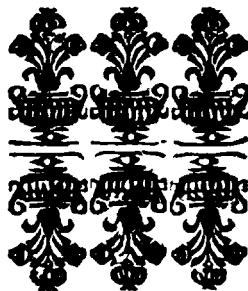


Sir SACKVILE CROW's
CASE,

As it now stands,
the 8 of July, 1648.

*At the Intreatie, and for the satisfaction
of some of his private Friends.*

At large.



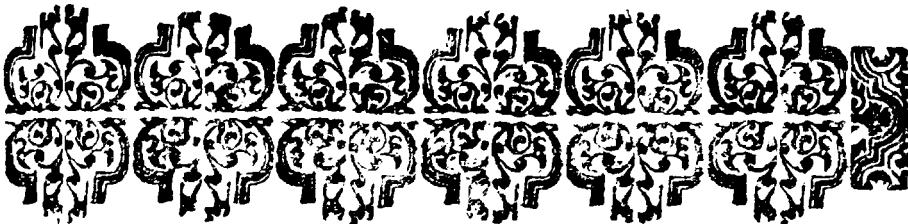
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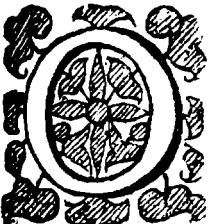
Contents.

The unjust proceedings of the Levant Company against Sir Sackvile since his coming into England (nakedly and without Comment) appearing in the processe themselves.

Some particulars onely of their unparalleld barbarous indeavours against him (being his Majesties Ambassadour) in Turkie, necessarily falling into his Answer of defence against their scandalous Petition and Complaint.



Die Martis 4 April, 1648.

Rdered upon the question by the Commons in Parliament assembled, That Sir *Sackvile Crow* Knight, and Master *Henry Hide* Merchant, now on Ship-board in the River of *Thames*, be forthwith committed prisoners to the Tower of *London* in order to their tryall; and that the Serjeant at Arms attending this House do receive the persons of the said Sir *Sackvile Crow* and Master *Henry Hide* from the Captain of the Ship *Margaret*, or such other Officers in whose custody they are, and carry them forthwith prisoners to the Tower accordingly.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament assembled, That it be referred to the Committee of the Navie, to consider of, hear, and receive such Complaints as shall be put in and exhibited against Sir *Sackvile Crow* and Master *Henry Hide* by the Levant-Company, or others, to hear and examine witnesses, and to receive proofs, and likewise to hear and examine Sir *Sackvile Crow* and Master *Henry Hide*, and to hear and receive such proofs and witnesses as shall be produced by them on their behalf: And upon hearing parties and witnesses of all sides, to state the matter of Fact, and report their opinions thereupon to the House.

Henry Elsyng Cler. Parl. Dom. Com.

To the Honourable Committee of the N A V I E,

The humble Petition and Complaint of the Company of Merchants trading into the Levant Seas, against Sir Sackvile Crow Baronet, late His Majesties Ambassador at CONSTANTINOPLE.

Shewing,

THAT it being by Order of the Honourable House of Commons annexed, referred to this Committee to receive & examine such Complaints as shall be made by the Petitioners against the said Sir Sackvile Crow ; They do humbly pray leave to make appear against him :

That whereas the said Sir Sackvile Crow in the yeer 1638 received the imployment of an Ambassador to Constantinople, and was therein to negotiate the affairs of the said Company, and protect their Factors and Estate from Wrongs and oppression : for which hee received from the said Company a large Allowance :

He contrary to his undertaking, and the publick trust reposed in him , hath committed divers enormities, tending to the ruine of the Trade, and destruction of the Factours in those parts, by exasperating the Turks against them, purposely to obtain a seizure of all their Estate, although his said designe was at first coloured with a pretended necessary Leviation of moneys for defrayment of Publick charges.

That without any ground of truth he insinuated unto the Visier (the chief Minister of the Turkish Empire at Constantinople) That an English Ship at Smyrna was laden with Powder and Ammunition, and remained there for assistance of the Turks Enemies, which tended to the hazard of the Estates and lives of all the English in those parts. And in the mean time John Hetherington Agent for the said Sir Sackvile Crow at Smyrna, in June 1646, by his order and directi-

on,

on, did before the Cady or Turkish Judge, falsely accuse the Factors of that place to have laden the Ship William and Thomas with corn, being a commodity prohibited by the Grand Seignor to be exported, to the hazard of the lives and E-like of the English.

2 That the said Sir Sackville Crow, under colour of a Leviation of monies for the publick and necessary occasions, (which himself confessed the Factors were not able to pay) did by his Warrant or Instructions dated the 30 of April 1646, give order to John Hetherington his servant, and Lorenzo Zuma his Druggerman or Interpreter, to apprehend the persons of the English Factors in Smyrna that should oppose the payment of such pretended Leviation. In pursuance whereof, John Lancelot the Consul there, Dixwell Brent, Daniel Edwards, John Pixly, Samuel Barnardiston, George Han ger, and James Mayer were first laid hold on, and committed to the custody of the Chions or Serjeant at Arms, and carried to an house taken on purpose by the said Hetherington and Zuma, where they were violently cast into a dark room (none being suffered to come at or speak with them) and at last enforced to give one hundred Dollars to have a window set open to let in light and air, and were two dayes after carried from thence to Constantinople, where they were imprisoned in the house of the said Sir Sackville Crow from the 22 of May 1646, to the 21 of June following, although they had complied in paying the said Sir Sackville Crow's demands or the pretended Leviation within a week after they were brought to Constantinople. And within a few dayes after five more of the Factors at Smyrna, viz. John Ball, Henry Davie, Philip Farewell, Nathaniel Barnardiston, and John Ingoldsby were likewise seized upon and sent to Constantinople, and there kept prisoners with the other.

And the said Sir Sackville Crow himself at the same time did the like to all, or most of the Factors then at Constantinople, namely, Thomas Barcklay, William Chappell, Roger Fowk, John Tye, William Pearl, William Gough, John Swift, John Abney, Francis Ashwell, Giles Davies, James Davison, Wil-

liam Osborn, Richard Strode, Nathaniel Brandwood, Jonathan Dawes, and Robert Pecket : who were for some dayes kept close prisoners in the house of the said Sir Sackvile Crow, together with those brought from Smyrna, untill four of the Factors who were absent, and not imprisoned, viz. Thomas Pigot, Morrice Evans, Robert Frompton, and James Moddiford did prevail with the Agent of the States of Holland to interest himself therein : By whose means, and the disbursement of a great sum of money, their Releasement was procured before Turkish Justice ; some of the said Factors, namely, Nathaniel Brandwood and Jonathan Dawes being in chains during their said detainment.

3 That at or about the same time, viz. in April 1646, he the said Sir Sackvile Crow, upon the pretence that the said Company had procured the Parliament to sequester his Lands and Estate in England, and upon that untrue and causelesse suggestions gave Commission to the said John Hetherington and Lorenzo Zuma, to sequester all moneys and goods whatsoever belonging to the parties named in a Schedule annexed to his said Commission ; being indeed all, or most of the English trading thither : Which Commission was accordingly put in execution by the said Hetherington and Zuma with certain Turkish Officers at Smyrna : Where, on or about the month of May 1646, they sealed up all the Ware-houses of the English, wherein were goods to the value of two hundred thousand Dollers ; and shortly after, brake open the same, and carried away goods to the value of one hundred thousand Dollers, unto severall Turkish Ware-houses, where they remained till about the beginning of July following : At which time (by the assistance of the Agent for the States of Holland) the said goods, or most of them were recovered. For effecting whereof, as also for releasing of the Ships, and for redeeming the Factors that were imprisoned, the sum of ninety four thousand six hundred forty and six Dollers was expended.

4 That to prevent the transporting of goods into England, and thereby to obtain a more generall seizure, He the said Sir Sackvile Crow did by his Warrant of the 6 of May last 1646, directed

directed to the said Hetherington and Zuma (upon Commands procured, or pretended to be given him to that purpose by the Grand Seignor) prohibit the Ships Rainbow, Triangle, William and Thomas, Jonas and Hopewell, then or about that time in the Port of Smyrna, to depart from thence, or to take in any goods till further Order from him the said Sir Sackville Crow, declaring such Masters of Ships or Factors as should lade goods upon them, Rebels to the King of England : Further ordering the said Hetherington and Zuma by a second Warrant of the 27 of the same month to attach the persons and estates of such Masters and others as had laden goods ; and for the better discovery thereof, to enter all Ships, Houses, Counting-houses, and to seise all books of Account, Bills, Acquittances, or other Writings. And at or about the same time four other English Ships, viz. the Sampson, Smyrna-Merchant, Lewis, and Phœnix were in like manner detained in the Port of Constantinople, and prohibited to lade, some of them for the space of five months and upwards, to the damage of above thirty four thousand Dollers for the losse of time only to those interessed in the said Ships so stayed at both places.

5 That at this very time of the said prohibition of the Ships to lade, He the said Sir Sackville Crow did write unto John Hetherington to sound Captain Elias Jorden Commander of the Ship Rainbow, then at Smyrna, whether he would be firm to him the said Sir Sackville Crow in his said designe : and if hee would, then to deal with him for taking in what goods were in the hands of him the said Hetherington at Smyrna, and bringing them up to Constantinople ; and to encourage the said Captain Jorden thereto by promises of extraordinary fraught, and by offer of Warrant from him the said Sir Sackville Crow, whereby Captain Jorden might seem to be enforced thereto, the better to disguise the busynesse. But if the said Captain Jorden refused, then the said Hetherington was directed to hinder the said Captain Jorden's Ship, together with all the rest, from lading, till he the said Sir Sackville Crow (as himself expressed) were Master of what he aimed

aimed at, which was no lesse (as himself also confessed) then all the Estate belonging to the English there as provision for the future and for his own particular , although this last pretence of his own particular he desired might not be discovered till the last.

6 That one Sir Thomas Bendish Knight, being by Letters from His Majesty to the Grand Seignor, with approbation of both Houses of Parliament Authorized to go Ambassador to Constantinople in the roome of Sir Sackvile Crow ; He the said Sir Sackvile Crow did not only himself oppose the reception and entertainment of the said Sir Thomas Bendish whom he would not acknowledge for Ambassador , but did also instigate the Vizior against him, by informing him, That the English Merchants there were Rebels , and Sir Thomas Bendish the head of them ; And that the King was forced to write those Letters he brought : which with other untrue Suggestions, were an occasion of much trouble and dishonour to the Ambassador and English Nation, and of the expence of above one hundred thousand Dollers to the said Company.

By all which, and divers others his undue and illegall proceedings, he hath not onely much diminished the ample Trade formerly driven by the said Company into those parts, to the great detriment and dishonour to this Nation, and advantage of Trade to the French, Venetians, and other Strangers ; but hath also indammaged the said Company to the value of above one hundred thousand pounds Sterling.

Henry Hunt, Husband to the
Levant - Company.

Com-

Committe Navie.

3 May, 1648.

Sir Sackvile Crow appearing this day, and the Charge exhibited being read unto him, bee made some exceptions to the Title and the Subscription of the same : Whereupon bee being withdrawn, it was resolved that he should have a Copy of the said Charge, and give in his Answer in writing unto the same.

G I L E S G R E N E.

The 5 of May 1648 Sir Sackvile Crow delivered this paper to the Committee of the Navie.

*A*ccording to the direction of this Honorable Committee, that I should set down in writing my exceptions to the Petition and Complaint against me ; I do humbly conceive that there is no Petition or Complaint depending before this Honourable Committee against me ; for that the same is preferred in the name of the Merchants trading to the Levant Seas, without expressing the names of any such Merchants. And further, that the same cannot be the Petition of any Corporation or aggregate Body enabled by the Law to prosecute, for that there is no such Corporation as the Company of Merchants trading to the Levant Seas : or if there were any such Corporation, yet it doth not appear that the said Petition and Complaint is exhibited by any of the par-

B ties

ties mentioned to be the Petitioners or Complainants, nor subscribed by them or any of them in that capacity, as by the rules and course of this honorable Committee I am informed they ought : nor (for ought I know) doth it appear that *Henry Hunt* (who hath signed the same Petition and Complaint) hath authority under the common Seal of such Corporation (if any such be) to exhibit the said Petition and Complaint ; In respect whereof I cannot have any reparation or costs against any person, in case the Complaint shall appear to be frivolous or untrue.

For which causes, and for divers others, I cannot yet take notice of any Petition or Complaint depending before this Honourable Committe against me.

SACKVILLE CROW.

The Order of the Levant Company presented to the Committee of the Navy.

**At a General Court of the Levant Company
on Tuesday the 9 of May, 1648.**

*I*T being by the last generall Court refered unto a Committee of this Company, to prepare and prosecute a Complaint against Sir Sackville Crow, late Ambassador at Constantinople ; which being accordingly by them framed and presented unto the Committee for the Navy, unto whom that busynesse is by the Honourable House of Commons referred. The draught of the said Complaint was now read and approved of, as also the subscription thereto by Mr. Henry Hunt, Husband to the said Company, which was by erection of hands resolved to be held and avouched as the

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*the act of the Governor and Company of Merchants trading into
the Levant Seas, and so by them to be justified and main-
tained.*

Vera Copia
G E L H A M .

Concordat cum Originali
MICH. EVANS Secr.

Committee Navie.

16 May, 1648.

I T is Ordered, That Sir Sackville Crow Baronet, do on Friday next in the afternoon, bring in unto this Committee sitting in the Treasury Chamber Westminster, an Answer in writing unto the Petition and Complaint of Merchants Trading into the Levant Seas, exhibited before this Committee against him, at which time he is likewise to attend.

G I L E S G R E N E.

19 May, 1648.

*This Paper was delivered to the Committee of
the Navy by Sir Sackvile Crow.*

A ccording to two several Orders of this Honorable Committee, the one of the 3, the other of the 16 instant, 1648, upon perusal of the Petition and Complaint against me, a Copy whereof by Order hath been delivered to me, by both which it

is ordered I should give an Answer in writing ; I do humbly conceive, and offer unto this Committee, That for any thing yet appearing, there is no Petition or Complaint depending before this Honourable Committee against me , for that the same is preferred in the name of the Merchants trading to the Levant Seas, without expressing the names of any such Merchants; and further, the same cannot be the Petition of any Corporation, or aggregate body enabled by the Law to prosecute : For that there is no such Corporation as the Company of Merchants trading to the Levant Seas , nor any other Corporation or Company that trade in a joynst stock to the Levant Seas ; and those who do trade to the Levant Seas, do not trade as a Corporation in a joynst stock , but every person doth trade for himself and his own private interest and benefit : And the matters of the complaint, are not concerning the Corporation, but private Interests , for which the persons interessed ought to prefer their Complaints in their own names , and to set forth their particular interest and damage (if they so desire :) And further , if there were any such Corporation, yet it doth not appear that the said Petition and Complaint is exhibited by them as a Corporation, nor subscribed by their names of Incorporation ; nor is the same nor any person to prosecute the said Petition and Complaint warranted under their Common Seal , as by the Law and the Rules, and course of this Honourable Committee (as I am informed) they ought. And notwithstanding the approbation by the Governor and Company of the proceedings against me, which was delivered me by this Honourable Committee in writing , bearing date the ninth of this instant May, subscribed by *Mih. Evans*, a person unknown to me, and not legally authorized ; the said approbation tending onely to avow a thing of it self void.

Therefore, and for divers other causes , I humbly conceive there is neither Petition nor Complaint depending before this Honourable Committee against me Whereunto I am bound to Answer , nor Complaynant against whom I can have any Reparation or Costs , in case the Complaint shall appear to be frivolous and untrue.

Com-

Committee Navie.

2 Junii, 1648.

WHereas Sir Sackville Crow Baronet being by severall Orders of this Committee appointed to give in his Answer in writing unto the Petition and Complaint of the Company of Merchants Trading into the Levant Seas, the said Sir Sackville presented several exceptions unto the same in nature of a demuror; whereof the said Company having received a Copy, have this day given in unto the Committee their Reply unto the same. All which said Papers the Committee have taken into consideration. do think fit, and Order, That the said Sir Sackville Crow do on Friday next in the afternoon bring in unto this Committee his Answer to the matters of Fact contained in the said Complaint, that so the same may be presented unto the House.

Giles Greene
Walter Erle

Alex. Bence

Miles Corbet
Edw. Boate

Committee Navy,

9 Junii, 1648.

IN prosecution of an Order of the Commons House of Parliament, It is Ordered. That on Friday next in the afternoon this Committee will enter into the Examination of the truth of the Fact of the complaint exhibited before this Committee by the Levant Company against Sir Sackville Crow Baronet: At which time the Levant Company are hereby required to attend the Com-

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Committee with their proofs : And Sir Sackvile Crow is to have notice to attend if he shall think fitting.

Rich. Rose

John Doddridge
Anth. Bedingfield

Giles Grene
Geo. Snelling

Committee Navy.

9 Junii, 1648.

IN prosecution of an Order of the Commons House of Parliament, Ordered, That the persons here under named, do attend this Committee on Friday next in the afternoon, to give their Testimonies in such matters as shall be demanded of them, concerning a Complaint exhibited before this Committee by the Levant Company against Sir Sackvile Crow Baronet.

Capt. William Ashley
Anth. Barnardiston
James Davison
Jo. Swifte

Robert Pecket
Robert Keble
John Williams
Rich. Roper

John Rolls
Geo. Snelling
Giles Grene
Jo. Doddridge

16 Junii, 1648.

Two Affidavits made by Sir Sackvile Crow, and Gilbert Soper his servant, were tendered to the Committee of the Navie; but not suffered to be read.

SIR Sackvile Crow Baronet, maketh Oath, That hee can not make his defence to the matters of the Charge depending before the Honourable Committee of the Navie for want

want of divers Papers and Writings which have been and are kept and detained from him, or which at present he is deprived of upon the occasion, and in manner following, *viz.* That he being Ambassadour for his Majestie to the Grand Seignior resident at *Constantinople*, was on or about the four and twentieth day of June 1646 informed that a Sciot, servant to *Dominico Timone*, late before Secretary to that Embassie, but then retired from his charge, had by a key which his Master kept, privately in the night entered into his Majesties *Cancellaria* there, where the Records under *Dominico's* charge lay, and that (as was supposed by his Masters order) he had carried divers Papers, Writings, and other things thence, the particulars whereof this deponent then could not, nor yet can discover ; whereupon this Deponent, for securing the said *Cancellaria* from the like attempt, afterwards caused a strong Padlock to be hung on the outer side of the door, and it so remained under two locks from the said month of June untill the third day of November 1647, for ought this Deponent knoweth to the contrary : On which day the Vizier *Achemet Bassaw* (the principall Minister of State of the Grand Seignior) for a great reward given to him by the Factors of the Levant Company , as this Deponent doubteth not but to prove, under pretence of businesse of great importance, sent some of the Grand Seignors Officers of Justice to this Deponent , and they by a subtilty entering his house of Residence, by violence and force of Arms apprehended the person of this Deponent, and by like force (being attended by some of the Factors of the Levant Company) carryed him to the water side (about one mile distant from his house) and from thence imbarqued him in an open boat for *Smyrna* (neer 150 leagues distant from *Constantinople*) without any provision for the way, money about him, or other cloathing then he was found in, or servant to attend him, or suffering him to see or send to his wife & children, or family, or to take any order for their direction or relief in that desolate and inhumane place ; and all this without shewing, and he is confident, without having any warrant or authority so to do.

do. And this Deponent hath been further informed, and doubteth not but to prove, that after the sending away of this Deponent, and during the time of his Ladys stay in the house, *viz.* in the evening of the same third day of November, 1647, *Thomas Berkly, Roger Freake, William Chappell, William Pearle, James Muddiford*, Factors at Constantinople, for the Levant Company and others, (attended by the said *Dominico's Servant*) entered this Deponents house at Constantinople and opened the said *Cancellaria* locked as aforesaid, and there took and carried away several Trunks and Sappets, and all the Books, Writings, and Evidences, and other things which had been kept there under two locks from the said 24 of June untill that instant; And the same third day of November, after this Deponent was carried away in manner as aforesaid, (as he hath also been since informed by Dame *Mary Crow* his Wife) and others, that she was required by some *Chouzes* by the said Factors procurement sent from the said *Vizier* to be gone the next morning to follow this Deponent: And that on the 5 day of the said November late at night she was enforced to embarque her self and smal Children in a Turkish Vessel (amongst divers sick and infected persons in the height of the Plague then reigning) for *Smyrna*, without any convenient provision for them in that passage, or time to provide it, or being permitted to send on board, or dispose of the goods and other things belonging to her self and family; the best and greater part whereof his said Wife hath affirmed to him (being taken and carried out of the house without accompt) were disposed of by such Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, as the said Factors procured to be sent thither under pretence of sending them on board the Ship, whereby a great part thereof this Deponent findeth to be lost, or left behinde, the certainty whereof he cannot yet discover. And this Deponent saith, That about three weeks after his being sent from Constantinople as aforesaid, hee arrived at *Smyrna*; and about ten dayes following his said Lady (after severall dangers, and great misery suffered by her and her children, as by them related) arrived

arrived also at *Smyrna*, where they were put on board an English Ship, called the *Margaret*, whereof *George Brown* was Master ; who, as this Deponent hath been also informed, was conditioned with by the Consul and Factors there, by payment of four hundred pounds Sterling, to carry this Deponent a prisoner into *England*, but to land his Lady in some convenient part of Christendome, where she should desire it by the way, (in case shee in her condition, being then great with childe, should require it) before her arrivall in *England*. And being hindered by contrary winde and weather, the Master, notwithstanding his said obligation, upon severall motions in her imminent danger of miscarriage, refusing to put into any Port but *Allacante* in *Spain* ; about the end of March they arrived there, and there the Master declared that he would not touch at any other Port before he arrived in *England* : Whereupon this Deponents said Lady, being as shee said, within one month of her time of delivery, or lesse, was enforced to put on shore and stay. But she not being permitted to send divers things on shore necessary for her self, children and family left in the ship ; nor to return into the ship some other things concerning this Deponent, particularly, his Commission to be Ambassador under the Great Seal of *England*, Instructions, and other Papers and Writings of import (which by mistake had been carried out of the ship on shore ;) by all which means this Deponent is bereaved of several of his Papers, Notes and Writings, whereby he might make defence to the matters wherewith he stands unjustly charged by some in the name of the Levant Company. And by reason there was no account taken, or suffered to be taken by any of his servants (as he is informed) of such things as came aboard the ship, nor account given for ought delivered in *Spain*, or at the ships arrivall in *England*, whether the same be at *Constantinople*, or in *Spain*, or imbezelled, or in the hands of the said Factors at *Constantinople*, he cannot tell, untill his said Lady and servants arrive in *England*, that he may know what they have in their custodies. But faith, That without sight of divers Writings and Papers which he

hath not, nor yet can tell where the same are ; he cannot answer to the Petition or Complaint exhibited against him before the Honourable Committee of the Navie, as is requisite for him in a Case of so great importance.

Sackvile Crow.

Jurat. 16 Junii 1648.

Jo. Page.

Gilbert Soper Gent. Servant to Sir *Sackvile Crow* Baronet, maketh Oath, That being at *Constantinople*, on or about the 24. day of June, 1646. he was told by some of his fellow servants that a Sciot servant to *Domidico Timone* then late before Secretary to the Ambassie, had privately in the night by a key which his Master kept, entered into his Majesties *Cancellaria* there, and that he had carried divers Papers and other things thence, (the particulars whereof this Deponent knoweth not) And saith, that the said Sir *Sackvile Crow* being informed thereof, forthwith caused a Padlock to be hung on the outer door, and that it so remained locked with its own former lock, and that other lock set on by Sir *Sackvile* from the said month of June untill the third of November 1647, for any thing this Deponent knoweth or ever heard to the contrary. On which day the *Visier* (upon pretence of businesse of great importance) sent some of the grand Seigniors officers of justice to the said Sir *Sackvile Crow*, who(having by a subtily entered his house, and prepared other Forces in a readines) by violence and force of Armes apprehended his person, and by like force (being apprehended by some of the Factors of the Levant Company without suffering him to stay any time in his house, carried him directly to the water side, (about a mile distant from his house) and from thence imbarqued him in

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an open boat for *Smyrna* (about 150 Leagues distant from *Constantinople*) without any money about him, as this Deponent is assured, and confidently believeth, and without any other clothes then he had on, or this deponent, (who followed him at a distance to the water side) or any other servant to attend him, or suffering him(as this Deponent believeth) to send back to see his wife, children or family, or take any order or make provision for her there, or direction for their passage or relief in that barbarous place. And though the Lady *Crow* used the best meanes she could but to discover where the said Sir *Sackville Crow* was carried, yet could she by no meanes be suffered to send after him or hear whe^e he was. And further saith, that after the sending away of the said Sir *Sackville Crow* as aforesaid, and during the time that the Lady *Crow* stayed in his house, (*viz.*) in the evening of the same third day of *November* 1647. *Thomas Berkeley, Roger Fwoak, William Chappell, William Pearle, James Muddiford Factor at Constantinople* for the Levant Company and others attended by the said *Dominico's* servant, entred the said Sir *Sackville Crowes* house at *Constantinople*, and opened the said Cancellaria locked as aforesaid, and thence took and carried away severall Trunks and Sappets, and divers books, writings, and evidences, and other things, which had been kept there under two locks as aforesaid, from the said four and twentieth day of *lane* untill that instant, and then locked the door of the said Cancellaria, and carried the keyes away with them. And his Deponent further saith, That the same day (*viz.*) the third of *November*, after Sir *Sackville* was carried away, as aforesaid, and within few houres after his departure, the Lady *Crow* was required by some Officers sent from the *Vifier* as they pretended, to be gone the next morning after her Husband. And on the fift day of the same *November* late at night, she was forced to embarque her self and small children in a Turkish vessell, (amongst above thirty passengers, whereof some were sick and infected with the Plague) for *Smyrna*, without any convenient provision for them in that passage, or time to provide it, or to send on board, or to dispose of the goods and other things belonging

ing to her self and family. A great part of which goods without any account were taken and carried out of the house in a forcible manner, and disposed of by such strangers; Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, as the Factors procured to be sent thither upon pretence of a more speedy carrying them on board the ship, whereby many things were imbeazilled and lost, and other things left behind. And this Deponent not being permitted to wait on the said Sir *Sackvile*, attended on his Lady, and about ten daies after the said Sir *Sackvile* *Crow's* arri-vall in *Smyrna*, after great misery suffered by her and her children, they arrived there also, where they were put on board an English ship called the *Margaret*, whereof *George Brown* was Master, who as this Deponent heard, was conditioned with by the Consuls and Factors of *Smyrna* to carry the said Sir *Sackvile Crow* a prisoner into *England*, but to land his Lady in some part of Christendome, if she should desire it, (she being great with child) and having contrary winds and weather, they at last about the middle of *March* last arrived at *Allecant* in *Spain*, where the Master declaring that he would not touch at any other Port before they came into *England*, the Lady *Crow* being neer the time of her delivery (as she conceived) desired to land, and was landed there accordingly. But the said Sir *Sackvile Crow* was not permitted either at *Smyrna* or *Allecant* aforesaid to go on shore; and saith that the Lady *Crow* was not permitted to send divers things on shore at *Allecant* aforesaid, necessary for her and hers which were in the ship, nor to return to the ship some other things concerning the said Sir *Sackvile Crow* which by mistake had been carried out of the ship on shore. And by the meanes aforesaid this Deponent knoweth that the said Sir *Sackvile Crome's* Commission for his Ambassie under the great Seal of *England*, his instructions and some other papers and writings were left in *Spain*, and other papers and writings at *Constantinople* as he hath heard and beleeveth,

Gilbert Soper.

Jurat. decimo sexto Junii 1648.

Jo. Page.

The

The humble Motion and Request of Sir Sackville Crow to the Honourable the Committee for the Navy, Friday 16 June, 1648.

¹ **B**Y Order of the Honourable the House of Commons Sir Sackville Crow stands committed to the Tower, to answer all Complaints to be made against him by the Levant-Company [and others.]

He desires to know his Accusers before he answer ; or else complaint upon complaint may be heaped against him ad infinitum, and bee never have end of his suit or commitment.

² By Order of this Honourable Committee he is to make answer to a Petition in the name of the Levant-Company, which is not their name of Incorporation, by which (as a Body Corporate) they can sue ; nor in the names of any particular men, setting forth their particular grievances.

Hee desires that either the Company may make the Complaint as a Body Corporate, or as private men for their particular grievances ; otherwise, (Whilst he answers to the generall) the particulars may be both parties and Witnesses.

³ The Complaint is so generall and uncertain, that hee cannot answer to it without imminent prejudice, as now stated.

He desires, if bee be over-ruled to answer, that the matter may be in such particulars and certainties, as bee may be able to answer to the satisfaction of this Honourable Committee.

4 By the Affidavits produced, it appears hee hath been violently taken out of his house at Constantinople, his Papers and Evidences taken away or lost.

Whereby he cannot for want thereof, for the present, answer as behoves him in a Case of so great importance.

5 Hee supposeth the matter of Complaint to be of private relation between party and party, no way concerning the State.

Whereupon hee humbly desires the consideration of this Committee, whether it be not more proper for the common Law.

Upon consideration of all the Premisses, he humbly moves,

1 Either to be heard by his Councel in the Premisses, whether by Law, or the Rules of this Honourable Committee he be bound to answer to the matters in question, as they now stand.

2 Or that this Committee would be pleased to report his Case (as it now stands) to the House of Commons ; whereupon he will answer as they upon consideration of the Cause shall order him.

3 In case it be over-ruled by the Committee, that he must answer without parties certain Complainants to the matter of the Petition and Complaint in those Generals :

(Inasmuch as hee is deprived for the present of his Evidences and Papers, necessarily conduced to the making of his Answer,)

Hee humbly desires convenient time to answer upon due consideration of the place where he acted, and the substance of the Affidavits, by which it evidently appears he is disabled to give a present Answer.

Friday

(23)

Friday 16 of June.

Over-ruled by the Committee, that Sir Sackville Crow answer by Friday the 22 of this month, or else the parties Complainants to proceed in examination of their Witnesses without any other Relator; and if Sir Sackville by that time put not in his Answer, to be barred in future.

Committee Navie.

16 June, 1648.

Whereas this Committee upon refusall made by Sir Sackville Crow Baronet to answer unto the Complaint exhibited against him before this Committee by the Levant Company, in prosecution of an Order of the House of Commons, did on the ninth day of this present month order, That on this day they would enter into examination of the truth of the Fact of the said Complaint: and that the said Levant Company should attend with their proofs, and Sir Sackville Crow to attend if he should think fitting. And whereas according to the said Order severall Witnesses have been summoned to give their Testimonies, and this Committee have proceeded to the examination of Captain William Ashley upon severall heads of the said Charge. But upon the desire of the said Sir Sackville, that bee may have leave to give his Answer, This Committee, with the consent of the Councell for the said Company, have granted the same accordingly, so as he bring in his Answer between this and Thursday next, before any more Witnesses be examined: Otherwise this Committee will then proceed to the examination of the matter of Fact, according to their former Order. And both the Levant Company and Sir Sackville Crow are to take notice hereof accordingly.

H. Vane

Geo. Thomson
Anth. Beddingfield

Giles Grene
Wa. Erle

To

*To the Honorable the Committee for the Navy,
the humble Request of Sir Sackvile Crow,*

Swemeth,

THAT by Order of this Honourable Committee he is ordered to give in his Answer to the matters in complaint given in against him in the name of the Levant-Company by Thursday next, before any more Witnesses be examined; Otherwise this Committee will proceed to examination of the Fact.

Now not having a Copie of the said Order untill this present the 20 of June, to morrow being the last day of this Term, and (by reason of severall other engagements) his Councell not being at leisure for drawing his Answer in so weighty an occasion:

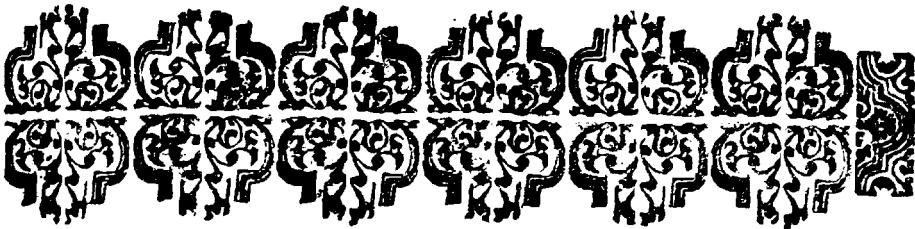
Hee humbly prayes some few dayes longer time for Answer.

Committee Navy.

24 Junii, 1648.

IN regard of the cause alledged in the Petition, the Committee do think fit that Thursday seven-night be given to the Petitioner for the bringing in of his Answer; And the Turkie Company are to be made acquainted with this Order.

G I L E S G R E N E.



29 Junii, 1648.

*The Answer of Sir Sackvile Crow
Baronet, to a Paper, intituled, The bumble
Petition and Complaint of the Company
of Merchants trading to the Levant
Seas, against him the said Sir
Sackvile Crow, presented
to this Honourable
Committee.*

 He said Sir *Sackvile* *Crow* saith, That notwithstanding there are neither particular persons, nor any Body-corporate (hitherto legally appearing) avowing the complaint against him (whereby whilst he answers as to a Company in the generall, the particular members thereof may be Parties, Witnesses and Judges.) And however by the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, he be to answer to all complaints that shall be brought against him by the Levant Company and others, (whereby he can neither foresee nor hope for end to his vexation or commitment ; for that by the indefiniteness of those words [and others] suit upon suit may be heaped upon him ad infinitum.) And though the matters of fact in the com-

D plaint

plaint (however disguised) be of themselves meerly private, and not so much as pretended by the complaint to be of publick concernment, (and so properly determinable by the common Laws of the Land.) And however the things pretended to have been done by him have been acted far off beyond the Seas, and that thereby hee is far distant from many of such proofs as are needfull for him ; and though by a violent force and surprise (in manner herein after expressed) hee hath been taken out of his house of residence in *Constantinople*, spoyled and deprived of severall of his Writings, Papers and Evidences, necessary for his more particular Answer and Defence. And notwithstanding he conceives (and is so advised) that by the Law of the Land in such cases he is not yet bound to make answer to any such matters of fact laid down in any such Petition or Complaint. Yet for satisfaction of this Honourable Committee (since they are pleased to require it) for signification of his integrity, and vindication of himself and Honour to all the world from so foul and false a Petition (saving to himself nevertheless the benefit of all just exceptions and advantages by the Laws of *England* due unto him, and to be taken as well against the said Petition and Complaint, as the Petitioners and Complainants (who ever hereafter they shall appear to be). He saith, That His Majesty by Letters Patents under the great Seal of *England*, did make and constitute him the said Sir *Sackville* his Ambassadour to the Grand Seignior ; and about July 1638, having his Mission and Letters of credence from His Majestie, he took Shipping for *Constantinople*, where he arrived about September following, and there continued divers yeers His Majesties Ambassadour. And that during the whole time of his imployment in that service, he saith confidently, (without ostentation) and doubteth not but to prove that he faithfully discharged his publick Trust agreeable to his Majesties Royall Commission and Instructions, and his obligation with the Levant Company in what ever related to them and their occasions. And to the particular Charges of the said petition and complaint he saith, *viz.*

To

To the first Charge he saith, It doth not appear how, *Answer to the first Charge.*
 or in what manner, or when, or to what *Vizier* hee made
 the Insinuations in this charge mentioned, nor conceives that
 any Insinuation is civilly or criminally punishable by Law ;
 And that therefore he need give no Answer to this Charge :
 Yet for satisfaction of this Honourable Committee, and all
 the world in so foul a scandall, he saith positively, That he
 did never by himself or others insinuate to any *Vizier*, or o-
 ther whoever , That any English Ship in *Smyrna* was laden
 with Powder or Ammunition, or remained there for assi-
 stance of the Turks enemies. And saith, that he never gave
 any order or direction whatsoever to *John Hetherington* his
 Agent, nor to any others, to make any such accusation of the
 Factors of *Smyrna*, as in this Charge is most untruly set
 forth : and is confidently assured, as well from the said *He-
 therington* and his Interpreter, That he the said *Hether-
 ington* never made any such accusation : and the said Sir
Sackvile is induced the rather to beleeve it, because that to
 this day he never heard of any question made thereof by any
 of the Ministers of that State, or any prosecution of any such
 Complaint, which in those places would hardly have been a-
 voyded without noise and expence, if any such accusation had
 been made as by this Charge is suggested.

To the second and third Charges the said Sir *Sackvile* *Answers to the second and third Charges.*
Crow saith , That about the month of June 1645, the Cre-
 ditors of Master *John Wolfe* (the Companie's Treasurer) fai-
 ling, at a Court holden by the Nation about that time, or
 not long after, upon severall full debates many dayes by all
 the Factors resident in the Port of *Constantinople*, viz. *Wil-
 liam Goffe, Thomas Barkely, Roger Fowke, William Chappell,
 William Pearle, Thomas Piggot, John Tye, Robert Pecket*,
 some of the chief of the Company's Factors were appointed
 to audit and cast up the Company's debts ; and one of them
 chosen by consent for the future to be and remain their Treas-
 urer, untill they might heare again from the Company :
 and that it was unanimously resolved and agreed by the said

Assistants, and other Factors of *Constantinople*, that (Master *Wolfe* turning over his whole estate to the Company) all his debts to the Grand Seignors subjects and strangers of the place should be undertaken at the publick charge. And at another Court not long after held by Sir *Sackvile* for the Company's occasions, by report and certificate of the said Assistants under their hands, it appearing that there was above one hundred thousand Dollars owing to the Grand Seignors subjects, and strangers and others at *Constantinople* (including the said *Wolfe*'s debts) for which most of the Company's Factors were engaged, as also for severall other debts for the Companie's publick occasions, they resolved a Leviation (the ordinary onely means prescribed and warranted, and ever used by the Company in cases of like nature) should be made of one hundred and ten thousand Dollars, and that to be leavied by an equall and proportionable rate on all goods and faculties belonging to any of the Company brought into *Constantinople* or *Smyrna*, in the then three last generall Ships, the *Hercules*, *Sampson*, and *Smyrna-Merchant*. And Sir *Sackvile* further saith, That agreeable to the Companie's Orders in cases of like nature, hee did refer the manner of the said Leviation, and each Factors part thereon to be set by the Assistants aforesaid; And they accordingly did certifie under their hands the manner, rates and proportions of each mans part to Sir *Sackvile*: And that hee thereon by the power of His Majestie's Commission, and agreeable to his Articles with the Company, and according to former Presidents of his predecessors, did as in their assistance, and for their sole advantage and behoof, and by the said Factors agreement, issue out his Warrants to the said Factors of *Constantinople* and *Smyrna*, requiring the payment of each mans part respectively into the Cancellaria, according as they were assed by the Companies said Factors (the Assistants aforesmentioned) and not otherwise; And further saith, That hereon and upon signification of his said Orders, the Factors of *Smyrna* or most of them generally refusing to pay their parts of the said Leviation, on pre-

tence

tence that some of their principalls in private and underhand, had forbidden them to observe any such orders, or to pay any further Leviation for such charge except thereunto inforced. Sir *Sackvile* was necessitated after severall summons and refusals to send forth warrants of attachment, and (the occasions pressing) the Jewes and creditors clamoring (the said Sir *Sackvile* being ingaged to many of them upon the nations undertaking) to see them paid; and thereby and by many other occasions, many imminent dangers therein menacing the hazard and ruine of all, by reason that severall English ships were there also actually employed by the *Venetians* with their Fleets in their war with the Grand Seignior, for which Sir *Sackvile* was then (as his Majesties Ambassador) questioned by the *Viziers* and other Officers of State, and the Nation being indebted as before, and without any stock of money to defend themselves and their Estates by, or his person and Hostages from imminent danger and ruine in that barbarous State: he was forced to direct and give forth warrants, that whosoever should not by a day pay his proportion of the Leviation, they should bee brought to *Constantinople*, to answer his or their contempt, and to be imprisoned untill he or they should make due payment of their parts of the Leviation, agreed to be made and paid as aforesaid; and doubteth not to make it appeare, that not only by the Companies charter, their publike Orders, those papers they call their Instructions, by the constant usage of all his predecessors on like occasions, in former times, upon refusall of submission to their judgements, and the times of this present Ambassador since his arrivall, as also by his Majesties Commission in assistance of the Companies priviledges by the Grand Seigniors capitulations, and by severall Imperiall commands and judgements of their Law, he is sufficiently warranted, for non-payment of such Leviations to make sequestration of the goods, and to imprison the persons of the refusers, and he is thereto necessarily obliged by his Articles aforementioned made with the said Company. And that he hath the Companies allowance under their hands, by their publike letters for this particular Leviation, upon and after notice of the course taken and agreed.

agreed on by their Factors for the payment of their debts: and that this course by way of Leviation, is of such absolute necessity to the good and weal of the Company(however disliked by some of those particular men, on whose estate it then fell, being the then present Traders) that without such power in his Majesties Ambassadors in *Turkey*, a trade cannot be there maintained, nor the Factors governed according to the Orders of the said Company ; by and agreeable to which, and not otherwise Sir *Sackvile* proceeded, and doubts not to make appear he hath done what ever he acted in this particular, and if any of the persons named in this Article were imprisoned, or so used as in the Article is mentioned, (which is more then he knoweth) it was by the Grand Seigniors speciall commands for their refractorinesse, in refusing to submit to that Leviation so warrantably made, and for their going about to make a mutiny among the Turks in a tumultuous way, by raising of Armes within the Grand Seigniors dominions, beating and drawing of blood from some of the Turkish Officers, for menacing the Caddy and others, and threatning to beat down the Town of *Smyrna* with their Ships then in Port, in opposition of the said Leviation : Ordered by the said Sir *Sackvile Crow* by vertue of his said authority gronnded as aforesaid, and countenanced by the Imperiall Commands of the Port, granted in his Assistance as in cases of like nature in the times of all Ambassadors of that place hath been always used : And without which, viz. the assistance of Imperiall commands in confirmation of the capitulations and allowance of his Majesties power to judge and governe his subjects in another Princes dominions according to the Laws of *England*, and constitution of that Embassie, it is impossible for any Ambassador to officiate the duties of his charge, or for a Trade to be continued there, without subjecting themselves to Turkish Justice, which the Levant Company well knowes, and by late experiance (since their resort to it in this difference, and forsaking his Majesties Justice) have found; And saith, That he cannot remember what warrants or instructions he gave to *John Hetherington* and *Lorenzo Zuma*, but refers himself to them being taken from them by some of the Com-

Companies Factors, or some appointed by them; but denieth that by any warrant or Authority from him, upon the pretences in the third charge mentioned, or any other pretence whatsoever, any goods of the Levant Company, or any of their Factors were sequestred or seized on, or any of their warehouses sealed up, or broken open, or any of their goods carried away by the said *John Hetherington* and *Lorenzo Zuma*, or either of them, other then for the said Leviation, so warrantably made as aforesaid; And further saith, That what money soever was paid in upon the said warrants for the said Leviation (the certain quantity whereof he knoweth not) for ought he knows to the contrary, was paid into the Companies Treasurer, or otherwise conshared by transaction amongst their Factors by agreement between them; for that the said money, or any part of it, to his knowledge, was ever paid into the *Cancellaria*, as by his said warrant was directed, nor any part of it ever paid unto himself, or to either of his Servants, *Hetherington* or *Lorenzo*, or to any other for his particular, or the publike use, that he was ever privie to, or gave directions for; and saith, That such goods as were sequestred were all rendred back into the hands of their proper owners. And if any of the Factors were imprisoned for not payment of the Leviation, they were all freed before the payment thereof by a third part and more. And that what money soever was given (if any were given) under pretence of freeing thereof, was paid and given for the procuring the Grand Seigniors Warrant, upon untrue and groundlesse suggestions made by the said Factors, to suspend the said Sir *Sackvile* from his charge of Embassie, and give them leave to elect one of themselves to take upon him that charge under the name of their Agent, without any authority from his Majestie or the State therefore. And that accordingly by the expence and gift of ninety five thousand Dollers to the Grand Seignior, Vizier, and other Officers, by the persons hereafter named, pretending the Companie's order so to do: *viz.*

<i>John Wyld</i>	<i>Thom.us Piggot</i>
<i>John Lancellot</i>	<i>John Awberry</i>
<i>Thomas Berkeley</i>	<i>Francis Ashwell</i>
<i>Dixwell Brent</i>	<i>Robert Frampton</i>
<i>Nicholas Barnardiston</i>	<i>Giles Davies</i>
<i>James Moyer</i>	<i>John Plomer</i>
<i>James Mudaford</i>	<i>James Davidson</i>
<i>Daniel Edwards</i>	<i>William Osborn</i>
<i>William Chappell</i>	<i>Henry Davy</i>
<i>Roger Fowke</i>	<i>Richard Strode</i>
<i>Giles Ball</i>	<i>Philip Farewell</i>
<i>John Tye</i>	<i>John Erisby</i>
<i>John Ball</i>	<i>Jonathan Dawes</i>
<i>William Pearle</i>	<i>Ralph Gofnall</i>
<i>John Pixley</i>	<i>Robert Keble</i>
<i>Samuel Barnardiston</i>	<i>Tho. Lancellot</i>
<i>John Swift</i>	<i>Jo. Wyld junior.</i>
<i>William Gough</i>	<i>Will. Whitwick</i>
<i>Lawrence Chambers</i>	<i>Robert Dawes</i>
<i>William Oxwick</i>	<i>Samuel Brining</i>
<i>Arnold White</i>	<i>Daniel Bassano</i>
> all Factors.	
<i>Nicholas Read</i>	<i>Smyrna-Merchant.</i>
<i>William Ashley</i>	<i>Master of the Ship Sampson.</i>
<i>Dominico Timon Druggerman.</i>	

they did procure the said Sir *Sackvile* to be suspended from his charge, and the said *John Lancellot* to be substituted in his stead ; and soon after caused the said Sir *Sackvile* by severall Turkish Warrants and Messengers (upon pretence of debt due to the Company) to be summoned (though he were his Majesties Ambassador) to appear before the *Vizer* and Judges of the Turkish Law in the *Divan*, first pretending one hundred and sixty thousand Dollars, then

£ 110000. *Sc.*

~~Acknowledged~~

thousand Dollers, after, forty one thousand Dollers to be due from the said Sir *Sackvile* to them or the Company ; but were not able to prove one farthing of their demands : But on the contrary, divers good summes of money were then owing by the Company in generall, and by most of the Factors there to the said Sir *Sackvile* Crow. All which was done onely to put him to charge and disgrace, and take away his credit, and consequently to bereave him of any subsistence at *Constantinople*.

To the fourth Charge the said Sir *Sackvile* denieth that *Answer to the fourth Charge.* in or about the sixth day of May 1646, or any other time hee made any Warrant to *John Hetherington* or *Lorenzo Zuma*, or either of them, upon such pretences, or to any such ends as in this charge is mentioned, or for, or upon any other cause or pretence whatsoever, other then for the furtherance, and more speedy execution of the said Leviation in the Answer to the next precedent charge mentioned, or that hee did at any time procure any commands, or pretend any to be given to him from the Grand Seignior, to prohibit any of the Ships in this charge mentioned not to depart from the Ports of *Smyrna* or *Constantinople*, or to take in any goods untill his further Order, as in this charge is suggested : But faith, That it being made evidently appeare to him in or about the middle of January 1645, That divers Ships in the Ports of *Smyrna* and *Constantinople* did hasten their departure, on designe to convey away the Estates of severall of the Nation, and their persons also for avoyding the Leviation (as many of them after did) without payment of their parts thereof ; for the better and more speedy payment thereof, he did issue out his Warrants to make stay of them, and prohibit the Factors to lade any more goods on them, untill the Leviation were satisfied (none being then fully laden or ready to go) and for no other cause or reason : And that shortly after, and before any of them were or could be made in readinesse to depart, the said Sir *Sackvile*, as Ambassador resident on the

the place, in or about February 1645, was summoned before the *Vizier*, and soon after before the Captain *Bashaw*, to give reason and an account how any English Ships came to be engaged with the Venetians against the Grand Seignior : Wherein the said Sir *Sackvile* (by his care and providence) did acquit not onely his Majestie from any voluntary or permissive engagement, but also the whole Company from any interest therein ; And thereby freed their estates (as in many other difficulties during his Embassage he had done) without the least charge or expence to them, (no usuall thing in Turkey) as they that know the place and Government can witnesse, and the Company in former times have had dear proof of. Yet the State (in providence) thereupon made an Embargo not onely of all English Ships, and other Christians ; but of all Greek and Turkish Vessels their own subjects, none of them being suffered to passe out of the Castles for neer six months time or more. And to this end severall Orders were given by the Vizier and Captain *Bashaw* in *Constantinople*, and Imperiall Commands to that effect sent by speciall Officers to the out-Ports, and all the Christian Ministers admonished upon their perils to take care that none of their Ships departed the Ports of *Smyrna* or *Constantinople*. And notwithstanding the instance and solicitations of the said Sir *Sackvile* to the Vizier and Captain *Bashaw*, (at which most of the Masters of Ships then in the Port, and chief Factors were present) and means made by the other Christian Ambassadours in the Port, this Embargo continued from February 1645, till about the end of June 1646, as hee remembers, untill the Grand Seigniors Gallies were got out of the Castles ; whilst the Venetian Fleet, consisting of severall Gallies, Dutch and English ships, for the most of that time lay and kept in the Turks Gallies. And further saith, That having some speciall friendship with the Captain *Bashaw*, hee did in private advise the said Sir *Sackvile* as a friend, not to move any further for leave for the ships in Port to go forth, for that the State would conceive some jealousie thereby, ; and that some mischief might ensue,

ensue, especially if at any time when they should go forth, any ill encounter should follow from the Venetian party : And that thereupon in tender of the weale of the Levant Company, as well as on the other considerations afore-mentioned, and for that divers of the Masters of ships in *Constantinople* and *Smyrna* did notwithstanding lade goods in the night, and that some ill consequences by *Aavnia* (usuall in that Country) might ensue, he did about May 1646, renew his Orders for stay of the said ships, and for prohibiting their further lading untill further order : And saith, That if any dammage or prejudice did happen to the Company, Merchants, Masters or Owners of the ships mentioned in this Article, it was by reason of the Nations not complying and paying in of their Leviation before mentioned, and of the Grand Seigniors Imbarго made as aforesaid ; and not the said Sir *Sackvile Crow's* Warrants to *Hetherington* or *Zuma* ; for that the said ships were under Imbarго during all the time aforesaid, by severall Edicts of State, viz. from February 1645 to the end of June 1646.

To the fifth Charge the said Sir *Sackvile Crow* saith, *Answer to the fifth Charge.*
 That by reason that the said *Hetherington* and *Zuma* were taken and made prisoners by the Factors of *Smyrna*, and all their Papers, Letters, Accompts, Warrants and Orders directed to them by the said Sir *Sackvile* taken from them, hee cannot set down what hee wrote to them particularly concerning Captain *Elias Jordan* in this Charge named : But denyeth, as a false, groundlesse and unjust aspersion, that hee had any aim, intention, designe or end to make himself master of all, or any part of the estates of the English at *Constantinople* or *Smyrna*, or gave any direction to any person whatsoever to treat with the said *Elias Jordan*, or any other, to any such purpose as in this Charge is untruly suggested.

To the sixth Charge the said Sir *Sackvile Crow* saith, That *Answers to the* untill after such time as he was violently taken away from his *sixth Charge.*

house at *Constantinople*, and carried away prisoner to *Smyrna* in such manner as is hereafter mentioned, and until after his departure from *Smyrna* as a prisoner at Sea, by warrant from Sir *Thomas Bendish*, he did not know that the said Sir *Thomas Bendish* was sufficiently authorized by his Majestie to be his Ambassador to the Grand Seignior in the room of the said Sir *Sackville Crow*, nor did he at any time know, nor yet doth know, that the said Sir *Thomas Bendish* had the approbation of both or either of the honourable Houses of Parliament for the same, nor did he oppose the reception or entertainment of the said Sir *Thomas Bendish* as Ambassador, or did instigate the *Vizier* against him, or informed him that the English Merchants were Rebels, or Sir *Thomas Bendish* the head of them, or informed so vile a thing, as that the Kings Majestie was forced to write any Letters which the said Sir *Thomas* brought, or that he was any occasion of trouble or dishonour to the Ambassador, or English Nation as in this Charge is suggested. But faith, That notwithstanding the said Sir *Sackville* by Letters directed and delivered to Sir *Tho. Bendish* at *Smyrna* neer four hundred miles from *Constantinople*, upon generall fame only that he was to come as his Majesties Ambassador to the Grand Seignior ; the said Sir *Sackville* did desire him to communicate to him his Majesties Orders to that purpose, if he had any : nevertheless the said Sir *Thomas Bendish* returned no answer to Sir *Sackville* untill he came within two dayes journey of *Constantinople*, and then only a Letter from himself ; and arriving at *Constantinople*, without shewing or sending to Sir *Sackville* any Letters from his Majestie, or any publike Minister of State for the said Sir *Sackviles* revocation, or for the said Sir *Thomas Bendish* his Introduction, as in such cases hath been alwaises used, within two dayes after, by meanes of the Factors and *Viziers* Jew, for great presents, procured audience with the *Vizier* as Ambassador without the said Sir *Sackville* : which the said Sir *Sackville* being informed of, demanded of Sir *Thomas Bendish* a sight of his Commission, if hee had any, and told him, if hee had any Commission from his Majestie, hee was ready to give him credit, and to endeavour his Admissi-
on,

on, and resigne his Charge : But the said Sir *Thomas* did refuse to shew the said Sir *Sackvile* his Commission that hee had to be His Majesties Ambassadour : and notwithstanding severall Advices sent to him by Sir *Sacvile* of the severall inconveniences that would ensue, and for avoyding expences to the Company, shame to the Nation, and all Christendome ; yet hee chose to come in by purchase : And the rather, as Sir *Sackvile* is informed, that hee might thereby have opportunity to send away the said Sir *Sackvile* in so barbarous and inhumane a manner as the said Sir *Thomas* afterwards did, for which hee affirmed the Company and Factors had given him security, as the said Sir *Sackvile* doubteth not but to prove : And saith, That if the Company have been put to such expence as in this Charge is mentioned, or that Sir *Thomas Bendish* had not that honour in his Reception as was accustomed for His Majesties Ambassadour in that State, it was by reason Sir *Thomas* did not in due time and manner shew sufficient Order and Authority for his being Ambassadour ; or that by order of the Company or their Instruments hee was otherwise advised and directed : and not by reason of any unwarrantable denyall of the said Sir *Sackvile*. And saith, That soon after, for a great present to the Grand Seignior, and severall great gifts to the Vizier and other Officers, in pursuance of his beginnings aforesaid, They procured Sir *Thomas Bendish* to be allowed as Ambassadour by the Grand Seignior ; and soon after without any signification of cause, on the third day of November 1647, by undue procurement of Sir *Thomas Bendish* and the Factors, or some of them, the Vizier sent some of the Grand Seigniors Officers of Justice to the said Sir *Sackvile*, who by a subtilty having entered his house of Residence, by force of Arms apprehended his person, and by like force (attended by some of the Factors of the Levant-Company) caused him to be imbarkeed in an open Turkish Boat for *Smyrna*, without any provision for the way, money about him,

him, or other clothing then he was found in, no servant to attend him, or suffering him to send to his Wife, Children or Family, or to take any order for their direction, sustentation or relief in that barbarous place : And all this without shewing (and he is confident, without having) any warrant or authority so to do. And in the evening of the same third day of November (after Sir *Sackvile's* being carried away) forced open His Majesties *Cancellaria* at *Constantinople*, and thence carried away all the Trunks, Sapets, Books and Evidences remaining there ; and amongst others, divers Papers, Evidences and Writings necessary for his justification to this Complaint, which are still detained from him : and after he arrived at *Smyrna*, they put him on board a ship for *England*, and without sight of any Warrant, or lawfull Order for it, kept and detained him prisoner aboard the ship untill he arrived in *England*.

Upon consideration of all which ; and seeing that in the said Petition and Complaint as afore-mentioned, it is not so much as set forth or pretended, That the said *Sir Sackvile* hath acted any thing against the Publick : And that it appears not that he hath done ought contrary to his publick Trust, but that upon bare suggestions onely (covertly disguised and set forth in the name of the Levant-Company, not legally owned by the said Company in their Politick capacity, nor hitherto avowed by any particular men of that Company, though often demanded by *Sir Sackvile* :) And that nevertheless, as before exprest, he was first sequestred from the Office of his Embassie by their means, then at their instigation made prisoner in *Turkey*, and so brought into *England* without warrant or cause shewen ; and after on like Generals at their suit stands committed to the Tower :

Sir Sackvile humbly prayeth, That this Honourable Committee would be pleased to

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*to report the said Petition and Complaint,
together with his Answer thereunto, and
their opinions thereon to the Honourable
House of Commons ; not doubting but the
House wil thereon be pleased to discharge
him of his Commitment ; and to refer the
Petitioners and Complainants (who-ever
they shall appear to be (if any such be
agrieved and unsatisfied) to a Course
of Law.*

SACKVILLE CROW.

Vera Copia, Examin.

Per G. KELLAM,
Cler.Com.Nan.

FINIS.

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