It appears that the merchant Hendrich Criaier of Zalir had promised, so they say, 20 ships, which was a very rash proceeding on his part, and thereupon they made the above-mentioned expedition, which they said, if our support did not appear, would be obliged to return unsuccessful and with shame and dishonor to the crown, as was actually the case. Moreover, it happened that a writing had come unexpectedly from the governor of Tenasserim that two Dutch ships had held the harbor there for 2 months, and had prevented the entrance and departure of foreign traders, which caused great annoyance in Siam, especially at Court, and embittered everyone against us. This gave the Companies very favorable opportunity to blacken us and to make us odious to everyone, and to change the King's feeble opposition into open enmity.

Wherefore the resident Westervelt, who was convinced of the contrary, since he would certainly have been informed before any such action was taken, finally found himself obliged to ask that certain persons, on the King's behalf and on his own, should be... sent overland to Tenasserim, in order to discover on the spot the truth of the case, which request was granted by the King, and on our behalf the junior merchant, Hugo von Crijtenburgh was sent.

Meanwhile the aforementioned resident Westervelt had on various occasions made complaint of the bad and unreasonable treatment received [at the Siamese court], but got nothing by it but a summons to court, and before four councillors was questioned on certain points to which he had to answer forthwith, and the answer was written down word for word, to be laid before the King, who sat by and waited, and every now and then asked whether one of the questions had yet been put. So that the resident was in very great embarrassment and did not know whether even his life was any longer safe. These questions were for the most part on the subject of the help asked for against Singgora, the Siamese professing to have gone to war with the Spanish on our account, and to have suffered much damage in the same, and that we now refused to assist his Majesty against the rebels with ships and men; whereas the beforementioned merchant, Hendrich Criaier, had definitely made him such promises. Therefore he [the king] had sent his forces to Ligor so as to cooperate with him [Criaier] on his arrival and keep his word: But instead we had sent our ships to Tenasserim and had taken possession of the place in order to keep foreigners away and to ruin their trade. In consequence of this inquiry Westervelt was inclined to depart from Siam and so make an end of this business, as he had sometimes proposed to do, and as there were two of our ships lying ready at the bar... he thought he could initiate and carry his proposal into execution, but was warned that no living soul would escape the power of the King since he could kill them all and trample them under foot and that his threats [of departing] were not at all to the purpose.

For all which reasons the aforesaid resident could not answer the questions put to him without embarrassment: And nothing followed thereon, except that four or five days later a prohibition was published that, for the future, neither Siamese nor Peguers were to be allowed to serve the Dutch, thus putting great contempt upon the nation. From all which contemptuous proceedings the above-mentioned Westervelt came to the conclusion that in case the long expected help could not be sent this year we should have trouble in Siam; also that this same year the Japanese cargoes were likely to be unimportant, even if he were allowed to ship and dispatch them. This gave us no small concern, for now, in addition to the war with Portugal, we had come to a in England, a us to spare an and it was als the King an whereby our c longer it last whether we i power to help pany's functio ims to inter potenates ov not concern i

Nevertheless necessary to boat to tak allowed, or, in order to r sugar. For v

\[1\] Actually, the efforts to bloc had ended in 1 the author.
\[2\] A small sea g