....	..... 31,305 .....	..... 109,512
1740	149	5,087	4,366 543 .....	..... 14,096	..... 143,488
1741	141	5,053	5,772 209 .....	..... 23,877 .....	..... 71,606

² Includes moneys collected for several years past, and now disgorged by guilty official.

³ Before 1729, the fiscal year ended in March, so the figures entered under 1728 refer to the year from March 1728, to March, 1729. With 1730 the fiscal year is considered to end in December, and hence the records for 1730 apply only to eleven months.

APPENDIX M

COMPANY'S RECEIPTS AND DEBTS AT ST. THOMAS ----*continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of planters</i>	<i>Poll and Customs land tax receipts fees</i>	<i>Weighing Co. to planters</i>	<i>Debt of planters to Co.</i>	<i>Debt of</i>	
1742	145	5,153	8,186	591	26,035	82,956
1743	138	4,807	8,006	468	21,543	125,347
1744	143	4,798	8,083	561	12,216	126,378
1745	152	4,427	10,074	671	19,809	133,754
1746	153	4,474	21,512	1,221	24,805	193,315
1747	150	4,637	19,561	1,113	27,272	329,065
1748	151	4,945	21,667	1,041	41,301	357,931
1749	157	5,115	16,971	888	31,599	279,668
1750	163	5,335	12,226	989	71,159	317,279
1751	165	5,552	14,947	877	42,549	385,243
1752	151	5,551	10,448	773	83,611	443,376
1753	160	5,545	16,754	1,078	40,272	491,601
1754	168	5,745	10,830	1,036	34,409	503,515

APPENDIX N

COMPANY'S RECEIPTS AND DEBTS AT ST. CROIX (1741-1753) ¹

Certain of the Company's Receipts at St. Croix: compiled from the account books of the Danish
West India and Guinea Company (Rigsarkiv).I

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Planters land tax receipts</i>	<i>Poll and Customs fees</i>	<i>764 rdl.</i>	<i>Weighing Co. to planters</i>	<i>52 rdl...</i>	<i>Debt of planters to Co.</i>	<i>3,095 rdl.....</i>	<i>Debt of planters to Co.</i>	<i>41,171 rdl.</i>
1741 .....	.....	.....	764 rdl.	.....	52 rdl...	.....	3,095 rdl.....	.....	41,171 rdl.
1742	84	2,807 rdl...	1,267	.....	66 .....	.....	3,065	.....	41,180
1743	122	2,589	972	.....	64 .....	.....	2,949	.....	49,863
1744	202	4,029	1,868	.....	83 .....	.....	3,347	.....	57,869
1745	199	4,662	1,773	.....	108 .....	.....	12,464	.....	76,058
1746	195	4,529	3,733	.....	171 .....	.....	15,864	.....	98,633
1747	207	5,158	8,202	.....	250 .....	.....	20,313	.....	136,007
1748	204	5,402	8,887	.....	234 .....	.....	25,111	.....	202,941
1749	218	5,830	9,139	.....	286 .....	.....	35,187	.....	79,642
1750	246	7,107	10,458	.....	408 .....	.....	69,186	.....	169,788
1751	288	7,587 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,465	.....	392,425
1752	332	8,081 ...	13,358	.....	562 .....	.....	25,619	.....	452,866
1753	355	8,624	13,976	.....	673 .....	.....	16,125	.....	562,089

¹ These totals, given in *rdl.* only, are those made up by the Company's officials. The greater number of the figures given exceed by 50 *rdl.* or more the totals derived from the Company's cash books, where the receipts are entered month by month.

APPENDIX O

CAPITAL INVESTED AT ST. THOMAS UNDER PLAN OF 1747 ¹

	<i>Fixed</i> ² <i>Capital</i>	<i>Circulating</i> ³ <i>capital</i>	<i>Private</i> ⁴ <i>capital</i>	<i>Interest</i> ⁵ <i>paid</i>	<i>Rate of</i> ⁶ <i>interest</i>
1747	108,534	83,163		7,169	037
1748	108,921	62,966	292,235	8,182	047
1749	116,034.....	75,208	281,255.....	11,921	062
1750	123,200	136,831.....	284,584.....	14,556.....	056
1751	128,854.....	194,264	269,910	16,901	052
1752	129,546	238,343	262,855	20,563	056
1753	129,826	297,445	279,172	22,480	052
1754	127,734	275,842	280,858	25,753	063

¹ From *Negotie Journaler for St. Thomas*. See above, pp. 221-222.

² *Capital Conto vedk. Comps. faste og staaende Fond*

³ *Capital Conto vedk. Comps. circulerende Fond.*

⁴ *Capital Conto vedk. Comps. particulaire Vahre og tilstaaende Gield.*

⁵ *Interesse Conto.*

⁶ The rate is calculated on the basis of the "fixed" and "circulating" capital, and the results are offered for what they may be worth.

APPENDIX P

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS IN BROWN SUGAR

(An estimate based on its account books) ¹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>[Year]</i>	<i>Outgo</i> ²	<i>[Lbs]</i>
1720 there came in		513,732	1700 waste ³ deducted		6,382
and		356,568	and		2,158
1701		94,456	1701 deducted	2,612	
and		209,149	1702 "		6,052
1702 and 1703		560,545	1703 and 1704 nothing deducted.		
1704		726,683	1705}		
1705		445,533	1706} nothing [deducted].		
			1707}		
1706		299,539	1708 waste deducted	<u>205,869</u>	
1707		723,992			223,073
1708 to May 4		<u>378,779</u>			
		4,310,976			
		[4,308,976]			

During the period that the late Diderich Mogensen was factor, the waste deducted is found to have amounted to about five and a quarter per cent.

			no waste deducted		
1709 there came in	1,036,048	1709}			
1710	659,212	1710}			
			}nor here either		
1711	93,085	1711}			
1712	321,573	1712 deducted "without money."			
			Total	95,276	
1713	554,660	1713 none			

During this period, during the greater part of which likewise Diderich Mogensen was factor, the deducted waste is found to have amounted to a little over three and a half per cent.

¹ Translated from *Secret-Protocollen for St. Thomas, 1729-1730*. This compilation was made by Philip Gardelin at the instance of the privy council of the island, about 1729.

² For saa vidt som dend paa W. & T. Reigning afskrevne Leccage angaaer.

³ Leccage.

APPENDIX P

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS IN BROWN SUGAR *continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>[Year]</i>	<i>Outgo</i> ²	<i>[Lbs]</i>
1714		659,666	1714}		
				} no waste deducted.	
1715		273,425	1715}		
1716		<u>131,114</u>	1716	92,603	
		1,064,205			

During Söeberg's term as factor, the waste is found to have amounted to a trifle more than eight and one-half per cent.

1717	694,576	1717}	
1718	248,861	1718}	
1719	513,713	1719}	no waste deducted
1720	617,944	1720}	
1721	135,620	1721}	

During Schnelfejl's and Jan Vlak's terms as factor, no waste is found to have been deducted in the books, hence the same brown sugar from those years remains, viz., 38,846 lbs. net, which makes a tolerable waste, viz., about one and three-fourths per cent., which waste will be deducted, in so far as it will be necessary to determine the actual stock on hand.

² For saa vidt som dend paa W. & T. Reigning afskrevne Leccage angaaer.

APPENDIX Q

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS IN COTTON

(For factor Söeberg's time, according to the books) ¹

<i>Income</i>		<i>Outgo</i>	
<i>Year]</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>[Year]</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
[1714	43,986	1714 delivered	38,093
1715	14,665	1715	15,386
1716 to Sept. 14	<u>28,927</u>	1716 to Sept. 9	27,423
	85,578	Stock delivered to Schnelfejl, according to books	<u>1,923</u>
			82,825
So he (Söeberg) may have charged against him only the stock that the books for 1713 indicate to have been on hand, which is	5,956	The Commission has decided that Söeberg must pay, for cotton taken out of the warehouse for Crone and himself	11,636
Hence there still remains on Söeberg's cotton account	<u>927</u>		-----
	94,461		94,461

Estimate of cotton [handled] in Schnelfejl's time.

Received from Söeberg:

Stock, acc. to books	1,923		
1716 from Sept. incl[usive]	757	1716 nothing delivered out.	
1717 until his death, Oct. 24	25,923	1717 to his death	6,775
Also for what Söeberg delivered in 1717, which he is credited with by the Commission, but not until now in the books	<u>1,103</u>	Stock at Schnelfejl's should then be	<u>22,931</u>
	29,706		29,706

[Cotton handled] in factor Jan Vlæk's time.

On hand	22,931		
1717 from Sept.	3,479	1717 delivered from Oct. 10	10,991
1718	23,090	1718	37,412
1719	30,591	1719	26,970 ½
1720	26,786 ½	1720	30,407

¹ From *Secret-Protocollen for St. Thomas* (1720-1730), compiled by Ph. Gardelin at instance of St. Thomas privy council, about 1720.

APPENDIX R
RETURNS ON COMPANY'S CAPITAL

"Gewinst og Verlies Debet til Capital Conto" . . . "saameget er udi dette Aar vide Gewinst og Verlies Reigningen, Gud være ærit, netto vundet som paa Capital Conto p[er] Saldo hentransporteres."

Numbers in parentheses refer to months, thus: 4=April.

Year	Rdl. ¹	Year	Rdl.
1688	3,825	1715	
1689 (4-10)	748	1716	4,506
1690	1,669	1717	12,016
1691	35,998	1718	8,698
1692	no acc't	1719	12,650
1693 ²	642	1720	25,095
1694-97		1721	10,222
1698 (Aug.) }		1722	12,973
}	14,020	1723	25,036
1700 (Feb.) }		1724	28,386
1700	14,825	1725	21,792
1701	2,904	1726	[loss---662]
1702 (2-6)	5,948	1727	14,729
1703	29,180	1728	8,698
1704	18,844	1729	35,386
1705	6,678	1730	15,704
1706	5,183	1731	26,449
1707	22,899	1732	28,073
1708	18,885	1733	39,760
1709	26,008	1734	2,525
1710	32,312	1735	29,610
1711	21,366	1736	15,561
1712	30,998	1737	4,782 ³

¹ The marks and skilling are omitted here.

² The Thormöhlen and Arff leases covered most of this period.

³ "Because of the many expenses in connection with St. Croix."

APPENDIX R
RETURNS ON COMPANY'S CAPITAL-----*continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rdl.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Rdl.</i>
1713	12,163	1738	15,165 ⁴
1714	30,879	1739	11,932
1740	8,912	1748	34,531
1741	15,991	1749	21,323 ⁵
1742	8,929	1750	19,384
1743	15,040	1751	24,684
1744	20,265	1752	20,159
1745	23,278	1753	34,211
1746	32,363	1754	28,567
1747	29,418		

⁴ "Gewinst til Capital Conto burde være mere, da der paa Negere de Robert Stewart og Cornelis Marskalk ere vundne mindst 6,000 rdl., men det beregnes 1739."

⁵ " Vedk Comps. Particulare Vahre og Tilstaaende Giold."

APPENDIX S

ST. THOMAS STATISTICS: MISCELLANEOUS (1700-1708; 1723-1754)

	<i>Salaries</i>	Governor's <i>table</i>	<i>account</i>	Interest Value of <i>Christianfort</i>	Ammunition <i>account</i>
1700	3,151 <i>rdl.</i>				9,750 <i>rdl.</i> 4,825
1701	3,279			9,750	4,757
1702	1,085			9,750	6,561
1703	4,694			9,750	6,213
1704				9,750	5,900
1705	3,989			9,750	5,835
1706	2,978			9,750	5,874
1707	3,082			9,750	5,783
1708				9,750	6,025
1723	6,368	5,951 ¹		6,620	10,570
1724	10,665			10,570	4,410
1725	10,318			10,570	4,902
1726	6,026		3,109	10,570	4,605
1727	10,323		347	10,570	4,924
1728	7,211	671		5,876	10,570
1729	8,359	671	25,313	10,570	5,780
1730	13,501	671	10,457	10,570	5,700
1731	9,145	671	11,009	10,570	5,721
1732	9,121	671	18,208	10,570	6,078
1733	9,389	671	6,925	10,570	5,547
1734	7,912	671	3,265	20,385	4,606
1735	8,189		18,130	22,627	3,904
1736	8,525		3,849		4,528
1737	10,251		1,065		4,509
1738	9,461		4,482		4,738
1739	10,820		3,056		4,629
1740	9,983		1,940		4,527

¹ This represents the accumulated expenses of several years. Governors Crone and Bredal each had long, tedious disputes with the directors concerning allowances for table expenses.

APPENDIX S

ST. THOMAS STATISTICS: MISCELLANEOUS (1700-1708; 1723-1754) --- *continued*

	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Governor's</i>	<i>Interest Value of</i>	<i>Ammunition</i>
		<i>table</i>	<i>account</i>	<i>Christianfort</i>
				<i>account</i>
1741	10,626 .....	.....	1,911 .....	..... 4,142
1742	10,203 .....	..... 2,421 .....		..... 4,141
1743	9,484 .....	..... 2,137 .....		..... 3,835
1744	8,338 .....	..... 3,303 .....		..... 3,399
1745	8,418 .....	..... 3,471 .....		..... 3,997
1746	8,960 .....	..... 4,445 .....		..... 3,982
1747	9,827 .....	..... 7,169	10,000	..... 4,537
1748	9,360 .....	..... 8,182 .....	"	..... 3,011
1749	10,036 .....	..... 11,921 .....	"	..... 3,201
1750	15,553 .....	..... 14,556 .....	"	..... 4,607
1751	13,482 .....	..... 16,901 .....	"	..... 4,523
1752	14,057 .....	..... 20,563 .....	"	..... 4,553
1753	14,557 .....	..... 22,480 .....	"	..... 5,333
1754	13,633 .....	..... 25,753 .....	"	..... 4,544

APPENDIX T

ST. CROIX STATISTICS: MISCELLANEOUS (1742-1753)

Lost or gained on

	<i>Salary</i> ¹ <i>account</i>	<i>"Interest</i> <i>account"</i>	<i>Princess LaGrange</i> <i>plantation</i>	<i>Princess LaGrange</i> <i>plantation</i>	<i>Value of</i> ² <i>Princess LaGrange</i>	<i>Value of</i> ³ <i>Capital</i>	<i>Profit on</i> ⁴
1742...	4,826	539	4,173 .....	.....	23,540 .....	.....	4,752
1743...	4,635	983	4,134 .....	.....	25,005 .....	.....	4,426
1744...	4,266	1,616	2,781 .....	.....	25,162 .....	.....	4,763
1745...	5,769	2,524	2,254	—46	26,097	3,520	7,446
1746 ..	7,128	4,524	4,383	-----194	26,178	3,770	14,902
1747...	5,822	6,622	11,023	— 617	38,088	8,216	37,002
1748...	6,732	11,127	----4,064	—4,509	60,889	11,716	
1749...	8,314	4,207	1,614	—1,635	65,559	14,947	6,820
1750 ..	10,256	38,660	1,493	—1,107	67,718	14,676	
1751...	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,966	14,595	
1752...	10,845	23,791	8,236	—337	78,568	38,660	40,291
1753...	9,739	29,778	9,353	—655	78,888	39,930	50,365

¹ *Sallario Conto.*

² The Princess plantation lay a short distance northwest from Christiansted; La Grange, on the shores of West End Bay. Both belonged to the Company. See map of st. Croix, opposite p. 248.

³ The writer makes no attempt to explain the apparent discrepancy between the inventory value of LaGrange plantation, and the losses recorded against it. The accounts of the Company often arouse fear and wonder rather than understanding in the observer. Perhaps they fulfil thereby their intended mission.

⁴ These figures seem to represent the returns on the capital invested by the Company upon St. Croix.

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE ROYAL CHARTERED DANISH WEST INDIA AND GUINEA COMPANY,
AND SHARES HELD IN THE COMPANY AND REFINERY IN THE YEAR 1751 ¹

	<i>Company</i> <i>shares</i>	<i>Refinery</i> <i>shares</i>
1. Det. Kongelige Huus.		
Hans Kongl, Mt. Vores Allernaadigste Konge	8	2
Hendes Mayt. Dronningen Lovise	4	1
Hendes Kongl. Höihed Princesse Charlotte Amalia	16	4
2. Præses.		
Hans Høi Gævel. Excel. Hr. Geheime Raad og Oberhof- marechal Adam Gotlob Moltke	8	2
3. Directeurerne.		
Hr. Justitz Raad Peter Lemvig	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
Hr. Etatz Raad Herman L. Klöcker	8	2
Hr. Agent Johan Friderich Vewer	7	2
" " Joost von Hemmert	8	2
4. Hoved Participanterne.		
Hr. Etatz Raad Johannes Valeur	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{9}$
" Capitaine Jesper Richardt	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
" Justitz Raad Oluf Blach	8	2
5.		
Sr. Hans Christian Oelgoed	8	2
" Peter Boertman	7	3
5. Participantere.		
Hans Hoy Grævel. Excel. Hr. Ferdinand Anthon Græv af Danneschiold til Lauerwigen	9	3
Hr. Feldtmarschal og General Schulenborg	4	1
Hr. Geheime Raad von Berchentin	4	1
Afg. Hr. Geheime Raad von Schulin	4	1

¹ From *Werlauff MSS.* No. 22, Royal Library. On account of the impossibility of finding exact equivalents for many of the titles, they are transcribed as they are found in the manuscript, nor is any attempt made to correct the transcriber's spelling.

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS *-continued*

	<i>Company</i>	<i>Refinery</i>
	<i>shares</i>	<i>shares</i>
Hans Excel. Hr. Vice Statholder Geheime Conferentz Raad		
Jakob Benzon	20 ½	4 ¾
Hr. General og Commandant M. Numsen	8	2
Hr. Geheime Conf. Raad Claus v. Reventlau	2	1
Afgt. Hr. Geh. Conf. Raad og Baron Gersdorf	2	
Afgt. Hr. Geh. Conf. Raad Græve af Gyldensteen	7	1 3/9
Afgt. Hr. Geheime Raad og Baron Christian Gyldenchrone	1 ¼	1 ¼
Hr. Geheime Raad Carl von Holstein	2	½
" " " Fridrich W. von Holstein	2	½
" " " von der Osten	8	2
" " " og Baron von Dehn	4	1
" " " Demerciere	2	½
" " " Victor von Plessen	4	1
" " " Eggert. Christ. V. Linstow	5	2
" " " Otto Kot	1	1
" " " Oberhofmester von Juel	2	½
" " " Ober Jægermester von Gram	4	1
" " " Ober Kammer Junker v. der Lühe	3	¾
Afgt. Stiftamtmand Adolph Andreas von der Lühe Ridder	5	2
Hr. Stiftamtmand Holger Scheel Ridder Johan Albrecht Vith Ridder ...	5	2
Hr. Vice Admiral Friderich Hoppe	2 ¼	3/9
Hr. Vice Admiral Wilhelm Lemvig	3/9	½
Hr. Envoyé Extraordinaire Walther Titly	4	1
Hr. Kammer Herre Buchwaldt	4	1
" " " Christian von Stöcken	5	1
" " " von Staffelt .....	.....	1
" " " Willum Berregaard	10	2 ½
Frue Geheime Raadinde Enke af Holstein	4	1
Frue Gævinde Knudt	8	2
" " Amalia Georgine von Schmettau	1	¼

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS <i>-continued</i>	<i>Company</i>		<i>Refinery</i>	
		<i>shares</i>		<i>shares</i>
Fröken Hofmesterinde von der Osten	12		3	
Afg. Frue Baronesse von Gersdorf	12		2	
Frue Wibeke Krag Generalinde von Eindten	1		3	
Frue Generalinde von Stöcken	4		1	
Hr. Conferentz Raad Hans Seidelin	4 ½		½	
" " " Schöller	2		½	
" " " afgt. Carl von Brandt	2		2	
" " " afgt. Lars Benzon	2 ½		1	
" " " Baron Matthias von Gyldenchrone	1		¼	
Frue Conferentz Raadinde Rostgaard	10 ½		2 ½	
Hr. Etatz Raad Friderich Holmsted	13 ½			
" " " Gregorius Klauman	8		2 ¾	
" " " Laurits Munck	2		½	
" " " Johan F. Friis	8		2	
Afg. Etatz Raad Severin Wartberg	3		¾	
" " " Thomas Bartholin	2 ½		2	
Frue Etatz Raadinde Weyse	2 ½		1	
Kammer Jomfrue Packo	4		1	
Hr. Hof Predicant Bluhme	3			
Hr. Lt. (?) Able le maire	1		¼	
" Oberst Lieutenant Hans Albert von der Lühe	1			
" " " Christian Schöller	1		¼	
Frue Anna Stokfleth Sl. Oberste Brugmans	1		¼	
Hr. Major Friderick Schöller	1		¼	
" Brand Major Johan Boye Junge	1		¼	
Frue Commandeur Mühlenforts	4		1	
Kammer Junker Adam Levin von Dincklage	3			
Hr. Commandeur Capitaine Gyntelberg paa Hr. Cancel- lieraad Laurentz Kreyers Nafn	3		2	

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS <i>-continued</i>	Company	Refinery
	shares	shares
Hr. Justitz Raad Diderick Chr. Lemvig	¼	¾
" " " Schröder	1	¼
" " " Putschier	3	¾
" " " Johan Finckenhagen	2	¼
" " " Bredo Munthe	4	1
" " " Henrich de Hielmstjerne	2	½
" " " Anthon Fabritius	1	1
" " " Klarup	1	1
" " " Christian Lintrup	5	½
" " " afg. Iver Jentoft	½	1
Hr. Agent Just Fabritius	5	1
" " Pieter van Hurk	1	1
" " Herman de Place	4	1
" " afgn. Andreas Biörn	43	4 ¾
Fr. Justitz Raadinde Henrichsen	4	1
Hr. Capitaine Michael Johan Herbst	2	½
" " og Reg. Qv. Mester Peter Kellerman	1	¼
" " afgt. T. G. Vieth	1	¼
Hr. Cancellie Raad Hans Riegelsen	2	¾
" " Simon Borthuus	2	½
Hr. Kammer Raad Rasmus Fugl	2	½
" " " Georg Henrich Johan Schmieden	2	½
" " " Jens Erick Hauck	1	1
Hr. Consistorial Raad Provst Mathias Hvid	2	½
Fröken Margrethe Lemvig	2	½
Frue Assessor Johan Laverentzen	2	¼
Hr. Raadmand Thomas Ziemer	4	
" " Hans Holst de Place	6	1
" " Johan Fridrick Holmsted	1	2
" " Johan Didrich Bechman	2	½

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS <i>-continued</i>	<i>Company</i>		<i>Refinery</i>	
		<i>shares</i>		<i>shares</i>
Hr. Apothequer Christopher Herfort Mangor	1		¼	
Hr. Laugmand Johan Arndt Jentoft	2		¼	
Hr. Rg. Qvart. Mester Otto Borthuus	5		¾	
Hr. Inspecteur og Landsdommer P. Kraft	2		½	
Hr. Borgemester Johan Daniel Baiur	6		1	
Hr. Vice Borgemester Gabriel Ferdinand Milan	2			½
Hr. Secreterer Bretonville	4		1	
" " Denis Lucass	1		¼	
Hr. Johan de Lehn	2 ¼		1	
Hr. Friderich de Pelay	1		¼	
" Thomas Blixenchiold	2		½	
" Peter Henrich Meyer Ober Kiøbmand og 2den Stemme i det Secrete Raad i Tranquebahr	2			½
" afgt. Johannes Laurens von Castenschiold	5			½
" afgt. Commandant paa St. Thomas Friderick Moth	5			½
Hr. Christen Høst	1		½	
Hr. Slotsforvalter Bernhard Voldenberg	1		1	
Søe Qvæsthuuset i Kiøbenhavn	20			
Hr. Taxateur Jæger			¼	
" Johan Ludvig Abbestee	1		¼	
" Lyder Schielderop	8		2	
" Johan Christopher Cramer	1		1/9	
" Abraham Pelt	4		1	
" Peder Morbeck	1		1	
" Reinhard Iselin			3/9	
" Johan Friderich Göring	4		1	
" Andreas Kellinghuusen	2		½	
" Peter and Johan Wasserfall	1		½	
" Johan Conrad Colzman	1		1/9	
" Henrich Peter Werner	1		¼	

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS *-continued*

	<i>Company</i>	<i>Refinery</i>	
	<i>shares</i>	<i>shares</i>	
Hr. Niels Schöt	4	1	
" Sven K�bke	1	1/2	
" Fridrich Barfoed	1	1/9	
" Carl Fitzman	1/2	1/2	
" Herman Murcken	1	1/2	
" Povel Pletz	2	1/9	
" Christopher Bartholin	2 1/2		
" Eggert Rasmusen	1	1/9	
" Johan Lyders	2	1/2	
" Arnoldus de Fine Olivarius	2		
" Peter Ursin	1		
" Johan J�rger von Bergen	1		
" Joseph Zyber	2	1/2	
Mr. Pierre Boue & Sohne	2	1/2	
" Morten Kirchetorp	1	1/4	
afg. Casserer Daldorph	5	2	
" Messieurs Johan Peter Isenberg & Sohn	4		1
[afg.?] Martin V�ern	8	1 1/2	
Casserer Johan Fridrich Dalen.....	5 1/2		1
Equipage Mester Christian Fridrich Irgens	1		
Bogholder Peder Brandorph	1	1/4	
Andreas Lossejus Dreger	1		
Madame U. Johannes Colzman	1	1/9	
" de la Tour	1		
Jomfrue Marie Kirstine Meyer	4	1	
" Christine Deichman	1	1/4	
" Catharina Elizabeth Colzman	1		1/4
" Marie Gerdrant Colzman	1	1/4	

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS <i>-continued</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Refinery</i>
	<i>shares</i>	<i>shares</i>
Gud giv Lykke og Velsignelse	4	1
N. B. Hr. Etatz Raad Klaumann.		
Meliora Speramus.		
N. B. Hr. Biskop Pontoppidan	2	½
Meliora Speramus.		
N. B. Hr. Professor Reus	2	½
Devise: A. M. T.		
N. B. Hr. Terchelsen	4	1
Devise: G. C. B. & C. F. B.		
N. B. Casserer Dahlen .....	.....	1
Devise: B. J. M.		
N. B. Bertel Jacobsen Möller	1	
Jomfrue Anna Catharina Hermanst	½	
" Maria Catherina de Ridder	½	
Hr. Hieronymo Alberto de Lindeman Baron de Nevelstein	5	1
" Johannes Henricus Emmerechts	1	
" Pierre François Hermans.		
Madame Angela Borckelman H. L. Franciscus van te Wenter Enke.....	1	
Hr. Guillaume de Troy (?)	2	½
" Jan Baptist Bosch	2	½
D'Heer François Joseph Chapel	2	½
Hr. Poul Jacobs	1	¼
" Charles Joseph de Man	2	½
" Johannes Jacobus Moretus	16 ..	4
" Cornelius von Wingham	3	¾
D'Heer Henry Geelhand Heere van Mersen	12	3
Hr. Caspar Baudier	4	1
" Anthoine Andre Dendon	4	1
" Louis François de Coninck	8	2

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS <i>-continued</i>	<i>Company</i>		<i>Refinery</i>	
		<i>shares</i>		<i>shares</i>
Jouffrouw Maria Catharina Wermoelen	2	.....	½	
Hr. Jean Roggens	2	.....	½	
" Thomas Josephus de Bie	4	.....	2	
" Anthonio Gerharo Wellens	4	.....	1	
" Jacobus Theodorus Wellens	5	.....	1	
" Peter Anthon Wellens	8	.....	2	
" Norberto Lovies de Vael	12	.....	4	
" Josephus de Potter	1	.....	1	
" Jean F. M. Lunde	8	.....	2	
" Gotfriede Ullens	4	.....	1	
" Pieter Nic de Vos	4	.....	2	
" Jean Bastyn	4	.....	1	
" Fransiscus Emanuel van Ertborn	12	.....	3	
" Joan Kramp	2	.....	½	
" Josephus Albertus Bartelo	2	.....	
Chevalier Engelbertus Maria Borrekins	8	.....	2	
Hr. T. de Jonge	6	.....	1½	
Madame Weduve Arnoldt de Pret	4	.....	1	
Madame Maria Isabella Clare Goris	4	.....	1	
Hr. Gotfried Josephus von Possenrode (?)	4	.....	1	
" Johannes Josephus & Judærus (?) Hubertus Pelgrom	2	¼	.....
" Michael Auvray	4	.....	1	
" Johannes Josephus Pelgrom	1	.....	
" Joan Bap to Guielmo Joseph Vicomte de Fraula Heere Van Rosier bois..	8	.....	2	
Jouffrouw Anna Philippina & Isabella Regina Reyns	1	.....	
D'Heer Balthazar Moretus	8	.....	2	
" Charles Vilain XIII	1	.....	
Hr. Theodorus Meulemaer	2	.....	½	
Hr. Baron W. von Krassow	3	.....	
Madame Marie Boon Weduve van de Heer Jacques Schenaerta	4	.....	1	

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS *-continued*

	<i>Company</i>	<i>Refinery</i>
	<i>shares</i>	<i>shares</i>
Hr. Adrian Jansen	1	1
D'Heer Jean François Le Grelle, Cum Uxore Maria Isabella Broeta	4	1
“ Guillielmus F. Le Grelle	4	1
“ Norbert Goris	6	1
“ F. F. Moretus	4	½
Joncker Petrus van Schorel Heer van Vilryk	2	
Joncker Joannes Bap to Cock Scheppen	1	
D'Heer Peter Neyhaus	4	1
Me. Vrouw I. B. Cogels	24	1
Hr. Petrus Verbert	1	
D'Heer Jan Henry Lienard	4	1
“ Joncker Petrus van Schorel Heere van Vilryck, en de Vrouwe Anna Maria de Clewes	2	1
Hr. Petrus Reneus van Maes	1	
D'Heer J. G. Knyff	8	2
D'Heer Michael Joannes Anthonius Kuyff	1	
“ Jodocus Morell	4	1
Hr. Adrian Vleshouwer	4	1
Juffrouw Joanna van Laer	4	1
D'Heer Anthonia Le Begge	4	1
“ Jean Joseph Pintens	2	½
“ Charles I. Roose	4	1
Me. Vrouw Maria Theresia Carolina Knyff Douarière ¹ van Joan Carlos Bosschardt	12	3
D'Heer Jean Andre Pietier	4	1
D'Heer F. F. Stevens	7	1 ½
Madame La Douarière van Collin de Bomhout	2	½
D'Heer Joan van Eersel	4	1

¹ Dowager.

APPENDIX U

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS *-continued*

	<i>Company</i>	<i>Refinery</i>
	<i>shares</i>	<i>shares</i>
Hr. Bernardo Rottier	2	½
“ Jan B. F. Torfs	2	½
“ F. Xaverius Pick	2	½
Dame Anna Maria Catharina van den Branden Douarière van de Heer Carlo Francisco de Bosschardt	4	1
Hr. Guilliame Vrancke à Löven	4	1
“ Franciscus Engelgrave	4	1
D’Heer Jean Alexander Guyot	4	1
Me. Juffrouw Isabella von Laer	2	½
D’Heer Josephus Alexander de Pauw	2	½
“ Peter Jaspers	2	½
Hr. Petrus Joannes von Setter	4	1
“ Noe Hellin	2	½
“ Jean Charles Cocqueel	4	1
“ Guilielmo Carlo Lunden	8	2
“ Joes E. Pieters	4	1
D’Heer James Dormer	4	1
Hr. Samuel Diderick Mutzenbecker	1	¼
“ Bosanquet	2	1
Madame Sal. Herman Rendorfs	2	½
Hr. Jon François Maximilian de Baltin Raedt en Secretarius der Stadt Antwerpen	2	½
Hr. Leonardus de Bie	2	
Juffrouw Isabella François de Bie.....	2	
Me. Vrouw de Weduwe van de Heer François Mols	4	1
Summa	1,000	250